

From: Summers, Christina
To: [Timothy Williams](#)
Cc: [James Cason](#)
Subject: Wilderness Study Areas
Date: Monday, January 22, 2018 8:55:25 AM
Attachments: [DOI Wilderness Data Call - 5.4.17.xlsx](#)
[NPS Wilderness Cover Memo FINAL.docx](#)
[For Reference NPS RM #41 Wilderness Land Status Definitions.docx](#)

Hi Tim,

Attached are the Wilderness Study Area submissions across the Department, in addition to write ups from National Park Service to explain their statuses. Let me know if you have any questions. I will be leaving in a few hours, as I anticipate receiving the non-essential furlough notice.

Thanks!

Christina

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Christina Summers, FAC P/PM

On detail to the Office of the Assistant Secretary/Policy, Management & Budget
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Wilderness Study Areas

Summary

| Year Range of Determination | # of Wilderness Studies |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 2010-2017 | 19 |
| 2000-2009 | 12 |
| 1990-1999 | 509 |
| 1980-1989 | 6 |
| 1973-1979 | 17 |
| N/A | 20 |
| TOTAL | 583 |

| DOI Bureau | # of Wilderness Studies | DOI Percentage | Note |
|---|-------------------------|----------------|--|
| BLM | 531 | 91.1% | Actual Count is 517; 14 of the Wilderness Study Areas cross states, and are double-counted in the list |
| NPS | 28 | 4.8% | |
| FWS | 23 | 3.9% | |
| Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes | 1 | 0.2% | |
| TOTAL | 583 | | |

| Suitability Determination for land to be designated as Wilderness Area | # of Wilderness Study Areas |
|--|-----------------------------|
| Recommended | 72 |
| Recommended and not recommended (different portions) | 69 |
| Recommended and Recommended Potential | 12 |
| Suitable | 1 |
| Proposed | 4 |
| Proposed and Proposed Potential | 6 |
| Not Recommended | 216 |
| Unknown | 148 |
| Blank | 1 |
| None | 53 |
| N/A | 1 |
| TOTAL | 583 |

DOI Wilderness Study Areas - Data Call

| Wilderness Study Area - Bureau of Land Management (BLM) | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------|------------------------------------|--|---|---|--|---------------------------------------|
| Name of Wilderness Study Area | Number of acres | Wilderness Location: State | Wilderness Location: City | Year of Study | Suitability Determination (if any) | Synopsis of the Values Protected/Reason for Potential Wilderness Designation | Wilderness Area Located within a Designated Public Lands Area? (Y or N) | If yes, what is the Name of the Designated Public Lands Area? | Wilderness Area Located within a Monument Boundary? (Y or N) | If yes, which Monument? |
| Apache Box Add-On | 6,229 | New Mexico | Silver City | NA | None | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Avawatz Mountains | 49,838 | California | San Bernardino County, CA | NA | Not Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Baker Canyon | 4,812 | Arizona | Douglas, AZ | NA | Unknown | The 4,812 acre Baker Canyon Wilderness Study Area is unusually rich in wildlife. It is part of a wildlife corridor connecting ecosystems in Arizona, New Mexico, and Mexico. Bird life is extraordinary with unusual species of hummingbirds, trogons, and turkey, among others. The Wilderness Study Area is also home to a variety of animal species including bats, coatimundi, Coues' white-tailed deer, bobcat, mountain lion, and several species of bats. Interesting plants species, including Chihuahua pine, Mexican pinyon, and Arizona rosewood (a federal candidate threatened and endangered species), have been identified. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Black Canyon | 1,430 | Colorado | Villa Grove | NA | Recommended | The Black Canyon Wilderness Study Area consists of the western side slopes and lower mountains of the Sangre de Cristo Range an uplifted block formed by faulting along the Rio Grande rift. Intermittent streams have created a maze of valleys, which provide excellent opportunities for recreation, especially hiking. The valleys alternate between steep and level sections creating a stair-step approach to the upper reaches of the mountain slopes. Vistas of the peaks or the vast San Luis Valley are spotted throughout the Wilderness Study Area. Vegetation consists mainly of pine, fir, pinyon-juniper, and aspen. Fauna includes mule deer, elk, black bear, various smaller mammals, and various raptors. Activities include hiking, backpacking, camping, and photography. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Black Mountain | 150 | California | Barstow, CA | NA | Not Recommended | Black Mountain Wilderness Study Area is an isolated tract of public lands adjacent to Los Padres National Forest. The Wilderness Study Area is at the foot of Black Mountain, which rises impressively to 6,202 feet. The Wilderness Study Area is made up almost entirely of thick chaparral brushland and steep rugged terrain cut by numerous drainages that feed into Yaro Creek. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Cady Mountains | 84,400 | California | 45 miles east of Barstow, California | NA | Not Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Mojave Trails National Monument | Yes | Mojave Trails National Monument |
| Canyons | 3,930 | New Mexico | Grants | NA | None | This Wilderness Study Area is made up of sagebrush flats and pinyon covered sandstone hills. This area is under consideration for addition to the Cebolla Wilderness. Please see the Cebolla Wilderness webpage for more information. | Yes | El Malpais National Conservation Area | Yes | El Malpais National Conservation Area |
| Central Arctic Management Area | 260,000 | Alaska | Fairbanks, AK | NA | Unknown | The Central Arctic Management Area (CAMA) Wilderness Study Area (Wilderness Study Area) is located southeast of the National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska (NPR-A), north and west of the Gates of the Arctic National Park, and North of the Noatak National Preserve. CAMA consists of 8 individual parcels of land (A-H), the smallest parcel containing 11,442 acres and the largest containing 106,171 acres. The Wilderness Study Area is located in one of the most remote locations in the U. S. and consists of a spectacular array of tundra covered hills, mountains, and flatlands. Within the Wilderness Study Area, there is a 29,000 -acre Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) known as the Nigu-Iteriak ACEC which was established to protect geology and cultural resources. The BLM established a withdrawal within the ACEC to protect the Mesa Archaeological Site, the first well-documented Paleoindian site to be found in the North American Arctic. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Death Valley 17 | 46,218 | California | 30 miles north of Baker | NA | Not Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

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| Devil's Reach | 860 | New Mexico | 15 miles southwest of Socorro at the eastern end of the Magdalena Mountains | NA | None | The Devil's Reach Wilderness Study Area is a rugged area just west of the Devil's Backbone Wilderness Study Area. Devil's Reach is primarily grass covered. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Great Falls Basin | 7,867 | California | Ridgecrest, CA | NA | Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Kingston Range | 39,750 | California | Baker, California, 50 miles southwest; Barstow, California, 110 miles southwest; and Las Vegas, Nevada, 50 miles northeast | NA | Not Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Old Spanish National Historic Trail corridor | No | |
| Moses | 558 | California | Springville, CA | NA | None | Moses Wilderness Study Area is an isolated parcel of public lands located on the slopes of Lumreau Mountain adjacent to Sequoia National Monument. It features the scrub and oak woodlands and striking exposed slabs of granite typical of the foothills of the Sierra Nevadas, riparian areas, and rugged terrain. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Organ Needles | 7,604 | New Mexico | East of Las Cruces | NA | Not Recommended | The Organ Needles Wilderness Study Area is located in the south-central portion of New Mexico on the eastern edge of Las Cruces. The mountain range is composed of jagged, high spires with steep rocky ridges interspersed by narrow rocky canyons. The steep, angular, rock pinnacles and outcroppings are massive. The northern area is granite, while the southern portion is rhyolite, which creates a distinct color variation. Vegetation consists of mixed desert shrubs, piñon, and juniper woodlands and, in narrow chasms between rock outcrops, ribbons of green oak trees and ponderosa pine. Many of the canyons contain seasonal or year-long springs which create unique habitats for plants and animals. Archaeological sites include remnants of historic mining and prehistoric rock shelters. | Yes | Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks National Monument | Yes | Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks National Monument |
| Pats Cabin | 9,817 | Oregon | North of Mitchell, OR | NA | None | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Peña Blanca National Conservation Area | 4,444 | New Mexico | East of Las Cruces | NA | None | The Peña Blanca National Conservation Area Wilderness Study Area is located in the south-central portion of New Mexico on the eastern edge of Las Cruces. The Peña Blanca National Conservation Area rock shelters are the site of the earliest known cultivated corn in the United States, a primitive variety with eight rows of kernels. | Yes | Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument | Yes | Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument |

DOI Wilderness Study Areas - Data Call

| Wilderness Study Area - Bureau of Land Management (BLM) | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------------|----------------------------|---|---------------|--|--|---|---|--|-------------------------|
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| Scodie | 420 | California | approximately 4 miles east of the community of Onyx, CA and 2.5 miles west of the community of Canebrake, CA. | NA | None | Scodie Wilderness Study Area is located adjacent to Kiavah Wilderness. The Wilderness Study Area encompasses portions of the rugged foothills of the Scodie Mountains. It includes a scattering of huge granite boulders and patches of grey pine and pinyon pine intermixed with desert shrubs and joshua trees. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Soda Mountains | 80,430 | California | Baker | NA | Not Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Old Spanish National Historic Trail corridor | No | |
| Sutton Mountain | 28,878 | Oregon | North of Mitchell , OR | NA | None | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| White Mountains | 1,700 | California | Bishop | NA | Not Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Cottonwood Creek Wild and Scenic River corridor | No | |
| Cactus Plain | 59,118 | Arizona | Parker, AZ | 2005 | Unknown | The 59,100-acre Cactus Plain Wilderness Study Area is 15 miles southeast of Parker, and three miles north of Bouse, Arizona in La Paz County. The Wilderness Study Area embraces the western two-thirds of the Cactus Plain, an immense open area of stabilized and semi-stabilized sand dunes, unique in western Arizona. Dunes vary in type and color from west to east. Recreation such as backpacking, day hiking, sightseeing, horseback riding, and botanical and wildlife study are enhanced by varying dune topography, colors, and vegetation. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Adobe Badlands | 10,425 | Colorado | Western Delta County | 1993 | Not Recommended | The Adobe Badlands Wilderness Study Area is characterized by abruptly sloping hills dissected by rugged, serpentine canyons. Most of this Wilderness Study Area is composed of Mancos shale formations that create a sparsely vegetated badlands landscape known locally as "the adobes." In portions of the area, wind and water erosion have created isolated small mesas surrounded by a maze of deeply-carved canyons, washes, and ravines. The Devil's Thumb, a conspicuous rock formation, is a predominant feature of this Wilderness Study Area. Vegetation includes low saltbush, desert trumpet, buckwheat, grasses, the Uinta Basin hookless cactus, and pinyon-juniper. Fauna includes deer, elk, pronghorn antelope, prairie dogs, badgers, coyotes, bobcats, red-tailed hawks and golden eagles. Within the Mancos shale formations are ancient marine deposits containing numerous fossils. The northern portion of the Wilderness Study Area includes expansive views of the Uncompahgre Plateau and the San Juan Mountains. Activities include hiking, backpacking, horseback riding, hunting, and photography. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| American Flats | 3,306 | Colorado | Ouray | 1993 | Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | The American Flats Wilderness Study Area is adjacent to the Uncompahgre Wilderness (managed by the BLM). A high-elevation expanse of rolling, grassy tundra, it is centered on Sunshine Mountain (13,321 feet), and includes the headwaters of North Fork Hensen Creek. Vegetation consists mainly of alpine grasses, sedges, and forbs, and spruce and fir at lower elevations. Fauna includes Rocky Mountain elk and Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep. Expansive alpine meadows and steep mountain summits support outstanding opportunities for solitude and challenge. Activities include hiking, backpacking, mountain climbing, hunting, and photography. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Ant Hills | 4,354 | Colorado | Craig | 1993 | Not Recommended | The Ant Hills Wilderness Study Area consists of hills and valleys on the slopes of Douglas Mountain trending southward to the Yampa River in the adjacent Dinosaur National Monument. Vegetation consists mainly of ponderosa pine, pinyon-juniper woodlands, sagebrush, and native grass communities. Fauna includes mule deer, elk, and various birds, small mammals and reptiles. The area offers opportunities for deer and elk hunting, camping, sightseeing, hiking, backpacking and horseback riding, all off trail. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

DOI Wilderness Study Areas - Data Call

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|---|-----------------|----------------------------|---|---------------|--|--|---|--|--|---|
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| Antelope Creek | 12,350 | Montana | Benton | 1993 | Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | The Antelope Creek Wilderness Study Area is a river breaks topography with steep, highly eroded coulees formed by tributaries that drop toward the Missouri River. The Missouri River cut deeply into soft shales and sandstones forming numerous steep hills and deep coulees of sparsely vegetated exposed rock. Vegetation includes sagebrush, greasewood, and short prairie grasses. Juniper, ponderosa pine, lodgepole pine, Douglas fir and cottonwood grow along the coulees. This Wilderness Study Area offers outstanding opportunities for solitude and provides a diversity of primitive recreational opportunities such as hiking, photography, hunting, and rock climbing. The area is rich in historical significance, including Kid Curry's outlaw hideaway. | Yes | Upper Missouri Wild and Scenic River corridor, Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument | Yes | Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument |
| Axolotl Lakes | 7,804 | Montana | Dillon | 1993 | Not Recommended | The Axolotl Lakes Wilderness Study Area is a picturesque land of numerous small lakes, grasslands, meadows, and forests. The abundant wide variety of wildlife in the area includes grizzly bears, elk, deer, moose and antelope. The area is home to the "axolotl" salamander, a unique non-metamorphosing form of the blotched tiger salamander which retains its juvenile characteristics. The terrain is ideal for horseback riding, hiking and backpacking, and the scenery and varied habitats provide excellent opportunities for photography, nature study, hunting and fishing. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Beaver Creek | 26,150 | Colorado | Canon City | 1993 | Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | The Beaver Creek Wilderness Study Area varies from rocky, rolling hills in the southern portion to steep, rugged peaks in the north. The focal points are the spectacular scenery of the east and west branches of Beaver Creek, which twist through several miles of deep, rugged, granite-walled canyons, with several falls and many boulder-strewn pools and rapids along their courses. Vegetation within the area is very diverse, including semi-arid species in the lower elevations, riparian zones along streams, and spruce, fir, and pine forests on the mountain slopes. Fauna includes cutthroat trout, Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep, mountain lion, mule deer, black bear, bobcat, elk, badger, and various species of raptors. From the higher points in the Wilderness Study Area excellent scenic views of snowcapped peaks of the Sangre de Cristo Range and Pikes Peak provide a feeling of vastness. Activities include hiking, backpacking, camping, rock climbing, hunting, fishing, and photography. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Bell/Limekiln Canyons | 9,650 | Montana | Dillon | 1993 | Not Recommended | The Bell and Limekiln Canyon Wilderness Study Area is a mosaic of grass, sagebrush, forested ridges, canyons, and slopes. Drainages are seasonally dry except for occasional springs. Excellent mule deer hunting and in addition, elk hunting are outstanding here as well as cross country skiing and snowshoeing. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Big Horn Tack-On | 2,470 | Montana | Wedged between the Pryor Mountain Range and Bighorn Canyon National Recreation area, less than two miles west of the Crow Indian Reservation and crossing the Wyoming border. | 1993 | Recommended | The Bighorn Tack-On Wilderness Study Area is located on the Rim of the deeply incised Bighorn Canyon and includes colorful sedimentary geology. The scenic quality of the surrounding area is outstanding with views down into the bighorn canyon to the east, and to the south and west, the hillsides and steeply incised canyons and coulees of Pryor Mountain. There is a small herd of Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep in the area. The Wilderness Study Area is located within the Pryor Mountain Wild Horse Range and so wild horse viewing opportunities are excellent. Other recreation opportunities include, hiking, photography, and rock climbing. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Bill Hare Gulch | 76 | Colorado | Lake City | 1993 | Not Recommended | The Bill Hare Gulch Wilderness Study Area is adjacent to the Uncompahgre Wilderness (managed by the USFS). The Wilderness Study Area is comprised of steep terrain at the lower end of three gulches. Vegetation consists mainly of aspen, spruce-fir, sagebrush, grasses, shrubs, and forbs. Fauna includes elk, mule deer, mountain lion, black bear, and bighorn sheep. Activities include exploring and hunting. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

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|---|-----------------|----------------------------|---|---------------|------------------------------------|---|---|---|--|--|
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| Billy Creek | 3,450 | Montana | Glasgow | 1993 | Not Recommended | Billy Creek Wilderness Study Area contains three deep coulees in rugged topography. Ridge tops and creek bottoms contain moderate stands of ponderosa pine and juniper. Elk, deer, hawks, owls, and a variety of songbirds find their home in this landscape. Steep slopes expose geological layers millions of years in age. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Bitter Creek | 59,660 | Montana | Glasgow | 1993 | Not Recommended | Bitter Creek Wilderness Study Area is located in glaciated plains of grassland prairie. Bird species of interest include Sprague's pipit, McCown's longspur, Baird's sparrow, and long-billed curlew. The Wilderness Study Area is a Watchable Wildlife area and a featured stop on Montana's Northeastern Plains Birding Trail. This is a popular area for hunting, backpacking, photography and wildlife viewing. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Black Mountain | 9,932 | Colorado | Meeker | 1993 | None | The Black Ridge Canyons Wilderness Study Area is adjacent to the Black Ridge Canyons Wilderness. The Wilderness Study Area is a strip of land between the 100-year high water mark of the Colorado River (the boundary of the Wilderness) and the southern edge of the Colorado River. When the majority of the original Wilderness Study Area was designated as wilderness, these parcels were left in Wilderness Study Area status. Vegetation consists mainly of pinyon-juniper, native grasses, cottonwood, willow and box elder. Fauna includes desert bighorn sheep, mule deer, elk, golden and bald eagles, peregrine falcons, various other raptors, and collared lizard. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Black Ridge Canyons | 0 | Colorado | Fruita | 1993 | Not Recommended | The Browns Canyon Wilderness Study Area contains very rugged topography, with many granite knolls and rocky outcrops, canyons, and gulches. Middle Cottonwood Gulch, Cottonwood Gulch, Spring Gulch, Sawmill Gulch, and Green Gulch drain east-to-west across the Wilderness Study Area. Vegetation includes pinyon pine and juniper, ponderosa pine, Douglas fir, aspen, willow, cottonwood, rabbitbrush, blue gramma grass, mountain muhly, Indian ricegrass, prickly pear cactus, cholla, yucca, and wildflowers. Fauna includes mule deer, mountain lion, bighorn sheep, red-tailed hawks, prairie falcons, and peregrine falcons. Majestic views of the 14,000-foot peaks of the Sawatch Range create a sense of vastness from the Wilderness Study Area, and outstanding opportunities for solitude are especially prevalent in the canyons and gulches. Activities include hiking, backpacking, camping, horseback riding, snowshoeing, and photography. | Yes | McInnis Canyons National Conservation Area | Yes | McInnis Canyons National Conservation Area |
| Black Sage | 5,926 | Montana | Halfway between Boulder and Whitehall near HWY 69 | 1993 | Not Recommended | Black Sage Wilderness Study Area is characterized by rolling hills vegetated with grasses, sagebrush, juniper, mountain mahogany, limber pine and Douglas-Fir. Elevations range from 5,000 to 6,000 feet in elevation. High quality antelope and mule deer hunting is found here. Other recreational opportunities include hiking, horseback riding, and nature study. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Blacktail Mountains | 17,479 | Montana | Dillon | 1993 | Not Recommended | The Blacktail Mountains Wilderness Study Area is predominantly forested. Located near sagebrush and riparian habitats, the edge effect of the different but adjoining habitats supports a broad array and abundance of wildlife species. Big game hunting is outstanding in the Wilderness Study Area. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Bridge Coulee | 5,900 | Montana | Just south of Charles M. Russell Wildlife Refuge near Glasgow and north of the Musselshell Breaks Wilderness Study Area | 1993 | Not Recommended | Bridge Coulee contains three moderately deep drainages separated by narrow ridges. Small stands of ponderosa pine and juniper grow in the bottoms. Grasses, saltbrush and native legumes cover the tops of the ridges. The setting is a limitless landscape of miles of rolling prairie and overlooking the Musselshell River. Fantastic panoramic vistas of the Little Snowy Mountains, Judith Mountains and Little Rocky Mountains create a sense of vastness. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

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|---|-----------------|----------------------------|---|---------------|--|---|---|---|--|---------------------------------|
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| Browns Canyon | 6,614 | Colorado | Salida | 1993 | Recommended | The Browns Canyon Wilderness Study Area contains very rugged topography, with many granite knolls and rocky outcrops, canyons, and gulches. Middle Cottonwood Gulch, Cottonwood Gulch, Spring Gulch, Sawmill Gulch, and Green Gulch drain east-to-west across the Wilderness Study Area. Vegetation includes pinyon pine and juniper, ponderosa pine, Douglas fir, aspen, willow, cottonwood, rabbitbrush, blue gramma grass, mountain muhly, Indian ricegrass, prickly pear cactus, cholla, yucca, and wildflowers. Fauna includes mule deer, mountain lion, bighorn sheep, red-tailed hawks, prairie falcons, and peregrine falcons. Majestic views of the 14,000-foot peaks of the Sawatch Range create a sense of vastness from the Wilderness Study Area, and outstanding opportunities for solitude are especially prevalent in the canyons and gulches. Activities include hiking, backpacking, camping, horseback riding, snowshoeing, and photography. | Yes | Browns Canyon National Monument | Yes | Browns Canyon National Monument |
| Bull Canyon | 11,777 | Colorado | Dinosaur | 1993 | Not Recommended | The majority of Bull Canyon is located in Colorado with 599 acres of the Wilderness Study Area in Utah. Geographically the area is cut by deep ridges and canyons of sandstone eroded by rain and snowmelt waters. Colorful cliffs, a maze of canyons, and unique rock formations are a result of deep erosion. The vegetation includes semi-arid species such as sagebrush and pinyon-juniper communities, with riparian zones along the drainages. The Dominguez/Escalante Expedition of 1776 reportedly camped within the west central portion of the Wilderness Study Area. The history of the National Conservation Area is well documented and recounts that the expedition drew water from a flowing well and hunted buffalo there. Significant paleontological resources have been found in the vicinity of the Wilderness Study Area and are likely to occur there. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Bull Gulch | 15,000 | Colorado | Eagle | 1993 | Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | The Bull Gulch Wilderness Study Area is characterized by rugged topography of colorful stratified cliffs, and unique geological formations such as pinnacles, landslide deposits, and volcanic intrusions. Major vegetation types include sagebrush/mesic mountain shrub, pinyon-juniper, aspen, Douglas fir, and cottonwood-willow riparian areas. Portions of the Colorado River, Alamo Creek, and Posey Creek are within the Wilderness Study Area. This landscape provides habitat for peregrine falcons, bald eagles, mountain lion, mule deer, Rocky Mountain elk, Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep, sage grouse, fox, and bobcat. The variety of topography and habitat types provide for outstanding opportunities for hiking, backpacking, camping, horseback riding, fishing, hunting, snowshoeing, rock climbing, rafting, canoeing, kayaking, and photography. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Burnt Lodge | 13,730 | Montana | Adjacent to the western edge of the Pryor Mountain Range and in the southern edge of Custer National Forest (just over two miles north of the Wyoming border) | 1993 | Recommended | Burnt Lodge Wilderness Study Area is on the Missouri Plateau in the northern Great Plains. Spectacular riverbreaks topography formed by tributaries to the Missouri River have exposed shale and sandstone rock into steep south-facing badlands with little vegetative cover. Ridgetops and north-facing slopes are vegetated by prairie grasses and forbs along with scattered stands of ponderosa and lodgepole pine, juniper and Douglas fir. The landscape provides outstanding opportunities for solitude. Big game and upland bird hunting are popular activities here. Other recreation opportunities include hiking, backpacking, primitive camping, hunting, wildlife viewing, photography, and horseback riding. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

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| Burnt Timber Canyon | 3,430 | Montana | South of Billings, near the Wyoming Border | 1993 | Recommended | The Burnt Timber Canyon Wilderness Study Area is an extremely rugged and isolated area containing broad mesas and a deeply incised limestone canyon, Crooked Creek, which exhibits unique and outstanding geologic and scenic multicolored, multilayered shales and limestones. The canyons contain many caves, rock overhangs, and alcoves. Utah juniper, sagebrush, and ponderosa pine dominate on the higher canyon walls, while dense broadleaf shrub is the primary plant type in the canyon bottoms. Wildlife includes black bear, mule deer, rubber boa, and trout. Demijohn Flat Archeological District in the Wilderness Study Area contains an abundance of stone rings, rock cairn alignments, and petroglyphs made using paint in combination with incised designs. There are outstanding opportunities hiking, backpacking, photography, caving, nature study, study of cultural heritage, and exploration within the Wilderness Study Area. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Cahone Canyon | 8,960 | Colorado | Cahone | 1993 | Not Recommended | The Cahone Canyon Wilderness Study Area contains a magnificent confluence of three canyons: Cahone, Cross, and Dove Creek. The canyons are cut into the Morrison Formation and Dakota Sandstone revealing the geologic processes of the Jurassic and Cretaceous periods. The Morrison Formation is rich in fossil plants and vertebrates. Sandstone cliffs and ledges line the canyon rims overlooking deep, winding canyons, with numerous rock outcrops, and boulder-strewn and talus slopes. The ruggedness of the terrain creates scenic beauty as well as provides for outstanding opportunities for solitude. Vegetation consists of pinyon-juniper, sagebrush, cottonwood, boxelder, Russian olive, willow, tamarisk, and various shrubs. Fauna includes deer, beaver, badger, mountain lion, bobcat, red fox, great horned owls, bald eagles, and various raptors. The Cahone Canyon Wilderness Study Area provides a refuge for native flora and fauna displaced from surrounding areas by human activity. Activities include hiking, backpacking, horseback riding, hunting, and photography. | Yes | Old Spanish National Historic Trail corridor | Yes | Canyons of the Ancients National Monument |
| Camel Back | 10,402 | Colorado | Delta | 1993 | Not Recommended | The Camel Back Wilderness Study Area is characterized by a series of deep canyons and extensive mesas, sculptured by perennial and intermittent streams. These streams, which are oriented in a predominantly north-to-south direction, cut canyons with massive cliffs, amphitheaters, and talus slopes, and isolated numerous highlands as mesas and buttes. The area's geologic structure is of mesozoic sandstones raised by the Uncompahgre Uplift, which created the Uncompahgre Plateau. The Wilderness Study Area is in a transition zone between two ecosystems and two associated vegetation types: the Colorado Plateau Province and the Rocky Mountain Forest Province. Vegetation consists mainly of pinyon-juniper, saltbush/greasewood, spineless hedgehog cactus, Uinta Basin hookless cactus, cottonwood, and willows. Fauna includes deer, elk, coyote, raccoon, mountain lion, rabbit, desert bighorn sheep, and various non-game birds. Within the canyons, vegetative and topographic screening produce strong feelings of solitude. Activities include hiking, backpacking, camping, rock climbing, horseback riding, hunting, and photography. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Castle Peak | 11,940 | Colorado | Eagle | 1993 | Not Recommended | Castle Peak, the namesake of the Wilderness Study Area, is a prominent, basalt formation with steep, rugged slopes. Four outstanding geologic formations of sedimentary and volcanic origins from Cretaceous to Pleistocene time are exposed in the area. The Wilderness Study Area contains several peaks that stand around 10,000 feet in elevation. From the main peak, topography varies from gently rolling hills to basins and meadows. With many springs, small lakes, and the headwaters of Milk Creek, Alkali Creek, Big Alkali Creek, Catamount Creek, Norman Creek and Castle Creek, the Wilderness Study Area provide abundant wetlands and aquatic habitat and in some waters, support trout. The main vegetation types include sagebrush/mesic mountain shrub, aspen, spruce-fir, and a number of grassy meadows replete with wildflowers. Fauna includes Rocky Mountain elk, mule deer, black bear, bobcat, mountain lion, coyote, beaver, raptors, and waterfowl. Opportunities for hiking, backpacking, camping, snowshoeing, fishing, hunting and photography abound. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

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| Centennial Mountains | 27,691 | Montana | South of Red Rock Lakes near Yellowstone National Park | 1993 | Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | The Centennial Mountains Wilderness Study Area is some of southwest Montana's wildest and most scenic country. Considered an important corridor for wildlife movement, it provides an east-west trending mountain range connecting the Yellowstone Ecosystem with the northern Rocky Mountains. The Continental Divide forms the southern boundary of the Wilderness Study Area, and the northern face of the range rises nearly 3,000 feet in less than a mile. The climate is harsh and cold with considerable snowfall. Three hundred sixty-two taxa of vascular plants have been identified in the Wilderness Study Area. Lower elevation slopes are dominated by stands of Douglas fir with occasional lodgepole pine, Engelmann spruce, alpine fir, and quaking aspen. Higher elevations contain broad alpine meadows with scattered stands of subalpine fir, spruce, and whitebark pine. Wildflowers are especially abundant in mid to late summer. Abundant wildlife include wolverines, wolves, black and grizzly bears, peregrine falcons, and bald eagle. The scenic mountains and contrasting colors of the valley provides outstanding opportunities for photography and wildlife viewing. The Hell Roaring Creek area is popular for backcountry skiing. A 30-mile segment of the Continental Divide National Scenic Trail (CDT) runs through the mountain range. | Yes | Continental Divide National Scenic Trail corridor | No | |
| Chew Winter Camp | 1,320 | Colorado | Maybell | 1993 | Not Recommended | The Chew Winter Camp Wilderness Study Area consists of ridgetops on the slopes of Douglas Mountain trending southward to the Yampa River in the adjacent Dinosaur National Monument. Vegetation consists mainly of ponderosa pine, pinyon-juniper woodlands, sagebrush, and native grass communities. Fauna includes fox, coyote, black bear, mountain lion, mule deer, elk, raptors and songbirds, gopher snakes, and western diamondbacks. The rugged topography, dense vegetation, low recreation use and remoteness of this Wilderness Study Area result in outstanding opportunities for solitude. There area offers opportunities for deer and elk hunting, camping, sightseeing, hiking, backpacking and horseback riding off trail. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Cow Creek | 34,050 | Montana | North side of the Missouri River along the Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument near Fort Benton | 1993 | Not Recommended | The Cow Creek Wilderness Study Area is on the Missouri Plateau in the northern Great Plains, where the Missouri River has cut a canyon 600-800 feet deep. The Bull Creek, Winter Creek, and Hay Coulee drainages display spectacular sandstone cliffs, while other parts of the Wilderness Study Area are rolling open prairie. A four-mile long sheer wall of sandstone is found on the west side of the Winter Creek drainage. Vegetation is predominantly short prairie grasses, sagebrush and greasewood. Ponderosa pine, lodgepole pine, Douglas fir, and juniper are prevalent throughout and forming dense stand in the north. Hunting, horseback riding, hiking, photography, and rock climbing provide outstanding opportunities for recreation. | Yes | Nez Perce National Historic Trail, Upper Missouri Wild and Scenic River corridor, Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument | Yes | Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument |
| Cross Canyon | 11,580 | Colorado | Cahone | 1993 | Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | The Cross Canyon Wilderness Study Area contains several breathtaking canyons, including Cross Canyon, Ruin Canyon and Cow Canyon, which are cut through uplifted Dakota Sandstone and Morrison Formation. Perennial streams are found in the 300 to 800 foot deep canyons. Many smaller tributary canyons spread out from the main canyons exposing rock outcrops, ledges, and cliffs creating scenic panoramas, as well as scientific and educational opportunities of Jurassic and Upper Cretaceous geological periods. Vegetation consists of pinyon-juniper, sagebrush, cottonwood, willow, boxelder, sage, mormon tea, mountain mahogany, rabbitbrush, cliffrose, antelope bitterbrush, and various other shrubs. Fauna includes black bear, mountain lion, coyote, bobcat, desert spiny lizard, western ribbon snake, Ord's kangaroo rat, various fish, bald and golden eagles, and various other raptors. This area is significant as an undisturbed refuge for indigenous flora and fauna in a region greatly modified by human activity. The Wilderness Study Area also contains abundant archaeological sites including numerous Anasazi ruins. Activities include hiking, backpacking, camping, hunting, horseback riding, and photography. | Yes | Canyons of the Ancients National Monument | Yes | Canyons of the Ancients National Monument |

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| Cross Mountain | 14,081 | Colorado | Maybell | 1993 | Unknown | The Cross Mountain Wilderness Study Area includes the majority of Cross Mountain, an easily-identifiable landmark in the region. The oblong, flat-topped land mass rises over 2,200 feet above the Yampa River and the Little Snake River. The Yampa River cuts a 1,000-foot-deep gorge, the Cross Mountain Canyon, through the mountain, forming a classic example of a superimposed river gorge with spectacular geologic history. Erosion of the mountain's east and west flanks has exposed colorful, rocky rims, side canyons and rock outcrops. Where the Yampa River cuts through the Wilderness Study Area expert high risk and challenging whitewater provides outstanding opportunities for kayaking not found elsewhere in the region. The south end of the Cross Mountain is excellent for day hikes and fishing while the north end of the mountain provides a large area for backpacking, backcountry camping, hunting, and photography. Numerous side canyons provide outstanding opportunities for exploration, boulder scrambling and enjoying our cultural heritage. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Demaree Canyon | 21,050 | Colorado | Grand Junction | 1993 | Not Recommended | The Demaree Wilderness Study Area is characterized by four large, north-to-south canyons that dissect the high desert terrain between East Salt Creek and West Salt Creek. The Book Cliffs form the southern boundary, breaking the topography between this Wilderness Study Area and the Grand Valley. Vegetation consists of scattered pinyon-juniper woodlands, sagebrush, and mountain shrub communities. Fauna includes mule deer, elk, mountain lion, black bear, wild turkey, gray fox, raccoon, ringtail, squirrel, coyote, great horned owl, golden eagles, various other raptors, rattlesnake, and the collared lizard. Solitude and scenic vistas of the La Sal Mountains and the Grand Mesa are enjoyed from high points along the ridge top. Activities include hiking and backpacking off trail in a remote primitive setting where backcountry skills and knowledge are necessary. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Diamond Breaks | 31,480 | Colorado | Maybell | 1993 | Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | The Wilderness Study Area consists of the broken, mountainous land mass known as Diamond Mountain, part of the eastern extension of the Uinta Range. A dominant feature of the area is a series of northeast-southwest trending mountain peaks with ridges, steep draws, and canyons draining north and south. This series of colorful, rugged red sand stone ridges "break" toward the Green River to the north in Browns Park. The diverse vegetative communities range from sagebrush and pinyon-juniper woodlands to aspen, mountain brush, Douglas fir, limber pine, and Ponderosa pine forests. Significant cultural resources such as rock art, granaries, rock shelters, and lithic scatter sites related to prehistoric and historic occupation can be found in the Wilderness Study Area. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Dog Creek South | 5,150 | Montana | South side of the Missouri River along the Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument near Fort Benton | 1993 | Not Recommended | The Dog Creek South Wilderness Study Area contains extremely deep drainages separated by narrow ridges. The terrain formed during the Pleistocene Period when the ice sheet covering the region melted. The Missouri River cut deeply into the soft shales and sandstone, forming numerous steep hills and deep coulees creating a striking vertical and heavily eroded topography. Most slopes are composed of clay and soil layers, with shortgrass prairie communities present on the ridges. Vegetation includes greasewood, big sage, juniper, and native legumes. Isolated areas of ponderosa pine and Douglas fir grow primarily on the north- and west-facing slopes of the steeper drainages. | Yes | Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument | Yes | Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument |

DOI Wilderness Study Areas - Data Call

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| Dolores River Canyon | 28,668 | Colorado | Dove Creek | 1993 | Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | The Dolores River Canyon Wilderness Study Area consists of rugged canyons cut through sedimentary strata creating vertical walls with colorful ledges and massive cliffs. Leading into to the main canyon are numerous tributary canyons. Many are very narrow, sheer-walled, and boulder-choked, with hidden grotto pools of clear, cool water and hanging ferns. The geologic history of the area is clearly exposed, offering a 160-million-year-old exhibit, beginning with the oldest exposed rock-limestones of the Pennsylvanian Period (formed 300 million years ago) progressing to the youngest exposed material of the Entrada Sandstone from the Jurassic Period (formed 140 million years ago). The Wilderness Study Area lies within the Colorado Plateau Province. Vegetation includes pinyon-juniper, spineless hedgehog cactus, sagebrush, Mormon tea, squaw brush, buffalo berry, cottonwood, ponderosa pine, aspen, and spruce/fir. Fauna includes desert bighorn sheep, river otter, mountain lion, bobcat, mule deer, waterfowl, coyote, collared lizard, peregrine falcons, bald eagles, golden eagles, and various other raptors. Opportunities for primitive and unconfined recreation are excellent and include backpacking, hiking, photography, rock climbing and whitewater rafting. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Dominguez Canyon | 2,086 | Colorado | Grand Junction | 1993 | None | The Dominguez Canyon Wilderness Study Area is adjacent to the Dominguez Canyon Wilderness. The Wilderness Study Area is primarily on Steamboat Mesa, but includes numerous small scattered parcels. When the majority of the original Wilderness Study Area was designated as wilderness, these parcels were left in Wilderness Study Area status. Vegetation consists mainly of pinyon-juniper. Primitive forms of recreation may be engaged in on the Wilderness Study Area. | Yes | Dominguez-Escalante National Conservation Area | Yes | Dominguez-Escalante National Conservation Area |
| Eagle Mountain | 330 | Colorado | Aspen | 1993 | Recommended | This Eagle Mountain Wilderness Study Area is adjacent to the Maroon Bells-Snowmass Wilderness (managed by the USFS). At 9,937 feet, Eagle Mountain is the eastern terminus of a mountainous ridge that includes Haystack Mountain, Mt. Daly, and Capitol Peak and offers fantastic high-elevation views of the surrounding Elk Range. Eagle Mountain includes the Mancos Shale formation, and the Maroon, State Bridge, Chinle, Entrada, Morrison, Dakota, and Burro Canyon sandstone formations. Vegetation consists of spruce, Douglas fir, ponderosa pine, aspen, oakbrush, sagebrush, and narrow strips of riparian vegetation along the perennial streams in gulches. Several springs and wetlands are also found within this Wilderness Study Area. Fauna includes Rocky Mountain elk, mule deer, black bears, mountain lions, bobcat, sage-grouse, and various other small mammals, birds, and reptiles. The Wilderness Study Area provides outstanding opportunities for hiking, sightseeing and photography. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| East Fork Blacktail Deer Creek | 6,230 | Montana | North of Red Rock Lakes near Yellowstone National Park | 1993 | Recommended | The East Fork of Blacktail Deer Creek Wilderness Study Area is primarily a forested habitat especially on the north facing slopes, with several peaks and a steep canyon. A diversity of habitat types is present including open sagebrush foothills, grass parks, aspen and willow groves, alpine meadows, barren talus slopes, and Douglas fir and limber pine forests are located within the Wilderness Study Area. Outstanding recreation opportunities include hunting, hiking, and backpacking. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Elkhorn | 3,585 | Montana | Clancy | 1993 | None | One of the state's healthiest elk herds inhabits the Elkhorns. The remnants of trails and wagon roads once used by American Indians, trappers and gold miners remain and form the core of a primitive transportation system throughout the Elkhorns. Recreation opportunities include: wildlife viewing, camping, hunting, mountain biking, and hiking. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Ervin Ridge | 10,200 | Montana | Fort Benton | 1993 | Not Recommended | Ervin Ridge Wilderness Study Area is rugged with many steep and highly eroded ridges that drop sharply to the Missouri River. Scenic steep slopes of exposed clay and soil layers combine with short prairie grasses and sagebrush, and occasional groves of ponderosa and lodgepole pine, juniper, and Douglas fir. The area provides big game hunting and floating activities on the Upper Missouri River as well as hiking, sightseeing, photography, and fishing. | Yes | Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail and Upper Missouri Wild and Scenic River corridors, Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument | Yes | Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument |

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| Farlin Creek | 1,139 | Montana | Dillon | 1993 | Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | The Farlin Creek Wilderness Study Area is hilly in nature and contains primarily forested habitat with open grasslands on the south facing aspects. Aspen stands and meadows border the creeks. Opportunities for hiking, backpacking, horseback riding, and hunting are present. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Hack Lake | 10 | Colorado | Glenwood Springs | 1993 | None | The Hack Lake Wilderness Study Area is adjacent to the Flat Tops Wilderness (managed by the USFS). Topography of the Wilderness Study Area is formed by the points of two flat-to-rolling ridges, flanked by steep, rugged cliffs with rocky outcrops and rock slides. The area provides expansive views of Sweetwater Creek and rugged hills to the south and west. Vegetation consists mainly of spruce, fir and aspen. Fauna includes black bear, mountain lion, mule deer, Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep, and Rocky Mountain elk. Outstanding opportunities include hiking, backpacking, hunting and photography. A hiking trail leads to Hack Lake, about 4 miles from the trailhead. Continuing on the trail another 2 miles enters the Flat Tops Wilderness. Elevation ranges from 7,700 to 11,000 feet. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Handies Peak | 16,664 | Colorado | Lake City | 1993 | Not Recommended | The Handies Peak Wilderness Study Area includes multi-colored rock strata, numerous drainages, glacial cirques, diverse vegetation, and vast, open vistas. The namesake of the Wilderness Study Area, Handies Peak, rises to 14,048 feet elevation and is the highest point of land managed by the Bureau of Land Management outside of Alaska. The Wilderness Study Area includes 12 peaks over 13,000 feet, three alpine lakes, and three major canyons with streams. The geomorphology shows a variety of volcanic, glacial and Precambrian formations. Scenic quality is outstanding due to the high alpine mountainous landform. Vegetation consists mainly of mixed spruce, fir, aspen, alpine grasses, sedges, and forbs. Fauna includes elk, deer, black bear, various small mammals, bighorn sheep, and mountain goats. Activities include hiking, backpacking, camping, mountain climbing, and photography. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Henneberry Ridge | 9,806 | Montana | Dillon | 1993 | Not Recommended | The Henneberry Ridge Wilderness Study Area includes a maze of erosional features including small peaks, ridges, and drainages that create scenic interest. The Wilderness Study Area is dominated by sagebrush filled grasslands, dotted with juniper and pockets of forested habitat on the north facing slopes. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Hidden Pasture Creek | 15,509 | Montana | West of Dell | 1993 | Not Recommended | The Hidden Pasture Creek Wilderness Study Area is located in the lower slopes of the Tendoy Mountains. Sagebrush habitat with some forested areas are cut by numerous seasonally dry drainages. The area provides habitat for a bighorn sheep herd. The area is well suited to cross-country hiking, horseback riding, hunting, and fishing, and provides outstanding opportunities for solitude. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| High Mesa Grassland | 680 | Colorado | Canon City | 1993 | Not Recommended | The High Mesa Grassland Wilderness Study Area spans over a rolling mesa and the steep slopes of Table Mountain, locally known as Sommerville Table. Vegetation includes 17 species of native grasses, oakbrush, conifers, and mountain shrubs. Fauna includes elk, mule deer, bighorn sheep, black bear, mountain lion, bobcat, ringtail, gray fox, coyote, wild turkey, bald and golden eagles, and a diverse mix of migratory birds. Activities include hiking, horseback riding, and photography. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Hoodoo Mountain | 11,380 | Montana | Near the Wales Creek Study area Nevada Lake north of Deer Lodge | 1993 | Not Recommended | Hoodoo Mountain Wilderness Study Area is a forested area with interspersed rock outcrops, open grassland parks, and wet meadows. The area provides habitat for a variety of wildlife, including elk, moose, deer, black bear, porcupine, grouse, pine martin, fisher, wolverine and mountain lion. Wet Cottonwood Creek provides habitat for cutthroat trout and Cottonwood Meadow at the head of the creek is important habitat for elk and moose. Recreational opportunities include hunting, hiking, camping and remnants of foot trails. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

DOI Wilderness Study Areas - Data Call

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| Humbug Spires | 11,175 | Montana | South of Butte | 1993 | Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | The Humbug Spires Wilderness Study Area is located in western Montana. Granite outcroppings, part of the Boulder Batholith, rise 300-600 feet and provide scenic interest and outstanding rock climbing opportunities. Hiking along the trail located in the wilderness winds along Moose Creek and through a mixed conifer forest, and then climbs a ridge and continues to the "Wedge," one of the more prominent and scenic spires. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Little Book Cliffs | 26,525 | Colorado | Grand Junction | 1993 | Not Recommended | The Little Book Cliffs Wilderness Study Area is characterized by gently-sloping plateaus, four major canyons: Main Canyon, Coal Canyon, Cottonwood Canyon and Spring Canyon. Part of the southern edge of this Wilderness Study Area is dominated by the 2,000-foot-high face of the Book Cliffs. Several natural bridges and hoodoos are found within the wilderness contributing to outstanding scenic beauty and topographic diversity. Cultural sites of the Fremont Culture are found in the Wilderness Study Area. Vegetation consists mainly of sagebrush, rabbitbrush, four-wing saltbush, and pinyon-juniper. Fauna includes mule deer, elk, mountain lion, black bear, wild turkey, gray fox, raccoon, ringtail, squirrel, coyote, great horned owl, golden eagles, various other raptors, rattlesnake, and the collared lizard. The topography and vegetation create a setting which supports excellent opportunities for solitude and unconfined recreation. Activities include hiking, backpacking, horseback riding, and photography. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Lower Grape Creek | 11,220 | Colorado | Canon City | 1993 | Not Recommended | The Lower Grape Creek Wilderness Study Area varies from rocky, rolling hills to steep, rugged canyons and mountains. The predominant feature is Horseshoe Mountain, in the northeastern portion of the Wilderness Study Area. Vegetation consists mainly of pinyon and juniper, ponderosa pine, Douglas fir, and riparian species along Grape Creek. Fauna includes mule deer, mountain lion, black bear, various small mammals, wild turkey, various species of raptors, and trout. Subtle remains of the Denver and Rio Grande railroad spur offer historical significance. Activities include hiking, backpacking, camping, horseback riding, hunting, and photography. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| McIntyre Hills | 16,650 | Colorado | Canon City | 1993 | Not Recommended | The McIntyre Hills Wilderness Study Area is comprised of rugged canyon slopes, numerous rock outcrops, and rolling, forested, interconnected hills. Numerous drainages, including Thomas Gulch, Five Point Gulch, and Washtub Gulch, twist and turn to created many secluded areas. Vegetation includes pinyon pine, juniper, ponderosa pine, Douglas fir, and riparian areas along drainages. Fauna includes bald eagles, mule deer, elk, bighorn sheep, black bear, mountain lion, bobcat, coyote, gray fox, and wild turkey. The Wilderness Study Area offers numerous outstanding opportunities for solitude and primitive/unconfined recreation including cross country hiking, backpacking, horseback riding, hunting, and photography. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| McKenna Peak | 19,398 | Colorado | Dove Creek | 1993 | Not Recommended | The McKenna Peak Wilderness Study Area contains several intriguing features including McKenna Peak, rising 1,000 vertical feet, the Spring Creek Basin and Brumley Point. Highly eroded Mesa Verde sandstone and Mancos shale badlands are exposed by deep canyons, gently rolling mesas, and twisting arroyos which illustrate the geologic processes and natural history of the area. From high points, there are expansive vistas that give a feeling of vastness. Numerous fossil marine invertebrates can be found in the sedimentary strata. Vegetation includes salt desert shrubs, forbs, grasses, pinyon-juniper, ponderosa pine, Douglas fir, oakbrush, mountain mahogany, Uinta Basin hookless cactus, Naturita milkvetch, and spineless hedgehog cactus. Fauna includes mule deer, elk, pronghorn antelope, mountain lion, black bear, bobcat, coyote, long-tailed weasel, bald and golden eagles. The diversity of topography and vegetation provide for outstanding recreation opportunities including hiking, backpacking, horseback riding, hunting, wildlife viewing, nature and scenic photography, and rock climbing. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

DOI Wilderness Study Areas - Data Call

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| Menefee Mountain | 7,089 | Colorado | Mancos | 1993 | Not Recommended | The Menefee Mountain Wilderness Study Area contains scenic rugged terrain consisting of steep-sided canyons, cliff-rimmed mesas, and overhanging cliffs. From Menefee Mountain, steep canyons radiate out from the mountain's six-mile-long ridge. Exposed, layered rock of the Cretaceous Mancos Shale, Point Lookout, and Cliff House Sandstone are formed into vertical cliffs and overhangs in the canyons and slopes of the mountain. In the eastern section of the Wilderness Study Area, Joe's Canyon and its associated drainages form finger-like projections cut into the side of the mountain. Vegetation includes pinyon-juniper, oakbrush, ponderosa pine, serviceberry, cottonwood, sagebrush, mountain mahogany, Douglas fir, spruce, Mesa Verde cactus, Knowlton miniature cactus, and Mancos milkvetch. Fauna includes deer, elk, black bear, bobcat, mountain lion, bald and golden eagles. The area includes several archaeological sites related to the Anasazi culture- communities of prehistoric farmers who lived in earthen and stone structures approximately six to 20 centuries ago. The Wilderness Study Area provides outstanding recreation opportunities for the hiker, backpacker, rock climber and photographer. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Musselshell Breaks | 8,650 | Montana | Glasgow | 1993 | Recommended | The Musselshell Breaks Wilderness Study Area is an area of steep hills and deep coulees, cut deeply into soft shales and sandstone forming a precipitous landscape and drainages that open out to the Musselshell River. Erosional process have created attractive riverbreaks scenery. Vegetation includes groves of ponderosa pine and juniper, range grasses, native wildflowers, and brush. The steep hills and deep coulees provide habitat for wildlife, including deer and elk. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Needle Rock | 80 | Colorado | Delta | 1993 | Not Recommended | The Needle Rock Wilderness Study Area is dominated by its namesake and main feature: Needle Rock. This is a highly unique geologic feature believed to be a neck of intrusive igneous rock, or a laccolith. Needle Rock originated in the late Miocene as molten rock which remained below the earth's surface and intruded into sedimentary formations. Gradually, with the passing of several million years, the overlying sedimentary beds eroded away, leaving this core of igneous rock that abruptly rises nearly 1,000 feet above the Smith Fork River valley. Vegetation consists mainly of oak, serviceberry, juniper, native grasses, and shrubs. Fauna includes falcon and various other raptors, and various small mammals. Activities include hiking, rock climbing, and photography. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| North Sand Hills | 791 | Colorado | Walden | 1993 | Not Recommended | The North Sand Hills Wilderness Study Area includes a Cold Climate Eolian sand deposit, forming active dunes. Two large active parabolic dunes are present with small, internal dunes migrating up the windward slopes. Several archaeological sites are located near the dunes. Vegetation around the dunes is mostly sagebrush and rabbitbrush, intermixed with stands of aspen. East of the active sand dunes is lodgepole pine forest. Fauna includes deer, elk and black bear. Activities include hiking, backpacking, camping, hunting and photography. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Oil Spring Mountain | 17,740 | Colorado | Rangely | 1993 | Not Recommended | The Oil Spring Mountain Wilderness Study Area is dominated by its namesake, the flat-topped Oil Spring Mountain. As elevations drop from the mountain, the landform changes to arid slickrock with numerous sandstone draws. A cave, and a natural arch are located in the slickrock terrain. Natural earth flows have occurred in several locations on the highly erosive soils of Oil Spring Mountain. Pinyon-juniper woodland, sagebrush steppe, mountain mahogany/oak scrub, and Douglas fir/pine forest ecosystems are found in the Wilderness Study Area. Fauna includes mule deer, elk, black bear, mountain lion, and various raptors. Activities include hiking, backpacking, camping, horseback riding, hunting, and photography. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Papa Keal | 366 | Colorado | Alamosa | 1993 | Recommended | The Papa Keal Wilderness Study Area consists of the western-facing side slopes of the lower portion of the Sangre de Cristo Range. The side slopes, which have been cut by intermittent streams that originate higher up in the Sangre de Cristo Range, transition to a rolling landform at the base of the mountain. Streams have created many small valleys. Dry streambeds offer a stair-step approach to the higher reaches of the range. Vegetation consists mainly of juniper-pine, pinyon-juniper, rabbitbrush, and grasses. Fauna includes mule deer, elk, black bear, various small mammals, and various raptors. Dense forests and winding valleys create great opportunities for solitude. Outstanding recreational opportunities include hiking, backpacking, camping, and photography. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

DOI Wilderness Study Areas - Data Call

| Wilderness Study Area - Bureau of Land Management (BLM) | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------------|----------------------------|---|---------------|------------------------------------|--|---|---|--|---|
| Name of Wilderness Study Area | Number of acres | Wilderness Location: State | Wilderness Location: City | Year of Study | Suitability Determination (if any) | Synopsis of the Values Protected/Reason for Potential Wilderness Designation | Wilderness Area Located within a Designated Public Lands Area? (Y or N) | If yes, what is the Name of the Designated Public Lands Area? | Wilderness Area Located within a Monument Boundary? (Y or N) | If yes, which Monument? |
| Peterson Draw | 5,160 | Colorado | Maybell | 1993 | Not Recommended | The Peterson Draw Wilderness Study Area consists of several deep draws on the slopes of Douglas Mountain trending southward to the Yampa River in the adjacent Dinosaur National Monument. The Wilderness Study Area contains portions of Peterson, Buck, and Five Springs Draws which include intermittent drainages, rocky ridges, peaks and gently rolling hills. Vegetation consists mainly of ponderosa pine, pinyon-juniper woodlands, sagebrush, and native grass communities. There are also scattered mountain brush species and aspen trees. Fauna includes fox, coyote, black bear, mountain lion, mule deer, elk, raptors and various songbirds, gopher snakes, and western diamondbacks. The Wilderness Study Area offers opportunities for deer and elk hunting, camping, sightseeing, hiking, backpacking and horseback riding. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Platte River Contiguous | 30 | Colorado | Walden | 1993 | Recommended | The Platte River Contiguous Wilderness Study Area is adjacent to the Platte River Wilderness (managed by the USFS). It includes portions of Northgate Canyon and the rim of the North Platte River, a rugged, mountainous terrain with rock outcroppings, boulders and crags. North facing slopes have dense stands of Douglas-fir, sparse stands of Aspen among sagebrush occur on gentler slopes west of the canyon rim, and scattered Juniper and Limber Pine occur on the canyon rim. Fauna includes raptors, deer, elk, various other big game, and sage-grouse. The deep river canyon creates outstanding opportunities for solitude. The Wilderness Study Area provides outstanding opportunities for whitewater float boating in Class III-IV rapids, hiking, backpacking, fishing, hunting, and observing wildlife. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Powderhorn | 7,022 | Colorado | Lake City | 1993 | Not Recommended | The Powderhorn Wilderness Study Area is adjacent to the Powderhorn Wilderness (managed by BLM). The Wilderness Study Area is characterized by dense forests and deep drainages. Vegetation includes spruce, fir, ponderosa, aspen, alpine grasses, sedges, forbs, and a small willow species. Fauna includes mule deer, elk, bighorn sheep, and trout. The Wilderness Study Area's remoteness provides opportunities for solitude and wildlife viewing. Activities include hiking, backpacking, camping, hunting and photography. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Pryor Mountain | 12,575 | Montana | Adjacent to Custer National Forest and reaching the border of Montana and Wyoming | 1993 | Recommended | The Pryor Mountain Wilderness Study Area contains rugged, isolated portions of the Pryor Mountain Range. The wide expanses and topographic and multicolored erosional geologic features provide for high scenic values. In less than 13 miles, the landscape transitions through a wide spectrum of geologic and biotic features, ranging from desert environments to those found in sub-alpine mountainous settings. Opportunities for nature photography, rock climbing hiking, backpacking, nature study, and scenic viewing are outstanding. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Quigg West | 520 | Montana | Hamilton | 1993 | Recommended | The Quigg West Wilderness Study Area includes forested ridges blend into grass and talus slopes. The abrupt slopes and heavy vegetation make foot travel difficult. The area provides habitat for bighorn sheep, elk and mule deer. Recreational use consists primarily of hunting and wildlife photography. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Rare Lizard and Snake | 443 | Colorado | Cortez | 1993 | Recommended | The Rare Lizard and Snake Wilderness Study Area is characterized by numerous, winding canyons with rugged, steep walls. Ancestral Puebloans were once in the area, leaving an abundant archaeological history. Located in the upper Sonoran Life Zone, which is sparsely vegetated by shrubs and grasses, sustains a relatively undisturbed population of reptilia, including at least 12 species of lizards, that are rare and unique and the most diverse in Colorado. These include the desert spiny lizard, collared lizard, sagebrush lizard, eastern fence lizard, tree lizard, side-blotched lizard, western rattlesnake, western whiptail snake, common kingsnake, gopher snake, and the western garter snake. Vegetation, although fairly sparse, includes pinyon-juniper, greasewood, grasses, sagebrush, and saltbrush. Activities include hiking, nature study, and photography. | Yes | Canyons of the Ancients National Monument | Yes | Canyons of the Ancients National Monument |

DOI Wilderness Study Areas - Data Call

| Wilderness Study Area - Bureau of Land Management (BLM) | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|--|--|---|---|--|-------------------------|
| Name of Wilderness Study Area | Number of acres | Wilderness Location: State | Wilderness Location: City | Year of Study | Suitability Determination (if any) | Synopsis of the Values Protected/Reason for Potential Wilderness Designation | Wilderness Area Located within a Designated Public Lands Area? (Y or N) | If yes, what is the Name of the Designated Public Lands Area? | Wilderness Area Located within a Monument Boundary? (Y or N) | If yes, which Monument? |
| Red Cloud Peak | 36,722 | Colorado | Lake City | 1993 | Not Recommended | The Red Cloud Peak Wilderness Study Area is heavily forested in the lower elevations, creating a feeling of total seclusion, and opens to tundra and multi-colored rock strata in higher terrain with broad vistas of exceptional scenic quality due to the high alpine mountainous landform including glacial cirques and alpine lakes and streams. The Wilderness Study Area contains 30 mountain peaks over 13,000 feet in elevation and two peaks over 14,000 feet (Red Cloud Peak (14,034 feet) and Sunshine Peak (14,001 feet)). Vegetation includes spruce, fir, alpine grasses, sedges, forbs, and a small willow species. Fauna includes mule deer, elk, bighorn sheep, cutthroat trout, and the Uncompahgre Peak fritillary butterfly. The higher elevations, with its expanses of alpine tundra and open scenic vistas, provides feelings of vastness and solitude. Activities include hiking, backpacking, camping, mountain climbing, horseback riding, hunting, fishing, and photography. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Ruby Mountains | 26,611 | Montana | Dillon | 1993 | Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | The Ruby Mountains Wilderness Study Area is precipitous in the northern portion and more gently sloped in the south. The Wilderness Study Area is mostly forested, with exposed, open, grassy ridges and south facing slopes. Vegetation is dominated by Douglas fir, lodgepole pine, limber pine, and Engelmann spruce. Rock outcrops, rock fins, caves, cliff faces and talus slopes emerge from the surrounding forest. There are a few springs, but no water flows through the canyons except during snowmelt. Aspen and canyon bottom meadows are common. Scenic quality of the Wilderness Study Area is high. Hiking, backpacking, camping and big game hunting is outstanding in this Wilderness Study Area. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| San Luis Hills | 10,240 | Colorado | Manassa | 1993 | Not Recommended | The San Luis Hills Wilderness Study Area is a series of hills which rise abruptly above the broad San Luis Valley. Cliffs occur in the northern portion of the otherwise rounded hills topography and numerous small drainages and the larger John James Gulch provide topographic relief. Distant views of the Sangre de Cristo and San Juan Mountains create a wonderful feeling of vastness. The arid climate results in low-growing desert shrubs and grasses, pinyon and juniper. Fauna is also sparse due to lack of water, but includes mule deer, antelope, various raptors, and various songbirds. Activities include hiking, backpacking, horseback riding, and photography. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Seven Blackfoot | 20,250 | Montana | Glasgow | 1993 | Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | The Seven Blackfoot Wilderness Study Area consists of terrain highly dissected by washes and a single creek, Seven Blackfoot Creek. Wild and broken landforms formed by erosion through shales and sandstones have left a vista of rugged, stark cliffs cut into rolling prairie meadows and offset by pockets of ponderosa pine and Douglas fir. It is a rugged area of breathtaking beauty. The presence of Douglas fir is unusual this far east. Plant and flower enthusiasts can find several types of grass, many flowering forbs, brush such as silver sage, big sage, yucca, and greasewood. Wildlife within the Wilderness Study Area includes elk, deer, coyotes, porcupines, hawks, owls, badgers, horned lizards, and rattlesnakes. The fossils bearing Hell Creek and Tullock formations are exposed in places. Recreational opportunities in this Wilderness Study Area include hiking, hunting, horseback riding, nature photography and sightseeing. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Sewemup Mesa | 19,140 | Colorado | Gateway | 1993 | Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | The Sewemup Wilderness Study Area is formed of impressive sandstone cliffs, which almost entirely surround the Sewemup Mesa, the namesake of the Wilderness Study Area. The name comes from the days of cattle rustling when the McCarty Gang burnt off and "sewed up" the cattle's rightful brands and replaced them with their own - hence the name, "Sew 'em up." The mesa is surrounded by sheer 500 to 700 foot cliffs on three sides, making access difficult. The difficult access resulted in little use of the area, therefore, this Wilderness Study Area is one of the most ecologically pristine areas in Colorado. Vegetation consists mainly of ponderosa pine, pinyon-juniper, monkey flower, spike pappusgrass, purple lovegrass, wolftail, scrub oak, serviceberry, native grasses, sagebrush, and various wildflowers. Fauna includes elk, mule deer, desert bighorn sheep, mountain lion, peregrine falcon, golden eagle, and various other raptors. Activities include hiking, backpacking, camping, rock climbing, and photography. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

DOI Wilderness Study Areas - Data Call

| Wilderness Study Area - Bureau of Land Management (BLM) | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|------------------------------------|--|---|---|--|---|
| Name of Wilderness Study Area | Number of acres | Wilderness Location: State | Wilderness Location: City | Year of Study | Suitability Determination (if any) | Synopsis of the Values Protected/Reason for Potential Wilderness Designation | Wilderness Area Located within a Designated Public Lands Area? (Y or N) | If yes, what is the Name of the Designated Public Lands Area? | Wilderness Area Located within a Monument Boundary? (Y or N) | If yes, which Monument? |
| Skull Creek | 13,740 | Colorado | Dinosaur | 1993 | Recommended | The Skull Creek Wilderness Study Area lies in the center of Skull Creek Basin. A slickrock formation area, this area contains scenic, colorful ridges, deep gullies, rock outcrops, and sandstone canyons eroded by rain and snowmelt. Rugged Box Canyon runs through the entire western portion of the Wilderness Study Area and with its intermittent creek is especially scenic. There are numerous archaeological sites dating back some 10,000 years within the area. Vegetation consists mainly of pinyon-juniper, sagebrush, native grasses, and saltbush/greasewood. Fauna includes deer, elk, golden eagles and numerous other birds, mammals, and reptiles. The Wilderness Study Area is also home to some of the oldest known pinyon pine trees. Activities include hiking, backpacking, camping, horseback riding, hunting, and photography. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Sleeping Giant/Sheep Creek | 10,454 | Montana | Wolf Creek | 1993 | None | The Sleeping Giant/Sheep Creek Wilderness Study Area are two units separated by a powerline Corridor. The Sleeping Giant unit is named for a profile of Beartooth Mountain and lower elevation rock outcroppings that resemble a reclining human figure as visible from Helena. It is a well-known landmark. Topography of the area is irregular, with numerous steep and narrow drainages dissecting the area. Sedimentary rock ledges and talus slopes provide further relief. Perennial streams are found in Sheep Creek and Rose and Falls Gulches in the Sheep Creek unit. About half the area is forested with ponderosa, limber and lodgepole pine, cottonwoods, and Douglas fir trees. Vegetation in the remainder is native grasslands consisting primarily of bluebunch wheatgrass, Idaho fescue and forbs. A diversity of wildlife species live here, including a thriving population of mountain goats that occupies the high outcroppings. Other wildlife include elk, black bear, bighorn sheep, mule deer, osprey, and golden eagles. Recreation opportunities include hiking, sightseeing, wildlife viewing, primitive camping, and fishing. Seven miles of ridge-line hiking trails offer spectacular panoramic views | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Square Butte | 1,947 | Montana | Geraldine | 1993 | Not Recommended | The Square Butte Wilderness Study Area centers on it's namesake, a butte which presents an imposing landmass whose vertical sides present a "square" appearance from a distance. The butte is a laccolith, an intrusive bubble of magma that has penetrated sedimentary beds. Erosion has left the main block of rock surrounded by eroded spires, ribs and fins, and soaring buttresses, of the same rock at the base. Dense stands of lodgepole, limber pine and Douglas fir cover the side slopes. Due to the steep cliffs, the summit has been isolation from human activity and the summit flora is a vegetative relict that has research value. Wildlife includes a population of Rocky Mountain goats and breeding populations of prairie falcons and other raptors that use the cliffs for nesting. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Squaw/Papoose Canyon | 4,611 | Colorado | Dove Creek | 1993 | Not Recommended | The Wilderness Study Area centers on Squaw and Papoose Canyons and the narrow mesa that separates the two canyons. Vegetation is thick pinyon-juniper woodland on the slopes and canyon rim, with sage parks and riparian growth along the canyon bottom. The Wilderness Study Area has a high archaeological site density, it was heavily used by the Ancestral Puebloan dwellers from 450 A.D. to 1300 A.D. Geological formations are well exposed for scientific and educational study. The Summerville and Morrison formations of the Jurassic Period outcrop and are overlain by Burro Canyon and Dakota Formations of the Upper Cretaceous. The Morrison is rich in fossilized wood, plant remains and fossil vertebrate bones. | Yes | Canyons of the Ancients National Monument | Yes | Canyons of the Ancients National Monument |
| Stafford | 4,800 | Montana | Fort Benton | 1993 | Not Recommended | The Safford Wilderness Study Area is a scenic and rugged area of steep slopes of exposed clay and soil layers with narrow ridges along the Missouri River. The steep coulees, where slopes and soils permit, are vegetated by prairie grasses, sagebrush, and juniper. Big game hunting and boating use along the Missouri River are the major activities here. | Yes | Upper Missouri Wild and Scenic River corridor | Yes | Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument |

DOI Wilderness Study Areas - Data Call

| Wilderness Study Area - Bureau of Land Management (BLM) | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|--|--|---|---|--|-------------------------|
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| Terry Badlands | 44,910 | Montana | Miles City | 1993 | Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | The Terry Badlands Wilderness Study Area includes colorful, banded cliffs that overlook rolling prairie. Geologic features include sandstone bridges, spires, table tops, and buttes divided by many deep gullies all formed by thousands of years of wind and water erosion. Rolling benches are vegetated with grasses, wildflowers and brush such as sage, yucca, greasewood, and scattered juniper. One of the most easterly stands of limber pine is located in the Wilderness Study Area. Wildlife include mule and whitetail deer, pronghorn, elk, badgers, many raptors and reptiles such as horned lizards. Petrified logs may be encountered in the Wilderness Study Area. The Wilderness Study Area is high in cultural resources. Historical resources include 1800s era U.S. Army troops graffiti on Sheridan Butte. The Wilderness Study Area is an excellent area for hiking, back country hunting, rock and fossil collecting and enjoying the spectacular badlands scenery. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| The Palisade | 26,050 | Colorado | Grand Junction | 1993 | Not Recommended | The Palisade Wilderness Study Area is characterized by steep cliffs and deep rugged canyons, rolling out to flat, desert valley bottoms. In places, cliffs tower 2,000 feet above the canyon floor. The area's main feature, The Palisade, is a towering, red-rock buttress, rising 1,700 feet above the confluence of West Creek and the Dolores River. Numerous hoodoos, jagged cliffs, and a series of waterfalls that tumble 1,700 feet in 1.5 miles add to the areas scenic values. Vegetation consists mainly of pinyon-juniper, oakbrush, aspen, ponderosa pine, and pockets of riparian vegetation. Fauna includes the rare Nokomis Fritillary butterfly, mule deer, elk, mountain lion, black bear, wild turkey, gray fox, raccoon, ringtail, squirrel, coyote, great horned owl, golden eagles, rattlesnake, bull snake, the collared lizard, and trout in the North Fork of West Creek. Activities include hiking, backpacking, camping, rock climbing, and photography. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Troublesome | 8,250 | Colorado | Kremmling | 1993 | Not Recommended | The Troublesome Wilderness Study Area is rugged, mountainous terrain and forest typical of central Colorado. The area consists of mountain peaks with rocky outcrops and talus slopes, and ridges cut by Rabbit Ears Creek and Troublesome Creek, with numerous steep-side drainages. Most of the Wilderness Study Area is forested with spruce, fir, aspen and lodgepole pines as well as riparian vegetation along the streams. Activities include hiking, backpacking, camping, horseback riding, cross-country skiing, snowshoeing, fishing, hunting, and photography. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Twin Coulee | 6,870 | Montana | Lewistown | 1993 | Not Recommended | The Twin Coulee Wilderness Study Area is very rugged, with several deeply incised drainages and extensive outcrops of bare limestone and sandstone on the southeast flank of the Big Snowy Mountains. Most of the Wilderness Study Area contains a mixed coniferous forest with an understory of bunch grasses. Limestone outcroppings in some of the higher areas enhance the scenic quality of the area. Recreation opportunities include hunting, hiking, camping, rock climbing, and nature study. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Upper Grape Creek | 10,200 | Colorado | Canon City | 1993 | Not Recommended | The Upper Grape Creek Wilderness Study Area topography includes rocky, rolling hills in the western portion, with more rugged terrain near Grape Creek. The steep, red-brown slopes are spotted with gray-green vegetation, offering excellent scenic value to the area. Several peaks exist between East Mill Gulch and Granite Gulch. Vegetation consists mainly of pinyon and juniper, ponderosa pine, Douglas fir, and riparian species along Grape Creek. Fauna includes mule deer, mountain lion, black bear, various small mammals, wild turkey, and trout. Subtle remains of the Denver and Rio Grande railroad spur offer historical significance. Activities include hiking, backpacking, camping, horseback riding, hunting, and photography. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Vale of Tears | 7,420 | Colorado | Maybell | 1993 | Not Recommended | The Vale of Tears Wilderness Study Area consists of rugged canyons, ridges, peaks, and draws on the slopes of Douglas Mountain trending southward to the Yampa River in the adjacent Dinosaur National Monument. The Vale of Tears canyon in the southern section contains colorful badlands with banded, multicolored geology. Sawmill Canyon cuts through the northeastern part of the Wilderness Study Area. Vegetation consists mainly of pinyon-juniper woodlands with sagebrush and saltbush/greasewood communities at lower elevations. Fauna includes fox, coyote, black bear, mountain lion, mule deer, elk, raptors and various songbirds, gopher snakes, and western diamondbacks. The Wilderness Study Area offers opportunities for deer and elk hunting, camping, sightseeing, hiking, backpacking and horseback riding. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

DOI Wilderness Study Areas - Data Call

| Wilderness Study Area - Bureau of Land Management (BLM) | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|------------------------------------|---|---|---|--|-------------------------|
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| Wales Creek | 11,580 | Montana | Deer Lodge | 1993 | Not Recommended | The Wales Creek Wilderness Study Area contains four streams and is forested with stands of spruce, lodgepole pine, Douglas fir, and sub-alpine fir. The Wales Creek drainage has several thermal springs. The area provides habitat for moose, elk, deer, beaver, black bear, and mountain lion. Cutthroat trout inhabit Wales Creek. Recreation uses are primarily hunting and some primitive camping in conjunction with hunting. There are also opportunities for fishing and cross-country skiing. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Weber Mountain | 6,303 | Colorado | Mancos | 1993 | Not Recommended | The Weber Mountain Wilderness Study Area is focused on its namesake, Weber Mountain, a five-mile-long ridge from which steep canyons radiate. Exposed sandstone of the Cretaceous Mancos shale and sandstone series forms many overhangs and vertical cliffs in the canyons and on the slopes of the mountain. There is also a 600-foot spire shaped volcanic neck or plug, mid slope on the west side of the mountain. Vegetation includes oakbrush, pinyon-juniper, ponderosa pine, spruce/fir, sagebrush, Mesa Verde cactus, Knowlton miniature cactus, and Mancos milkvetch. Fauna includes deer, elk, bighorn sheep, black bear, bobcat, mountain lion, spotted owl, peregrine falcon, and bald eagles. The Wilderness Study Area contains archaeological sites related to the Anasazi culture, which were communities of prehistoric farmers who lived in earthen and stone structures six to 20 centuries ago. The Wilderness Study Area provides outstanding recreation opportunities for the hiker, backpacker and rock climber. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Weminuche Contiguous | 1,840 | Colorado | Silverton | 1993 | Recommended | The Weminuche Contiguous Wilderness Study Area is adjacent to the Weminuche Wilderness (managed by the USFS). It is incredibly scenic, with breathtaking high peaks - several over 13,000 feet - alpine and subalpine meadows and ridges, and alpine basins. The alpine tundra allows unconfined movement for cross-country travel. This, in combination with existing hiking trails and the high scenic quality of the area, provides wonderful opportunities for primitive recreation. The topographic relief offers outstanding solitude. Within the area are numerous running streams with cascading waterfalls. These form drainage patterns that radiate from Whitehead Peak and Sugarloaf. Vegetation consists mainly of spruce forest, alpine tundra grasses, Altain Starwort (proposed Endangered and Threatened Plant), and various wildflowers. Fauna includes lynx and bighorn sheep. Activities include hiking, backpacking, mountain climbing, horseback riding, cross-country skiing, snowshoeing, and photography. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| West Cold Spring | 14,482 | Colorado | Maybell | 1993 | Not Recommended | The Wilderness Study Area is primarily the western portion of the rugged, south facing slopes of Cold Spring Mountain. This area is characterized by deep draws and canyons that have been cut through the O-Wi-Yu-Kuts Plateau, forming a series of plateaus and ridges along the northern margins of the Green River Valley known as Browns Park. Diverse vegetation communities cover the area consisting of sagebrush steppe and saltbush/greasewood in the lower elevations to dense pinyon-juniper woodlands which dominate the area, to large old growth mountain mahogany and oak scrub communities at higher elevations. The area is known to possess historic and prehistoric cultural sites varying from Paleo-Indian to more modern Ute and Shoshone tribes. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Whitehead Gulch | 1,500 | Colorado | Silverton | 1993 | Not Recommended | The Whitehead Gulch Wilderness Study Area is adjacent to the Weminuche Wilderness (managed by the USFS). It lies mostly within the steep, forested Animas River Canyon. The mountainous landscape includes alpine streams. Vegetation consists mainly of alpine tundra, spruce, aspen, willow, raspberry, and sedges. Fauna includes lynx and various small mammals and birds. The mountainous terrain offers perfect opportunities for unconfined recreation and solitude. Activities include hiking, backpacking, camping, mountain climbing, fishing, and photography. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

DOI Wilderness Study Areas - Data Call

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| Willow Creek | 13,368 | Colorado | Dinosaur | 1993 | Recommended | The Willow Creek Wilderness Study Area is characteristic of the arid canyon ecosystems found in the Colorado Plateau. The Wilderness Study Area lies within the Skull Creek Basin. The area is cut by steep, colorful ridges, hogbacks, deep gullies, unique rock formations, and sandstone canyons eroded by rain and snowmelt. A 1,000-foot cliff dominates the north end of the Wilderness Study Area. Vegetation consists mainly of pinyon-juniper, sagebrush, saltbush, native grasses and forbs, boxelder, cottonwoods, and willows. The area contains some of the oldest known pinyon pine trees. Fauna includes elk, mule deer, golden eagles, various other raptors, and smaller mammals, birds, and reptiles. Numerous and significant archaeological resources date back 10,000 years. The steep and rugged terrain and numerous canyons provide outstanding scenery and recreation opportunities including hiking, backpacking, camping, rock climbing, horseback riding, hunting, and photography. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Woodhawk | 8,100 | Montana | Fort Benton | 1993 | Not Recommended | The Woodhawk Wilderness Study Area is on the edge of the Missouri River in a very rugged portion of the Missouri Breaks. South facing slopes consist of bare, banded clay and soil layers supporting a shortgrass prairie. Juniper and ponderosa pine also are present. Exposed colorful rock in the breaks topography is sedimentary shales and sandstones. The Missouri River cut deeply into the soft sedimentary rock forming numerous steep hills and deep coulees. River floaters camp in the area. | Yes | Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail, Nez Perce National Historic Trail, and Upper Missouri Wild and Scenic River corridors; Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument | Yes | Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument |
| Worm Creek | 39 | Idaho | Montpelier | 1993 | Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Yellowstone River Island | 53 | Montana | Livingston | 1993 | Not Recommended | The Yellowstone River Island Wilderness Study Area is a continually changing island in an active portion of the Yellowstone River. Dense willows grow along the outer more recently formed extremities of the island. Cattail marsh areas are in low areas. The more stable and higher interior portion of the island contains cottonwood stands intermixed with open grassy areas. Due to the island's diverse vegetation, a wide range of wildlife can be seen. River floaters sometimes camp on the island. | Yes | Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail corridor | No | |
| Abert Rim | 25,105 | Oregon | Southeast of Paisley, OR | 1992 | Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Aden Lava Flow | 25,287 | New Mexico | Southwest of Las Cruces | 1992 | Recommended | The Aden Lava Flow Wilderness Study Area is located 20 miles southwest of Las Cruces in the Chihuahuan Desert. The area is characterized by basalt flows, volcanic craters, and coppice sand dunes which are formed by sand captured by clumps of vegetation. The lava flow includes pressure ridges, lava tubes, and steep-walled depressions of up to 100 feet wide. Grass and shrubs grow on the flow with many cacti and yucca. Vegetation is a mosaic of grasslands and desert shrubs such as mesquite and creosote. Vent tubes, and the many crevices found in the lava, provide cover and den sites for wildlife. Bats are numerous and the rock pocket mouse and black-tailed rattlesnake are found on the black lava flows. | Yes | Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks National Monument | Yes | Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks National Monument |

DOI Wilderness Study Areas - Data Call

| Wilderness Study Area - Bureau of Land Management (BLM) | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------|--|---|---|---|--|-------------------------|
| Name of Wilderness Study Area | Number of acres | Wilderness Location: State | Wilderness Location: City | Year of Study | Suitability Determination (if any) | Synopsis of the Values Protected/Reason for Potential Wilderness Designation | Wilderness Area Located within a Designated Public Lands Area? (Y or N) | If yes, what is the Name of the Designated Public Lands Area? | Wilderness Area Located within a Monument Boundary? (Y or N) | If yes, which Monument? |
| Adobetown | 85,710 | Wyoming | Wamsutter | 1992 | Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | Located 25 miles away from Wamsutter town, Adobe Town has a total acreage of 82,350 acres. The Wilderness Study Area is known as a premier North American site for the educational and scientific study of paleontological resources. Fossil remains of mammals are numerous and widely distributed throughout the area. Two notable mammalian fossils found in the area are the Uintathere and the Titanothera. The Uintathere was a large mammal about the size and configuration of an African rhinoceros. The species of Titanothera found in the Wilderness Study Area was a tapir-like mammal, about 40 inches in height. Significant archaeological resources are also found throughout the Wilderness Study Area, representing 12,000 years of continuous human occupation from Paleo Indian through late Prehistoric periods. The cultural site density of the Wilderness Study Area is estimated to be 30 surface sites per square mile, which is unusually high. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Ah-Shi-Sle-Pah | 6,563 | New Mexico | Southeast of Farmington | 1992 | Not Recommended | The Ah-shi-sle-pah Wilderness Study Area is located in northwestern New Mexico and is a scenic badland area of rolling water-carved clay hills. The area is rich in fossils and has little vegetation to conceal the unique and spectacular geological formations. The thin vegetation includes sagebrush, piñon-juniper, Great Basin scrubland, and grassland. It is a landscape of sandstone cap rocks and scenic olive-colored hills with an interesting array of hoodoos and other formations. Water in this area is scarce and there are no trails; however, the area is very scenic and contains pastel colors rarely seen elsewhere in the region. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Alamo Hueco Mountains | 16,264 | New Mexico | Northwest of the Mexico Border | 1992 | Not Recommended | The Alamo Hueco Mountains Wilderness Study Area is situated in southwestern New Mexico. It is characterized by highly eroded volcanic mountains, mesas, cliffs, and long sinuous canyons that contain stands of juniper and oak brush. There are no maintained trails in this area; however, the desert scenery, archaeological sites, and wildlife diversity make this area a unique destination for those willing to explore. Wildlife species include javelina, Montezuma quail, desert bighorn sheep, mountain lions, golden eagles, red-tailed hawks, and prairie falcons. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Aldrich Mountain | 9,127 | Oregon | Northwest of Seneca, Oregon | 1992 | Not Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | John Day Wild and Scenic River corridor | No | |
| Alkali Basin/E Sand Dunes | 12,800 | Wyoming | 21 miles northeast of Point-of-Rocks | 1992 | Not Recommended | The Killpecker Dunes, the largest active sand dune region in Wyoming, and among the largest in the world, traverse the Wilderness Study Area. This Wilderness Study Area includes a remnant of the Red Desert area of the Great Divide Basin. The region is of scientific value for the study of active sand dunes, their movements and how they are stabilized. Valuable pronghorn antelope habitat is found within the Wilderness Study Area, and the Sands elk herd occasionally inhabits the Wilderness Study Area during the winter months. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Alkali Creek | 10,100 | Wyoming | Hyattville | 1992 | Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | The Alkali Creek Wilderness Study Area encompasses 10,100 acres of BLM-administered land surrounding an island of private lands totaling 680 acres. There are no private lands in the Wilderness Study Area and access to the private section is provided for through a cherry-stem road. Elevations range from about 4,850 to 7,000 feet. The Wilderness Study Area falls within an elk wintering area, is critical winter range for mule deer, and encompasses at least two sage grouse strutting grounds. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Alkali Draw | 16,990 | Wyoming | 25 miles north of Point of Rocks | 1992 | Not Recommended | The study area includes a pan of the Great Divide Basin – Red Desert Area. Alkali Draw in the main drainage running eastwardly from the Bush Rim and Steamboat Mountain. A series of smaller draws creates a washboard topographic effect. Big sagebrush and grease wood are the principle vegetative species. Eocene fossils (largely snails, clams and leaves) can be found in several layers of geologic strata, suggesting a former riparian habitat which occurred in the area of 36.6 million years ago. The fossils occur in most of the Wasatch Formation and in the Tipton shale of the Green River Formation. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

DOI Wilderness Study Areas - Data Call

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| Alvord Desert | 236,276 | Oregon | North East of Andrews, Oregon | 1992 | Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Antelope | 20,710 | New Mexico | San Antonio | 1992 | Not Recommended | The Antelope Wilderness Study Area is an open landscape that provides 360-degree views of rolling desert prairie. It is adjacent to the San Pasqual Wilderness, which is managed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. This area is home to both antelope and mule deer and boasts a mix of broom dalea and sand sage. The vegetation provides ideal raptor-feeding habitat. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Antelope Range | 43,700 | Nevada | Eureka | 1992 | Unknown | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Apache Box | 932 | New Mexico | Silver City | 1992 | Not Recommended | The Apache Box Wilderness Study Area is located in southwestern New Mexico. The namesake feature, Apache Box, is a deep narrow canyon carved by Apache Creek. Sheer cliffs rise 600 feet above the canyon floor and give way to rolling hills above the canyon. Diverse riparian trees are found in the canyon while the uplands are a mix of grassland and juniper and piñon woodlands, with occasional ponderosa pine stands on north facing slopes. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Appendicitis Hill | 25,376 | Idaho | Arco | 1992 | Not Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Augusta Mountains | 89,372 | Nevada | Pershing | 1992 | Unknown | Augusta Mountains Wilderness Study Area is located in three Nevada counties; Pershing, Churchill and Lander. The Wilderness Study Area is approximately 60 miles southeast of Winnemucca. The Wilderness Study Area consists of three distinct sections: northern, central and southern. The northern area consists of silicic ash flow tuff canyons and drainages. The central section encompasses 8,400 foot Cain Mountain, a limestone peak, highest point in the Wilderness Study Area. The southern section is uniformly hilly with shallow southwest draining washes and gullies that cut through gently sloping foothills. The Wilderness Study Area offers sightsee opportunities for geological features, wild horses and scenery. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Bad Lands | 9,426 | Nevada | Elko | 1992 | Unknown | Badlands Wilderness Study Area is located approximately 65 miles northeast of Elko and 25 miles southwest of Jackpot Nevada. The Wilderness Study Area includes rough volcanic ridges, cliffs and eight miles of Salmon Falls Creek. Salmon Falls Creek meanders below 250 foot high canyon walls and 100 foot high pinnacles and spires. The fishing opportunities along the creek are excellent. The creek offers a challenging adventure to kayakers and rafters during high water. A diversity of wildlife species providing outstanding opportunities for wildlife observation and photography abound. Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep were reintroduced into the Wilderness Study Area in 1989. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Basque Hills | 140,271 | Oregon | East of Fields, Oregon | 1992 | Not Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Bear Den Butte | 5,419 | Idaho | Carey | 1992 | Not Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Craters of the Moon National Monument | Yes | Craters of the Moon National Monument |
| Beaver Dam Creek | 19,080 | Oregon | East of Medford, Oregon | 1992 | Not Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Behind the Rocks | 13,065 | Utah | South of Moab, UT | 1992 | Unknown | Landforms in the Wilderness Study Area include massive Navajo sandstone domes and fins, steep cliffs, and several natural arches. Sixty percent of the area is barren of vegetation with the remainder in juniper and desert shrubs. The extreme topography of this Wilderness Study Area makes cross-country foot travel very challenging, yet possible. The highly scenic rock fins traversing the Wilderness Study Area are frequently sought out as a subject by photographers. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

DOI Wilderness Study Areas - Data Call

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| Bennett Mountains | 6,003 | Wyoming | Rawlins | 1992 | Not Recommended | The area contains three basic types of topography: the mountain plateau/ridges, the steep, rocky ledges and the many tributary draws. Vegetation is primarily grasses, sagebrush and other shrubs, with pockets of pine, aspen and willows. The high plateau, coupled with numerous drawers and rocky outcrops, provides a high degree of solitude. The mountain offers numerous secluded places for recreational activities. The spectacular view of Seminole Reservoir to the southwest provides a feeling of spaciousness but also illustrates the effects of man's nearby development. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Big Hatchet Mountains | 65,872 | New Mexico | Lordsburg | 1992 | Recommended | The Big Hatchet Mountains Wilderness Study Area is located in southwestern New Mexico. It is the highest mountain in the vicinity and dominates the surrounding landscape. This is an isolated block fault uplifted mountain with tall stratified cliffs providing a layer-cake appearance. Desert grasses and shrubs in the lowlands give way to piñon, juniper, mountain mahogany, and oak trees in the higher elevations. These mountains are very rugged and include massive limestone cliffs. The area is home to desert bighorn sheep and significant bat colonies. The Continental Divide National Scenic Trail passes through this Wilderness Study Area. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Big Horn Tack-On | 80 | Wyoming | Lovell | 1992 | Recommended | The Bighorn Tack-On Wilderness Study Area includes public lands in both Montana (2,470 acres) and Wyoming (80 acres). This information encompasses the entire Wilderness Study Area. Two caves in the Wilderness Study Area provide spelunking opportunities. These opportunities could not be considered outstanding, however, because of limited access and, in one situation, a dangerous point of entry. For experienced climbers, the possibility of rock climbing exists on some of the sheer limestone cliff faces and pinnacles. Hiking and associated photography and sightseeing activities are outstanding. The topographic relief, the unique geologic formations, and the wide expanse of rugged country within view from the ridge tops present a variety of challenges to potential users. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Black Butte | 3,893 | Idaho | Shoshone | 1992 | Not Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Black Canyon (I) | 10,609 | Idaho | Gooding | 1992 | Not Recommended | The Black Canyon Wilderness Study Area consists of the western side slopes and lower mountains of the Sangre de Cristo Range an uplifted block formed by faulting along the Rio Grande rift. Intermittent streams have created a maze of valleys, which provide excellent opportunities for recreation, especially hiking. The valleys alternate between steep and level sections creating a stair-step approach to the upper reaches of the mountain slopes. Vistas of the peaks or the vast San Luis Valley are spotted throughout the Wilderness Study Area. Vegetation consists mainly of pine, fir, pinyon-juniper, and aspen. Fauna includes mule deer, elk, black bear, various smaller mammals, and various raptors. Activities include hiking, backpacking, camping, and photography. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Black Canyon (II) | 5,534 | Idaho | Lemhi Mountain Range | 1992 | Not Recommended | The Black Canyon Wilderness Study Area consists of the western side slopes and lower mountains of the Sangre de Cristo Range an uplifted block formed by faulting along the Rio Grande rift. Intermittent streams have created a maze of valleys, which provide excellent opportunities for recreation, especially hiking. The valleys alternate between steep and level sections creating a stair-step approach to the upper reaches of the mountain slopes. Vistas of the peaks or the vast San Luis Valley are spotted throughout the Wilderness Study Area. Vegetation consists mainly of pine, fir, pinyon-juniper, and aspen. Fauna includes mule deer, elk, black bear, various smaller mammals, and various raptors. Activities include hiking, backpacking, camping, and photography. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Black Ridge Canyon West | 52 | Utah | Westof Grand Junction Colorado | 1992 | Recommended | This 52 acre unit is adjacent to the Black Ridge Wilderness, managed by the Grand Junction, CO field office. | Yes | McInnis Canyons National Conservation Area | Yes | McInnis Canyons National Conservation Area |

DOI Wilderness Study Areas - Data Call

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| Blitzen River | 31,914 | Oregon | South of Burns, OR | 1992 | Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Donner und Blitzen Wild and Scenic River corridor, Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area | Yes | Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area |
| Blue Canyon | 12,581 | Oregon | West of Boise, ID | 1992 | Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Blue Creek | 14,896 | New Mexico | North of the Gila River; northwest of Bedrock; northeast of Virden | 1992 | Not Recommended | The Blue Creek Wilderness Study Area is located in the southwestern portion of New Mexico and is dominated by a volcanic fault block mountain named Black Mountain. The intermittent Blue Creek passes through the eastern part of the Wilderness Study Area and the narrow cliff-walled canyon is dominated by ash, cottonwood, Arizona sycamore, and willow. The uplands are dominated by desert grasses and shrubs. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Blue Eagle | 59,560 | Nevada | Tonopah | 1992 | Unknown | The Blue Eagle Wilderness Study Area lies in the northern end of the Grant Range and includes a small portion of Railroad Valley. The Wilderness Study Area is located in northeastern Nye County and is approximately 100 miles east of Tonopah. High mountains with deep, narrow winding drainages dominate the landscape. Craggy outcrops of white rock provide a colorful contrast to the dark green forest canopy on the slopes of Blue Eagle peak. In the north the Wilderness Study Area is dominated with a colorful montage of rolling hills painted in hues of yellow and red. Rare Bristlecone pine can be found at the higher elevations where their wind sculpted, curved trunks can be thousands of years old. Sharing the higher elevations is an indigenous bighorn sheep population. Opportunity for hiking, photography and camping are available throughout the Wilderness Study Area. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Bluebell | 55,665 | Nevada | Elko | 1992 | Unknown | Bluebell Wilderness Study Area is located approximately 95 miles east of Elko and 25 miles southwest of West Wendover, Nevada in the Toano Range. The Wilderness Study Area consists of steep mountainous terrain with many canyons radiating from a central ridgeline of mountain peaks. At the lower elevations of the Wilderness Study Area, there is a pinyon-juniper woodland with a small mixing of conifers, while at the upper elevations Bristlecone pine can be found. The Wilderness Study Area is located along a major raptor migration route. From late August through mid-October each year thousand of raptors including hawks, eagles, falcons, and kestrels among others can be seen during this time frame. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Bobcat Draw Badlands | 17,150 | Wyoming | Worland | 1992 | Recommended | The Bobcat Draw Badlands Wilderness Study Area encompasses 17,150 acres of BLM-administered land and 1,390 acres of state land. The Wilderness Study Area offers special features and scenic beauty which are outstanding. Terrain in the unit is highly unique and variable in land form and color. Located in the Willwood geologic formation, it is famous for a "Devil's Garden" of arches, goblins, castles and other fantastic or fanciful landforms. The Wilderness Study Area is within the Fifteenmile Wild Horse Herd Management Area. The National Park Service has identified the Gooseberry Badlands and the east ridge of Fifteenmile Creek, located near the Wilderness Study Area, as potential National Natural Landmarks. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Book Cliffs Mountain Browse | 399 | Utah | 50 miles northwest of Grand Junction, CO | 1992 | Unknown | The topography is a gentle rolling ridge top which gradually slopes downhill to the northeast. General vegetation includes sagebrush and squaw apple with small thickets of Gamble Oak, serviceberry, and Mountain mahogany. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Borah Peak | 3,941 | Idaho | Mackay | 1992 | Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

DOI Wilderness Study Areas - Data Call

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| Bowden Hills | 59,031 | Oregon | South of Rome, OR | 1992 | Not Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Box Creek | 439 | Idaho | McCall | 1992 | Not Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Brewer Spruce | 208 | Oregon | East of Kerby, OR | 1992 | None | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Bridge Creek | 14,322 | Oregon | South of Burns, OR | 1992 | Not Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Bridger Jack Mesa | 6,333 | Utah | 18 miles northwest of Monticello, UT | 1992 | Unknown | The Wilderness Study Area is a north-south trending tableland bounded by spectacular orange-red cliffs. The view from the mesa is the major asset of the Wilderness Study Area because it enhances the recreational experience. Vegetation is predominantly pinyon-juniper woodland with small interspersed sagebrush parks. The Wilderness Study Area may contain several archaeological sites. | Yes | Bears Ears National Monument | Yes | Bears Ears National Monument |
| Brokeoff Mountains | 31,606 | New Mexico | El Paso | 1992 | Not Recommended | The Brokeoff Mountains Wilderness Study Area is located in southern New Mexico, contiguous with the Guadalupe Mountains Wilderness in Texas. The Wilderness Study Area consists of a low dominant north-south ridge cut by two canyons that run 500 feet deep. Elk winter in the Wilderness Study Area and cliffs, ledges, and rock outcrops provide suitable nesting and perching habitat for birds of prey. Vegetation includes Chihuahuan Desert scrub, cacti, agaves, soap tree yuccas, creosote bush, mesquite, semidesert grassland, and pines at higher elevations. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Buffalo Hills | 45,287 | Nevada | Washoe County, Nevada and Lassen County, California | 1992 | Unknown | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Buffalo Hump | 10,300 | Wyoming | Rock Springs | 1992 | Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | The Buffalo Hump Wilderness Study Area encompasses 10,300 acres of BLM-administered land. This is a sand dune area of many sand valleys, blowouts, dunes and hills. The northern and western part of the area contains ponds, grass-covered marshes and playas. The southern and eastern part includes active dunes and meadows. This area and the adjacent Sand Dunes Wilderness Study Area are part of the range of the only herd of desert elk in Wyoming. Due to the topographic relief in the southern and eastern portions of the Wilderness Study Area, the remoteness of the area provides outstanding solitude. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Bull Canyon | 599 | Utah | 4 miles north of Dinosaur, CO | 1992 | Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Bull Mountain | 13,138 | Utah | 20 miles south of Hanksville, UT | 1992 | Unknown | The Wilderness Study Area is in the Henry Mountains, well known since the late 1870's for classical studies in American geology. Like other places in the range, Bull Mountain is an igneous intrusion flanked by sedimentary rocks deformed by the emplacement of the igneous material. Subsequent erosion exposed the structure, leaving a dome-shaped mountain rising nearly 3,000 feet above the surrounding plains and benches to an elevation of 9,187 feet. Vegetation consists of shrubs and grasses in the lower portions of the area and pinyon-juniper woodland in the higher elevations with scattered stands of aspen, fir, and pine. Portions of the Wilderness Study Area are range for the Henry Mountains bison herd and a mule deer herd. A small population of bristlecone pine is found mixed with conifers in the southwestern portion of the Wilderness Study Area. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

DOI Wilderness Study Areas - Data Call

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| Burbank Canyons | 13,395 | Nevada | Wellington | 1992 | Unknown | Burbank Canyons Wilderness Study Area is located in Douglas County and Lyon County, five miles northwest of Wellington and 15 miles southeast of Gardnerville, Nevada. The Wilderness Study Area consists of three deep scenic canyons which contain several riparian areas. The combination of steep and rugged ridges and canyon slopes above the narrow riparian canyon bottoms make the Wilderness Study Area highly scenic and appealing landscape. A hiking trip up to the head of Burbank Canyon and back can be accomplished in one day. Overnight camping is not necessary to experience the Wilderness Study Area's scenic and wilderness qualities. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Burning Hills | 65,710 | Utah | Northeast of Big Water, UT | 1992 | Unknown | Centered on the Kaiparowits Plateau, the Wilderness Study Area takes its name from naturally occurring underground coal fires. Harsh, yet beautiful, dry canyons shelter pinyon-juniper woodland and hardy desert scrub vegetation offering homes for Desert Bighorn sheep and migratory raptors. | Yes | Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument | Yes | Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument |
| Burnt Creek | 23,829 | Idaho | Challis | 1992 | Not Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Butler Wash | 24,277 | Utah | 32 miles northwest of Monticello, UT | 1992 | Unknown | The Wilderness Study Area is in the Canyonlands Section of the Colorado Plateau Physiographic Province. The terrain consists of northward draining shallow canyons of varying widths and low, parklike mesas, with scattered buttes, knobs, and spires. The Wilderness Study Area has outstanding scenic quality. Red and buff sandstone spires, knobs, and buttes contrast with the green vegetation and the blue sky. In the southeast, the heads of Salt Creek (most of which is in Canyonlands National Park) cut a myriad of shapes in the colorful sandstone. Other special features include historic evidence of early century cowboy use, and an array of wildlife including cougars, mule deer, and peregrine falcon. | Yes | Bears Ears National Monument | Yes | Bears Ears National Monument |
| Cabezon | 8,159 | New Mexico | Albuquerque | 1992 | Recommended | The Cabezon Wilderness Study Area is located in the northwestern part of the New Mexico and consists of a large volcanic plug—a steep-sided symmetrical neck of volcanic rock. At an elevation of 7,785 feet, this is the largest of a series of volcanic plugs in this area and is one of the most well-known landmarks in northwest New Mexico. This peak is a favorite among climbers. Basic mountain climbing experience and proper gear, including a helmet, are recommended. Many visitors climb the most common route (Class 3) without a rope. A successful climb to the summit will reward you with an expansive view of the Rio Puerco Valley. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Camp Creek | 19,880 | Oregon | West of Boise, ID | 1992 | Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Canaan Mountain | 4,985 | Utah | East of St. George, UT | 1992 | Unknown | The Wilderness Study Area is in the Vermilion Cliffs portion of the Grand Staircase, a series of terraces and colored cliffs at the southern edge of the High Plateaus Section of the Colorado Plateau Physiographic Province. Canaan Mountain, a sheer plateau that rises 2,000 feet above surrounding land to an elevation of 7,340 feet, is the dominant feature of the Wilderness Study Area. Within the Wilderness Study Area are shallow lakes, springs, waterfalls and 4 miles of perennial streams. Most of the surface of the Wilderness Study Area is rock and bare soil; vegetation covers only about 20 percent of the Wilderness Study Area and includes Ponderosa pine mountain shrub and pinyon-juniper woodland. A lumbering operation that existed on Canaan Mountain from 1915 to 1928 has significant local historical value. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Carcass Canyon | 48,628 | Utah | South of Escalante, Utah | 1992 | | The rim of the 2,000 foot high Straight Cliffs provide expansive vistas of the Escalante Canyon country to the east. Numerous deep, forested canyons dissect the western and southern portions of the Wilderness Study Area on the Kaiparowits Plateau. | Yes | Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument | Yes | Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument |

DOI Wilderness Study Areas - Data Call

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| Carrizozo Lava Flow | 10,690 | New Mexico | Carrizozo | 1992 | Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Castle Rock | 6,151 | Oregon | West of Ontario,OR | 1992 | Not Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Cedar Butte | 36,390 | Idaho | Idaho Falls | 1992 | Not Recommended | In Idaho, BLM manages nearly 37,000 acres of public lands in the Cedar Butte Wilderness Study Area. Lava flows here date back over 10,000 years. Several species of mammals live here including rodents, mule deer, antelope, coyotes, rabbits and over 100 species of birds including sage grouse and mourning doves. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Cedar Mountain | 33,433 | Oregon | West of Boise, ID | 1992 | Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | The Cedar Mountain Wilderness Study Area encompasses 21,560 acres of BLM-administered land with no private or state inholdings. The Wilderness Study Area is an area of rugged topography characterized by deep, steep-sided drainages flowing toward the Bighorn River. Cedar Mountain is the dominant feature of the unit. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Cedar Mountain | 21,560 | Wyoming | Kirby | 1992 | Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | The Cedar Mountains Wilderness Study Area is located in southwestern New Mexico. The area is characterized by a southeast trending ridge with scattered peaks and rolling hills. Vegetation consists of mixed mountain shrubs, creosote bush, and tobosa. The area provides habitat for mule deer and javelina. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Cedar Mountains | 14,911 | New Mexico | Hachita | 1992 | Not Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Cedar Ridge | 10,009 | Nevada | Elko | 1992 | Unknown | Cedar Ridge Wilderness Study Area is located approximately 23 miles south of Elko, Nevada. Elevations within the Wilderness Study Area range from 5,613 feet to 7,149 feet. The east side of the Wilderness Study Area contains severely eroded and gullied terrain while the west side is an uptilted deeply dissected benchland. Vegetation within the Wilderness Study Area consists of brush communities and a pinyon-juniper woodland. Visitation is limited because of a lack of water resources within the Wilderness Study Area which can deter many visitors. But for those to whom this is not an obstacle solitary camping opportunities are more prevalent. Equestrian opportunities are good for the moderate rider as much of the terrain is not overtly challenging. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Chamisa | 16,602 | New Mexico | Northwest New Mexico | 1992 | Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | The northern portion of this Wilderness Study Area is arid, while the southern portion consists of a higher plateau dominated by piñon and ponderosa pines. The diversity of vegetation and landforms provide scenic appeal. Large numbers of elk use the area, as well as coyotes, mule deer, and Merriam's turkey. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

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| Wilderness Study Area - Bureau of Land Management (BLM) | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------|------------------------------------|---|---|---|--|------------------------------|
| Name of Wilderness Study Area | Number of acres | Wilderness Location: State | Wilderness Location: City | Year of Study | Suitability Determination (if any) | Synopsis of the Values Protected/Reason for Potential Wilderness Designation | Wilderness Area Located within a Designated Public Lands Area? (Y or N) | If yes, what is the Name of the Designated Public Lands Area? | Wilderness Area Located within a Monument Boundary? (Y or N) | If yes, which Monument? |
| Cheesebox Canyon | 14,831 | Utah | 34 miles west of Blanding, UT | 1992 | Unknown | This Wilderness Study Area is in the Canyonlands Section of the Colorado Plateau Physiographic Province. The Wilderness Study Area is a small mesa capped by the Cheesebox and cut by four meandering, steep-walled canyons which drain southwesterly into White Canyon. The surface of the mesa slopes gently southwest, and is almost featureless except for a few low buttes. About half of the Wilderness Study Area is barren of vegetation. The remainder is pinyon-juniper woodland and scattered stands of Ponderosa pine. Douglas fir is found on north facing slopes at the higher elevations with scattered areas of desert shrub and grasses. Visitors can find evidence of late 19th and early 20th century cowboys. Peregrine falcon and bald eagle may make occasional use of the Wilderness Study Area. Desert bighorn sheep inhabit the upper ends of Cheesebox Canyon, as well as Found Mesa and Fry Point. | Yes | Bears Ears National Monument | Yes | Bears Ears National Monument |
| China Mountain | 10,358 | Nevada | Reno | 1992 | Unknown | China Mountain Wilderness Study Area is located in eastern Pershing County and is approximately 42 miles west of Battle Mountain, Nevada. The Wilderness Study Area consists of a high plateau with elevations ranging from 5,060 to 8,842 feet. There are two main canyons within the mountain range and several smaller canyons. The China Mountain plateau as well as Hoffman Canyon and Lee Canyon are exceptionally scenic. There is a fishery habitat for brown, cutthroat and rainbow trout in Hoffman Canyon. Opportunities for day-hiking, back packing and nature study are particularly noteworthy. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Chopaka Mountain | 5,554 | Washington | West of Oroville, WA | 1992 | None | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Clan Alpine Mountains | 196,128 | Nevada | West Central Nevada, Churchill County | 1992 | Unknown | The Clan Alpine Mountains Wilderness Study Area is located in Churchill County, in west central Nevada. The Wilderness Study Area includes several peaks over 8,000 feet including Mount Augusta the highest peak in the range. Horse Creek and Cherry Creek contain trout fisheries, an added bonus since fishable streams are so rare in this portion of Nevada. From the main ridgeline of the range, broad vistas greatly enhance the sense of isolation and solitude. Geological formations and structures exposed along nearly vertical fault scarps visually enhance the ruggedness of the Wilderness Study Area, primarily in Horse Creek Canyon and the strange rock hoodoos of Deep Canyon. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Clarks Butte | 31,291 | Oregon | Southwest of Boise, ID | 1992 | Not Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Coal Canyon | 60,755 | Utah | West of Grand Junction Colorado | 1992 | Unknown | Coal Canyon Wilderness Study Area sits between the face of the Bookcliffs and the top of the Roan Cliffs. It is a dissected landscape of steep ridges and "V"-shaped canyons formed by many drainages. Vegetation is predominantly pinyon-juniper woodland with high desert plant communities in the southern portion. Other vegetation includes Douglas fir, sagebrush, riparian and mountain shrub. Erosional features of scenic interest are pinnacles, balanced rocks, alcoves, overhangs, potholes, and arches. The Wilderness Study Area has year-round populations of elk, mountain lion, black bear and Rocky mountain bighorn sheep. Portions of this Wilderness Study Area were burned in a large fire in 2002; the area is currently revegetating. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Conger Mountain | 20,161 | Utah | 50 miles west of Delta, UT | 1992 | Unknown | The vegetation on the upper slopes of the Conger Mountains is comprised of mountain brush and juniper communities. Lower slopes are dominated by shadscale/Indian ricegrass and sagebrush communities. A wild horse herd roams the Wilderness Study Area; bald eagles, peregrine falcons, and golden eagles also inhabit the area. Sensitive Species which may inhabit the Wilderness Study Area include the ferruginous hawk, long-billed curlew, burrowing owl, kit fox, and Swasey Spring pocket gopher. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

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| Continental Divide | 68,761 | New Mexico | Datil | 1992 | Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | The Continental Divide Wilderness Study Area is located in the west-central part of New Mexico. The landmark of this area is Pelona Mountain, rising to 9,212 feet. Rolling grassland gives way to steeper slopes covered in piñon pine woodland and ponderosa pine forest, although the summit of the mountain itself is mostly grassland. Views from the top of Pelona Mountain stretch out for miles across the surrounding plains. The Continental Divide National Scenic Trail passes through this Wilderness Study Area. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Cooke's Range | 20,248 | New Mexico | North of Deming | 1992 | Not Recommended | The Cooke's Range Wilderness Study Area is located in southern New Mexico about 60 miles from Las Cruces. The central feature in the Wilderness Study Area is Cooke's Peak, which rises over 3,600 feet above the surrounding plains. The northern portion is extremely rugged while the southern portion is rolling and includes open hills cut by deep canyons. Vegetation consists of piñon and juniper woodlands as well as mixed desert shrubs. The cliffs in the higher elevations provide nesting sites for birds of prey. Mogollon style petroglyphs are found at Frying Pan Spring. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Copper Mountain | 6,858 | Wyoming | Thermopolis | 1992 | Not Recommended | The Copper Mountain Wilderness Study Area encompasses 6,858 acres of BLM-administered land without any inholdings or split estate. It is part of the Copper Mountain Range also known as the Bridger Mountains. It is dry and mountainous with scattered limber pine and juniper on rocky slopes. The stark ridges and draws of the study area stand in sharp contrast to the waters of nearby Boysen Reservoir. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Cottonwood Creek | 8,110 | Oregon | East of Burns, OR | 1992 | Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Cougar Well | 19,345 | Oregon | Southeast of Bend, OR | 1992 | Not Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Cowboy Spring | 6,699 | New Mexico | Lordsburg | 1992 | Recommended | Cowboy Spring Wilderness Study Area is located in the southwestern part of New Mexico approximately 50 miles south of Lordsburg. The Wilderness Study Area consists of rugged canyons and rough hill country and is covered by juniper, mixed mountain shrubs, and grasses. This area is located at a convergent point of Chihuahuan Desert, Rocky Mountain, and Sierra Madre ecosystems. The Wilderness Study Area boasts 130 species of birds, 60 species of mammals, and 40 species of reptiles. | Yes | Continental Divide National Scenic Trail corridor | No | |
| Crack Canyon | 26,303 | Utah | 15 miles north of Hanksville, UT | 1992 | Unknown | The Wilderness Study Area includes colorful badlands of eroded soils, cliffs, and rock monuments, including fins which form a sawtooth sandstone ridge, and knobs, caves, and arches. Canyons from 200 to 500 feet deep cross the Reef and the Wilderness Study Area, narrowing in places to clefts with bottoms coNational Scenic Trail in shadow. Canyons from 200 to 500 feet deep cross the Reef, narrowing in places to clefts with bottoms coNational Scenic Trail in shadow and exposing geologic strata and arches, caves, and narrow twisted and textured pathways. Small pictograph or petroglyph panels are within the Wilderness Study Area. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Cross Canyon | 949 | Utah | 14 miles southwest of Cahone, CO | 1992 | Unknown | This Wilderness Study Area includes portions of three main canyons which continue into the Cahone Canyon Wilderness Study Area. The relatively flat plateau through which these canyons are cut has a gentle southwest downward tilt from its 6,500 feet elevation at the northeast boundary of the Wilderness Study Area. Numerous ledges, rocky outcrops, and cliffs are exposed in the stair-stepped canyons which range in depth from 300-900 feet. Vegetation is thick pinyon-juniper woodland on the slopes and canyon rim, with sage parks and riparian vegetation along the canyon bottom. Ancestral Puebloan ruins are common in the canyon. Geologic formations are well exposed for scientific and educational study: the Summerville and Morrison Formations of the Jurassic Period outcrop and are overlain by Burro Canyon and Dakota Formations of the Upper Cretaceous. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

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| Crystal Lake | 8,893 | Idaho | St. Maries | 1992 | Not Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Culp Canyon | 10,937 | New Mexico | Alamogordo | 1992 | Not Recommended | The Culp Canyon Wilderness Study Area is located in southern New Mexico and is characterized by gently rolling hills and steep mountain slopes dissected by numerous canyons and arroyos. Vegetation consists of desert grasses and shrubs. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Daniels Canyon | 2,516 | Utah | 22 miles east of Vernal, Utah | 1992 | Unknown | Daniels Canyon is an east-west trending canyon with high vertical walls. Elevations in the Wilderness Study Area range from 5,600 feet on Cub Creek to 7,720 feet on the eastern boundary. Pinyon-juniper woodland, intermixed with sagebrush, predominates in the Wilderness Study Area. The upper northern slopes consist of heavy shrub cover of mountain mahogany, serviceberry, and big sagebrush. Scattered pinyon trees also grow here with densities of both juniper and pinyon increasing at lower elevations. At the highest elevation and on the eastern and northern edges of the Wilderness Study Area are small stands of Ponderosa pine. The flat canyon bottoms consist of greasewood, big sagebrush, and various grasses. Surrounding the spring and along the stream in lower Daniels Canyon are patches of box elder trees. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Dark Canyon | 67,825 | Utah | 30 miles west of Monticello, UT | 1992 | Unknown | This Wilderness Study Area is a complex of fragments of the Dark Canyon Plateau and seven deep, meandering canyons that drain into Cataract Canyon of the Colorado River, northwest of the Wilderness Study Area. An unusual feature in the Canyonlands country is the 10 miles of perennial stream that flow through the northern portion of the Wilderness Study Area in a series of plunge pools and waterfalls. Limestone ledges, with red chert nodule inclusions and cockleshell and crinoids stem fossils, make deep and narrow lower Dark Canyon, an especially scenic canyon due to their waterfall producing effect. Ancestral Puebloan occupation seems to have been somewhat sparse compared to canyons further south, such as Grand Gulch. Cliff dwellings, granaries, petroglyphs, and lithic scatters do exist within the area. These features enhance the primitive recreation values present and add to the feeling of timelessness in these rugged and remote canyons. | Yes | Bears Ears National Monument | Yes | Bears Ears National Monument |
| Death Ridge | 66,286 | Utah | South of Escalante, Utah | 1992 | Unknown | Centrally located in GSENM, Death Ridge Wilderness Study Area creates a feeling of deep remoteness. Canyons are deep, with ridges long and narrow making this country difficult to navigate. The scenery is quite unique, with ridges offering distant views in all directions. Trap Canyon Slot and the monoliths of Death Ridge are worthy day hikes. | Yes | Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument | Yes | Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument |
| Deep Creek Mountains | 79,144 | Utah | South of Ibapah, Utah | 1992 | Unknown | Flanked on the east by the Great Salt Lake Desert and on the west by the Deep Creek Valley, the Deep Creek Mountains are the highest landmark in all of western Utah. As an isolated "island" ecosystem and the fourth highest range in the Great Basin, the "Deeps" dominate the Great Salt Lake Desert in altitude, sheer mass, and biotic richness. From a barren landscape of alluvial outwash and playa basins, two 12,000 foot peaks rise 7,800 feet above the desert floor transitioning through sagebrush-grassland benches, pinyon-juniper forest, evergreen and aspen forests, and alpine meadows to form nine perennial streams and numerous canyons that twist through massive granite formations or quartzite cliffs. | Yes | Pony Express National Historic Trail corridor | No | |
| Deer Creek | 8,071 | Idaho | Gooding and Camas County | 1992 | Not Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Desatoya Mountains | 51,402 | Nevada | Churchill County - Lander County Line | 1992 | Unknown | The Desatoya Mountains Wilderness Study Area lies along the Churchill County / Lander County lines with the majority of the Wilderness Study Area in Churchill County. Most of the Wilderness Study Area is quite rugged with numerous peaks and ridges that rise over 9,000 feet. Deeply cut canyons on the west side of the Wilderness Study Area contain fascinating rock formations and riparian communities. Cutthroat trout are present in Edwards Creek and Smith Creek and Brook trout can be found in Big Dens Creek. The fish are small but their mere presence is relatively unusual in this part of Nevada. | Yes | Pony Express National Historic Trail corridor | No | |
| Deschutes Canyon - Steelhead Falls | 3,192 | Oregon | Southwest of Madras, OR | 1992 | Not Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Middle Deschutes Wild and Scenic River corridor | No | |

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| Desolation Canyon | 294,581 | Utah | 6 miles north of Green River, UT | 1992 | Unknown | At 290,845 acres, the Desolation Canyon Wilderness Study Area is the largest Wilderness Study Area managed by BLM in the contiguous 48 states. The 84 mile segment of the Green River through Desolation and Gray canyons is the most prominent feature. The Wilderness Study Area has an extensive system of deep canyons. The canyon at Rock Creek is more than 1 mile deep. The Wilderness Study Area contains arches, pinnacles, and other erosional remnants not known to occur elsewhere in the Wasatch Formation in similar concentrations or settings. Vegetation is diverse, ranging from desert to high mountain types in a distance of only 5-10 miles. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Devil's Backbone | 8,904 | New Mexico | 15 miles southwest of Socorro at the eastern end of the Magdalena Mountains | 1992 | Not Recommended | The Devil's Backbone Wilderness Study Area is characterized by its knife-edged ridges and peaks rising above the surrounding desert grassland. The north contains piñon-juniper while the south is comprised of rocky grasslands. A great number of raptors, including one pair of golden eagles, nests in the area. Mountains lions are also seen on occasion. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Devils Canyon | 9,142 | Utah | 12 miles south of Emery, UT | 1992 | Unknown | Devils Canyon Wilderness Study Area is a rugged, sinuous gorge with numerous short tributary canyons that drain westward toward Muddy Creek. Pour offs, abrupt changes in the gradient of the canyon floor are characteristic of the area. The north-eastern part of the Wilderness Study Area is a densely vegetated area of rounded knobs and benches. The southwestern portion of the Wilderness Study Area is a sparsely vegetated area of pink, red, cream, and purple soils. A small wild horse herd of approximately 10-15 animals use the Wilderness Study Area. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Devil's Den Canyon | 320 | New Mexico | Southwest of Carlsbad | 1992 | Not Recommended | The Devil's Den Canyon Wilderness Study Area is located in southern New Mexico, approximately 40 miles southwest of Carlsbad and is contiguous with the Guadalupe Escarpment Wilderness Study Area (managed by the U.S. Forest Service). Devil's Den Canyon contains the mouth of a major drainage on the west side of Guadalupe Escarpment and has a variety of vegetation including desert shrubs and grasses, piñon and juniper woodlands, and sub-riparian trees and shrubs in the canyon bottom. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Devil's Garden | 633 | Utah | North of Moab, UT | 1992 | Unknown | Colorful rock outcrops, hoodoos, pedestals and famous Metate Arch are scattered about this desert fairyland. Devil's Garden contains "unique scenic values and natural wonders" in a small area of erosional sculptures carved from Entrada sandstone. | Yes | Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument | Yes | Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument |
| Devil's Garden Lava Bed | 28,163 | Oregon | South East of Bend, OR | 1992 | Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Devil's Playground/Twin Buttes | 23,841 | Wyoming | Green River | 1992 | Recommended | The area is characterized by highly eroded badlands surrounding two large mesas of high relief. Elevation ranges from 6,200 feet in the northern washes of Devils Playground to 8,012 feet on the Twin Butte Mesa. Very little vegetation grows on the badlands, which comprises the vast majority of the Wilderness Study Areas. However, there are some pockets of sagebrush, saltbrush and juniper. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Diablo Mountain | 118,693 | Oregon | Northwest of Paisley, OR | 1992 | Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

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| Diamond Breaks | 3,926 | Utah | 65 miles northwest of Maybell, CO | 1992 | Unknown | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Dirty Devil | 71,883 | Utah | 10 miles southeast of Hanksville, UT | 1992 | Unknown | The study area includes a portion of the canyon of the Dirty Devil River along the western side of the Wilderness Study Area and several tributary canyons as much as 500 feet deep. Some of the canyons are more than 10 miles long, and are bounded by sheer cliffs with large overhangs in several places. The upper parts of the benches between canyons are mostly undulating bare rock surfaces. About 70 percent of the study area is barren sand and rock, with sparse black-brush and other desert shrubs, some pinyon-juniper, saltbrush, and scrub oak. Petrified wood occurs in several canyons. Prehistoric rock art is found in Robbers Roost Canyon, which is also reputed to have been one of the major hideouts of the famous outlaw Butch Cassidy. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Disaster Peak | 13,200 | Nevada | West-central Trout Creek Mountains | 1992 | Unknown | Disaster Peak Wilderness Study Area is located in both Nevada and Oregon and is the southern most Wilderness Study Area in a group of five Wilderness Study Areas known collectively as the Trout Creek Combination. The Wilderness Study Area's diverse terrain consists of broad, flat to gently rolling ridges to deep, wide steep-walled canyons. The scenery in the Wilderness Study Area is outstanding because of the geologic landmark of Disaster Peak and dramatic topography that is expressed in prominent cliffs, spires, and massive outcrops of volcanic and granitic formations that have eroded into extensive badlands. Vegetation in the Wilderness Study Area is quite diverse and includes sagebrush / grass communities to extensive stands of mountain mahogany at the higher elevations. Water and campsites are abundant through much of the Wilderness Study Area which provide ample opportunity for primitive recreation in all seasons. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Disaster Peak | 17,376 | Oregon | North East of Denio, OR | 1992 | Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Douglas-Fir | 579 | Oregon | East of Conquille, OR | 1992 | None | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Dry Creek | 23,353 | Oregon | West of Boise, ID | 1992 | Not Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Dry Creek Buttes | 51,285 | Oregon | West of Boise, ID | 1992 | Not Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Dry Valley Rim | 76,177 | Nevada | Washoe County, Nevada and Lassen County, California | 1992 | Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

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| Dubois Badlands | 4,520 | Wyoming | Dubois | 1992 | Not Recommended | The Dubois Badlands Wilderness Study Area encompasses 4,520 acres of BLM-administered land with no split estate or private inholdings. The topography of the area is primarily badlands and flat topped benches, which are extensively eroded and separated by numerous and intricate drainage patterns. Bands of red and tan sedimentary rock and clays make interesting color patterns through the area. The Dubois Badlands Wilderness Study Area is essentially in a natural condition. The topography of the Wilderness Study Area consists of badlands that are extensively eroded and separated by intricate drainage patterns. Eroded pinnacles and spires rise as high as 400 feet above the Wind River. Vegetation in the Wilderness Study Area varies with the elevation. The upper slopes have widely scattered limber pines, and the lower slopes contain sagebrush. The flat tops of most ridges have low-growing grass as the dominant plant life. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Eagle Peak | 43,960 | New Mexico | Six miles west of Quemado; north of Highway 60 | 1992 | Not Recommended | The Eagle Peak Wilderness Study Area is located in western New Mexico. It is characterized by rolling topography and broken by sandstone and basalt mesas and canyons. Volcanic features include large cinder cones and lava flows. Vegetation consists of grassland and piñon-juniper woodland. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| East Alvord | 22,142 | Oregon | North East of Andrews, Oregon | 1992 | Not Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Eighteen Mile | 25,015 | Idaho | Leadore | 1992 | Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Continental Divide National Scenic Trail corridor | No | |
| El Malpais | 21,300 | New Mexico | Southwest of Grants, New Mexico, within the El Malpais National Conservation Area | 1992 | Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | The El Malpais Wilderness Study Area consists of several independent tracts of land under consideration for wilderness designation in conjunction with lands proposed for wilderness within the El Malpais National Monument (managed by the National Park Service). One tract includes Little Hole in the Wall, a "kipuka" (a Hawaiian term meaning island of fertile ground), which lava flowed around on all sides leaving grassland segregated by a sea of broken, jagged basalt. This area is covered by piñon-juniper woodlands and open stands of ponderosa pine. The Continental Divide National Scenic Trail passes through this Wilderness Study Area. | Yes | Continental Divide National Scenic Trail corridor, El Malpais National Conservation Area | Yes | El Malpais National Conservation Area |
| Empedrado | 9,007 | New Mexico | Northwest New Mexico | 1992 | Recommended | The Empedrado Wilderness Study Area is characterized by deep arroyos, highly sculpted mesas, canyons, and sandstone and shale outcrops. This area is easily traveled by horseback. Nesting sites for golden eagles, prairie falcon, great horned owl, red-tailed hawk, and raven are found on sandstone cliffs. Vegetation includes grama grass, cactus and Knight's milkvetch. The Continental Divide National Scenic Trail passes through this Wilderness Study Area. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

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| Encampment River Canyon | 4,547 | Wyoming | Encampment | 1992 | Recommended | The topography of the entire unit is mountainous. The National Conservation Encampment River and Miner Creek, a major tributary, add scenic features to the area. Stands of conifers and aspen on the slopes and cottonwoods along the river create a typical alpine setting. From their lofty perches, bighorn sheep warily eye the hikers on the National Conservation Encampment River Trail below. The trail, which traverses the Wilderness Study Area and enters Colorado to the south, follows the scenic National Conservation Encampment River. Located two miles south of National Conservation Encampment and easily accessible from BLM's National Conservation Encampment River Campground, this 4,547-acre Wilderness Study Area contains grasslands, riparian areas and forested slopes. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Escalante Canyon Tract 1 | 364 | Utah | Southwest of Escalante , Utah | 1992 | Unknown | Sheer red cliffs at the northeast corner of Silver Falls Bench form a distinctive part of the rim of the Circle Cliffs region. | Yes | Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument | Yes | Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument |
| Escalante Canyons Tract 5 | 761 | Utah | Southwest of Escalante , Utah | 1992 | Unknown | Hikers pass through this intimate steep-walled canyon along upper Coyote Gulch on their way to Jacob Hamblin Arch and the Escalante River in Glen Canyon NRA. | Yes | Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument | Yes | Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument |
| Fandango | 530 | Nevada | Tonopah | 1992 | Unknown | Fandango Wilderness Study Area is located in northeastern Nye County approximately 70 miles east of Tonopah. The Wilderness Study Area encompasses the Hot Creek Range and a small portion of Little Fish Lake Valley. A dense pinyon and juniper woodland blankets the landscape leading up to Little Fandango Ridge where alpine vegetation of grasses and low shrubs break from the timber to present the entire Wilderness Study Area in a sweeping vista. Views from the higher elevations of the Wilderness Study Area are indeed spectacular. Morey Peak rises precipitously to the east, while to the west lies the USFS administered Table Mountain Wilderness with its high snow covered plateau. Outstanding opportunity exists for hiking, camping, backpacking, photography and wildlife viewing. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Ferris Mountains | 22,245 | Wyoming | Encampment | 1992 | Recommended | The Ferris Mountains Wilderness Study Area encompasses 22,245 acres of BLM-administered land and one private inholding of 160 acres. The study area is steep and rugged, providing unusual and spectacular scenery. Ferris Peak is the highest point in the Great Divide Basin at 10,037 feet and rises some 3,000 feet from the valley floor. Large stands of Douglas fir, interspersed with grassy parks create an alpine setting. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Fiddler Butte | 73,360 | Utah | 30 miles southeast of Hanksville, UT | 1992 | Unknown | The Wilderness Study Area consists of several distinct parts: a prominent mesa in the eastern portion of the Wilderness Study Area, known as The Block, where elevations range from about 5,600 feet near the base of the mesa to 7,100 feet of North Block; and the western portion of the Wilderness Study Area, which consists of narrow ridges that separate eight essentially parallel canyons 5 to 8 miles long, that slope southwest into North Wash, a tributary of the Colorado River. Vegetation throughout the area is predominantly blackbrush-shadscale with scattered pinyon-juniper woodland, but almost one-fifth of the Wilderness Study Area is bare rock and sand. The Wilderness Study Area includes a 4 mile segment of the Dirty Devil River. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Fifteenmile Creek | 50,352 | Oregon | Northwest of McDermitt, OR | 1992 | Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Fifty Mile Mountain | 160,833 | Utah | South of Escalante, Utah | 1992 | Unknown | This Wilderness Study Area is bounded by the Straight Cliffs on the east, and numerous southwest draining canyons on the west. Fifty Mile Mountain Wilderness Study Area is high elevation island of pinyon-juniper woodland with aspen stands overlooking the sandstone expanse of southern Glen Canyon country, Lake Powell and Navajo Mountain. The Pinyon/Juniper woodland of Fifty Mile Mountain continues to reveal many new scientific insights into the fire history of this important habitat. | Yes | Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument | Yes | Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument |

DOI Wilderness Study Areas - Data Call

| Wilderness Study Area - Bureau of Land Management (BLM) | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------------|----------------------------|--|---------------|--|---|---|---|--|------------------------------|
| Name of Wilderness Study Area | Number of acres | Wilderness Location: State | Wilderness Location: City | Year of Study | Suitability Determination (if any) | Synopsis of the Values Protected/Reason for Potential Wilderness Designation | Wilderness Area Located within a Designated Public Lands Area? (Y or N) | If yes, what is the Name of the Designated Public Lands Area? | Wilderness Area Located within a Monument Boundary? (Y or N) | If yes, which Monument? |
| Fish Creek Canyon | 46,102 | Utah | 40 miles southwest of Blanding, UT | 1992 | Unknown | The four main canyons of this Wilderness Study Area are up to 700 feet deep. The canyons meander somewhat and contain numerous rock fins, alcoves, pinnacles, step-like pour offs on the canyon floors, and impressive natural arches. In addition to pinyon-juniper woodland and sagebrush, desert shrubs are common. Ponderosa pine is found in the drainages of the northern part of the Wilderness Study Area. The Wilderness Study Area includes land extensively occupied by Ancestral Puebloan dwellers from about 200 A.D. to 1300 A.D. A stabilized archeological site, Comb Wash Overlook, has 4 tower bases, a wall on the mesa rim, and rock shelter dwellings below. The Hole in the Rock Trail, the route followed by the Mormon settlers in 1879 to 1880, forms most of this unit's southern boundary. | Yes | Bears Ears National Monument | Yes | Bears Ears National Monument |
| Fish Creek Rim | 19,141 | Oregon | West of Adel | 1992 | Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Fish Springs | 57,609 | Utah | 60 miles northwest of Delta, UT | 1992 | Unknown | Vegetation in this Wilderness Study Area is predominantly shrubs and grasses at lower elevations and scattered pinyon pine and juniper at higher elevations. Some white fir grow in isolated, higher locations. The Wilderness Study Area includes most of the Fish Springs Range, a north-south trending ridge that rises abruptly from approximately 5,000 feet at the base to 8,500 feet at the crest. The range is at the southern margin of the Great Salt Lake Desert. Bald eagles, peregrine falcons, and golden eagles inhabit the Wilderness Study Area. Sensitive species that may occur in the Wilderness Study Area include the ferruginous hawk, long-billed curlew, and kit fox. | Yes | Pony Express National Historic Trail corridor | No | |
| Five Springs | 1,383 | Nevada | Eagle Lake | 1992 | Not Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Florida Mountains | 22,336 | New Mexico | Deming | 1992 | Unknown | The Florida Mountains Wilderness Study Area is located in southern New Mexico about 10 miles southeast of Deming. The Florida Mountains are an isolated, rocky, north-south trending range with steep canyons and vertical cliffs. Alluvial fans slope toward the valley floors on all sides of the mountain range. The plant species in the Wilderness Study Area consist of grasses, mixed desert shrubs, and juniper trees. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Floy Canyon | 72,282 | Utah | 8 miles north of the town of Green River | 1992 | Unknown | With nearly 4,500 feet of elevation gain, this Wilderness Study Area offers a broad range of vegetation types including shadscale, grassland, pinyon-juniper woodland, and Douglas fir. Rock outcroppings, pinnacles, chimneys and soil colors, and the dense and varied vegetation enhance the visual character of the area. The Wilderness Study Area's extensive canyon systems, ridges, abundant springs, and wildlife trails provide outstanding opportunities for a variety of primitive recreation activities including hiking, backpacking, horseback riding, hunting, wildlife observation and photography. The Wilderness Study Area has populations of mountain lion, elk and black bear, as well as Rocky mountain bighorn sheep. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Flume Canyon | 50,628 | Utah | North of Moab, UT | 1992 | Not Recommended | This is a dissected landscape of steep ridges and "V"-shaped canyons formed by the many drainages leading north to Westwater Creek Canyon along the northern boundary, east to Sulphur Creek and Antone Wash, and south to Diamond Canyon. Flume Canyon itself runs south in the central part of the Wilderness Study Area. The western portion of the Wilderness Study Area was partially burned in a large fire that occurred in the summer of 2002. It has year round populations of mountain lion, elk and black bear. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Fortification Creek | 12,419 | Wyoming | Buffalo | 1992 | Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | The Wilderness Study Area contains steeply sloping and dissected drainages and ridges, which divide the area. In addition, with the major drainages there are numerous opportunities to experience solitude and avoid the sights and sounds of others within the Wilderness Study Area. Approximately 99 percent of the Wilderness Study Area is considered crucial yearlong range for elk as designated by the Wyoming Game and Fish Department. Elk have historically used the area for winter range because of the available forage and cover. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

DOI Wilderness Study Areas - Data Call

| Wilderness Study Area - Bureau of Land Management (BLM) | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------|------------------------------------|--|---|---|--|-------------------------|
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| Four Craters Lava Bed | 12,474 | Oregon | Southeast of Bend, OR | 1992 | Unknown | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Fox Range | 75,404 | Nevada | Gerlach | 1992 | Unknown | The Fox Range Wilderness Study Area is located in central Washoe County approximately 10 miles south of Gerlach. Elevations range from 3,900 to 7,608 feet. The Wilderness Study Area is bounded by the Smoke Creek Desert to the west and San Emidio Desert to the east. The west side of the Wilderness Study Area is a highly rugged landform of steep canyons and prominent ridges. A large bowl-like basin; Juniper Flat is located near the ridge crest. The east side of the Wilderness Study Area is a smoother rolling landscape that alternates between narrow, confined drainages to open drainages with several major canyons. Opportunities for primitive and unconfined recreation include day-hiking, camping rock climbing and nature study throughout the Wilderness Study Area | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Fremont Gorge | 2,843 | Utah | 3 miles east of Torrey, UT | 1992 | Unknown | The Wilderness Study Area is on a broad plateau that slopes gently north-northeast, and is intricately dissected by deep, narrow, meandering canyons that drain eastward into the Fremont River. Narrow, relatively flat-topped ridges separate the canyons. Vegetation is predominantly pinyon-juniper with associated grasses. Ecological and botanical features are related to high quality riparian habitat along Sulfur Creek. Peregrine falcons, bald eagles, and golden eagles may frequent the Wilderness Study Area. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| French Spring-Happy Canyon | 24,306 | Utah | 25 miles southeast of Hanksville | 1992 | Not Recommended | The study area consists of high, narrow ridges and a mesa cut by narrow, sheer-walled, meandering canyons 600 to 1,000 feet deep. More than half of the surface of the Wilderness Study Area is bare rock and sand. Pinyon-juniper, grasses and blackbrush are the characteristic vegetative types in the portion of the Wilderness Study Area with plant cover. The Wilderness Study Area's exceptional scenic values were identified as a special feature. Desert bighorn sheep, which is a wilderness associated species, may inhabit the Wilderness Study Area. The peregrine falcon, bald eagle and golden eagle may inhabit or visit the Wilderness Study Area. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Friedman Creek | 9,424 | Idaho | Blaine County | 1992 | Unknown | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Gabbs Valley Range | 79,600 | Nevada | Hawthorne | 1992 | Not Recommended | The Gabbs Valley Range Wilderness Study Area is located in Mineral County, 30 miles east of Hawthorne, Nevada. Vegetation within the Wilderness Study Area consists of a pinyon - juniper woodland. The southern portion of the Wilderness Study Area contains badland scenery while the drainages on the north side of Mt Ferguson and Petrified Wash on the south provide the most interesting access to the highest points in the Wilderness Study Area. The most pleasing area within the Wilderness Study Area would be the basin of Redrock Canyon. Foot and horseback travel is relatively easy throughout the Wilderness Study Area and access is good. There is limited water resources in the Wilderness Study Area which can provide some challenge to backpackers. Visitors can view wild horses which frequent most of the Wilderness Study Area. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Gardner Mountain | 6,423 | Wyoming | Buffalo | 1992 | Not Recommended | The Gardner Mountain Wilderness Study Area encompasses 6,423 acres of public land with no state or private inholdings. The area is generally rugged terrain of the southern Big Horn Mountains dominated by pine, scattered mountain mahogany and meadows. The two principle drainages are deep, steep-walled canyons. Beartrap Creek and the North Fork of the Red Fork of the Powder River flow through the area. Part of the Dull Knife Battlefield, a National Historic Site, extends into the southern part of the area. The Gardner Mountain Foot and Horse Trail is accessed via WY-191/Mayoworth-Slip Road north of Kaycee. Take WY-191 west from Kaycee to the community of Mayoworth. Fork left onto Slip Road and continue 6.7 miles up a series of switchbacks. Turn left and head downhill to the parking area. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

DOI Wilderness Study Areas - Data Call

| Wilderness Study Area - Bureau of Land Management (BLM) | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------------|----------------------------|---|---------------|--|--|---|---|--|-------------------------|
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| Gerry Mountain | 22,289 | Oregon | East of Bend, OR | 1992 | Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Gila Lower Box | 8,555 | New Mexico | Five miles down the Gila River from Redrock | 1992 | Recommended | An oasis in the desert, the Gila Lower Box Wilderness Study Area is located in southwestern New Mexico about 20 miles northwest of Lordsburg. The Gila River has cut a five mile-long steep-walled canyon 600 feet deep in some areas, creating the "Lower Box." The pristine canyon is heavily vegetated with riparian species such as ash, cottonwood, Arizona sycamore, and willow. The Lower Box has very high biological diversity with 265 species of birds, 67 mammal species, 12 species of amphibians, and 54 reptile species recorded. This is one of the best bird watching areas in New Mexico. The area contains cultural features including petroglyphs and rock shelters. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Gold Creek | 13,591 | Oregon | West of Boise, ID | 1992 | Not Recommended | Goshute Canyon Wilderness Study Area is located in the Cherry Creek Mountains portion of Elko County in east-central Nevada. The majority of this Wilderness Study Area was designated as wilderness (Goshute Canyon Wilderness) in the White Pine County Conservation & Recreation Development Act of 2006. The remaining 365 acres of the Wilderness Study Area in Elko County were retained as a Wilderness Study Area. This Wilderness Study Area consists of two small drainages that branch from Dry Canyon toward Dry Canyon Spring. Vegetation within the Wilderness Study Area consists of a pinyon-juniper woodland with low shrub and grass community. The area remains natural in character and opportunities for solitude and primitive recreation rests primarily within the contiguous Goshute Canyon Wilderness. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Goldburg | 3,946 | Idaho | Challis | 1992 | Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Gooding City of Rocks East | 14,317 | Idaho | Gooding | 1992 | Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Gooding City of Rocks West | 6,656 | Idaho | Gooding | 1992 | Unknown | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Goshute Canyon | 362 | Nevada | Ely | 1992 | Unknown | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Goshute Peak | 69,770 | Nevada | Elko | 1992 | Unknown | Goshute Peak Wilderness Study Area is located approximately 100 miles east of Elko and 20 miles southwest of West Wendover, Nevada. Elevations in the Wilderness Study Area range from 6,000 to 9,500 feet. The Wilderness Study Area contains about 15 drainages with moderately dense stands of pinyon pine, juniper, limber pine, white fir, mountain mahogany and Bristlecone pine. The Wilderness Study Area is located along a major raptor migratory route. From late August through mid October each year, thousands of raptors including eagles, hawks, falcons, kestrels and others migrate through the Goshute Mountains. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

DOI Wilderness Study Areas - Data Call

| Wilderness Study Area - Bureau of Land Management (BLM) | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------|------------------------------------|--|---|---|--|------------------------------|
| Name of Wilderness Study Area | Number of acres | Wilderness Location: State | Wilderness Location: City | Year of Study | Suitability Determination (if any) | Synopsis of the Values Protected/Reason for Potential Wilderness Designation | Wilderness Area Located within a Designated Public Lands Area? (Y or N) | If yes, what is the Name of the Designated Public Lands Area? | Wilderness Area Located within a Monument Boundary? (Y or N) | If yes, which Monument? |
| Grand Gulch | 105,213 | Utah | 45 miles west of Blanding, UT | 1992 | Not Recommended | This Wilderness Study Area is in the Canyonlands Section of the Colorado Plateau Physiographic Province. This Wilderness Study Area is predominantly a network of sinuous canyons, totaling more than 190 miles in length, that are tributary to the San Juan River. Pinyon-juniper woodland, sagebrush, and blackbrush are the predominant types of vegetation. Canyons, pinnacles, pedestals, knobs, arches, and alcoves offer unique and dramatic and colorful views in nearly every part of the area. The area contains extensive remains of Ancestral Puebloan dwellers occupation from about 200 A.D. to 1300 A.D including lithic scatters, walled fireplaces, pictographs, petroglyphs, pit-houses, pottery shards, towers, cliff dwellings, and kivas. The Grand Gulch Archaeological District (4,240 acres) was placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1982. A portion of the northern boundary follows the Hole in the Rock Trail. | Yes | Bears Ears National Monument | Yes | Bears Ears National Monument |
| Grandmother Mountain | 11,825 | Idaho | Moscow | 1992 | Unknown | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Grapevine Mountains | 66,800 | Nevada | Beatty | 1992 | None | Grapevine Mountains Wilderness Study Area is located in Esmeralda County and Nye County, approximately 20 miles northwest of Beatty along the Nevada/California stateline. The Wilderness Study Area consists of mountainous country with deep canyons and sweeping views overlooking all of Death Valley NM while in the solitude of a pristine environment. Elevations range from numerous peaks over 7,000 feet down to two broad bajadas at 4,000 feet. The Wilderness Study Area is in a transitional vegetation zone of hot desert and cold desert species. Unlike Queer Mountain Wilderness Study Area, these two vegetation zones do not intermix but have a distinctive transition line. The hot desert species include creosote brush and Joshua trees which are immediately replaced by big sage, saltbush and thinly populated groves of pinyon and juniper. Hiking, camping and backpacking are demanding and will test the skills and resourcefulness of visitors. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Gray Peak | 14,678 | New Mexico | Lordsburg | 1992 | Not Recommended | The Gray Peak Wilderness Study Area is located in southwestern New Mexico about 40 miles from Lordsburg. Through the center of the Wilderness Study Area runs a rugged mountain ridgeline 11 miles long with five peaks and dozens of smaller hills and ridges separated by canyons. Vegetation is comprised of Madrean pine-oak woodland, which provides habitat for uncommon wildlife including Mexican long-tongued bats, coatimundi, desert bighorn, and the green rat snake. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Guadalupe Canyon | 4,146 | New Mexico | 30 miles east of Douglas, AZ | 1992 | Recommended | The Guadalupe Canyon Wilderness Study Area is located in the southwestern part of New Mexico about 30 miles east of Douglas, AZ. This Wilderness Study Area is managed in conjunction with the contiguous Bunk Robinson Wilderness Study Area (managed by the U.S. Forest Service) and Baker Canyon Wilderness Study Area (BLM-Arizona). Vegetation is Madrean Encinal woodlands dominated by open stands of oaks and perennial grasses. Sycamores grow in the riparian areas and Chihuahuan pine on the higher north facing slopes. The Wilderness Study Area is located within the northern limits of the range of many plants and animals, and consequently, this region is the only place where some species can be found in the United States. The area is renowned for bird watching. The Wilderness Study Area is extremely remote and difficult to access. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Guano Creek | 10,557 | Oregon | East of Adel, OR | 1992 | None | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Hampton Butte | 10,246 | Oregon | Southeast of Bend, OR | 1992 | Not Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Hawk Mountain | 69,741 | Oregon | Northwest of Denio, OR | 1992 | Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Hawley Mountain | 16,807 | Idaho | Howe | 1992 | Not Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Heath Lake | 21,199 | Oregon | Southeast of New Princeton, OR | 1992 | Not Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

DOI Wilderness Study Areas - Data Call

| Wilderness Study Area - Bureau of Land Management (BLM) | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|--|--|---|---|--|--|
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| Hell's Half Acre | 67,751 | Idaho | Idaho Falls | 1992 | Recommended | In Idaho, BLM manages 350 acres of public lands in the Henry's Lake Wilderness Study Area. Lush riparian vegetation like rose aspen, willow, serviceberry and snowberry follow the creek. Sagebrush, bitterbrush, and grasses such as needlegrass, mountain brome, fescue, and prairie junegrass grow on the slopes. Throughout much of the late spring and summer wildflowers like lupine, paintbrush, cinquefoil, buckwheat, arrowleaf balsamroot, common yarrow, geranium, gilia, monkeyflower, Oregon grape, pearly everlasting, and asters cover the slopes. Black bear, elk, moose, deer, grizzly bear and variety of birds call this area home. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Henry's Lake | 338 | Idaho | Fremont County | 1992 | Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | In Idaho, BLM manages 350 acres of public lands in the Henry's Lake Wilderness Study Area. Lush riparian vegetation like rose aspen, willow, serviceberry and snowberry follow the creek. Sagebrush, bitterbrush, and grasses such as needlegrass, mountain brome, fescue, and prairie junegrass grow on the slopes. Throughout much of the late spring and summer wildflowers like lupine, paintbrush, cinquefoil, buckwheat, arrowleaf balsamroot, common yarrow, geranium, gilia, monkeyflower, Oregon grape, pearly everlasting, and asters cover the slopes. Black bear, elk, moose, deer, grizzly bear and variety of birds call this area home. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| High Steens | 14,092 | Oregon | North of Andrews, OR | 1992 | Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area | Yes | Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area |
| Home Creek | 1,178 | Oregon | North of Fields, OR | 1992 | Not Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area | Yes | Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area |
| Homestead | 7,615 | Oregon | West of New Meadows, ID | 1992 | Not Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Honeycomb Buttes | 40,548 | Wyoming | Rock Springs | 1992 | Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | Much of the area is highly erodible and surface impacts fade relatively quickly. The Honeycomb Buttes proper and the North Fork of Bear Creek drainage, in the core of the recommended area, is a highly colorful and rugged desert badlands area. The headwaters of Red Creek and Sand Creek are relatively wide drainages bounded by rough eroded escarpments on three sides with wide flat benches between the drainages. The many cliffs, ridges, draws and secluded grottos provide numerous areas where a person could experience solitude. Topography of this type provides for effective screening of individuals from each other. The superb coloration of the buttes enhances one's appreciation for the undisturbed natural setting of the Honeycombs. This area provides some of the most outstanding opportunities for solitude that can be found in the Red Desert of Wyoming. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Honeycombs | 38,771 | Oregon | West of Boise, ID | 1992 | Not Recommended | The Honeycombs Wilderness Study Area encompasses 21,000 acres of BLM-administered land and 260 acres of split-estate land with minerals held by the state of Wyoming. The Honeycombs Wilderness Study Area consists of two land forms. The core area is comprised of sharply eroded, strongly dissected badlands. The area around the core is rolling to steep hills. Elevations in the Wilderness Study Area range from about 5,000 feet above sea level along the eastern boundary to about 4,400 feet where the western boundary crosses East Fork Nowater Creek. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

DOI Wilderness Study Areas - Data Call

| Wilderness Study Area - Bureau of Land Management (BLM) | | | | | | | | | | |
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| Honeycombs | 21,000 | Wyoming | Worland | 1992 | Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Horse Mountain | 5,032 | New Mexico | Datil | 1992 | Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | Rising above the grassy plains of San Agustin, Horse Mountain, at 9,450 feet, provides sweeping views across west-central New Mexico. On south-facing slopes, you will find one-seed juniper, alligator juniper, and two-leaf piñon, while on north-facing slopes, you will find ponderosa pine, Douglas fir, and Mexican white pine. Horse Mountain is an isolated forest and woodland providing habitat for wildlife including mule deer, elk, golden eagles, mountain lions, bobcats, and occasionally, bald eagles. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Horseshoe Canyon (North) | 13,502 | Utah | 30 miles south of Green River, UT | 1992 | Unknown | The Wilderness Study Area is elongated in a general curve around lower Horseshoe Canyon. The Wilderness Study Area includes approximately 20 miles of perennial streams, including the Green River along the eastern boundary of the Wilderness Study Area. The terrain in the study area consists of sandy flats and hilly areas between the canyons which are 1,000 feet deep where they join the Green River. Desert shrub and sagebrush are the dominant forms of vegetation in about half of the Wilderness Study Area. Scattered desert shrub, small areas of grassland, and riparian vegetation are found in the remainder of the Wilderness Study Area. Bowknot Bend is a perfect example of the present creation of a Rincon. The Green River has carved a large deeply entrenched meander, leaving only a narrow neck to be eroded away before its course takes a shortcut. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Horseshoe Canyon (South) | 39,842 | Utah | 30 miles south of Green River, UT | 1992 | Unknown | The area is elongated in a general curve around lower Horseshoe Canyon. The terrain in the study area consists of sandy flats and hilly areas between the canyons which are 1,000 feet deep where they join the Green River. The bottoms of the canyons are inaccessible in several places. Desert shrub and sagebrush are the dominant forms of vegetation in about half of the Wilderness Study Area. Scattered desert shrub, small areas of grassland, and riparian vegetation are found in the remainder of the Wilderness Study Area. The Wilderness Study Area includes approximately 20 miles of perennial streams, the majority of which is the Green River along the eastern boundary of the Wilderness Study Area. Bowknot Bend is a perfect example of the present creation of a Rincon. The Green River has carved a large deeply entrenched meander, leaving only a narrow neck to be eroded away before its course takes a shortcut. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Hoverrocker | 22 | New Mexico | Las Cruces | 1992 | Recommended | This Wilderness Study Area is a 22-acre area that remained after the adjacent Arizona portion of the Wilderness Study Area was released from wilderness review in 1990. The remaining New Mexico portion continues to be managed as a Wilderness Study Area pending Congressional action. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Howell Peak | 27,545 | Utah | 45 miles west of Delta, UT | 1992 | Unknown | This Wilderness Study Area is characterized by rugged terrain and steep cliffs. Shrubs and grasses are the dominant vegetation at lower elevations with pinyon-juniper woodland at higher elevations. Bald eagles, peregrine falcons, and golden eagles inhabit the Wilderness Study Area. Sensitive species that could inhabit the Wilderness Study Area include the ferruginous hawk, long-billed curlew, kit fox, and burrowing owl. The area is known in Utah and throughout the country for its beds of Cambrian trilobites. Council Cave, near Antelope Peak, has the largest entrance of any cave in Utah, and can be visible for 50 miles. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Ignacio Chavez | 33,609 | New Mexico | Northwest New Mexico | 1992 | Recommended | The Ignacio Chavez Wilderness Study Area is located in the northwestern portion of New Mexico. The northern portion of this Wilderness Study Area is arid, while the southern portion consists of a higher plateau dominated by piñon and ponderosa pines. The diversity of vegetation provides scenic appeal, and also a highly diverse wildlife population. The Continental Divide National Scenic Trail passes through this Wilderness Study Area. | Yes | Continental Divide National Scenic Trail corridor | No | |

DOI Wilderness Study Areas - Data Call

| Wilderness Study Area - Bureau of Land Management (BLM) | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------------|----------------------------|--|---------------|--|---|---|---|--|------------------------------|
| Name of Wilderness Study Area | Number of acres | Wilderness Location: State | Wilderness Location: City | Year of Study | Suitability Determination (if any) | Synopsis of the Values Protected/Reason for Potential Wilderness Designation | Wilderness Area Located within a Designated Public Lands Area? (Y or N) | If yes, what is the Name of the Designated Public Lands Area? | Wilderness Area Located within a Monument Boundary? (Y or N) | If yes, which Monument? |
| Indian Creek | 211 | Oregon | Southeast of Canyon City, OR | 1992 | Unknown | This Wilderness Study Area consists of several northward-sloping canyons as much as 300 feet deep and narrow, twisting tributary canyons cut through the red rock. Four miles of perennial streams are within the Wilderness Study Area. About 75 percent (5,163 acres) of the Wilderness Study Area is bare rock. Sparse desert shrub covers the remainder of the Wilderness Study Area. Two pour offs in Indian Creek near the western border of the Wilderness Study Area are picturesque when water is flowing in the intermittent drainage. The two pour offs drop almost 150 feet. Desert bighorn sheep, which are a wildlife species associated with wilderness, has been found within this Wilderness Study Area. Peregrine falcons, golden eagles, bald eagles, and Mexican spotted owls may occur in the Wilderness Study Area. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Indian Creek | 6,554 | Utah | 45 miles west of Delta, UT | 1992 | Unknown | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Bears Ears National Monument | Yes | Bears Ears National Monument |
| Jack Canyon | 7,203 | Utah | 15 miles northeast of East Carbon City, UT | 1992 | Unknown | The terrain in the Wilderness Study Area is characteristic of the highly dissected Roan Cliffs and West Tavaputs Plateau, and includes both vertical-sided and V-shaped canyons, steep tributary draws, and narrow irregular ridges. The dominant vegetation includes pinyon-juniper woodland, sagebrush on the benches and moderate slopes, and Douglas fir on steep slopes and north-facing slopes. High value wildlife habitat in the Wilderness Study Area includes the intermittent stream and spring riparian associations in Jack Creek, Pine Springs Draw, and cliff and talus habitats. The Wilderness Study Area has small populations of Rocky Mountain big horn sheep, elk, cougar, and black bear, which are wildlife species associated with wilderness. The Mexican spotted owl, listed as a threatened species, nests within the Wilderness Study Area. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Job Peak | 90,209 | Nevada | West Central Nevada, Churchill County | 1992 | Unknown | Job Peak Wilderness Study Area is located in Churchill County in west central Nevada. Elevation in the Wilderness Study Area range from 3600 feet to 8785 feet at the summit of Job Peak. There are several rugged canyons in the northeast portion of the Wilderness Study Area stretching from Coyote Canyon to Little Box Canyon which provide excellent opportunities for sightseeing. A fault escarpment on the east side of the Wilderness Study Area along the base of the mountains is the result of an earthquake in 1954. It is easily seen and in places the earth has been displaced about seven feet. Remnants of an old mercury retort about 1/2 mile west of Coyote Canyon may be of interest. Also desert big horn sheep, once native to the range were successfully reintroduced into the Wilderness Study Area in 1981. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Jordan Craters | 27,761 | Oregon | Southwest of Boise, ID | 1992 | Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Jornada del Muerto | 31,147 | New Mexico | 10 miles south of Bosque del Apache National Wildlife Refuge, on the east side of the Rio Grande | 1992 | Recommended | The Jornada del Muerto Wilderness Study Area is located in the west-central part of New Mexico about 45 air miles south-southeast of Socorro. The Wilderness Study Area is almost entirely composed of lava flows that are characterized by lava tubes, sink holes, and pressure ridges. Many of these structures have been silted in by fine windblown sand and clay materials, which support a variety of grass species and soap tree yucca. This area is also home to many species of dark reptiles and a large population of bats that live in a lava tube extending from a crater. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

DOI Wilderness Study Areas - Data Call

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|---|-----------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------|------------------------------------|--|---|---|--|--|
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| Kawich | 54,320 | Nevada | Tonopah | 1992 | Unknown | The Kawich Wilderness Study Area is located in the Kawich Range in northeastern Nye County, approximately 50 miles east of Tonopah. The Wilderness Study Area consists of mountainous country with a high central plateau and several peaks. These peaks overlook the Bellehele Lakes, two small one-half acre lakes located on the plateau at the northern end of the Wilderness Study Area. Vegetation within the Wilderness Study Area consists mainly of a dense pinyon-juniper woodland with a northern desert shrub understory. Stands of mountain mahogany can be found above 8,000 feet. Activities in the Wilderness Study Area include hiking, backpacking, equestrian use, rock climbing and photography. Although access can be difficult, the plateau region offers spectacular views of the Wilderness Study Area and surrounding valleys. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| King Hill Creek | 28,218 | Idaho | Boise | 1992 | Not Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| King Top | 92,847 | Utah | 50 miles southwest of Delta, UT | 1992 | Unknown | Like most other mountain ranges in the Great Basin, the Confusion Range rises abruptly above the surrounding desert valleys. The Range differs from other Great Basin ranges in that the summit portion is almost a plateau, a hilly upland with the steepest slopes on the eastern side. Desert shrub predominates at lower elevations and pinyon-juniper woodland is dominant on the King Top plateau. Wild horses, bald eagles, peregrine falcons, and golden eagles inhabit the Wilderness Study Area. Sensitive species that could inhabit the Wilderness Study Area include the ferruginous hawk, long-billed curlew, kit fox, and burrowing owl. Fossil Mountain is one of the more important locations in the world for early Ordovician fossils, and is frequently visited by paleontologists and amateur collectors. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| La Lena | 11,718 | New Mexico | Northwest New Mexico | 1992 | Recommended | The La Leña Wilderness Study Area is characterized by deep arroyos, highly sculpted mesas, canyons, and sandstone and shale outcrops. This area is easily traveled by horseback. Nesting sites for golden eagles, prairie falcon, great horned owl, red-tailed hawk, and raven are found on sandstone cliffs. Vegetation includes grama grass, cactus and Knight's milkvetch. The Continental Divide National Scenic Trail passes through this Wilderness Study Area. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Lahontan Cutthroat Trout | 12,316 | Nevada | Winnemucca | 1992 | Unknown | Lahontan Cutthroat Trout ISA is located in western Humboldt County, about 78 miles northwest of Winnemucca. The northern extremities of the Black Rock Range lie to the south of the Wilderness Study Area. The Wilderness Study Area consists of running water, large stands of aspen, willow and mahogany with lush meadows, colorful rock formations and good populations of wildlife. Mahogany Creek which runs east to west through the ISA and several feeder creeks contain Lahontan Cutthroat Trout, but it is not legal to fish for them. Due to the small size of the creeks, the trout are usually viewable. The trout use Mahogany Creek as their principal spawning area which is the reason for the designation of the Natural Area. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Lake Mountain | 13,865 | Wyoming | LaBarge | 1992 | Not Recommended | The study area is in the Wyoming Range and contains an irregular series of steep-sided ridges ranging in elevation from 7,400 to over 9,600 feet. Rock creek, in the central part of the Wilderness Study Area, contains a population of Colorado Cutthroat Trout, a candidate for the status of threatened and endangered species. Dense stands of conifers cover the north and east facing slopes. Rock Creek contains a pure strain of Colorado River cutthroat trout and part of the Wilderness Study Area has been designated an Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) to protect trout habitat. The Colorado River cutthroat has been identified as a candidate species for possible status as a threatened or endangered species. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Las Uvas Mountains | 11,067 | New Mexico | Eight miles northwest of Las Cruces | 1992 | Not Recommended | The Las Uvas Mountains Wilderness Study Area is located in the south-central portion of New Mexico in the Chihuahuan Desert. The area is a mountain complex of tilted, bedded volcanic rock. The western slopes are gentle, while cliffs dominate the east side. The landform is characterized by mesas, buttes, and canyons. The vegetation is primarily grasses and desert shrubs, with juniper on north facing slopes at higher elevations. Rimrock along the mesas provides nesting sites for many raptors. | Yes | Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks National Monument | Yes | Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks National Monument |

DOI Wilderness Study Areas - Data Call

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| Lava | 23,276 | Idaho | Shoshone | 1992 | Not Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Link Flats | 882 | Utah | 12 miles south of the town of Emery, UT | 1992 | Unknown | Link Flats National Scenic Trails Study Area (912 acres) lies in the San Rafael Swell, a breached anticline on the western edge of the Colorado Plateau physiographic province. Link Flats is one of a series of grassy flats between two major drainages, Devil's Canyon and Red's Canyon, which run to the south-west. Link Flats, Copper Globe Flats, and Justensen Flats are generally defined by pronounced sandstone bluffs to the northwest and are separated by pinyon-juniper desert woodlands. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Little Black Peak | 15,469 | New Mexico | Four miles west of Carrizozo | 1992 | Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | The Little Black Peak Wilderness Study Area is located in the central part of New Mexico. At 5,676 feet, Little Black Peak, the primary source of the surrounding lava flow, is the only feature rising significantly above the surrounding flat plain. It is a rugged landscape of lava approximately 5,000 years old. The lava is broken by fissures and jumbled outcrops, and includes an occasional lava tube. Sparse desert shrubs and grasses grow in the cracks, providing an interesting contrast of green against the National Scenic Trail and the black lava. The area supports a remarkably diverse ecosystem, including some species that have developed darker skin coloration to match the rock. Hiking onto the lava flow is extremely rugged. You must be well prepared with appropriate footwear and other outdoor gear. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Little City of Rocks | 6,606 | Idaho | Gooding | 1992 | Not Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Little Deer | 13,936 | Idaho | Blaine | 1992 | Not Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Craters of the Moon National Monument | Yes | Craters of the Moon National Monument |
| Little Humboldt River | 42,213 | Nevada | Elko | 1992 | Unknown | Little Humboldt River Wilderness Study Area is located 65 miles northwest of Elko and three miles north of Midas, Nevada along the eastern flank of the Snowstorm Mountains. The Wilderness Study Area contains deep canyons, volcanic mesas, high rocky ridges and wide undulating plains. The river provides good trout fishing opportunities as it winds through groves of aspen, willows and wild roses that line the watercourses. The rugged landscape and riparian areas support high populations of cliff-nesting raptors such as prairie falcons and golden eagles. The Wilderness Study Area provides a unique opportunity to study the transition between the southern Owyhee Cold Desert and a Basin & Range aspen forest without the typical pinyon-juniper woodland. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Little Rockies | 40,733 | Utah | 75 miles south of Hanksville, UT | 1992 | Unknown | The Wilderness Study Area is dominated by Mt. Ellsworth and Mt. Holmes, two mountain peaks which are bodies of igneous rocks that intruded and deformed overlying sedimentary layers. In the northern and eastern portions of the area there are high, narrow mesas cut by deep canyons. Almost half the Wilderness Study Area is bare rock outcrop. Blackbrush and other shrubs are the dominant vegetative type in the remainder of the area. Because of the remote and isolated nature of portions of this Wilderness Study Area, there is high quality habitat for desert bighorn sheep. Bald eagles and peregrine falcons may occur in the Wilderness Study Area. Sclerocactus wrightii, an endangered plant species, may occur in the Wilderness Study Area. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Little Sink | 80 | Oregon | South of Falls City, OR | 1992 | None | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Little Wood River | 4,183 | Idaho | Blaine County | 1992 | Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

DOI Wilderness Study Areas - Data Call

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| Lonesome Ridge | 3,505 | New Mexico | Carlsbad | 1992 | Not Recommended | Lonesome Ridge Wilderness Study Area is located in southern New Mexico, about 40 miles southwest of Carlsbad on the eastern side of the Guadalupe Escarpment. The area features stark landscape transitions from Chihuahuan Desert shrubs at the lower elevations to sheer limestone cliffs dotted with scattered ponderosa pines at higher elevations. The steep, rugged mountains with dramatic rock outcrops are highly scenic. The Wilderness Study Area is contiguous with the Guadalupe Escarpment Wilderness Study Area (managed by the U.S. Forest Service) and Guadalupe Mountains Wilderness (managed by the National Park Service) in Texas. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Lookout Butte | 66,194 | Oregon | Northeast of McDermitt, OR | 1992 | Not Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Lost Forest | 8,084 | Oregon | Southeast of Bend, OR | 1992 | Not Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Lost Spring Canyon | 1,625 | Utah | North of Moab | 1992 | Unknown | The Wilderness Study Area is contiguous with a recent addition to Arches National Park. The Wilderness Study Area surrounds deep canyons which are bordered by colorful Summerville, Entrada and Navajo sandstone canyon walls. Desert shrub sagebrush vegetation covers most of the Wilderness Study Area with the rest being juniper woodland. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Lower John Day | 25,406 | Oregon | East of Grass Valley, OR | 1992 | Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | John Day Wild and Scenic River corridor | No | |
| Lower Owyhee Canyon | 74,767 | Oregon | Southwest of Boise, ID | 1992 | Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Owyhee Wild and Scenic River corridor | No | |
| Lower Salmon Falls Creek | 3,282 | Idaho | Twin Falls | 1992 | Not Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Lower Stonehouse | 7,460 | Oregon | North of Andrews, OR | 1992 | Not Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area | Yes | Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area |
| Mahogany Ridge | 27,365 | Oregon | North East of Denio, OR | 1992 | Not Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Malheur River-Bluebucket Creek | 5,543 | Oregon | Southeast of Canyon City, OR | 1992 | Not Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Mancos Mesa | 50,889 | Utah | 50 miles west of Blanding, UT | 1992 | Unknown | This Wilderness Study Area is in the Canyonlands Section of the Colorado Plateau Physiographic Province. Mancos mesa is a rugged, westward-sloping mesa bounded by canyons as much as 600 feet deep. Three winding canyons from 250 to 800 feet deep cut across the mesa. Wind-blown sand covers large parts of the mesa and has accumulated in large deposits in portions of the canyons. Blackbrush is the most common vegetation. The Mancos Mesa Wilderness Study Area contains archaeological, geological, wildlife, and scenic values. The peregrine falcon and 8 animal species that are considered sensitive may occur in the Wilderness Study Area. Desert bighorn sheep, which is a wildlife species associated with wilderness is occasionally sighted in the Wilderness Study Area. | Yes | Bears Ears National Monument | Yes | Bears Ears National Monument |

DOI Wilderness Study Areas - Data Call

| Wilderness Study Area - Bureau of Land Management (BLM) | | | | | | | | | | |
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| Manzano | 881 | New Mexico | 16 air miles east of Los Lunas | 1992 | Recommended | The Manzano Wilderness Study Area is under consideration for addition to the Manzano Wilderness managed by the Cibola National Forest. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Marshall Mountain | 5,527 | Idaho | Riggins | 1992 | Not Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Massacre Rim | 101,290 | Nevada | Washoe County | 1992 | Not Recommended | Massacre Rim Wilderness Study Area is located in Washoe County in northwest Nevada about 28 miles from Cedarville, CA. Because the Wilderness Study Area is closer to the Surprise Field Office rather than the Winnemucca District Office, the Wilderness Study Area is administered by BLM California. Elevations with the Wilderness Study Area range from 5,520 to 6,780 feet and includes Massacre Rim and all of Massacre and Bitner benchlands. The topography is generally open rolling terrain dominated by sagebrush and scattered juniper. Massacre Rim which is a 1,200 foot fault block exposure dominates the northwestern portion of the Wilderness Study Area. Excellent scenic vistas of up to 60 miles can be viewed from many locations within the Wilderness Study Area along with wildlife viewing and hunting opportunities. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Mathers | 362 | New Mexico | 40 miles east of Roswell | 1992 | Not Recommended | The Mathers Wilderness Study Area is located in eastern New Mexico, about 40 miles east of Roswell. The area is on the edge of the southern part of the Great Plains and at the northern end of a 6-10 mile wide belt of sand dunes stabilized by shinnery oak, a low growing shrub. The area provides critical habitat for the dunes sagebrush lizard and lesser prairie chicken; the latter can be observed displaying in leks during mating season. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| McCullough Peaks | 24,570 | Wyoming | Cody | 1992 | Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | The McCullough Peaks Wilderness Study Area encompasses 23,290 acres of BLM-administered land, 640 acres of split-estate land, and 640 acres of state-owned land. The Wilderness Study Area consists of the badlands that form the north slope of the McCullough Peaks. The terrain is characterized by sharp ridges and deeply eroded drainages. There are also large expanses of open, gentle terrain. The area is scenic and provides opportunities for solitude and primitive recreation. The panoramic views from the top of McCullough Peaks are outstanding and include not only the study area's badlands but views of Heart Mountain, the Beartooth Mountains and the Absaroka Range. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| McGraw Creek | 505 | Oregon | West of New Meadows, ID | 1992 | Not Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| McKittrick Canyon | 200 | New Mexico | Southwest of Carlsbad | 1992 | Not Recommended | The McKittrick Canyon Wilderness Study Area is located in southern New Mexico, approximately 40 miles southwest of Carlsbad. It is contiguous with the Guadalupe Escarpment Wilderness Study Area (managed by the U.S. Forest Service). McKittrick Canyon contains Chihuahuan Desert grassland and scrub, including creosote bush and mesquite, as well as piñon-juniper woodlands and deciduous riparian. This Wilderness Study Area consists almost entirely of steep side slopes. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Medicine Lodge | 7,740 | Wyoming | Hyattville | 1992 | Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | The Medicine Lodge Wilderness Study Area encompasses 7,740 acres of BLM-administered land with no private or state inholdings. The Wilderness Study Area consists of spectacular canyon walls towering 1,000 feet above Medicine Lodge Creek. Elevations range between 5,100 and 8,500 feet. The area includes crucial winter range for elk and deer. Bighorn sheep may use parts of the Wilderness Study Area as summer range. Rich color combinations, vertical or nearly vertical cliffs, spires and formations; variation in form, pattern, texture and type of vegetation; and presence of free-flowing, cascading water make the Wilderness Study Area highly scenic. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Mesita Blanca National Conservation Area | 19,414 | New Mexico | 24 miles west of Quemado | 1992 | Not Recommended | The Mesita Blanca National Conservation Area Wilderness Study Area is located in western New Mexico. It is characterized by rolling grasslands broken by isolated sandstone and basalt mesas. Vegetation consists of grasslands and piñon-juniper woodlands. The 500-foot Red Hill Cinder Cone and lava flow provides a landmark within the Wilderness Study Area. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

DOI Wilderness Study Areas - Data Call

| Wilderness Study Area - Bureau of Land Management (BLM) | | | | | | | | | | |
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| Mexican Mountain | 58,326 | Utah | West of Green River, UT | 1992 | Unknown | The landscape is characterized by features resulting from erosion of the multi-colored sedimentary rocks of the eastern San Rafael Swell. Brightly colored cliffs, buttes, ridges, alcoves, and pinnacles dominate the viewscape with elevations ranging from 4,700 feet in the southeast to 6,900 feet on Mexican Mountain. Roughly half the area is barren rock with pinyon-juniper woodlands, brush, and grass covering the remaining land. This vegetation along with riparian growth provides for diverse habitat making the Wilderness Study Area home to bighorn sheep, cougars, raptors, and several reptile species. Two endangered plant species (Maguire daisy, Wright fishhook cactus) may also occur within the unit. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Mill Creek Canyon | 9,866 | Utah | east of Moab, Utah | 1992 | Unknown | Major canyons within the Wilderness Study Area include the North Fork of Mill Creek, Rill Creek, and Burkholder Draw. Riparian vegetation follows the streams within the canyons. Above these canyons are pinyon-juniper/blackbrush vegetation and large expanses of Navajo sandstone domes and fins. The Mill Creek Canyon Wilderness Study Area is best know for its perennial streams, sheer canyon walls, large Navajo sandstone "fins" and wonderful hiking opportunities. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Million Hills | 21,296 | Nevada | Las Vegas | 1992 | Not Recommended | Million Hills Wilderness Study Area is located in the Gold Butte area of northeastern Clark County, about 45 miles east of Las Vegas. The north half of the Wilderness Study Area contains low ridges and gently rolling hills while the south half consists of a north-south tilted ridge made up of colorful folds. The Wilderness Study Area provides scenic vistas, secluded locations and geologic features for visitors hiking or interested in photography or nature study. The Wilderness Study Area also contains a large population of burros and the threatened and endangered desert tortoise. | Yes | Gold Butte National Monument | Yes | Gold Butte National Monument |
| Moquith Mountain | 15,249 | Utah | 4 miles west of Kanab | 1992 | Unknown | Five distinct landforms comprise the Wilderness Study Area. In the central part are the Vermilion Cliffs, a "step" in the Grand Staircase, the southern end of the High Plateaus of the Utah Section of the Colorado Plateau Physiographic Province. The north side of the Vermilion Cliffs terrace includes a portion of the Coral Pink Sand Dunes and an escarpment above the dunes. Moquith Mountain is a study in opposites. Its western edge is open sand dunes dotted with islands of vegetation. Its eastern edge is a series of deep canyons where Ponderosa pine and pinyon-juniper woodlands thrive from the rims to the floors of the canyon. In alcoves on the sides of these canyons, you can find hanging gardens and the sites of lost civilizations. In the spring-fed upper reaches of these canyons, you find a stunning array of plant life such as cottonwood, cliff rose, oaks and maples. The top of the mountain is forested. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Morey Peak | 5,070 | Nevada | Tonopah | 1992 | Unknown | Morey Peak Wilderness Study Area is located in northeastern Nye County approximately 70 miles east of Tonopah. The central point of interest in the Wilderness Study Area is Morey Peak which rises to over 10,240 feet. The peak is rugged and provides panoramic views of all surrounding valleys. The slopes of Morey Peak are gouged with a myriad of steeply walled canyons capped by rocky spires. The rocky and barren peaks give way to dense stands of pinyon, juniper, mountain mahogany, limber pine and ancient bristlecone pine. Of special interest are six charcoal kilns. These kilns were built in the 1870's, are in excellent condition and are an important element of Nevada's historic past. The Wilderness Study Area contains one of only two locations where bristlecone pines are growing in volcanic soils. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Mount Limbo | 23,752 | Nevada | Reno | 1992 | Unknown | Mount Limbo Wilderness Study Area is located in western Pershing County, about 50 miles north of Wadsworth. Elevations within the Wilderness Study Area range from 3,880 to 8,237 feet. The Wilderness Study Area contains three distinct landforms; a portion of the ridge crest that is granitic; a portion of the crest that is basaltic and the fringing desert piedmont. The granitic portion of the ridge crest is a single granite ridgeline with three major peaks: Kumiva Peak, Mount Limbo and Purgatory Peak. There are two aspen groves and four meadows that can be accessed along the drainages in the vicinity of Kumiva Peak. The Wilderness Study Area offers views of surrounding desert landforms, granitic rock outcrops and some of the best mountain climbing opportunities in the Winnemucca District. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Mount Riley | 8,488 | New Mexico | 30 miles southwest of Las Cruces | 1992 | Recommended | The Mount Riley Wilderness Study Area is located in southern New Mexico approximately 30 miles southwest of Las Cruces. The Wilderness Study Area is comprised of three volcanic cinder cones rising approximately 1,500 feet above the plains. Vegetation consists of desert grasses and shrubs. There are no maintained trails to the summits; however, hikers are rewarded with 360 degree views from the top. | Yes | Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks National Monument | Yes | Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks National Monument |

DOI Wilderness Study Areas - Data Call

| Wilderness Study Area - Bureau of Land Management (BLM) | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------------|----------------------------|--|---------------|--|--|---|---|--|---|
| Name of Wilderness Study Area | Number of acres | Wilderness Location: State | Wilderness Location: City | Year of Study | Suitability Determination (if any) | Synopsis of the Values Protected/Reason for Potential Wilderness Designation | Wilderness Area Located within a Designated Public Lands Area? (Y or N) | If yes, what is the Name of the Designated Public Lands Area? | Wilderness Area Located within a Monument Boundary? (Y or N) | If yes, which Monument? |
| Mount Stirling | 5,600 | Nevada | Las Vegas | 1992 | Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | Mount Stirling Wilderness Study Area is located 45 miles west of Las Vegas in Clark County and Nye County. The Wilderness Study Area occupies the northern most portion of the Spring Mountain Range. Topography in the Wilderness Study Area consists of a rugged landscape of canyons and ridges cumulating with Wheeler Peak and Mount Stirling. Both provide excellent scenic vistas of the surrounding valleys. The Wilderness Study Area also contains evidence of paleozoic marine formations and cultural sites including three charcoal kilns listed on the National Register of Historic Places. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Mountain Lakes | 340 | Oregon | Northwest of Klamath Falls, OR | 1992 | Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Mountain Meadow Instant Study Area | 22 | Nevada | Eureka | 1992 | Unknown | The Mountain Meadow National Scenic Trail Study Area, (ISA) is located between the Hot Creek Range and the Park Range in Nye County, approximately 50 miles southwest of Eureka, Nevada. The ISA is an unusual natural meadow surrounded by rocky buttes. The surrounding terrain has a thin cover of a pinyon-juniper woodland. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Mt. Ellen-Blue Hills | 81,363 | Utah | 15 miles southwest of Hanksville, UT | 1992 | Unknown | The Blue Hills, in the northern and western portion of the Wilderness Study Area, are low mesas and barren badlands carved by erosion from blue-gray marine shales. The Mt. Ellen portion of the Wilderness Study Area consists of steep slopes and rounded peaks, including Mt. Ellen, with large basins and wide canyons. Mt. Ellen is the highest point of the Henry Mountains (11,522 feet), well-known in American geology for classical studies of intrusive mountain structures, upturned sedimentary rocks, and stream gradients. Mt. Ellen is the largest structural dome in the Henry Mountains, with a diameter of 12 to 15 miles. The higher elevations of Mt. Ellen offer outstanding vistas of the geology of central Utah and the entire Waterpocket Fold. Portions of Mt. Ellen are summer range for the free-roaming Henry Mountain bison herd. The isolated, rugged terrain is habitat for cougar and mule deer, wildlife species frequently associated with wilderness. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Mt. Hillers | 19,277 | Utah | 60 miles south of Hanksville, UT | 1992 | Unknown | Mt. Hillers is a rugged peak with steep slopes carved by narrow canyons. Mt. Hillers is 5 to 6 miles across, and is cut by several radial narrow, steep, v-shaped valleys separated by elongated, jagged ridges. Hogbacks formed from upturned sedimentary rocks flank the mountain, and are vertical in the Pink Cliffs area. Vegetation is predominantly sagebrush and pinyon-juniper woodlands on the southern slopes. Ponderosa pine, Douglas fir, and bristlecone pine grow on the northern and the higher slopes. The Wilderness Study Area has geological and scenic special features, including scenic views and geologic formations of stocks and laccoliths. Portions of the Wilderness Study Area are used by the Henry Mountains bison herd. Bald eagles and peregrine falcons may occur in the Wilderness Study Area. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Mt. Pennell | 77,137 | Utah | 45 miles south-southwest of Hanksville, UT | 1992 | Unknown | Mt. Pennell is the second highest peak in the Henry Mountains. Several deep canyons cut the sides of the mountain, which on the higher slopes supports oak, Ponderosa pine, subalpine fir, spruce, Douglas fir, and aspen. Four distinct biological life zones are within the Wilderness Study Area due to nearly 5,000 feet of change in elevation. Portions of the Wilderness Study Area are summer range for the Henry Mountain bison herd, and bison are frequently seen in the vicinity of The Horn. Cougar, a wildlife species associated with wilderness, inhabit the Wilderness Study Area. Peregrine falcons and bald eagles, and five animal species that are considered sensitive may inhabit the Wilderness Study Area. One plant species that is listed as endangered or threatened, Sclerocactus wrightii, may be in the Wilderness Study Area. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Mud Spring Canyon | 40,573 | Utah | 20 miles southwest of Escalante, Utah | 1992 | Unknown | Steep-walled canyons forested with Ponderosa pine and Douglas fir border the west side of the Kaiparowits Plateau which descends into the blue/gray badlands of the upper Wahweap canyon system. Two parallel, knife-edged ridges at the north end of the Cockscomb, a major geologic fold of the western Colorado Plateau, divides the Wilderness Study Area. Water is scarce and the area is rarely visited, enhancing opportunities for hikers seeking solitude. Points within the Wilderness Study Area offer unique overlooks and perspective into the vast interior of Grand Staircase Escalante National Monument. | Yes | Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument | Yes | Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument |

DOI Wilderness Study Areas - Data Call

| Wilderness Study Area - Bureau of Land Management (BLM) | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------------|----------------------------|---|---------------|------------------------------------|---|---|---|--|---|
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| Muddy Creek | 30,521 | Utah | 30 miles south of Emery, UT | 1992 | Unknown | Muddy Creek, a tributary of the Dirty Devil River to the south, flows east across the northern portion of the Wilderness Study Area then south through the eastern portion, and has a deep canyon through the study area. The south-central portion of the Wilderness Study Area consists of steep mesas. The southern part of the study area is a mesa bisected by Muddy Creek Canyon, and is locally referred to as "The Pasture" west of the canyon and "Keesle Country" east of the canyon. Pinyon, juniper, and desert shrub are the predominant types of vegetation, but the plant cover in the Wilderness Study Area is generally sparse. The upper reaches provide dramatic views of the twisted and carved character of the area, surrounded by the volcanic evidence and up thrust rock structures. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Mudgetts | 2,941 | New Mexico | Southwest of Carlsbad | 1992 | Not Recommended | The Mudgetts Wilderness Study Area is located in southern New Mexico about 30 miles southwest of the city of Carlsbad. The Wilderness Study Area is contiguous with Carlsbad Wilderness (managed by the National Park Service). The area is characterized by steeply rolling limestone hills and canyons covered in desert shrubs and cactus with scattered sotol, agave, and juniper. The region is known for its diverse vegetation, scenic vistas and caves. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Mule Canyon | 6,171 | Utah | 20 miles west of Blanding, UT | 1992 | Unknown | This Wilderness Study Area is bounded by the Straight Cliffs on the east, and numerous southwest draining canyons on the west. Fifty Mile Mountain Wilderness Study Area is high elevation island of pinyon-juniper woodland with Aspen stands overlooking the sandstone expanse of southern Glen Canyon country, Lake Powell and Navajo Mountain. The pinyon-juniper woodland of Fifty Mile Mountain continues to reveal many new scientific insights into the fire history of this important habitat. | Yes | Bears Ears National Monument | Yes | Bears Ears National Monument |
| Negro Bill Canyon | 7,560 | Utah | northeast of Moab | 1992 | Unknown | Negro Bill Canyon includes a perennial stream within a canyon bordered by sheer walls of Navajo sandstone. Morning Glory Natural Bridge, located just outside of the Wilderness Study Area on State Land, is the main destination for hikers. A ribbon of riparian vegetation follows the stream within the canyon. Above the canyon, there is a sparse covering of pinyon-juniper vegetation and large expanses of barren Navajo sandstone domes and fins. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| North Escalante Canyons/The Gulch | 127,459 | Utah | 10 miles east of Escalante, Utah | 1992 | Unknown | Majestic scenery and a tangled topography dominated by cliffs, canyons, alcoves, domes and vistas of the Navajo, Kayenta and Wingate Formations characterize this Wilderness Study Area. Sinuous, steep walled canyons such as Phipps Canyon, Boulder Creek, the Gulch and the Escalante River separate the broad, sandy and slick rock mesas and plateaus. With landforms so diverse, opportunities are limited only by one's level of experience and imagination. The lives of early hunters, gatherers and farmers, are recorded in various forms of rock writing (petroglyphs & pictographs), granaries and middens, which are distributed through the Wilderness Study Area. | Yes | Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument | Yes | Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument |
| North Fork | 11,398 | Oregon | East of Prineville, OR | 1992 | Not Recommended | North Fork Little Humboldt River Wilderness Study Area is located in northcentral Nevada, in northeastern Humboldt County. The Wilderness Study Area lies within the central Little Owyhee Desert and is bisected by 14 miles of the North Fork of the Little Humboldt River Gorge. Elevations range from 4,700 to 6,000 feet and vegetation throughout most of the Wilderness Study Area is low growing sage with scattered big sagebrush flats. The 200-700 foot deep gorge supports lush riparian vegetation with willow, redosier dogwood and native grasses. There are outstanding opportunities for various types of recreation, including day-hiking, backpacking, camping and nature study. The Wilderness Study Area also provides a diverse wildlife population in the rugged scenic canyon. | Yes | North Fork Crooked Wild and Scenic River corridor | No | |
| North Fork of the Little Humboldt River | 69,683 | Nevada | North-central Nevada, in northeastern Humboldt County | 1992 | Unknown | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| North Fork Powder River | 10,089 | Wyoming | Buffalo | 1992 | Not Recommended | The North Fork of the Powder River Wilderness Study Area encompasses 10,089 acres of public land with no state or private inholdings. The area is moderately steep, forested terrain, with pine and fir being the principle tree species. Pass Creek and the North Fork of the Powder River are rugged, scenic canyons running through the area. Falcons, hawks and eagles migrate through the area and elk winter in the North Fork Canyon. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

DOI Wilderness Study Areas - Data Call

| Wilderness Study Area - Bureau of Land Management (BLM) | | | | | | | | | | |
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| North Fork Virgin River | 1,080 | Utah | East of Springdale, UT | 1992 | Unknown | Hanging gardens of maiden hair fern, pink-flowered shooting star and scarlet monkey flower can be found under rock overhangs along the river. About 21 percent of the Wilderness Study Area is covered in pinyon-juniper woodland, Ponderosa pine, fir and maple. Bald eagle and peregrine falcon visit this Wilderness Study Area. There are 12 additional animal species and 4 plant species that are considered to be sensitive that occur or may occur in the Wilderness Study Area. Elk, mule deer, and Cougar also use the Wilderness Study Area. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| North Pole Ridge | 7,317 | Oregon | Southwest of Condon, OR | 1992 | Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | John Day Wild and Scenic River corridor | No | |
| North Stansbury Mountains | 10,786 | Utah | West of Salt Lake City | 1992 | Unknown | The Wilderness Study Area is just north of the Deseret Peak Wilderness (US Forest Service) and south of the Great Salt Lake. The North Stansbury range rises above the desert between two valley floors with elevations varying between 5,200 feet along the northern base of the range and up to 8,800 feet on the southern end and consists of steep V-shaped canyons. Vegetation consists primarily of juniper-conifer forests with different elevations providing for distinct growth zones. Lower elevations are covered with typical juniper and sagebrush scrublands while higher elevations see wild rose, service berry and mountain mahogany. There are approximately 180 species of wildlife inhabiting the area including cougar, bobcat, deer, grouse, raptors, and cottontails, golden eagle and bald eagle. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Notch Peak | 57,296 | Utah | 45 miles west of Delta, UT | 1992 | Unknown | Notch Peak is a distinct landmark in west-central Utah, and can be visible for 70 miles. A precipice of almost 3,000 feet high on the west side of the peak has a shallow groove at the top, giving the mountain its name. Sagebrush is the dominant vegetation at lower elevations, with pinyon-juniper woodland at higher elevations. Conifer forests occupy many of the eastern and northern slopes at the highest elevations. The peak also supports isolated patches of aspen. Sensitive wildlife species that could inhabit the Wilderness Study Area include the ferruginous hawk, long-billed curlew, burrowing owl, and kit fox. Bald eagles, peregrine falcons, and golden eagles inhabit the Wilderness Study Area. Bristlecone pine grows on some of the higher ridges in the Wilderness Study Area. Some of these pines have been aged at more than 2,000 years old. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Ojito | 124 | New Mexico | 5 miles southwest of the village of San Ysidro | 1992 | Recommended | The Ojito Wilderness Study Area is located adjacent to, and is under consideration for addition to, the Ojito Wilderness. Please visit the Ojito Wilderness webpage for more information | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Orderville Canyon | 1,952 | Utah | West of Orderville, UT | 1992 | Unknown | Hanging gardens of maiden hair fern, pink-flowered shooting star and scarlet monkey flower can be found under rock overhangs along the river. About 21 percent of the Wilderness Study Area is covered in pinyon-juniper woodland, Ponderosa pine, fir and maple. Bald eagle and peregrine falcon visit this Wilderness Study Area. There are 12 additional animal species and 4 plant species that are considered to be sensitive that occur or may occur in the Wilderness Study Area. Elk, mule deer, and Cougar also use the Wilderness Study Area. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Oregon Buttes | 5,700 | Wyoming | Farson | 1992 | Recommended | The Oregon Buttes Wilderness Study Area appears to be in an essentially natural condition. The buttes are a remarkable landmark. They dominate the surrounding countryside with their grandeur and diversity. Visibility from the butte tops is outstanding, offering miles of scenic vistas including the Wind River Mountains on the north to the Unita Mountain Range to the southwest. The Oregon Buttes is a major landmark for travelers of the Oregon Trail, which is located less than seven miles to the north of the Wilderness Study Area. Emigrants viewed the Buttes as the halfway point on their journey from Independence, Mo., to the Pacific Ocean. The Buttes also denoted the point where the emigrants passed over the Continental Divide and into the Pacific watershed. Nearly 300,000 emigrants passed this way between 1843 and 1863. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

DOI Wilderness Study Areas - Data Call

| Wilderness Study Area - Bureau of Land Management (BLM) | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|---------------|--|--|---|---|--|--|
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| Oregon Canyon | 42,071 | Oregon | Northeast of Denio, OR | 1992 | Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Orejana Canyon | 24,147 | Oregon | Southwest of Burns, OR | 1992 | Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Organ Mountains | 7,283 | New Mexico | East of Las Cruces | 1992 | None | The Organ Mountains Wilderness Study Area is located in south-central New Mexico on the eastern edge of Las Cruces. The Organ Mountains are one of the most spectacular and rugged ranges in the U. S. and range from 4,600 to just over 9,000 feet, and are so named because of the steep, needle-like spires that resemble the pipes of an organ. Alligator juniper, gray oak, mountain mahogany and sotol are the dominant plant species here, but in the upper elevations stands of ponderosa pine may be found. Seasonal springs and streams occur in canyon bottoms, with a few perennial springs that support riparian habitats. Wildlife includes desert mule deer, mountain lion, a variety of song birds, and a race of the Colorado chipmunk. The Wilderness Study Area includes the Baylor Pass National Recreation Trail. | Yes | Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks National Monument | Yes | Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks National Monument |
| Owl Creek | 710 | Wyoming | Thermopolis | 1992 | Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | The Owl Creek Wilderness Study Area encompasses 710 acres in three units. All three units are located on the major ridge line that divides Rock Creek and the South Fork of Owl Creek and is adjacent to the 703,981 acre Washakie Wilderness Area. The Wilderness Study Area is characterized by rugged terrain broken by steep draws, excellent vegetative cover and remoteness. The Wilderness Study Area provides important critical habitat for deer, moose, elk, bear and bighorn sheep. The altitude in the Wilderness Study Area ranges from 9,000 to 10,900 feet. The geology of the area is largely unexplored and offers excellent opportunities for study of tertiary volcanics in the area. There are two culturally significant sites which are believed to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. These sites are important for study of high altitude aboriginal occupation | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Owyhee Breaks | 13,108 | Oregon | Northeast of McDermitt, OR | 1992 | Unknown | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Owyhee Wild and Scenic River corridor | No | |
| Owyhee Canyon | 21,875 | Nevada | Elko | 1992 | Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | Owyhee Canyon Wilderness Study Area is located 90 miles northwest of Elko, Nevada. The western 2/3 of the Wilderness Study Area consists of a gently rolling plateau with sage, bitterbrush and bunchgrass communities. The eastern third is cut by 21 miles of 100-300 foot deep canyons including 18 miles of the South Fork Owyhee River. From plateau high points, wide scenic vistas from Steens Mountains in Oregon to Juniper Mountain in Idaho to the Bull Run Mountains in Nevada are visible. The Wilderness Study Area is rich in scenic, wildlife and cultural values. Sensitive wildlife species include bobcat, river otter and redband trout. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Owyhee River Canyon | 187,344 | Oregon | | 1992 | Unknown | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Owyhee Wild and Scenic River corridor | No | |
| Palisade Mesa | 99,550 | Nevada | Tonopah | 1992 | Unknown | Palisade Mesa Wilderness Study Area is located in northeastern Nye County approximately 65 miles east of Tonopah. The Wilderness Study Area is composed of rocky, sheer-sided mesas, changes in elevation are abrupt creating a varied and interesting topography. The fortress-like walls and the prehistoric sense of volcanic craters, cinder cones and lava flows all exemplify the feeling of naturalness and antiquity of the Wilderness Study Area. This primeval character is emphasized by the unusual lands forms such as Lunar Crater. Rock climbing opportunities abound along the precipitous cliffs of the mesa, including some multi-pitch technical climbs. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Palomino Hills | 54,256 | Oregon | West of Silver City, ID | 1992 | Not Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

DOI Wilderness Study Areas - Data Call

| Wilderness Study Area - Bureau of Land Management (BLM) | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------|--|--|---|---|--|---|
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| Paria Hackberry | 145,828 | Utah | South of Henrieville, UT | 1992 | Unknown | The massive Navajo Sandstone walls of the Paria River and its tributaries are some of the tallest in Grand Staircase Escalante National Monument. In between are high forested plateaus and slick rock benches all of which make for excellent hiking and backpacking challenges and a topographic and geologic wonderland. The canyons are deep and routes hard to find and follow. Observant hikers may also discover evidence of past Anasazi and Fremont civilizations. Uncounted and unnamed arches abound in a maze of opportunity for exploration. | Yes | Old Spanish National Historic Trail corridor, Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument | Yes | Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument |
| Paria Hackberry 202 | 402 | Utah | South of Henrieville, UT | 1992 | Unknown | Same as Paria-Hackberry- can we combine? | Yes | Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument | Yes | Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument |
| Park Range | 47,268 | Nevada | Ely | 1992 | Unknown | Park Range Wilderness Study Area is located in Nye County approximately 50 miles southeast of Eureka and 110 miles southwest of Ely. The Wilderness Study Area contains a pinyon-juniper woodland with occasional groves of mountain mahogany. Unlike many of Nevada's Wilderness Study Areas, the Park Range has numerous streams throughout. The high mountain meadows scattered throughout the range seem to hang in basins surrounded by volcanic towers inaccessible to livestock and vehicles but easily climbed by hikers. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Parunuweap Canyon | 30,907 | Utah | Northwest of Kanab, Utah | 1992 | Unknown | This expanse of public land offers stunning canyon vistas and a unique hiking opportunity. The main landmarks in and directly south of the southern portion of the Wilderness Study Area are Harris Mountain and Elephant Butte. Again, springs and plant life concentrate animals in the area. Mule deer are common, and with the mule deer come predatory mountain lions. Many kinds of hawks, eagles and other birds can also be seen in the area. Beware, however, since rattlesnakes are also common here. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Peloncillo Mountains | 4,061 | New Mexico | Southwestern New Mexico | 1992 | Not Recommended | The Peloncillo Mountains Wilderness Study Area is in southwestern New Mexico and contiguous with the Peloncillo Wilderness in Arizona. The landform is comprised of low mountains, cliffs, and numerous canyons, with gentle hills covered in desert grasses and shrubs. Desert bighorn sheep inhabit the Peloncillo Mountains as well as Gila National Scenic Trailers and pincushion cacti. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Petaca Pinta | 11,668 | New Mexico | 50 miles southwest of Albuquerque | 1992 | Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | This area is known for its dramatic, colorful, and diverse topography that features lava, colorful mesas, and cliffs of sandstone. It is full of geological, biological, and archeological features, including both riparian and canyon-wall ecology. Vegetation includes piñon-juniper, desert scrub, cottonwoods, willows, and cattails. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Petticoat Peak | 11,192 | Idaho | Lava Hot Springs | 1992 | Not Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Phipps-Death Hollow | 45,328 | Utah | Northeast of Escalante, UT | 1992 | Unknown | The light colored Navajo Sandstone canyons and mesas of the upper Escalante River drainage are distinct from the darker red canyons further down National Scenic Trail stream. At higher elevation, the sandstone is more sharply broken due to fractures and joints in the rock. The Escalante River itself has carved perhaps the deepest canyon in the watershed. Death Hollow, Sand Creek and Calf Creek have all carved deep, sinuous canyons. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | Yes | Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument |
| Pigeon Spring | 3,575 | Nevada | Lida | 1992 | Unknown | Pigeon Spring Wilderness Study Area lies along the Nevada / California stateline approximately 10 miles west of Lida, Nevada. The 3,575 acre Wilderness Study Area is contiguous with the Sylvania Mountains Wilderness Study Area in the California Desert Conservation Area. The Wilderness Study Area contains the upper drainages of Cucamonga Canyon in the Sylvania Mountains. The central feature of the Wilderness Study Area is one and one-half miles of steep walled canyon that continues on into the California side. Vegetation consists of pinyon-juniper woodland throughout and there are no springs or streams within the Wilderness Study Area. The woodland and topography of the area provide visitors with opportunity for solitude. This is somewhat enhanced by low visitation numbers. Activities generally include some day-hiking, scenic viewing and hunting; both big game and upland bird. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

DOI Wilderness Study Areas - Data Call

| Wilderness Study Area - Bureau of Land Management (BLM) | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------------|----------------------------|---|---------------|------------------------------------|--|---|---|--|-------------------------|
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| Pine Creek | 211 | Oregon | Southeast of Canyon City, OR | 1992 | Unknown | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Pinyon Joshua Instant Study Area | 560 | Nevada | Silver Peak | 1992 | Unknown | Pinyon-Joshua Instant National Scenic Trail and Study Area is located approximately 12 miles southwest of Silver Peak, Nevada in Esmeralda County. The ISA was designated as a natural area in 1965 because it represented the northern most location of the Joshua Tree. The ISA is small, approximately 560 acres in size. The ISA is associated with a portion of the Silver Peak range and a vast spreading bajada sweeping to the south and east away from the mountains. Small canyons and draws contain some scattered stands of pinyon pine and juniper with creosote and a low desert shrub community. Recreational opportunities generally include day hiking, upland gamebird hunting and equestrian uses. Occasionally, groups of wild horses can be viewed in the ISA. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Pole Creek | 12,969 | Nevada | Gerlach | 1992 | Unknown | Pole Creek Wilderness Study Area is located in central Washoe County about 20 miles southwest of Gerlach. The Wilderness Study Area occupies a portion of the Fox Range that is a highly dissected landform of steep canyons and prominent ridges. The elevation of the Wilderness Study Area ranges from 3,870 to the 7,608 summit of Pah Rum Peak. A fringing desert piedmont is the transition zone between the Smoke Creek Desert to the west and the Fox Mountain Range. Day-hiking, camping, rock climbing and nature study are activities known to occur in the Wilderness Study Area. There is also potential for a fishery in Wild Horse Canyon, but currently the fish population is practically non-existent. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Poodle Mountain | 142,050 | Nevada | Gerlach | 1992 | Unknown | Poodle Mountain Wilderness Study Area is located in central Washoe County, approximately 15 miles northwest of Gerlach. The Wilderness Study Area encompasses most of the Buffalo Hills, a circular shaped basaltic plateau dominated by large canyons radiating from the center. The elevations in the Wilderness Study Area range between 3,850 to 6,832 feet. There are three distinct landforms to be found in the Wilderness Study Area: basalt plateau highlands, basalt plateau canyon country and fringing desert piedmont. The plateau highlands are generally flat to rolling terrain; the canyon country has numerous deep canyons and gorges. The fringing piedmont is a desert landscape of low-relief alluvium with low parallel ridges and drainages that lie perpendicular to the basalt plateau. The Poodle Mountain volcanic center and many canyons provide visitors with scenic views, nature study opportunity and numerous wildlife species. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Presilla | 8,680 | New Mexico | East of the Rio Grande; about two miles east of Socorro | 1992 | Not Recommended | The Presilla Wilderness Study Area is located in central New Mexico, approximately 10 miles east of Socorro. The landform consists of a mesa cut by large arroyos, rugged limestone, sandstone hills, and scattered coppice dunes. Vegetation consists of desert shrubs. The Wilderness Study Area is home to many wildlife species, including Red-tailed and Cooper's hawks, prairie falcons, doves, quail, songbirds, mule deer, gray and kit fox, rock squirrels, jackrabbits, and several reptilian species. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Prospect Mountain | 1,145 | Wyoming | Encampment | 1992 | Recommended | Prospect Mountain and Prospect Creek, coupled with dense forest cover and riparian areas, provide a high degree of solitude while creating numerous secluded places for recreational activities. With 70 percent of the area covered by trees, visitors are easily screened from one another. The Platte River Wilderness, which forms the eastern boundary of the Wilderness Study Area and contains 23,000 acres, enhances the opportunity for solitude in this Wilderness Study Area because of its undeveloped nature. The Prospect Mountain Wilderness Study Area is highly scenic. Color and texture of the Wilderness Study Area contrast sharply with the adjacent high desert environment. There are many shades of green and blue in the warmer months, which change to green, gold and brown in the fall. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

DOI Wilderness Study Areas - Data Call

| Wilderness Study Area - Bureau of Land Management (BLM) | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|------------------------------------|---|---|---|--|---------------------------------------|
| Name of Wilderness Study Area | Number of acres | Wilderness Location: State | Wilderness Location: City | Year of Study | Suitability Determination (if any) | Synopsis of the Values Protected/Reason for Potential Wilderness Designation | Wilderness Area Located within a Designated Public Lands Area? (Y or N) | If yes, what is the Name of the Designated Public Lands Area? | Wilderness Area Located within a Monument Boundary? (Y or N) | If yes, which Monument? |
| Pryor Mountain | 4,352 | Wyoming | Lovell | 1992 | Recommended | The Wilderness Study Area is located along the mid-elevation, south-trending slopes of the Pryor Mountains in Montana and Wyoming. Elevations range from 3,780 ft. at the southern end of the Wilderness Study Area to 8,480 ft. in the north. Vegetation at the lower elevations is characterized by the Red Desert/salt shrub community. The mid-elevations of the Wilderness Study Area are characterized by the mountain shrub community, including Utah juniper, mountain mahogany and big sagebrush. Douglas fir and limber pine occur in patches at the highest elevations of the Wilderness Study Area, along with occasional open parks with big sagebrush, shrubby cinquefoil and a variety of grasses. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Pueblo Mountains | 600 | Nevada | Fields, Oregon | 1992 | Unknown | Pueblo Mountains Wilderness Study Area is primarily located in southern Oregon but extends into Nevada's Humboldt County near Denio on the Oregon / Nevada stateline. Of the 72,000+ acres only 600 acres are in Nevada. The most prominent feature of the Wilderness Study Area is the Pueblo Mountain ridgeline which runs in a north to south direction along the entire length of the Wilderness Study Area. This is a tilted fault block that averages 7,300 feet in elevation which is steep, rugged and rocky while much of the western slope is like a table top tilted to the west at nearly a 45 degree angle. The Wilderness Study Area contains a segment of the Desert Trail which is part of the Oregon State Recreation Trails System. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Pueblo Mountains | 73,433 | Oregon | North of Denio, NV | 1992 | Unknown | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Queer Mountain | 81,550 | Nevada | Beatty | 1992 | Unknown | Queer Mountain Wilderness Study Area is located in Esmeralda County, Nevada along the California/Nevada stateline about 20 miles northwest of Beatty. The Wilderness Study Area represents the transition between the hot desert ecosystem and the cold desert ecosystem. The uplands of the Wilderness Study Area contain a scattering of pinyon and juniper trees interspersed with big sage, bitterbrush and cliff rose. Some northern slopes contain a Joshua Tree forest, cacti and other hot desert vegetation. The flat benches within the Wilderness Study Area break into colorful mosaics of volcanic rock. The primary special feature of the Wilderness Study Area is the uniqueness of the vegetation and natural condition of the area. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Raven's Eye | 31,319 | Idaho | Carey | 1992 | Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Craters of the Moon National Monument | Yes | Craters of the Moon National Monument |
| Rawhide Mountain | 64,360 | Nevada | Tonopah | 1992 | Unknown | Rawhide Mountain Wilderness Study Area is located in the Hot Creek range in northeastern Nye County approximately 50 miles east of Tonopah. Canyons leading into the core area of the Wilderness Study Area are composed of craggy rock outcrops bathed in brilliant red and orange which contrasts sharply with the green pinyon-juniper woodland. There are charcoal kilns within this Wilderness Study Area. These kilns were built in the 1870's and made of red brick, oval in shape and are about 30 feet in height. Known as the Tybo Kilns, they are on the National Register of Historic Places. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Raymond Mountain | 32,936 | Wyoming | Cokeville | 1992 | Recommended | Wildlife is an important special feature in the area. The Thomas Fork watershed, which includes Huff and Raymond creeks, has been designated as an Area of Critical Environmental Concern. This area supports the Bear River Cutthroat trout and provides crucial winter habitat for moose, elk, mule deer and numerous other wildlife species. The scenic quality is outstanding due in part to the interaction of the mountainous landforms, geologic outcrops, diverse vegetation, open parks and waterways. Two waterways within the Wilderness Study Area have been recommended for inclusion in the National Wild & Scenic Rivers System: Huff Creek has scenic and fisheries values, and unique land and resource diversity; Raymond Creek has scenic, recreational, fisheries and wildlife values and unique land and resource diversity. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

DOI Wilderness Study Areas - Data Call

| Wilderness Study Area - Bureau of Land Management (BLM) | | | | | | | | | | |
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| Red Butte | 11,350 | Wyoming | Worland | 1992 | Not Recommended | The Red Butte Wilderness Study Area encompasses 11,350 acres of BLM-administered land. The Wilderness Study Area contains bare, rugged badlands created by peaks and ridges broken by irregular, sharply cut drainages. Red Butte dominates this central terrain at an elevation of 5,185 feet. The northeastern portion of the Wilderness Study Area exhibits less rugged badlands intermixed with a series of small, bench-like terraces overlooking Fivemile Creek. This area exhibits a moderately dense cover of sagebrush-grass vegetation in contrast with the bare, red-hued badland ridges. In the western portion, the badlands open up to broad, shallow drainages and flat-to-rolling plains. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Red Creek Badlands | 8,020 | Wyoming | Rock Springs | 1992 | Not Recommended | The Wilderness Study Area contains highly erodible red shale and sandstones. The coloration of the rocks and cliffs, mixed with the various shades of vegetation provide a most interesting landscape. Pinon pine stands, a rare occurrence at this latitude, can also be found. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Red Lake | 9,515 | Wyoming | Point of Rocks | 1992 | Not Recommended | Opportunities for solitude in the Wilderness Study Area are excellent. The Wilderness Study Area is relatively open but has topographic relief and vegetation that provides screening. The Killpecker Sand Dunes traverse the Wilderness Study Area from west to east. The Wilderness Study Area includes a remnant of the Red Desert area of the Great Divide Basin. This region may be of significant scientific value for the study of active sand dunes, their movement and how they are stabilized. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Red Mountain | 15,649 | Oregon | Northeast of Denio, OR | 1992 | Not Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Red Spring | 7,847 | Nevada | Elko | 1992 | Unknown | Red Spring Wilderness Study Area is located approximately 20 miles south of Elko, Nevada and occupies the northern end of Cedar Ridge. The Wilderness Study Area consists of an eroded limestone ridge of rolling hills and drainages covered with a dense pinyon-juniper woodland. Elevations within the Wilderness Study Area vary between 5,500 feet and 6,400 feet. Camping opportunities, wildlife observation and short hiking exists within the Wilderness Study Area. Equestrian opportunities are good but the lack of water resources can be limiting. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Resting Springs | 3,850 | Nevada | Pahrump | 1992 | Not Recommended | Resting Springs Wilderness Study Area is approximately 60 miles west of Las Vegas along the Nevada - California stateline, in Nye County. This relatively small Wilderness Study Area consists of rolling foothills with broad washes which extend into the contiguous 89,000 acre Resting Springs Wilderness Study Area in California. Several small drainages from Shadow Mountain cut through the southern portion of the Wilderness Study Area. Vegetation in the Wilderness Study Area is relatively sparse and consists primarily of hot desert grasses and low shrubs. Generally, short term day-use activities such as photography or light hiking are appropriate within the Wilderness Study Area, but for those who desire a more distant destination a hike up Shadow Mountain in the contiguous California Resting Springs Wilderness Study Area is in the offing. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Rincon | 108,485 | Oregon | Northwest of Denio, OR | 1992 | Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

DOI Wilderness Study Areas - Data Call

| Wilderness Study Area - Bureau of Land Management (BLM) | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------|--|--|---|--|--|---|
| Name of Wilderness Study Area | Number of acres | Wilderness Location: State | Wilderness Location: City | Year of Study | Suitability Determination (if any) | Synopsis of the Values Protected/Reason for Potential Wilderness Designation | Wilderness Area Located within a Designated Public Lands Area? (Y or N) | If yes, what is the Name of the Designated Public Lands Area? | Wilderness Area Located within a Monument Boundary? (Y or N) | If yes, which Monument? |
| Rio Chama | 12,671 | New Mexico | Northern New Mexico | 1992 | Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | The Rio Chama Wilderness Study Area is located in northern New Mexico. The landscape consists of gently rolling sagebrush-covered plains and a 900 foot deep canyon of colorful siltstone and sandstone carved by the Rio Chama. Piñon woodlands cover the hills, and forests of ponderosa pine and Douglas fir cover the north facing slopes. The diversity of habitat types provide for a variety of wildlife. This scenic area includes excellent opportunities for river rafting; the Rio Chama is designated as a Wild and Scenic River. This Wilderness Study Area is adjacent to the Chama River Canyon Wilderness, which is managed by the U.S. Forest Service. | Yes | Continental Divide National Scenic Trail, Rio Chama Wild and Scenic River corridor | No | |
| Riordan's Well | 57,002 | Nevada | Ely | 1992 | Unknown | Riordan's Well Wilderness Study Area is located in the Grant Range in east central Nevada, in Nye County, 50 miles southwest of Ely. Elevation ranges from 5,000 feet to 9,352 foot summit of Heath Peak. The Wilderness Study Area is not a single ridgeline but consists of a number of interconnected but separate peaks. Vegetation consists of a pinyon-juniper woodland at the lower elevations that transition to white fir, limber pine and ponderosa pine at higher elevations. Big horn sheep can be found around rocky outcrops and higher peaks. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Road Canyon | 52,404 | Utah | 10 miles north of Mexican Hat, UT | 1992 | Unknown | This Wilderness Study Area is in the southeastern part of the Grand Gulch Plateau. Three canyons, including Road Canyon, cut through the unit. Steep canyon walls and knobs, pinnacles, arches, and alcoves characterize the Wilderness Study Area. Desert shrubs and pinyon-juniper woodland are the predominant vegetative types. Scenic and geological special features include the deep canyons, sheer cliffs, and dramatic views from the canyon rims. A portion of Valley of the Gods within the Wilderness Study Area includes monolithic sandstone buttes that rise 400 to 500 feet above the valley floor. The Hole in the Rock Trail, a National Register site, used by Mormon pioneers forms the unit's northeast boundary. Peregrine falcons and bald eagles may inhabit or use the Wilderness Study Area. | Yes | Bears Ears National Monument | Yes | Bears Ears National Monument |
| Roberts Mountain | 15,090 | Nevada | Eureka | 1992 | Unknown | Roberts Mountain Wilderness Study Area is located in Lander County and Eureka County approximately 40 miles northwest of Eureka. The WSA consists of three prominent peaks. Vegetation consists of willow cottonwood, aspen, birch and dogwood trees in deep narrow canyons with mountain mahogany and limber pine near barren rock ridge lines. The Roberts Thrust Fault, responsible for the mountains existence is one of the great geologic features of the intermountain west. The Thrust provides for excellent geologic study as a "window on the mantle" and provides excellent opportunities for geologic field trips and mapping exercises. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Robledo Mountains | 12,946 | New Mexico | Eight miles northwest of Las Cruces | 1992 | Not Recommended | The Robledo Mountains Wilderness Study Area is located in the south-central portion of New Mexico in the Chihuahuan Desert. A diversity of habitats such as canyons, limestone cliffs, gentle slopes, caves, and riparian areas combine to make this area unique. Vegetation includes scattered junipers, diverse cacti, mesquite, creosote bush, and grassland. | Yes | Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks National Monument and Prehistoric Trackways National Monument | Yes | Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks NM and Prehistoric Trackways National Monument |
| Rockwell | 9,342 | Utah | 28 miles west of Nephi, UT | 1992 | Unknown | The Wilderness Study Area is an alluvium (loose soil shaped by water) and sand dune covered valley. The terrain consists of free-moving sand dunes, dunes stabilized by trees or brush, and sagebrush flats. Old juniper trees and changing shadow patterns on the dunes provide a variety of visual settings. Vegetation is relatively sparse, consisting of scattered junipers, saltbrush, greasewood, and sagebrush. Old gnarled junipers are scattered throughout the 5,200 acres of juniper woodlands within the Wilderness Study Area. Bald eagles winter in the Wilderness Study Area. Sensitive wildlife species that may inhabit the Wilderness Study Area include the ferruginous hawk, long-billed curlew, burrowing owl, and kit fox. A unique plant known as Atriplex canescens var gigantea grows in the Wilderness Study Area. It is a four-wing saltbrush that grows to 10 feet tall and appears to be the last relic community of a plant species that was once widespread. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Rough Hills | 6,685 | Nevada | Elko | 1992 | Unknown | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

DOI Wilderness Study Areas - Data Call

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| Saddle Butte | 85,766 | Oregon | Southwest of Boise, ID | 1992 | Not Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Sage Hen Hills | 7,974 | Oregon | Northwest of Denio, OR | 1992 | Not Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| San Antonio | 7,050 | New Mexico | Northwest of Taos | 1992 | Not Recommended | The San Antonio Wilderness Study Area is located in northern New Mexico. A flat plain at about 8,400 feet in elevation contains a gorge about 100 feet deep carved by the Rio San Antonio. Because of upstream diversions, the lower stretches of the river go dry in the summer. The plain is grass and shrub covered, while the gorge includes stretches with Douglas fir and spruce. | Yes | Old Spanish National Historic Trail corridor, Rio Grande del Norte National Monument | Yes | Rio Grande del Norte National Monument |
| San Rafael Reef | 59,051 | Utah | East of Green River, Utah | 1992 | Unknown | The Wilderness Study Area makes up the eastern edge of the San Rafael Swell and is a nearly north-south trending hogback that dips steeply eastward. Considered a major geologic feature in Utah, the area consists of domes, vertical fins and canyons from 200 to 1,000 feet deep that drain eastward. Elevations range from 4,800 feet along the eastern base of the Reef to 6,600 feet in the central and northern portions. Vegetation consists primarily of pinyon-juniper woodlands and is barren rock in most places. Desert bighorn sheep, cougars, peregrine falcons, bald eagles, and golden eagles all frequent the Wilderness Study Area. In addition, two endangered plants species (Maguire daisy and Wright fishhook cactus) and two threatened plant species (Jones cycladenia and Last Chance townsendia) may also exist in the Wilderness Study Area. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Sand Butte | 21,399 | Idaho | Shoshone | 1992 | Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Sand Dunes | 16,478 | Oregon | Southeast of Bend, OR | 1992 | Not Recommended | Many wind-blown basins exist within the Wilderness Study Area. The draws, valleys and ridges in the northern and eastern sections also provide outstanding opportunities for solitude due to the screening effect they offer. The size of the Wilderness Study Area and the large amount of active sand dunes create further opportunities for solitude. The variety of dunes, from active to stabilized, adds to the uniqueness of the area. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Sand Dunes | 26,309 | Wyoming | Farson | 1992 | Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Sand Hollow | 9,368 | Oregon | East of Bend, OR | 1992 | Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Sand Mountain | 21,709 | Idaho | St. Anthony | 1992 | Not Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Scab Creek Primitive Area | 7,636 | Wyoming | Sublette County | 1992 | Recommended | This area was originally established and managed as a primitive area in 1975. In April 1985, the Scab Creek National Scenic Trail Study Area was proposed by former president Ronald Reagan for addition to the National Wilderness Preservation System. The Scab Creek Wilderness Study Area adjoins the Bridger Wilderness in the Bridger-Teton National Forest, which lies to the east. | Yes | Continental Divide National Scenic Trail corridor | No | |

DOI Wilderness Study Areas - Data Call

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| Scorpion | 37,319 | Utah | Southwest of Escalante, Utah | 1992 | Unknown | Slick rock and sandy benches sliced by numerous slot canyons are very characteristic of the Glen Canyon section of the Escalante River region. Twenty-Five Mile Wash drains the northern and central Kaiparowits Plateau into the Escalante River and floods frequently. Expansive views, intimate narrows and challenging slot canyons await the well-prepared adventurer. | Yes | Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument | Yes | Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument |
| Scott's Basin | 8,265 | Utah | Ibapah | 1992 | Unknown | Same as Deep Creek Mountains - Suggest combining | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Selenite Mountains | 32,041 | Nevada | Gerlach | 1992 | Unknown | Selenite Mountains Wilderness Study Area is located in western Pershing County and is about two miles southwest of Gerlach. The main ridge runs in a north/south direction and consists of eroded granite and basaltic flows. There are noticeable wave-cut terraces for rock hounding and outstanding views of the surrounding countryside. Views of the Black Rock playa where the annual Burning Man festival is held can be seen from the Wilderness Study Area. Other activities that are available include day-hiking, camping and backpacking which are considered to be outstanding, even though there are no water sources available in the Wilderness Study Area. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Selkirk Crest | 622 | Idaho | Bonnors Ferry | 1992 | Not Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Pacific Northwest National Scenic Trail corridor | No | |
| Shale Butte | 15,560 | Idaho | Shoshone | 1992 | Not Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Sheep Gulch | 730 | Oregon | South of Canyon City, OR | 1992 | None | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Sheep Mountain | 7,247 | Oregon | West of New Meadows, ID | 1992 | Not Recommended | The Sheep Mountain Wilderness Study Area encompasses 23,250 acres of BLM-administered public land, and 640 acres of split estate land. The Wilderness Study Area contains bare, rugged badlands created by peaks and ridges broken by irregular, sharply cut drainages radiating from the central portion of the area that is dominated by Sheep Mountain. The Sheep Mountain Wilderness Study Area contains limited geologic and paleontological resources and is occasionally used by wild horses. The area is dominated by the rugged badlands formed by the erosive action of wind and water on the shales and sandstones of the Willwood Formation. Sharp ridges and barren hills separate innumerable branches of the larger drainages. Elk Creek, Dorsey Creek and Dry Creek are the main drainages, none of which are perennial streams. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Sheep Mountain | 23,250 | Wyoming | Worland | 1992 | Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Sheepshead Mountains | 52,793 | Oregon | 10 miles west of Burns Junction | 1992 | Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

DOI Wilderness Study Areas - Data Call

| Wilderness Study Area - Bureau of Land Management (BLM) | | | | | | | | | | |
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| Sheldon Contiguous | 23,700 | Nevada | Cedarville | 1992 | Unknown | The Sheldon Contiguous Wilderness Study Area is adjacent with the Sheldon Wildlife Reserve and located in Washoe County in northwest Nevada. The Wilderness Study Area is about 40 miles northeast of Cedarville, CA. Because the Wilderness Study Area is closer to the Surprise Field Office rather than the Winnemucca District Office, the Wilderness Study Area is administered by BLM California. The Wilderness Study Area includes the eastern portion of Macy Flat, an intermittent lakebed, upland benches and part of a series of low ridges on the north side of Yellow Peak. Topography is typical of Great Basin volcanic flows intermixed with playas. The dominate vegetation is sagebrush and scattered juniper. Elevation ranges from 5,300 to 6,600 feet. The Wilderness Study Area receives limited visitor use so size of the Wilderness Study Area, the gentle terrain and generally low vegetation provides excellent visibility and opportunity for solitude. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Shoshone | 6,757 | Idaho | Shoshone | 1992 | Not Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Sids Cabin 202 | 439 | Utah | Green River | 1992 | Not Recommended | The Wilderness Study Area is in the northwest portion of the San Rafael Swell and is named after one of the area's earliest ranchers, Sid Swasey. Sid's Cabin was built in the 1920's and is situated in one of the large rolling meadows within the Wilderness Study Area. The landscape is characterized by an intricate canyon system which drains northward into the San Rafael River. Massive sandstone walls, winding routes, and small tributary canyons make up the eastern portion whereas in the west, rough badlands terrain consisting of colorful, eroded soils, cliffs, and mesas exist throughout. Pinyon-juniper woodlands is the dominant vegetation type. The area is home to Utah's largest herd of bighorn sheep as well as cougars, raptors, and various species of reptile. Three endangered species (Maguire daisy, San Rafael cactus, Wright fishhook cactus) and two threatened species (Jones cycladenia, Last Chance townsendia) may occur within the Wilderness Study Area. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Sids Mountain | 75,216 | Utah | Huntington, Utah | 1992 | Unknown | The Wilderness Study Area is in the northwest portion of the San Rafael Swell and is named after one of the area's earliest ranchers, Sid Swasey. Sid's Cabin was built in the 1920's and is situated in one of the large rolling meadows within the Wilderness Study Area. The landscape is characterized by an intricate canyon system which drains northward into the San Rafael River. Massive sandstone walls, winding routes, and small tributary canyons make up the eastern portion whereas in the west, rough badlands terrain consisting of colorful, eroded soils, cliffs, and mesas exist throughout. Pinyon-juniper woodlands is the dominant vegetation type. The area is home to Utah's largest herd of bighorn sheep as well as cougars, raptors, and various species of reptile. Three endangered species (Maguire daisy, San Rafael cactus, Wright fishhook cactus) and two threatened species (Jones cycladenia, Last Chance townsendia) may occur within the Wilderness Study Area. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Sierra de las Canas | 12,838 | New Mexico | 7 air miles east of Socorro | 1992 | Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | The Sierra de las Cañas Wilderness Study Area is located in west-central New Mexico. This rugged desert mountain range is highly scenic. It features colorful sheer rock escarpments, deep narrow canyons, mountain ridges, mesa tops, and badlands. This highly scenic area contains the Loma de las Cañas ridgecrest with multi-colored sandstone, limestone, siltstone, and shale. There is also interesting vegetation including yuccas, cholla, prickly pear cacti, and ocotillo. Spring wildflowers are a special attraction. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Sierra Ladrones | 45,308 | New Mexico | 60 air miles southwest of Albuquerque | 1992 | Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | The Sierra Ladrones Wilderness Study Area is located in west-central New Mexico. It rises precipitously out of the Rio Grande Valley on the east and from mesa grasslands and piñon-juniper woodland on the north, west, and south. The area is highly scenic and contains the Rio Salado creek in the south. The diverse topography includes high mountain peaks, isolated canyons, and badlands. There are no designated trails; however, hikers who find their way to the top of Ladrones Mountain are rewarded with panoramic views. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

DOI Wilderness Study Areas - Data Call

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| Name of Wilderness Study Area | Number of acres | Wilderness Location: State | Wilderness Location: City | Year of Study | Suitability Determination (if any) | Synopsis of the Values Protected/Reason for Potential Wilderness Designation | Wilderness Area Located within a Designated Public Lands Area? (Y or N) | If yes, what is the Name of the Designated Public Lands Area? | Wilderness Area Located within a Monument Boundary? (Y or N) | If yes, which Monument? |
| Silver Peak Range | 33,900 | Nevada | Silver Peak | 1992 | Unknown | The Silver Peak Range Wilderness Study Area is located in Esmeralda County about 10 miles west of Silver Peak and 40 miles southwest of Tonopah. The central feature of the Wilderness Study Area is a flat-topped three mile long summit ridge with 9,450 foot Piper Peak as its highest point. Two long drainages, Icehouse and Piper, cut canyons through colorful formations of white, pink and green tufts and other volcanic rocks. This Wilderness Study Area has a large population of desert big horn sheep and excellent examples of volcanic activity. The most significant feature is the Silver Peak caldera which underlies the northeast portion of the Wilderness Study Area. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Simpson Park | 49,670 | Nevada | Eureka | 1992 | Unknown | Simpson Park Wilderness Study Area is located in the Simpson Park mountain range in Lander County and Eureka County approximately 50 miles northwest of Eureka, Nevada. The northern and eastern portions of the Wilderness Study Area are covered with a desert shrub vegetation with scattered stands of pinyon-juniper woodland on the west facing slopes. Scattered stands of aspen and cottonwood can be found in wet areas with mountain mahogany on the rocky ridges. Diverse opportunities for hiking, photography, equestrian and hunting abound within the Wilderness Study Area. The size of the Wilderness Study Area along with the remoteness of the area contribute greatly to opportunities for solitude which are more extensive in the southern part of the Wilderness Study Area. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Skedaddle | 589 | Nevada | Eagle Lake | 1992 | Unknown | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Slocum Creek | 7,530 | Oregon | Burns, OR | 1992 | Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Snake River Islands | 341 | Idaho | Heise | 1992 | Not Recommended | In Idaho, BLM manages nearly 1,000 acres of public lands in the Snake River Islands Wilderness Study Area. The Snake River Islands are characterized by dense riparian vegetation. From Conant Valley the river flows through rugged deep gorge comprising the most scenic stretch of the South Fork. Fishing from and around the islands is the most popular activity here. This area has an excellent cutthroat trout Fishery in the South Fork of the Snake River. The river channel along the islands offers challenge for boaters to test their skills on flat swift water. Primitive camping is available on several of the larger islands where there are grassy openings in the thick vegetation. The abundance and diversity of wildlife on the islands offer good deer and waterfowl hunting and excellent chances to observe and photograph several wildlife species particularly bald and golden eagles. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Snowhole Rapids | 5,336 | Idaho | Cottonwood | 1992 | Not Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Nez Perce National Historic Trail corridor | No | |
| South Fork | 20,341 | Oregon | East of Bend, OR | 1992 | Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | South Fork Owyhee River Wilderness Study Area is approximately 100 miles northwest of Elko, Nevada. This Wilderness Study Area extends from Elko County Nevada into Owyhee County Idaho. The Wilderness Study Area is a flat to hilly plateau cut by 20 miles of canyons including a 17 mile segment of the South Fork Owyhee River. Vegetation throughout the Wilderness Study Area consists of a sage, bitterbrush and bunchgrass community. The miles of canyons with their diverse eroded rock landscapes create a deep sense of isolation, enhancing the wilderness experience. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

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| South Fork Donner Und Blitzen | 27,980 | Oregon | North of Fields, OR | 1992 | Not Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Donner und Blitzen Wild and Scenic River corridor, Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area | Yes | Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area |
| South Fork Owyhee River | 7,842 | Nevada | Elko | 1992 | Unknown | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | South Fork Owyhee Wild and Scenic River corridor | No | |
| South Needles | 160 | Utah | 10 miles northwest of Monticello, UT | 1992 | Unknown | The terrain in this Wilderness Study Area consists of sloping slickrock that drains northeastward and low benches. Vegetation is predominantly pinyon-juniper woodland. The unit is very scenic. Red and buff spires, knobs, and buttes contrast with green vegetation and blue sky. The highly eroded sandstone features, including numerous pinnacles and the Vanhemert Arch, provide for geologic study and viewing. A spring on the northern edge of the Wilderness Study Area flows about 0.5 cubic feet per second and supports a small riparian area of cottonwoods, oak, and reeds. Cougar which is a wildlife species associated with wilderness, may be found in the Wilderness Study Area in the pursuit of mule deer. Peregrine falcons and golden eagles, a species considered by the BLM to be sensitive, are found in the Wilderness Study Area. Six other sensitive animal species and one sensitive plant species may occur in the Wilderness Study Area. | Yes | Bears Ears National Monument | Yes | Bears Ears National Monument |
| South Pequop | 41,090 | Nevada | Elko | 1992 | Unknown | South Pequop Wilderness Study Area is located 45 miles southeast of Elko, Nevada along a U-shaped trending ridge in the southern Pequop Mountains. Elevations range from 5,650 to 8,950 feet. Vegetation consists of sage and grass communities on south facing slopes to a pinyon-juniper woodland throughout the northern exposures. The higher elevations contain white fir, limber pine and small stands of Bristlecone pine. Scenic vistas are outstanding with views of up to 70 miles of the Ruby Mountain range, Spruce Mountain and the East Humboldt range. | Yes | California National Historic Trail corridor | No | |
| South Pinnacles | 10,800 | Wyoming | Rock Springs | 1992 | Not Recommended | The rimrock area of the South Pinnacles Wilderness Study Area provides outstanding opportunity for solitude. The numerous pockets and small draws provide an excellent opportunity to avoid the sights and sounds of other people. The South Pinnacles Wilderness Study Area encompasses 10,800 acres, including 26 acres of split estate land. The study area contains mostly flat topography, with an exposure of broken rimrock and ridges running west to east. Rough, rocky crags and unusual escarpments are prominent in this area. Greasewood communities occupy the draws while big sagebrush and Nuttall's saltbrush dominate the open areas. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| South Reveille | 106,200 | Nevada | Tonopah | 1992 | Unknown | South Reveille Wilderness Study Area is located in northeastern Nye County, approximately 70 miles east of Tonopah, Nevada. The core of this Wilderness Study Area consists of a thick multi-ridged strip of steep sided mountains rising to flat topped summits between 8,000 to 9,000 feet. A pinyon-juniper woodland blankets the upper elevations with desert shrub type vegetation at the lower elevations. There are two specific attractions to this Wilderness Study Area, Fang Ridge and Reveille Peak. Trips along the length of the range would be challenging but offer spectacular views and provide a transect of several Great Basin Province ecosystems. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Spaulding | 68,411 | Oregon | Northwest of Denio, OR | 1992 | Not Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Sperry Creek | 5,296 | Oregon | Burns, OR | 1992 | Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

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| Spring Creek Canyon | 4,333 | Utah | 12 miles south of Cedar City | 1992 | Not Recommended | Spring Creek Canyon Wilderness Study Area includes a portion of the Hurricane Cliffs, an impressive west-facing escarpment that extends from north of Cedar City into northwestern Arizona. Two major canyons, Kanarra and Spring Creek, bisect the Wilderness Study Area with elevations ranging from 5,600 feet at the base of the cliffs to almost 7,900 feet on the ridge tops. Vegetation consists primarily of juniper, scrub oak, shrubs, and grasses; however, along the riparian zone, sedges, rushes, cottonwoods, and willows are prevalent. The area provides habitat for various birds of prey such as the bald eagle and peregrine falcon as well as many other animals and at least four plant species that are considered sensitive. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Spruce Canyon | 20,353 | Utah | North of Moab | 1992 | Unknown | This Wilderness Study Area consists of steep ridges and "V"-shaped canyons and formed by the many drainages leading south to Cottonwood Canyon along its southern boundary. Its major canyons include Cherry, Tepee, Spruce, Bull and Halfway. Nearly half of the Wilderness Study Area is covered by a Douglas fir forest. Half of this Wilderness Study Area was burned in a large fire in 2002; the area is currently revegetating. Spruce Canyon has year-round populations of mountain lion, elk and black bear. Recreational use of the area is low due to its remote location and limited access, with hunting being the most popular activity. Other recreation activities include hiking, backpacking, and horseback riding. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Squaw Ridge Lava Bed | 28,673 | Oregon | Southeast of Bend, OR | 1992 | Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Squaw/Papoose Canyon | 6,560 | Utah | 12 miles southwest of Dove Creek | 1992 | Unknown | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Stallion | 24,238 | New Mexico | Northeast of Socorro | 1992 | Not Recommended | The Stallion Wilderness Study Area is located in central New Mexico, approximately 15 miles east of Socorro. The area is composed of escarpments, box canyons, rolling foothills, mountains, and badlands. The vegetation is typical of the upper Chihuahuan Desert. It is a semi-arid area that is known for its rugged terrain and near vertical escarpments that reach elevations of 7,100 feet. The mountainous topography and numerous rock outcrops are attractive to birds of prey. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Steep Creek | 23,978 | Utah | 3 miles east of Boulder, Utah | 1992 | Unknown | Deep Wingate and Navajo Sandstone canyons drain the Aquarius Plateau and feed the Escalante River. Riparian springs and creek vegetation wind through canyon bottoms to create visual contrast with the pinyon-juniper woodland. | Yes | Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument | Yes | Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument |
| Stillwater Range | 94,607 | Nevada | West Central Nevada, Churchill County | 1992 | Unknown | The Stillwater Range Wilderness Study Area is located in Churchill County in west central Nevada. Elevation ranges from 3400 feet to 7516 feet at the summit of Eagle Peak. The lower reaches of the Wilderness Study Area consists of mountainous terrain dissected with canyons and limited vegetative covering. Colorful geologic formations and rugged terrain in and around Mississippi Canyon are probably the most interesting features in the Wilderness Study Area. A fault escarpment on the east side along the base of the mountains is a result of an earthquake in 1954. It is easily seen and in places the earth has been displaced up to seven feet. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Stonehouse | 22,763 | Oregon | Southeast of Burns, OR | 1992 | Not Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area | Yes | Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area |

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| Swasey Mountain | 59,006 | Utah | 35 miles west of Delta, UT | 1992 | Unknown | At over 9,600 feet, Swasey Mountain is the highest peak in the House Range. Swasey Peak, Tatow Knob, and the sheer limestone cliffs along the west side are the most striking features. Pinyon-juniper woodland is the dominant vegetation type. Stands of Douglas fir, White fir, Limber pine, Ponderosa pine, Bristlecone pine, and aspen grow at higher elevations. Bald eagles, peregrine falcons, and golden eagles inhabit the Wilderness Study Area. Sensitive wildlife that could inhabit the Wilderness Study Area include the ferruginous hawk, long-billed curlew, burrowing owl, kit fox, and Swasey Spring pocket gopher. On the higher slopes are 1,100 acres of bristlecone pine, one of the oldest living species of trees. A herd of wild horses roams the Wilderness Study Area. The area around the Wilderness Study Area is considered to be outstanding in Utah and nationally for Cambrian trilobites. At least four limestone caves exist within the Wilderness Study Area. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Sweetwater Canyon | 9,056 | Wyoming | South Pass City | 1992 | Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | The Sweetwater Canyon Wilderness Study Area encompasses 9,056 acres of BLM-administered land without any split estate or private inholdings. The Wilderness Study Area lies along the southeastern flank of the Wind River Range in the high plains desert. The 5,538 acres recommended for wilderness include the core area of the Sweetwater River Canyon, which is roughly 7 miles long and averages 500 feet deep. The inaccessibility of the Sweetwater River means that outstanding opportunities for solitude exist in the dramatic canyon. Rainbow, brown and brook trout inhabit the river and its tributaries, and moose, elk, mule deer and antelope may be found in the area, depending on the time of year. Golden eagles, prairie falcons and ferruginous and red-tailed hawks dot the skies. The river canyon offers opportunities for hiking, backpacking, fishing, hunting, nature study and photography. | Yes | California National Historic Trail, Mormon Pioneer National Historic Trail, Oregon National Historic Trail, Pony Express National Historic Trail corridors | No | |
| Sweetwater Rocks (Lankin Dome) | 6,316 | Wyoming | Jeffrey City | 1992 | Unknown | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Sweetwater Rocks (Miller Springs) | 6,429 | Wyoming | Jeffrey City | 1992 | Unknown | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Sweetwater Rocks (Savage Peak) | 7,041 | Wyoming | Jeffrey City | 1992 | Unknown | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Sweetwater Rocks (Split Rock) | 12,789 | Wyoming | Jeffrey City | 1992 | Unknown | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Table Mountain | 40,051 | Oregon | North East of Andrews, Oregon | 1992 | Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| The Blues | 19,416 | Utah | 20 miles west of Escalante, Utah | 1992 | Unknown | Each Wilderness Study Area has its own beauty, and the sparsely vegetated blue/gray clay and sandstone badlands of the Blues Wilderness Study Area is no exception. Water is normally scarce, but heavy rain occasionally produces dramatic flooding. The gradual erosion of soft rocks is revealing previously unknown secrets of a time when dinosaurs roamed on Earth. Tucked into one of the deep badland valleys, a person has the opportunity to feel isolation from modern mechanization and form deep connections with the Earth's past. | Yes | Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument | Yes | Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument |
| The Cockscomb | 9,921 | Utah | 40 miles east of Kanab, Utah | 1992 | Unknown | Tilted Navajo and Entrada Sandstones of the Cockscomb offer unusual and colorful erosional features creating scenic vistas of this Wilderness Study Area for travelers along Highway 89 on the southern edge of Grand Staircase Escalante National Monument. | Yes | Old Spanish National Historic Trail corridor | Yes | Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument |

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| The Wall | 38,000 | Nevada | Tonopah | 1992 | Unknown | The Wall Wilderness Study Area lies within the National Conservation Area range in northeastern Nye County approximately 75 miles east of Tonopah, Nevada. The Wall, named for its sheet vertical face is an unusual volcanic formation that lies on the eastern edge of a larger volcanic field. The vertical perspective created by the Wall gives the impression of an impenetrable fortress looming over the flat sands and playas of Railroad Valley. The unique and imposing geology of the area provides for scenic and imposing landscapes for rock collectors, amateur geologists or photographer. The uniqueness of this terrain is the greatest draw of the Wilderness Study Area which provides visitors a landscape unlike any other in Nevada. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Thirtymile | 7,624 | Oregon | West of Condon, OR | 1992 | Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | John Day Wild and Scenic River corridor | No | |
| Tobin Range | 13,107 | Nevada | Winnemucca | 1992 | Unknown | The Tobin Range Wilderness Study Area is located in eastern Pershing County, about 40 miles south of Winnemucca. Elevations within the Wilderness Study Area range from 4,640 to 9,775 feet. Much of the Wilderness Study Area can be characterized by smooth, dominate ridges separated by shallow drainages. The foothills consist of deeply cut drainages and several dominate rock outcrops bounded by a prominent fault scarp 10 to 20 feet high, formed by a major earthquake in 1915. There is excellent potential for day-hiking, camping, backpack / horse packing and nature study. These are especially notable in the higher elevations of the Wilderness Study Area, where excellent views of the surrounding desert enhance the recreation potential. During winter months opportunity for winter camping and cross-country skiing is available. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Trapper Creek | 7,200 | Wyoming | Shell | 1992 | Recommended | The Trapper Creek Wilderness Study Area encompasses 7,200 acres of BLM-administered public land with no private or state inholdings. Trapper Creek is one of the most spectacular canyons on the west slope of the Bighorns. It is characterized by the dramatic vertical relief of the cliffs, spires and massive rock outcrops of the canyon walls, the presence of a clear cascading stream and the rich color combinations. It contains important habitat for rare and endangered species such as bald eagles and peregrine falcons and is crucial winter range for elk and deer. The lower entrance to Great Expectations Cave (Great X) is located in the Wilderness Study Area. The elevation difference between the lower and upper entrances is 1,403 feet, making Great X the third-deepest cave in the United States. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Turtle Canyon | 33,379 | Utah | 8 miles southeast of Sunnyside, UT | 1992 | Unknown | About one-third of the Wilderness Study Area supports pinyon-juniper woodland and nearly one-third of the area contains Douglas fir and mountain shrub. The remainder of the Wilderness Study Area is predominantly rock outcrop, pinyon-juniper and Douglas fir. Flat areas in the southern portion of the Wilderness Study Area are limited to canyon floors, ledges, and narrow ridge tops. South of the cliffs, alternate layers of soft and resistant rocks form a landscape of benches and slopes cut by canyons 100 to 500 feet deep. The Wilderness Study Area has small populations of cougar, elk, Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep, and black bear; peregrine falcons and bald eagles may frequent the Wilderness Study Area. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Twelvemile Creek | 28,111 | Oregon | North East of Denio, OR | 1992 | Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

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| Twin Peaks | 65,114 | Nevada | Washoe County, Nevada and Lassen County, California | 1992 | Unknown | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Upper Leslie Gulch | 2,911 | Oregon | Southwest of Nampa, ID | 1992 | Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Upper West Little Owyhee | 61,489 | Oregon | Northeast of McDermitt, OR | 1992 | Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | West Little Owyhee Wild and Scenic River corridor | No | |
| Veranito | 7,206 | New Mexico | 4 miles north-northeast of Socorro | 1992 | Not Recommended | The Veranito Wilderness Study Area is located in central New Mexico approximately five miles east of Socorro. The area is characterized by a series of undulating, parallel ridges cut by numerous arroyos. It is interspersed with low-lying hills and a low elevation east-facing escarpment. The vegetation is typical of the upper Chihuahuan Desert. | Yes | El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro National Historic Trail corridor | No | |
| Virgin Mountain Instant Study Area | 6,560 | Nevada | Mesquite | 1992 | Not Recommended | Virgin Mountain ISA is located approximately four miles south of Mesquite, Nevada. Topography within the Wilderness Study Area consists of steep walled canyons and ridges with jagged rock outcrops at the highest elevations. A wide variety of vegetative species including creosote, black brush, manzanita, pinyon-juniper, ponderosa pine, white fir and Douglas fir can be found throughout the Wilderness Study Area. The ISA was designated because of ecological, geological and other features of scientific, educational, scenic or historic values that can be found there. | Yes | Gold Butte National Monument | Yes | Gold Butte National Monument |
| Wah Wah Mountains | 49,429 | Utah | East of Milford, Utah | 1992 | Unknown | The Wilderness Study Area encloses a narrow, flat-topped mountain range with steep and rugged topography and elevations ranging from 5,600 to 8,980 feet. Vegetation consists primarily of pinyon-juniper woodlands with mixed stands of Ponderosa pine, white fir, and mountain mahogany. Bristlecone pine grows on approximately 190 acres in the higher elevations of the Wilderness Study Area. Bristlecones are rare in this area and those in the Wilderness Study Area are exceptionally large, reaching heights of 50 feet or more. Bristlecone pines are among the oldest living trees. The area is also teeming with wildlife as cougar, antelope, deer, chukar partridge, and various birds of prey all reside within the unit. The area also provides unique geological and archaeological characteristics, particularly around the area of Crystal Peak. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Wahweap | 144,268 | Utah | North of Big water, Utah | 1992 | Unknown | Dry escarpments and benches are deeply eroded by sheer walled canyons. Stark scenery is punctuated with hoodoos, balanced rocks and large coves. Water is scarce – but only until rain storms produce the next flash flood. | Yes | Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument | Yes | Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument |
| Wall Canyon | 46,305 | Nevada | Cedarville | 1992 | Unknown | Wall Canyon Wilderness Study Area is located within Washoe County in northwest Nevada. The Wilderness Study Area is about 25 miles southeast of Cedarville, CA. Because the Wilderness Study Area is closer to the Surprise Field Office rather than the Winnemucca District Office, the Wilderness Study Area is administered by BLM California. Elevations within the Wilderness Study Area extend from 5,300 to 7,340 feet and encompass the Hays Canyon mountain range. The topography and vegetation are typical of mid-elevation Great Basin mountainous areas with abundant canyons, buttes, rims as well as upland benchlands and wide valley floors all dominated by sagebrush/grass communities. The Wilderness Study Area supports high archeological values due to the presence of water and topographic diversity. The Wilderness Study Area contains portions of several archeological districts of potentially National Register quality. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| West Cold Spring | 3,283 | Utah | 65 miles northwest of Maybell, CO | 1992 | Unknown | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| West Peak | 8,593 | Oregon | North East of Andrews, Oregon | 1992 | Not Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

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| Western Juniper | 609 | Oregon | Southeast of Bend, OR | 1992 | None | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Westwater Canyon | 30,066 | Utah | West of Grand Junction Colorado | 1992 | Recommended | This Wilderness Study Area spans the Westwater Canyon portion of the Colorado River with the eastern two-thirds located in the Dolores Triangle. Major tributary canyons on the east side of the river include Little Dolores, Marble, and Star canyons. A short box canyon, Little Hole, and a rincon (Big Hole) are the main features northwest of the river. Pinyon-juniper woodlands cover over half of the Wilderness Study Area, with the remaining cover consisting of sagebrush and blackbrush. Most recreation users visit the area as part of a Westwater Canyon float trip. Opportunities for whitewater boating and related camping and hiking are outstanding. Westwater Canyon has great scenery and unique geologic features including black, pre-Cambrian rock, the oldest exposed rock in Utah, which forms Westwater's inner canyon. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Whiskey Mountain | 487 | Wyoming | Dubois | 1992 | Not Recommended | The Whiskey Mountain Wilderness Study Area encompasses 487 acres of BLM-administered land. The area is on the north-facing slope of Whiskey Mountain in the Wind River Mountains. These lands became a study area because of their proximity to the Fitzpatrick Wilderness Area. The terrain is rough and mountainous with scattered limber pine and Douglas fir. The largest concentration of Rocky Mountain Bighorn Sheep in the United States inhabits the area and surrounding environs. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| White Knob Mountains | 10,047 | Idaho | Arco | 1992 | Not Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| White Rock Range | 3,767 | Utah | Southeast of Atlante, NV | 1992 | Unknown | The White Rock Range Wilderness Study Area is a part of the greater White Rock Mountains, a pristine north-south oriented mountain range that straddles the border of east-central Nevada and western Utah. The Wilderness Study Area is adjacent to designated wilderness in Nevada. The area consists of gentle mountain terrain with foothills and benches. Many side canyons and drainages exist throughout the range offer opportunities for exploration. Vegetation consists mostly of pinyon-juniper woodland and fir depending on elevation, which ranges from approximately 6,200 to over 9,000 feet. Interspersed throughout the area are numerous small grassy meadows where springs support riparian vegetation. Notable wildlife found in the White Rock Range Wilderness Study Area include cougar, bobcat, badger, jackrabbit, along with several bird and reptile species, as well as a large elk herd and mule deer herd. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Whitehorse Creek | 4,002 | Wyoming | Farson | 1992 | Not Recommended | The Whitehorse Creek Wilderness Study Area has many opportunities for solitude. Opportunities for solitude are particularly high in areas west of the Continental Divide, north of the Oregon Buttes and south of Pastel Butte. The rugged terrain and the eroded escarpments provide opportunities to avoid the sights and sounds of others. From the top of the largest butte in the area, which rises 650 feet above the basin floor and 7,915 feet above sea level, a sense of isolation and solitude is felt as one looks down into the maze-like setting created by the eroded escarpments lining the Whitehorse Creek Basin. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Wild Horse Basin | 12,967 | Oregon | West of Boise, ID | 1992 | Not Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Wildcat Canyon | 34,746 | Oregon | west of Rome, Oregon | 1992 | Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Willow Creek | 29,853 | Oregon | North East of Denio, OR | 1992 | Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

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| Wilderness Study Area - Bureau of Land Management (BLM) | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------------|----------------------------|--|---------------|------------------------------------|--|---|---|--|---------------------------------|
| Name of Wilderness Study Area | Number of acres | Wilderness Location: State | Wilderness Location: City | Year of Study | Suitability Determination (if any) | Synopsis of the Values Protected/Reason for Potential Wilderness Designation | Wilderness Area Located within a Designated Public Lands Area? (Y or N) | If yes, what is the Name of the Designated Public Lands Area? | Wilderness Area Located within a Monument Boundary? (Y or N) | If yes, which Monument? |
| Windy Gulch | 12,274 | Colorado | Meeker | 1992 | Not Recommended | The Windy Gulch Wilderness Study Area is characterized by a series of high ridges, deep gulches and side drainages. East Jordan Gulch, West Jordan Gulch, and Windy Gulch have cut through the Gray Hills, north to south, creating very steep, rugged topography. Steep, rocky cliffs and hillsides support stands of conifers including Douglas fir, ponderosa pine, pinyon, and juniper. Vegetation also includes tall sagebrush, native grasses and forbs, oakbrush, serviceberry, mountain mahogany, aspen, and other mountain brush species. Fauna includes mule deer, elk, black bear, mountain lion, golden eagles, various other raptors, and numerous other birds, mammals, and reptiles. Activities include hiking, backpacking, camping, hunting, and photography. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Winter Range | 15,501 | Oregon | West of Rome, OR | 1992 | Not Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Winter Ridge | 43,322 | Utah | 60 miles south of Vernal, UT | 1992 | Unknown | The main feature in the northern part of the Wilderness Study Area is Main Canyon, a relatively shallow canyon that drains toward the northwest. Tributary canyons and the northern slopes of Winter Ridge comprise the southern portion of the unit. Vegetation is predominantly pinyon juniper woodland and sagebrush/saltbrush. The Wilderness Study Area has year-round populations of cougar, elk, mule deer, and black bear which are species associated with wilderness. The peregrine falcon and bald eagle and six other animal species considered sensitive may occur in the Wilderness Study Area. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Beauty Mountain | 3,830 | California | Riverside, CA | 1991 | Not Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Big Butte | 1,500 | California | 3 miles southeast of the town of Bridgeville, CA | 1991 | Not Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Bitterbrush Instant Study Area | 640 | California | Susanville, CA | 1991 | None | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Bodie | 16,482 | California | between Lee Vining and Bridgeport | 1991 | Not Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Bodie Mountain | 23,934 | California | between Lee Vining and Bridgeport | 1991 | Not Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Buffalo Hills | 856 | California | Susanville, CA | 1991 | Not Recommended | Buffalo Hills Wilderness Study Area is located primarily in Washoe County, Nevada with a small portion in Lassen County California. Because accessibility to this Wilderness Study Area is closer to the Eagle Lake Field Office rather than the Winnemucca District Office, the Wilderness Study Area is administered by BLM California. The Wilderness Study Area consists of relatively flat terrain with small rims and shallow canyons. Dominate vegetation is sagebrush with associated shrub/grass communities and scattered juniper. Features of topographic interest are the Hole-In-The-Ground, a 200' deep one-mile wide caldera and the canyons of the west, middle and north forks of Buffalo Creek. The canyons of Buffalo Creek provide opportunities for exploration and activities such as hiking, wildlife observation, nature study and geological sightseeing. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Caliente Mountain | 17,590 | California | Maricopa, CA | 1991 | None | Caliente Mountain WAS lies entirely within the Carrizo Plain National Monument. The topography is rugged consisting of steep canyons and high ridges. Vegetation varies from chaparral and juniper along ridgelines to scattered shrubs and annual grasses in canyon floors, in additional seasonal wildflower displays are possible in the late spring. Caliente Mountain Ridge Trail is a 14 mile round trip hike and provides scenic views of Carrizo Plain and Cuyama. Along the trail you might see roadrunners, scrub jays, red-tailed hawks, cottontail rabbits and maybe deer, you also might spot animal tracks for mountain lion, bobcat and bear. | Yes | Carrizo Plain National Monument | Yes | Carrizo Plain National Monument |

DOI Wilderness Study Areas - Data Call

| Wilderness Study Area - Bureau of Land Management (BLM) | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------------|----------------------------|---|---------------|------------------------------------|--|---|--|--|---------------------------------------|
| Name of Wilderness Study Area | Number of acres | Wilderness Location: State | Wilderness Location: City | Year of Study | Suitability Determination (if any) | Synopsis of the Values Protected/Reason for Potential Wilderness Designation | Wilderness Area Located within a Designated Public Lands Area? (Y or N) | If yes, what is the Name of the Designated Public Lands Area? | Wilderness Area Located within a Monument Boundary? (Y or N) | If yes, which Monument? |
| Carrizo Gorge | 890 | California | 60 miles east of San Diego and 52 miles west of El Centro | 1991 | None | The Carrizozo Lava Flow Wilderness Study Area is located in central New Mexico. This lava flow is believed to be one of the most recent lava flows in the continental United States, dating back 1,500 years. This is a flat plain but a rugged landscape nonetheless. The surface of the lava is extremely rough and broken by fractures, collapsed lava tubes, and pressure ridges. Sparse desert shrubs and grasses grow in the cracks providing an interesting contrast of green against the National Scenic Trail black lava. The area supports a remarkably diverse ecosystem, including melanistic species -- i. e. their fur or skin is darker than is typical for their species since they live mostly on the dark lava. The landscape is difficult to traverse; consequently, the opportunity to find solitude is limitless. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Carson Iceberg | 550 | California | northeast boundary of Mono and Alpine Counties | 1991 | None | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Casa Diablo | 5,325 | California | Bishop, CA | 1991 | Not Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Cerro Gordo | 5,800 | California | Keeler, CA | 1991 | Not Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Chain of Craters | 18,300 | New Mexico | Southwest of Grants | 1991 | Not Recommended | The Chain of Craters Wilderness Study Area is located in west-central New Mexico within the El Malpais National Conservation Area. This is a line of more than 25 cinder cones that was the result of magma finding a weak spot in the Earth's crust. The lower elevations are dominated by piñon and juniper woodland giving way to forests of ponderosa pine at higher elevations. The tops of many of the craters offer expansive vistas after a modest climb of several hundred vertical feet. The Continental Divide National Scenic Trail passes through this Wilderness Study Area. | Yes | Continental Divide National Scenic Trail corridor, El Malpais National Conservation Area | Yes | El Malpais National Conservation Area |
| Chidago Canyon | 19,702 | California | Bishop, CA | 1991 | Not Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Crater Mountain | 7,069 | California | Big Pine, CA | 1991 | Not Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Dry Valley Rim | 18,131 | California | Susanville, CA | 1991 | Unknown | Dry Valley Rim Wilderness Study Area is located in Washoe County Nevada and Lassen County California. Because accessibility to this Wilderness Study Area is closer to the Eagle Lake Field Office rather than the Winnemucca District Office the Wilderness Study Area is administered by BLM California. The western side of the Wilderness Study Area does not vary topographically consisting of numerous small rims and shallow canyons. This side of the Wilderness Study Area offers excellent opportunities for wildlife viewing where wintering deer and antelope herds are prevalent. Bands of wild horses and burro are also common in this area. The eastern and northern parts of the Wilderness Study Area contain steep canyons offering excellent opportunity for solitude. | Yes | California National Historic Trail corridor | No | |
| Eden Valley | 6,166 | California | East of Laytonville, CA | 1991 | Not Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Excelsior | 9,383 | California | northeast of Mono Lake, CA | 1991 | Not Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Fish Slough | 14,700 | California | six miles north of Bishop, CA | 1991 | Not Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

DOI Wilderness Study Areas - Data Call

| Wilderness Study Area - Bureau of Land Management (BLM) | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------------|----------------------------|---|---------------|------------------------------------|--|---|---|--|-------------------------|
| Name of Wilderness Study Area | Number of acres | Wilderness Location: State | Wilderness Location: City | Year of Study | Suitability Determination (if any) | Synopsis of the Values Protected/Reason for Potential Wilderness Designation | Wilderness Area Located within a Designated Public Lands Area? (Y or N) | If yes, what is the Name of the Designated Public Lands Area? | Wilderness Area Located within a Monument Boundary? (Y or N) | If yes, which Monument? |
| Five Springs | 47,823 | California | Susanville, CA and Reno, NV | 1991 | Not Recommended | Five Springs Wilderness Study Area extends from Lassen County California to Washoe County Nevada with 97% of the Wilderness Study Area in California. Because the Wilderness Study Area is closer to the Eagle Lake Field Office rather than the Winnemucca District Office the Wilderness Study Area is administered by BLM California. The Wilderness Study Area is about 30 miles south of Susanville, CA. The Nevada portion of the Wilderness Study Area consists of a small volcanic mesa approximately one mile long and 1/4 mile wide. Vegetation consists of low desert shrubs and grass communities. In general, as a whole, elevation ranges from 4,500 to 6,300 feet with numerous broad open canyons throughout the Wilderness Study Area. The Wilderness Study Area also provides a good example of the transition from arid Great Basin volcanic mountain ranges. | Yes | California National Historic Trail corridor | No | |
| Garcia Mountain | 80 | California | Pozo, CA | 1991 | Not Recommended | Garcia Mountain Wilderness Study Area consists of two small parcels of public lands adjacent to Los Padres National Forest's Garcia Mountain Wilderness Area. Like the adjacent Garcia Mountain Wilderness, this Wilderness Study Area contains rugged, chaparral-cloaked slopes and oak woodlands highlighted by meadows, grasslands, and lush creekside vegetation. Los Padres National Forest's Caldwell Trout Creek Trail (15E06), a possible future part of the 400 mile long Condor Trail, passes through this Wilderness Study Area. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Hauser Mountain | 5,540 | California | Campo, CA | 1991 | Not Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail corridor | No | |
| Independence Creek | 6,458 | California | eight miles south of Independence, California | 1991 | Not Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Lava | 10,770 | California | Alturas, CA | 1991 | Not Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Machesna | 70 | California | 25 miles east of San Luis Obispo, CA | 1991 | Not Recommended | Machesna Wilderness Study Area is a small Wilderness Study Area located adjacent to Machesna Mountain Wilderness Area. Like the surrounding Wilderness Area, Machesna Wilderness Study Area consists mostly of chaparral brushland and oak- and coulter pine- dotted grassland. You may see deer, mountain lions, or black bears. The area borders critical habitat for the protection of the California Condor. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Merced River | 12,959 | California | eight miles north of Mariposa, CA | 1991 | Not Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Merced Wild and Scenic River corridor | No | |
| Milk Ranch/Case Mountain | 8,970 | California | Three Rivers, CA | 1991 | Not Recommended | Milk Ranch/ Case Mountain Wilderness Study Area is located adjacent to Sequoia National Park. It includes some of the only Giant Sequoia groves managed by the Bureau of Land Management, as well as pine and fire forest, and dense chaparral. The area provides outstanding views of the High Sierras, particularly the high peaks around Mineral King in Sequoia National Park. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Mount Biedeman | 13,069 | California | Bridgeport, CA | 1991 | Not Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Owens Peak | 310 | California | 30 miles east of the town of Lake Isabella | 1991 | Recommended | Owens Peak Wilderness Study Area encompasses many of the public lands adjacent to Owens Peak Wilderness Area. Just as in adjacent Owens Peak Wilderness, here the Sierra Nevada meets the Great Basin and the Mojave Desert, creating unusual overlapping ecosystems. You'll find creosote bush scrub communities, Joshua trees, cactuses, and flowering annuals presenting dramatic wildflower displays, as well as dramatic views of Owens Peak-- a high point in the southern Sierra Nevada Mountains at more than 8,400 feet. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Panoche Hills North | 6,631 | California | 25 miles south of Los Banos, CA | 1991 | Not Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

DOI Wilderness Study Areas - Data Call

| Wilderness Study Area - Bureau of Land Management (BLM) | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------------|----------------------------|--|---------------|------------------------------------|--|---|---|--|---|
| Name of Wilderness Study Area | Number of acres | Wilderness Location: State | Wilderness Location: City | Year of Study | Suitability Determination (if any) | Synopsis of the Values Protected/Reason for Potential Wilderness Designation | Wilderness Area Located within a Designated Public Lands Area? (Y or N) | If yes, what is the Name of the Designated Public Lands Area? | Wilderness Area Located within a Monument Boundary? (Y or N) | If yes, which Monument? |
| Panoche Hills South | 11,229 | California | 25 miles south of Los Banos, CA | 1991 | Not Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Pinto Mountain | 9,484 | California | Palm Springs, CA | 1991 | Unknown | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Pit River Canyon | 11,724 | California | 50 miles northwest of Susan Riley and 10 miles south-southwest of Bieber, CA | 1991 | Not Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | California National Historic Trail corridor | No | |
| Piute Cypress Instant Study Area | 3,453 | California | 3 miles south of Bodfish, access through Lake Isabella | 1991 | Not Recommended | The Piute Cypress ISA is located in the southern Sierra Nevada southwest of Lake Isabella and includes 3,453 acres of BLM and 1,760 acres of Forest Service, for a total of 5,213 acres of public land. The Wilderness Study Area is known for its populations of the rare Piute cypress (<i>Hesperocyperis nevadensis</i>), which occur only in 13 small groves in the southern Sierras. Piute cypress is a fire-dependent species; the persistent cones only open after a fire has passed through a grove. Fires passed through the area in 1921 and 2010. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Rockhouse (a) | 130 | California | Kennedy Meadows, CA | 1991 | Not Recommended | Rockhouse Wilderness Study Area is located along the boundary of the US Forest Service portion of Domelands Wilderness. It consists mostly of Pinyon Pine woodland, overlooks the South Fork of the Kern River, and provides some views of the striking granite formations of Domelands Wilderness. The Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail (PCNational Scenic Trail/PCT) travels within three tenths of a mile of the Wilderness Study Area in its route along the South Fork of the Kern River. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Rocky Creek/Cache Creek | 6,570 | California | Clear Lake, CA | 1991 | Not Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Berryessa Snow Mountain National Monument | Yes | Berryessa Snow Mountain National Monument |
| Sacatar Meadows | 140 | California | 7 miles south of the community of Kennedy Meadows | 1991 | Recommended | Sacatar Meadows Wilderness Study Area includes several small parcels of public lands located adjacent to the higher elevation portions of Sacatar Trails Wilderness. Like the adjacent Wilderness, it consists stands of outstanding Pinyon Pine woodland intermixed with open, high desert meadows of sagebrush and rabbitbrush. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| San Benito Mountain Instant Study Area | 1,500 | California | southern part of San Benito County | 1991 | None | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| San Felipe Hills | 5,325 | California | 18 miles west of Borrego Springs and 85 miles northeast of San Diego | 1991 | Not Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail corridor | No | |
| San Ysidro Mountain | 2,125 | California | 18 miles west of Borrego Springs and 85 miles northeast of San Diego | 1991 | Not Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

DOI Wilderness Study Areas - Data Call

| Wilderness Study Area - Bureau of Land Management (BLM) | | | | | | | | | | |
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| Sawtooth Mountains A | 3,883 | California | 35 miles west of Borrego Springs and 95 miles northeast of San Diego | 1991 | Not Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Sawtooth Mountains C | 600 | California | 45 miles west of Borrego Springs and 95 miles northeast of San Diego | 1991 | None | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Sheep Ridge | 5,102 | California | Three Rivers, CA | 1991 | Not Recommended | Sheep Ridge Wilderness Study Area is located adjacent to Sequoia National Park north of the town of Three Rivers. It encompasses a rugged, steep ridgeline between Sheep Creek and the North Fork of the Kaweah River. Like most other lands in the foothills of the Sierras, Sheep Ridge Wilderness Study Area includes scattered oaks and grasslands and dense chaparral scrub. Karst/ limestone formations in the area suggest the possible locations of as yet undiscovered caves. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Skedaddle | 61,421 | California | Susanville, CA | 1991 | Not Recommended | Skedaddle Wilderness Study Area is located primarily in Lassen County California with a relatively small acreage in Washoe County Nevada. Because the Wilderness Study Area is closer to the Eagle Lake Field Office rather than the Winnemucca District Office the Wilderness Study Area is administered by BLM California. The Wilderness Study Area is about 30 miles southeast of Susanville, CA. The Wilderness Study Area includes the Skedaddle and Amedee Mountain ranges where elevations range from 4,200 feet in the lower foothills to the 7,680 foot summit of Skedaddle Mountain. Sage and bunchgrass communities dominate the Wilderness Study Area. The unique geographic location of the Wilderness Study Area provides visitors with panoramic views of three major geologic provinces, the Cascade Mountains, the Great Basin and the Sierra Nevada. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Slinkard | 6,268 | California | northeast boundary of Mono and Alpine Counties | 1991 | Not Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| South Warner Contiguous | 4,330 | California | Fifteen miles south of Cedarville | 1991 | Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Southern Inyo | 4,900 | California | Four miles east of Lone Pine | 1991 | Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Symmes Creek | 7,694 | California | Southwest of Independence | 1991 | Not Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Table Mountain | 1,018 | California | 60 miles east of San Diego and 45 miles west of El Centro | 1991 | Not Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Thatcher Ridge | 130 | California | 160 miles north of San Francisco | 1991 | Not Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

DOI Wilderness Study Areas - Data Call

| Wilderness Study Area - Bureau of Land Management (BLM) | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------------|----------------------------|--|---------------|--|--|---|---|--|--|
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| Timbered Crater & Baker Cypress Instant Study Area | 17,896 | California | 10 miles north of Fall River Mills and 50 miles northeast of Redding | 1991 | Not Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Tule Mountain | 16,998 | California | Alturas | 1991 | Not Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Tunnison Mountain | 19,884 | California | 10 mi northeast of Susanville | 1991 | Not Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Twin Peaks | 25,677 | California | Lassen County, California | 1991 | Unknown | Twin Peaks Wilderness Study Area is located 40 miles southwest of Egeville, CA and 45 miles west of Gerlach, NV. The majority of the Wilderness Study Area is within Washoe County with an extension into Lassen County California. Because the Wilderness Study Area is closer to the Eagle Lake Field Office rather than the Winnemucca District Office, the Wilderness Study Area is administered by BLM California. The Wilderness Study Area contains steep canyons, numerous peaks and ridges, small springs and two perennial streams. Vegetation is a mixture of big and low sage, grass communities and sparsely scattered junipers. Elevation range from 3,900 to 6,572 feet at the summit of Twin Peaks. Excellent opportunities exist for sightseeing, wildlife observation and nature study. The Smoke Creek Archeological District which is eligible for National Register status is within the Wilderness Study Area. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Volcanic Tablelands | 12,499 | California | northwest of Bishop | 1991 | Not Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| West Potrillo Mountains | 148,697 | New Mexico | Southwest of Las Cruces | 1991 | Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | The West Potrillo Mountains Wilderness Study Area is located in southern New Mexico, approximately 30 miles southwest of Las Cruces in the Chihuahuan Desert. These mountains are a series of 48 volcanic cinder cones with small sand dunes, playas, and lava fields in-between. The vegetation consists of desert grasses and shrubs. Indian Basin, a natural depression at the southwest end of the West Potrillo Mountains, fills with water during the rainy season providing a temporary pond for ducks. Wintering raptors are found in high numbers due to a high small mammal prey base. | Yes | Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks | Yes | Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks National Monument |
| Yolla Bolly Contiguous | 646 | California | Covelo | 1991 | Not Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| China Cup Butte Instant Study Area | 166 | Idaho | Idaho Falls | 1985 | Not Recommended | BLM manages approximately 160 acres of public lands in the China Cup Butte Wilderness Study Area. This geologically important area features an almost perfectly circular cone 1,260 feet in diameter with a 100-foot deep crater located about nine miles southwest of Big Southern Butte in the south-central Snake River Plain. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Great Rift Instant Study Area | 46,632 | Idaho | Arco | 1985 | Not Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Craters of the Moon National Monument | Yes | Craters of the Moon National Monument |
| Bear Canyon | 318 | California | King City, CA | 1979 | None | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Bear Mountain | 4,023 | California | King City, CA | 1979 | None | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

DOI Wilderness Study Areas - Data Call

| Wilderness Study Area - Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|------------------------------------|---|---|---|--|-------------------------------------|
| Name of Wilderness Study Area | Number of acres | Wilderness Location: State | Wilderness Location: City | Year of Study | Suitability Determination (if any) | Synopsis of the Values Protected/Reason for Potential Wilderness Designation | Wilderness Area Located within a Designated Public Lands Area? (Y or N) | If yes, what is the Name of the Designated Public Lands Area? | Wilderness Area Located within a Monument Boundary? (Y or N) | If yes, which Monument? |
| Canaan Valley | 10,381 | West Virginia | Davis | 2016 | None | Has exceptionally untrammeled and undeveloped conditions and appears to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, which would significantly benefit the wildlife, vegetation, water, and soil resources of the refuge, in particular, migratory birds and rare plants. Excellent opportunities for solitude and primitive and unconfined recreation. Exceptional scenic, scientific, and ecological features of value are found in the diversity of habitats and wildlife typical of more northern latitudes. | Yes | Canaan Valley NWR | No | |
| Sevilleta | 130,159 | New Mexico | Socorro | 2016 | None | Values include biological diversity, including migratory birds and rare plants, integrity of four major biomes, and natural dark skies. Also provide outstanding opportunities for solitude and primitive recreational activities. | Yes | Sevilleta NWR | No | |
| Baca | 13,800 | Colorado | Alamosa | 2015 | None | Offers opportunities for solitude and unconfined recreation and area has rich diverse wetlands and riparian areas that provide scientific, educational, and scenic value. | Yes | Baca NWR | No | |
| Great Swamp | 161 | New Jersey | Long Hill Township | 2014 | None | Offers outstanding opportunities for solitude and primitive and unconfined recreation. Provides important habitat for state and federally listed species. | Yes | Great Swamp NWR | No | |
| Rose Atoll | 21/1,592* | Hawaii | N/A | 2013 | None | The littoral forest and beach strand host colonies of seabirds and migratory shorebirds and nesting green turtles. There is a complete complement of native plants and wildlife indicative of habitat types with pest species comprising a negligible portion of the landscape. Underwater, patch coral reefs and pinnacles support a dense community of fish, foraging green and hawksbill turtles, and faisua. Rose supports the largest populations of faisua, nesting sea turtles, nesting seabirds, and rare species of fish in American Samoa. *Terrestrial acres/ submerged lands and waters | Yes | Rose Atoll NWR | Yes | Rose Atoll Marine National Monument |
| Wichita Mountains | 40,546 | Oklahoma | Indiahoma | 2013 | None | Roadless areas that prevail in their natural and/or historic state, and provide outstanding scenic, ecological and/or educational features. Also provide outstanding opportunities for solitude and primitive recreational activities. | Yes | Wichita Mountains NWR | No | |
| Charles M Russell (CMR) | 19,942 | Montana | Lewiston | 2012 | None | All of the recommended wilderness study areas generally appear to have been affected primarily by nature, with the imprint of human uses and activities substantially unnoticeable. And all of the recommended, wilderness study areas offer outstanding opportunities for both solitude and primitive recreation". | Yes | CMR NWR | No | |
| Malheur (Harney Lake) | 31,157 | Oregon | Princeton | 2012 | None | Harney Lake provides critical breeding areas and serves as a migration stopover for a wide variety of migratory birds. Unit is in a natural state and does not contain man-made features. | Yes | Malheur NWR | No | |
| Sheldon/Hart Mt. | 106,071 | Nevada | Lakeview, OR | 2012 | None | Abundant antelope and sagebrush habitat, opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation, scenic canyonlands, prehistoric cultural sites/petroglyphs. | Yes | Sheldon/Hart Mt. NWR | No | |
| Bogue Chitto | 9,760 | Louisiana | Picayune | 2011 | None | Would protect the naturalness and wildness of the area. Also has outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation; and it contains ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic or historical value. | Yes | Bogue Chitto NWR | No | |
| Hakalau Forest | 23,000 | Hawaii | Hilo | 2010 | None | Contains unique lava tube and lava tube skylight formations. Contains rare forest bird and native plant species. | Yes | Hakalau Forest NWR | No | |
| J.B. Hansen (Wallace Island (OR) and Hunting Island (WA)) | 1344 | Oregon/Washington | Cathlamet, WA | 2010 | None | These islands have retained their natural character and are much the same as they were 200 years ago. They contain Sitka Spruce swamp, a rare habitat type in the lower Columbia River. Waterfowl hunting in the fall and winter months is a traditional activity along the shores of Wallace island. | Yes | Julia Butler Hansen NWR | No | |
| Lewis and Clark | 6,745 | Oregon/Washington | Ilwaco, WA | 2010 | None | These islands represent some of the most pristine natural habitat remaining on in the lower Columbia River and contain outstanding examples of a variety of Lower Columbia River Habitats: scrub-shrub, Sitka spruce, and cottonwood/willow swamps; tidal marsh; and mudflats and sandbars. Provides essential habitat for listed salmonids. | Yes | Lewis and Clark NWR | No | |
| Moosehorn | 1,088 | Maine | Edmunds | 2010 | None | Offers outstanding opportunities for solitude and primitive and unconfined recreation. | Yes | Moosehorn NWR | No | |
| Nomans Island | 628 | Massachusetts | Chilmark | 2010 | None | Appears to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprint of man's work substantially unnoticeable; has outstanding opportunities for solitude; and it contains ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic or historical value. | Yes | Nomans Island NWR | No | |

DOI Wilderness Study Areas - Data Call

| Wilderness Study Area - Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|------------------------------------|--|---|---|--|---|
| Name of Wilderness Study Area | Number of acres | Wilderness Location: State | Wilderness Location: City | Year of Study | Suitability Determination (if any) | Synopsis of the Values Protected/Reason for Potential Wilderness Designation | Wilderness Area Located within a Designated Public Lands Area? (Y or N) | If yes, what is the Name of the Designated Public Lands Area? | Wilderness Area Located within a Monument Boundary? (Y or N) | If yes, which Monument? |
| Castle Rock | 14 | California | Loleta | 2009 | None | Would protect the naturalness and wildness of the area. Also has outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation; and it contains ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic or historical value. | Yes | Castle Rock NWR | No | |
| Pahranagat | 1,118 | Nevada | Alamo | 2009 | None | Would protect the naturalness and wildness of the area. Also has outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation; and it contains ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic or historical value. | Yes | Pahranagat NWR | No | |
| Baker Island | 0/31,378* | Hawaii | N/A | 2008 | None | Baker Island and its surrounding coral reefs and deep water areas compose a complete and functioning ecosystem. Isolated, predator-free islands are valuable and often required for successful seabird nesting. Nearshore waters, coral reefs, and associated currents combine and provide food resources for foraging seabirds and coral reef communities. *Terrestrial acres/ submerged lands and waters | Yes | Baker Island NWR | Yes | Pacific Remote Islands Marine National Monument |
| Howland | 648/34,319 *see note below | Hawaii | N/A | 2008 | None | Pristine coral reefs, reef fish, giant clams, beaches, native terrestrial vegetation, unexplored deep slopes, localized upwelling currents, migratory shorebirds, and large populations and variety of seabirds. *Terrestrial acres/ submerged lands and waters | Yes | Howland NWR | Yes | Pacific Remote Islands Marine National Monument |
| Jarvis Island | 1,100/36,214* | Hawaii | N/A | 2008 | None | No substantial features were constructed or modified by humans during the island's entire geological history. Pristine coral reefs, reef fish, giant clams, beaches, native moderate visitors. The lack of historic and current human impact provides a rare opportunity to study unaltered marine ecosystems. *Terrestrial acres/ submerged lands and waters | Yes | Jarvis Island NWR | Yes | Pacific Remote Islands Marine National Monument |
| Waccamaw | 4,600 | South Carolina | Murrells Inlet | 2008 | None | Would protect the naturalness and wildness of the area. Also has outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation; and it contains ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic or historical value. | Yes | Waccamaw NWR | No | |
| Alligator River | 46,715 | North Carolina | Manteo | 2007 | None | Would protect the naturalness and wildness of the area. Also has outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation; and it contains ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic or historical value. | Yes | Alligator River NWR | No | |
| Pocosin Lake | 17,332 | North Carolina | Columbia | 2007 | None | Would protect the naturalness and wildness of the area. Also has outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation; and it contains ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic or historical value. | Yes | Pocosin Lake NWR | No | |

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| Wilderness Study Area - National Park Service (NPS) | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|---------------------------------------|--|---|---|--|--|
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| Hawaii Volcanoes National Park - Kahuku Unit | 121,015 (P) | Hawaii | Volcano | 2016 | Proposed | Meets NPS eligibility criteria | Yes | Hawaii Volcanoes National Park | No | |
| Everglades National Park - East Everglades Addition | 42,200 (P) 43,100 (PP) | Florida | Homestead | 2015 | Proposed and Proposed Potential | Meets NPS eligibility criteria | Yes | Everglades National Park | No | |
| Ozark National Scenic Riverways | 3,430 (P) | Missouri | Van Buren | 2015 | Proposed | Meets NPS eligibility criteria | Yes | Ozark National Scenic Riverways | No | |
| Big Cypress Preserve Addition | 47,067 (P) | Florida | Ochopee | 2010 | Proposed | Meets NPS eligibility criteria | | | | |
| Great Sand Dunes National Park and Preserve | 4,556 (P) 48,457 (PP) | Colorado | Mosca | 2007 | Proposed and Proposed Potential | Meets NPS eligibility criteria | Yes | Great Sand Dunes National Park and Preserve | No | |
| Crater Lake National Park - 1980 Addition | 39,091 (P) | Oregon | Crater Lake | 2003 | Proposed | Meets NPS eligibility criteria | Yes | Crater Lake National Park | No | |
| El Malpais National Monument | 84,886 (R) 11,161 (RP) | New Mexico | Grants | 2002 | Recommended and Recommended Potential | Meets NPS eligibility criteria | Yes | El Malpais National Monument | Yes | El Malpais National Monument |
| Grand Canyon National Park | 1,109,257 (P) 29,820 (PP) | Arizona | Grand Canyon | 1993 | Proposed and Proposed Potential | Meets NPS eligibility criteria | Yes | Grand Canyon National Park | No | |
| Voyageurs National Park | 124,994 (P) 2,442 (PP) | Minnesota | International Falls | 1992 | Proposed and Proposed Potential | Meets NPS eligibility criteria | Yes | Voyageurs National Park | No | |
| Craters of the Moon National Monument - 2000 Great Rift Wilderness Study Area addition | 341,000 (R) | Idaho | Arco | 1991 | Recommended | Meets NPS eligibility criteria | Yes | Craters of the Moon National Monument | Yes | Craters of the Moon National Monument |
| Aniakchak National Monument and Preserve | 602,779 (S) | Alaska | King Salmon | 1987 | Suitable | See footnote (4) below | Yes | Aniakchak National Monument and Preserve | Yes | Aniakchak National Monument and Preserve |
| Cape Lookout National Seashore | 2,990 (P) 2 (PP) | North Carolina | Harkers Island | 1985 | Proposed and Proposed Potential | Meets NPS eligibility criteria | Yes | Cape Lookout National Seashore | No | |

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| Glen Canyon National Recreation Area | 588,855 (P) 48,995 (PP) | Arizona/Utah | Page, AZ | 1980 | Proposed and Proposed Potential | Meets NPS eligibility criteria | Yes | Glen Canyon National Recreation Area | No | |
| Arches National Park | 61,547 (R) 8,461 (RP) | Utah | Moab | 1978 | Recommended and Recommended Potential | Meets NPS eligibility criteria | Yes | Arches National Park | No | |
| Big Bend National Park | 538,250 (R) 44,750 (RP) | Texas | Big Bend National Park | 1978 | Recommended and Recommended Potential | Meets NPS eligibility criteria | Yes | Big Bend National Park | No | |
| Bryce Canyon National Park | 20,810 (R) | Utah | Bryce | 1978 | Recommended | Meets NPS eligibility criteria | Yes | Bryce Canyon National Park | No | |
| Colorado National Monument | 13,842 (R) 937 (RP) | Colorado | Fruita | 1978 | Recommended and Recommended Potential | Meets NPS eligibility criteria | Yes | Colorado National Monument | Yes | Colorado National Monument |
| Crater Lake National Park | 127,058 (R) | Oregon | Crater Lake | 1978 | Recommended | Meets NPS eligibility criteria | Yes | Crater Lake National Park | No | |
| Cumberland Gap National Historical Park | 12,191 (R) 1,900 (RP) | Kentucky | Middlesboro | 1978 | Recommended and Recommended Potential | Meets NPS eligibility criteria | Yes | Cumberland Gap National Historical Park | No | |
| Dinosaur National Monument | 205,672 (R) 5,055 (RP) | Colorado/Utah | Vernal, UT | 1978 | Recommended and Recommended Potential | Meets NPS eligibility criteria | Yes | Dinosaur National Monument | Yes | Dinosaur National Monument |
| Grand Teton National Park | 122,604 (R) 20,850 (RP) | Wyoming | Moose | 1978 | Recommended and Recommended Potential | Meets NPS eligibility criteria | Yes | Grand Teton National Park | No | |
| Yellowstone National Park | 2,032,721 (R) | Wyoming/ Montana/ Idaho | Yellowstone National Park | 1978 | Recommended | Meets NPS eligibility criteria | Yes | Yellowstone National Park | No | |
| Canyonlands National Park | 260,150 (R) 18,270 (RP) | Utah | Moab | 1977 | Recommended and Recommended Potential | Meets NPS eligibility criteria | Yes | Canyonlands National Park | No | |

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| Wilderness Study Area - National Park Service (NPS) | | | | | | | | | | |
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| Capital Reef National Park | 179,815 (R) 4,050 (RP) | Utah | Torrey | 1977 | Recommended and Recommended Potential | Meets NPS eligibility criteria | Yes | Canyonlands National Park | No | |
| Assateague Island National Seashore | 440 (R) 4,760 (RP) | Maryland | Berlin | 1974 | Recommended and Recommended Potential | Meets NPS eligibility criteria | Yes | Assateague Island National Seashore | No | |
| Glacier National Park | 927,550 (R) 3,360 (RP) | Montana | West Glacier | 1974 | Recommended and Recommended Potential | Meets NPS eligibility criteria | Yes | Glacier National Park | No | |
| Great Smoky Mountains National Park | 418,031 (R) 400 (RP) | North Carolina/ Tennessee | Gatlinburg | 1974 | Recommended and Recommended Potential | Meets NPS eligibility criteria | Yes | Great Smoky Mountains National Park | No | |
| Cedar Breaks National Monument | 4,830 (R) | Utah | Cedar City | 1973 | Recommended | Meets NPS eligibility criteria | Yes | Cedar Breaks National Monument | Yes | Cedar Breaks National Monument |

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| Wilderness Study Area - Tribe - Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes (Designated Tribal Wilderness Area) | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-----------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|------------------------------------|--|---|---|--|-------------------------|
| Name of Wilderness Study Area | Number of acres | Wilderness Location: State | Wilderness Location: City | Year of Study | Suitability Determination (if any) | Synopsis of the Values Protected/Reason for Potential Wilderness Designation | Wilderness Area Located within a Designated Public Lands Area? (Y or N) | If yes, what is the Name of the Designated Public Lands Area? | Wilderness Area Located within a Monument Boundary? (Y or N) | If yes, which Monument? |
| Mission Mountains Tribal Wilderness | 89,500 | Montana | Polson, MT | 1982 | N/A | The Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes designated privately owned tribal lands along the western slopes of the Mission Mountains as wilderness, the first such wildland dedication by any tribe on its own. These mountains have an abundance of water from perpetual snowfields that feed one of the densest concentrations of alpine lakes in the northern Rockies. Waterfalls, creeks and streams are plentiful. The tribes' management demonstrates their cultural and spiritual links to wilderness with a priority on wildlife. | No | | No | |

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| Wilderness Study Area Suitability Determination: Recommended | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|--|---------------|---|---|---|--|---------------------------------|
| DOI Bureau/ Office | Name of Wilderness Study Area | Number of acres | Wilderness Location: State | Wilderness Location: City | Year of Study | Synopsis of the Values Protected/Reason for Potential Wilderness Designation | Wilderness Area Located within a Designated Public Lands Area? (Y or N) | If yes, what is the Name of the Designated Public Lands Area? | Wilderness Area Located within a Monument Boundary? (Y or N) | If yes, which Monument? |
| BLM | Black Canyon | 1,430 | Colorado | Villa Grove | NA | The Black Canyon Wilderness Study Area consists of the western side slopes and lower mountains of the Sangre de Cristo Range an uplifted block formed by faulting along the Rio Grande rift. Intermittent streams have created a maze of valleys, which provide excellent opportunities for recreation, especially hiking. The valleys alternate between steep and level sections creating a stair-step approach to the upper reaches of the mountain slopes. Vistas of the peaks or the vast San Luis Valley are spotted throughout the Wilderness Study Area. Vegetation consists mainly of pine, fir, pinyon-juniper, and aspen. Fauna includes mule deer, elk, black bear, various smaller mammals, and various raptors. Activities include hiking, backpacking, camping, and photography. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Big Horn Tack-On | 2,470 | Montana | Wedge between the Pryor Mountain Range and Bighorn Canyon National Recreation area, less than two miles west of the Crow Indian Reservation and crossing the Wyoming border. | 1993 | The Bighorn Tack-On Wilderness Study Area is located on the Rim of the deeply incised Bighorn Canyon and includes colorful sedimentary geology. The scenic quality of the surrounding area is outstanding with views down into the bighorn canyon to the east, and to the south and west, the hillsides and steeply incised canyons and coulees of Pryor Mountain. There is a small herd of Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep in the area. The Wilderness Study Area is located within the Pryor Mountain Wild Horse Range and so wild horse viewing opportunities are excellent. Other recreation opportunities include, hiking, photography, and rock climbing. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Browns Canyon | 6,614 | Colorado | Salida | 1993 | The Browns Canyon Wilderness Study Area contains very rugged topography, with many granite knolls and rocky outcrops, canyons, and gulches. Middle Cottonwood Gulch, Cottonwood Gulch, Spring Gulch, Sawmill Gulch, and Green Gulch drain east-to-west across the Wilderness Study Area. Vegetation includes pinyon pine and juniper, ponderosa pine, Douglas fir, aspen, willow, cottonwood, rabbitbrush, blue gramma grass, mountain muhly, Indian ricegrass, prickly pear cactus, cholla, yucca, and wildflowers. Fauna includes mule deer, mountain lion, bighorn sheep, red-tailed hawks, prairie falcons, and peregrine falcons. Majestic views of the 14,000-foot peaks of the Sawatch Range create a sense of vastness from the Wilderness Study Area, and outstanding opportunities for solitude are especially prevalent in the canyons and gulches. Activities include hiking, backpacking, camping, horseback riding, snowshoeing, and photography. | Yes | Browns Canyon National Monument | Yes | Browns Canyon National Monument |
| BLM | Burnt Lodge | 13,730 | Montana | Adjacent to the western edge of the Pryor Mountain Range and in the southern edge of Custer National Forest (just over two miles north of the Wyoming border) | 1993 | Burnt Lodge Wilderness Study Area is on the Missouri Plateau in the northern Great Plains. Spectacular riverbreaks topography formed by tributaries to the Missouri River have exposed shale and sandstone rock into steep south-facing badlands with little vegetative cover. Ridgetops and north-facing slopes are vegetated by prairie grasses and forbs along with scattered stands of ponderosa and lodgepole pine, juniper and Douglas fir. The landscape provides outstanding opportunities for solitude. Big game and upland bird hunting are popular activities here. Other recreation opportunities include hiking, backpacking, primitive camping, hunting, wildlife viewing, photography, and horseback riding. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

DOI Wilderness Study Areas - Data Call

| Wilderness Study Area | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|--|---------------|---|---|---|--|-------------------------|
| Suitability Determination: Recommended | | | | | | | | | | |
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| BLM | Burnt Timber Canyon | 3,430 | Montana | South of Billings, near the Wyoming Border | 1993 | The Burnt Timber Canyon Wilderness Study Area is an extremely rugged and isolated area containing broad mesas and a deeply incised limestone canyon, Crooked Creek, which exhibits unique and outstanding geologic and scenic multicolored, multilayered shales and limestones. The canyons contain many caves, rock overhangs, and alcoves. Utah juniper, sagebrush, and ponderosa pine dominate on the higher canyon walls, while dense broadleaf shrub is the primary plant type in the canyon bottoms. Wildlife includes black bear, mule deer, rubber boa, and trout. Demijohn Flat Archeological District in the Wilderness Study Area contains an abundance of stone rings, rock cairn alignments, and petroglyphs made using paint in combination with incised designs. There are outstanding opportunities hiking, backpacking, photography, caving, nature study, study of cultural heritage, and exploration within the Wilderness Study Area. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Eagle Mountain | 330 | Colorado | Aspen | 1993 | This Eagle Mountain Wilderness Study Area is adjacent to the Maroon Bells-Snowmass Wilderness (managed by the USFS). At 9,937 feet, Eagle Mountain is the eastern terminus of a mountainous ridge that includes Haystack Mountain, Mt. Daly, and Capitol Peak and offers fantastic high-elevation views of the surrounding Elk Range. Eagle Mountain includes the Mancos Shale formation, and the Maroon, State Bridge, Chinle, Entrada, Morrison, Dakota, and Burro Canyon sandstone formations. Vegetation consists of spruce, Douglas fir, ponderosa pine, aspen, oakbrush, sagebrush, and narrow strips of riparian vegetation along the perennial streams in gulches. Several springs and wetlands are also found within this Wilderness Study Area. Fauna includes Rocky Mountain elk, mule deer, black bears, mountain lions, bobcat, sage-grouse, and various other small mammals, birds, and reptiles. The Wilderness Study Area provides outstanding opportunities for hiking, sightseeing and photography. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | East Fork Blacktail Deer Creek | 6,230 | Montana | North of Red Rock Lakes near Yellowstone National Park | 1993 | The East Fork of Blacktail Deer Creek Wilderness Study Area is primarily a forested habitat especially on the north facing slopes, with several peaks and a steep canyon. A diversity of habitat types is present including open sagebrush foothills, grass parks, aspen and willow groves, alpine meadows, barren talus slopes, and Douglas fir and limber pine forests are located within the Wilderness Study Area. Outstanding recreation opportunities include hunting, hiking, and backpacking. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Musselshell Breaks | 8,650 | Montana | Glasgow | 1993 | The Musselshell Breaks Wilderness Study Area is an area of steep hills and deep coulees, cut deeply into soft shales and sandstone forming a precipitous landscape and drainages that open out to the Musselshell River. Erosional process have created attractive riverbreaks scenery. Vegetation includes groves of ponderosa pine and juniper, range grasses, native wildflowers, and brush. The steep hills and deep coulees provide habitat for wildlife, including deer and elk. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Papa Keal | 366 | Colorado | Alamosa | 1993 | The Papa Keal Wilderness Study Area consists of the western-facing side slopes of the lower portion of the Sangre de Cristo Range. The side slopes, which have been cut by intermittent streams that originate higher up in the Sangre de Cristo Range, transition to a rolling landform at the base of the mountain. Streams have created many small valleys. Dry streambeds offer a stair-step approach to the higher reaches of the range. Vegetation consists mainly of juniper-pine, pinyon-juniper, rabbitbrush, and grasses. Fauna includes mule deer, elk, black bear, various small mammals, and various raptors. Dense forests and winding valleys create great opportunities for solitude. Outstanding recreational opportunities include hiking, backpacking, camping, and photography. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

DOI Wilderness Study Areas - Data Call

| Wilderness Study Area | | | | | | | | | | |
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| BLM | Platte River Contiguous | 30 | Colorado | Walden | 1993 | The Platte River Contiguous Wilderness Study Area is adjacent to the Platte River Wilderness (managed by the USFS). It includes portions of Northgate Canyon and the rim of the North Platte River, a rugged, mountainous terrain with rock outcroppings, boulders and crags. North facing slopes have dense stands of Douglas-fir, sparse stands of Aspen among sagebrush occur on gentler slopes west of the canyon rim, and scattered Juniper and Limber Pine occur on the canyon rim. Fauna includes raptors, deer, elk, various other big game, and sage-grouse. The deep river canyon creates outstanding opportunities for solitude. The Wilderness Study Area provides outstanding opportunities for whitewater float boating in Class III-IV rapids, hiking, backpacking, fishing, hunting, and observing wildlife. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Pryor Mountain | 12,575 | Montana | Adjacent to Custer National Forest and reaching the border of Montana and Wyoming | 1993 | The Pryor Mountain Wilderness Study Area contains rugged, isolated portions of the Pryor Mountain Range. The wide expanses and topographic and multicolored erosional geologic features provide for high scenic values. In less than 13 miles, the landscape transitions through a wide spectrum of geologic and biotic features, ranging from desert environments to those found in sub-alpine mountainous settings. Opportunities for nature photography, rock climbing hiking, backpacking, nature study, and scenic viewing are outstanding. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Quigg West | 520 | Montana | Hamilton | 1993 | The Quigg West Wilderness Study Area includes forested ridges blend into grass and talus slopes. The abrupt slopes and heavy vegetation make foot travel difficult. The area provides habitat for bighorn sheep, elk and mule deer. Recreational use consists primarily of hunting and wildlife photography. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Rare Lizard and Snake | 443 | Colorado | Cortez | 1993 | The Rare Lizard and Snake Wilderness Study Area is characterized by numerous, winding canyons with rugged, steep walls. Ancestral Puebloans were once in the area, leaving an abundant archaeological history. Located in the upper Sonoran Life Zone, which is sparsely vegetated by shrubs and grasses, sustains a relatively undisturbed population of reptilia, including at least 12 species of lizards, that are rare and unique and the most diverse in Colorado. These include the desert spiny lizard, collared lizard, sagebrush lizard, eastern fence lizard, tree lizard, side-blotched lizard, western rattlesnake, western whiptail snake, common kingsnake, gopher snake, and the western garter snake. Vegetation, although fairly sparse, includes pinyon-juniper, greasewood, grasses, sagebrush, and saltbrush. Activities include hiking, nature study, and photography. | Yes | Canyons of the Ancients National Monument | Yes | Canyons of the Ancients National Monument |
| BLM | Skull Creek | 13,740 | Colorado | Dinosaur | 1993 | The Skull Creek Wilderness Study Area lies in the center of Skull Creek Basin. A slickrock formation area, this area contains scenic, colorful ridges, deep gullies, rock outcrops, and sandstone canyons eroded by rain and snowmelt. Rugged Box Canyon runs through the entire western portion of the Wilderness Study Area and with its intermittent creek is especially scenic. There are numerous archaeological sites dating back some 10,000 years within the area. Vegetation consists mainly of pinyon-juniper, sagebrush, native grasses, and saltbush/greasewood. Fauna includes deer, elk, golden eagles and numerous other birds, mammals, and reptiles. The Wilderness Study Area is also home to some of the oldest known pinyon pine trees. Activities include hiking, backpacking, camping, horseback riding, hunting, and photography. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

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| BLM | Weminuche Contiguous | 1,840 | Colorado | Silverton | 1993 | The Weminuche Contiguous Wilderness Study Area is adjacent to the Weminuche Wilderness (managed by the USFS). It is incredibly scenic, with breathtaking high peaks - several over 13,000 feet - alpine and subalpine meadows and ridges, and alpine basins. The alpine tundra allows unconfined movement for cross-country travel. This, in combination with existing hiking trails and the high scenic quality of the area, provides wonderful opportunities for primitive recreation. The topographic relief offers outstanding solitude. Within the area are numerous running streams with cascading waterfalls. These form drainage patterns that radiate from Whitehead Peak and Sugarloaf. Vegetation consists mainly of spruce forest, alpine tundra grasses, Altain Starwort (proposed Endangered and Threatened Plant), and various wildflowers. Fauna includes lynx and bighorn sheep. Activities include hiking, backpacking, mountain climbing, horseback riding, cross-country skiing, snowshoeing, and photography. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Willow Creek | 13,368 | Colorado | Dinosaur | 1993 | The Willow Creek Wilderness Study Area is characteristic of the arid canyon ecosystems found in the Colorado Plateau. The Wilderness Study Area lies within the Skull Creek Basin. The area is cut by steep, colorful ridges, hogbacks, deep gullies, unique rock formations, and sandstone canyons eroded by rain and snowmelt. A 1,000-foot cliff dominates the north end of the Wilderness Study Area. Vegetation consists mainly of pinyon-juniper, sagebrush, saltbush, native grasses and forbs, boxelder, cottonwoods, and willows. The area contains some of the oldest known pinyon pine trees. Fauna includes elk, mule deer, golden eagles, various other raptors, and smaller mammals, birds, and reptiles. Numerous and significant archaeological resources date back 10,000 years. The steep and rugged terrain and numerous canyons provide outstanding scenery and recreation opportunities including hiking, backpacking, camping, rock climbing, horseback riding, hunting, and photography. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Worm Creek | 39 | Idaho | Montpelier | 1993 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Abert Rim | 25,105 | Oregon | Southeast of Paisley, OR | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Aden Lava Flow | 25,287 | New Mexico | Southwest of Las Cruces | 1992 | The Aden Lava Flow Wilderness Study Area is located 20 miles southwest of Las Cruces in the Chihuahuan Desert. The area is characterized by basalt flows, volcanic craters, and coppice sand dunes which are formed by sand captured by clumps of vegetation. The lava flow includes pressure ridges, lava tubes, and steep-walled depressions of up to 100 feet wide. Grass and shrubs grow on the flow with many cacti and yucca. Vegetation is a mosaic of grasslands and desert shrubs such as mesquite and creosote. Vent tubes, and the many crevices found in the lava, provide cover and den sites for wildlife. Bats are numerous and the rock pocket mouse and black-tailed rattlesnake are found on the black lava flows. | Yes | Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks National Monument | Yes | Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks National Monument |
| BLM | Big Hatchet Mountains | 65,872 | New Mexico | Lordsburg | 1992 | The Big Hatchet Mountains Wilderness Study Area is located in southwestern New Mexico. It is the highest mountain in the vicinity and dominates the surrounding landscape. This is an isolated block fault uplifted mountain with tall stratified cliffs providing a layer-cake appearance. Desert grasses and shrubs in the lowlands give way to piñon, juniper, mountain mahogany, and oak trees in the higher elevations. These mountains are very rugged and include massive limestone cliffs. The area is home to desert bighorn sheep and significant bat colonies. The Continental Divide National Scenic Trail passes through this Wilderness Study Area. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

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| Wilderness Study Area | | | | | | | | | | |
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| Suitability Determination: Recommended | | | | | | | | | | |
| DOI Bureau/Office | Name of Wilderness Study Area | Number of acres | Wilderness Location: State | Wilderness Location: City | Year of Study | Synopsis of the Values Protected/Reason for Potential Wilderness Designation | Wilderness Area Located within a Designated Public Lands Area? (Y or N) | If yes, what is the Name of the Designated Public Lands Area? | Wilderness Area Located within a Monument Boundary? (Y or N) | If yes, which Monument? |
| BLM | Big Horn Tack-On | 80 | Wyoming | Lovell | 1992 | The Bighorn Tack-On Wilderness Study Area includes public lands in both Montana (2,470 acres) and Wyoming (80 acres). This information encompasses the entire Wilderness Study Area. Two caves in the Wilderness Study Area provide spelunking opportunities. These opportunities could not be considered outstanding, however, because of limited access and, in one situation, a dangerous point of entry. For experienced climbers, the possibility of rock climbing exists on some of the sheer limestone cliff faces and pinnacles. Hiking and associated photography and sightseeing activities are outstanding. The topographic relief, the unique geologic formations, and the wide expanse of rugged country within view from the ridge tops present a variety of challenges to potential users. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Black Ridge Canyon West | 52 | Utah | West of Grand Junction Colorado | 1992 | This 52 acre unit is adjacent to the Black Ridge Wilderness, managed by the Grand Junction, CO field office. | Yes | McCinnis Canyons National Conservation Area | Yes | McCinnis Canyons National Conservation Area |
| BLM | Blue Canyon | 12,581 | Oregon | West of Boise, ID | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Bobcat Draw Badlands | 17,150 | Wyoming | Worland | 1992 | The Bobcat Draw Badlands Wilderness Study Area encompasses 17,150 acres of BLM-administered land and 1,390 acres of state land. The Wilderness Study Area offers special features and scenic beauty which are outstanding. Terrain in the unit is highly unique and variable in land form and color. Located in the Willwood geologic formation, it is famous for a "Devil's Garden" of arches, goblins, castles and other fantastic or fanciful landforms. The Wilderness Study Area is within the Fifteenmile Wild Horse Herd Management Area. The National Park Service has identified the Gooseberry Badlands and the east ridge of Fifteenmile Creek, located near the Wilderness Study Area, as potential National Natural Landmarks. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Borah Peak | 3,941 | Idaho | Mackay | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Cabezon | 8,159 | New Mexico | Albuquerque | 1992 | The Cabezon Wilderness Study Area is located in the northwestern part of the New Mexico and consists of a large volcanic plug—a steep-sided symmetrical neck of volcanic rock. At an elevation of 7,785 feet, this is the largest of a series of volcanic plugs in this area and is one of the most well-known landmarks in northwest New Mexico. This peak is a favorite among climbers. Basic mountain climbing experience and proper gear, including a helmet, are recommended. Many visitors climb the most common route (Class 3) without a rope. A successful climb to the summit will reward you with an expansive view of the Rio Puerco Valley. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Cowboy Spring | 6,699 | New Mexico | Lordsburg | 1992 | Cowboy Spring Wilderness Study Area is located in the southwestern part of New Mexico approximately 50 miles south of Lordsburg. The Wilderness Study Area consists of rugged canyons and rough hill country and is covered by juniper, mixed mountain shrubs, and grasses. This area is located at a convergent point of Chihuahuan Desert, Rocky Mountain, and Sierra Madre ecosystems. The Wilderness Study Area boasts 130 species of birds, 60 species of mammals, and 40 species of reptiles. | Yes | Continental Divide National Scenic Trail corridor | No | |
| BLM | Devil's Playground/Twin Buttes | 23,841 | Wyoming | Green River | 1992 | The area is characterized by highly eroded badlands surrounding two large mesas of high relief. Elevation ranges from 6,200 feet in the northern washes of Devils Playground to 8,012 feet on the Twin Butte Mesa. Very little vegetation grows on the badlands, which comprises the vast majority of the Wilderness Study Areas. However, there are some pockets of sagebrush, saltbrush and juniper. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

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| Wilderness Study Area | | | | | | | | | | |
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| Suitability Determination: Recommended | | | | | | | | | | |
| DOI Bureau/ Office | Name of Wilderness Study Area | Number of acres | Wilderness Location: State | Wilderness Location: City | Year of Study | Synopsis of the Values Protected/Reason for Potential Wilderness Designation | Wilderness Area Located within a Designated Public Lands Area? (Y or N) | If yes, what is the Name of the Designated Public Lands Area? | Wilderness Area Located within a Monument Boundary? (Y or N) | If yes, which Monument? |
| BLM | Dry Valley Rim | 76,177 | Nevada | Washoe County, Nevada and Lassen County, California | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Empedrado | 9,007 | New Mexico | Northwest New Mexico | 1992 | The Empedrado Wilderness Study Area is characterized by deep arroyos, highly sculpted mesas, canyons, and sandstone and shale outcrops. This area is easily traveled by horseback. Nesting sites for golden eagles, prairie falcon, great horned owl, red-tailed hawk, and raven are found on sandstone cliffs. Vegetation includes grama grass, cactus and Knight's milkvetch. The Continental Divide National Scenic Trail passes through this Wilderness Study Area. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Encampment River Canyon | 4,547 | Wyoming | Encampment | 1992 | The topography of the entire unit is mountainous. The National Conservation Encampment River and Miner Creek, a major tributary, add scenic features to the area. Stands of conifers and aspen on the slopes and cottonwoods along the river create a typical alpine setting. From their lofty perches, bighorn sheep warily eye the hikers on the National Conservation Encampment River Trail below. The trail, which traverses the Wilderness Study Area and enters Colorado to the south, follows the scenic National Conservation Encampment River. Located two miles south of National Conservation Encampment and easily accessible from BLM's National Conservation Encampment River Campground, this 4,547-acre Wilderness Study Area contains grasslands, riparian areas and forested slopes. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Ferris Mountains | 22,245 | Wyoming | Encampment | 1992 | The Ferris Mountains Wilderness Study Area encompasses 22,245 acres of BLM-administered land and one private inholding of 160 acres. The study area is steep and rugged, providing unusual and spectacular scenery. Ferris Peak is the highest point in the Great Divide Basin at 10,037 feet and rises some 3,000 feet from the valley floor. Large stands of Douglas fir, interspersed with grassy parks create an alpine setting. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Fifteenmile Creek | 50,352 | Oregon | Northwest of McDermitt, OR | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Gila Lower Box | 8,555 | New Mexico | Five miles down the Gila River from Redrock | 1992 | An oasis in the desert, the Gila Lower Box Wilderness Study Area is located in southwestern New Mexico about 20 miles northwest of Lordsburg. The Gila River has cut a five mile-long steep-walled canyon 600 feet deep in some areas, creating the "Lower Box." The pristine canyon is heavily vegetated with riparian species such as ash, cottonwood, Arizona sycamore, and willow. The Lower Box has very high biological diversity with 265 species of birds, 67 mammal species, 12 species of amphibians, and 54 reptile species recorded. This is one of the best bird watching areas in New Mexico. The area contains cultural features including petroglyphs and rock shelters. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Gooding City of Rocks East | 14,317 | Idaho | Gooding | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

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| Wilderness Study Area | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|--|---------------|--|---|---|--|-------------------------|
| Suitability Determination: Recommended | | | | | | | | | | |
| DOI Bureau/ Office | Name of Wilderness Study Area | Number of acres | Wilderness Location: State | Wilderness Location: City | Year of Study | Synopsis of the Values Protected/Reason for Potential Wilderness Designation | Wilderness Area Located within a Designated Public Lands Area? (Y or N) | If yes, what is the Name of the Designated Public Lands Area? | Wilderness Area Located within a Monument Boundary? (Y or N) | If yes, which Monument? |
| BLM | Guadalupe Canyon | 4,146 | New Mexico | 30 miles east of Douglas, AZ | 1992 | The Guadalupe Canyon Wilderness Study Area is located in the southwestern part of New Mexico about 30 miles east of Douglas, AZ. This Wilderness Study Area is managed in conjunction with the contiguous Bunk Robinson Wilderness Study Area (managed by the U.S. Forest Service) and Baker Canyon Wilderness Study Area (BLM-Arizona). Vegetation is Madrean Encinal woodlands dominated by open stands of oaks and perennial grasses. Sycamores grow in the riparian areas and Chihuahuan pine on the higher north facing slopes. The Wilderness Study Area is located within the northern limits of the range of many plants and animals, and consequently, this region is the only place where some species can be found in the United States. The area is renowned for bird watching. The Wilderness Study Area is extremely remote and difficult to access. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Hawk Mountain | 69,741 | Oregon | Northwest of Denio, OR | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Hell's Half Acre | 67,751 | Idaho | Idaho Falls | 1992 | In Idaho, BLM manages 350 acres of public lands in the Henry's Lake Wilderness Study Area. Lush riparian vegetation like rose aspen, willow, serviceberry and snowberry follow the creek. Sagebrush, bitterbrush, and grasses such as needlegrass, mountain brome, fescue, and prairie junegrass grow on the slopes. Throughout much of the late spring and summer wildflowers like lupine, paintbrush, cinquefoil, buckwheat, arrowleaf balsamroot, common yarrow, geranium, gilia, monkeyflower, Oregon grape, pearly everlasting, and asters cover the slopes. Black bear, elk, moose, deer, grizzly bear and variety of birds call this area home. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Hoverrock | 22 | New Mexico | Las Cruces | 1992 | This Wilderness Study Area is a 22-acre area that remained after the adjacent Arizona portion of the Wilderness Study Area was released from wilderness review in 1990. The remaining New Mexico portion continues to be managed as a Wilderness Study Area pending Congressional action. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Ignacio Chavez | 33,609 | New Mexico | Northwest New Mexico | 1992 | The Ignacio Chavez Wilderness Study Area is located in the northwestern portion of New Mexico. The northern portion of this Wilderness Study Area is arid, while the southern portion consists of a higher plateau dominated by piñon and ponderosa pines. The diversity of vegetation provides scenic appeal, and also a highly diverse wildlife population. The Continental Divide National Scenic Trail passes through this Wilderness Study Area. | Yes | Continental Divide National Scenic Trail corridor | No | |
| BLM | Jornada del Muerto | 31,147 | New Mexico | 10 miles south of Bosque del Apache National Wildlife Refuge, on the east side of the Rio Grande | 1992 | The Jornada del Muerto Wilderness Study Area is located in the west-central part of New Mexico about 45 air miles south-southeast of Socorro. The Wilderness Study Area is almost entirely composed of lava flows that are characterized by lava tubes, sink holes, and pressure ridges. Many of these structures have been silted in by fine windblown sand and clay materials, which support a variety of grass species and soap tree yucca. This area is also home to many species of dark reptiles and a large population of bats that live in a lava tube extending from a crater. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | La Lena | 11,718 | New Mexico | Northwest New Mexico | 1992 | The La Leña Wilderness Study Area is characterized by deep arroyos, highly sculpted mesas, canyons, and sandstone and shale outcrops. This area is easily traveled by horseback. Nesting sites for golden eagles, prairie falcon, great horned owl, red-tailed hawk, and raven are found on sandstone cliffs. Vegetation includes grama grass, cactus and Knight's milkvetch. The Continental Divide National Scenic Trail passes through this Wilderness Study Area. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Little Wood River | 4,183 | Idaho | Blaine County | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

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| Wilderness Study Area | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|--|---------------|--|---|---|--|--|
| Suitability Determination: Recommended | | | | | | | | | | |
| DOI Bureau/ Office | Name of Wilderness Study Area | Number of acres | Wilderness Location: State | Wilderness Location: City | Year of Study | Synopsis of the Values Protected/Reason for Potential Wilderness Designation | Wilderness Area Located within a Designated Public Lands Area? (Y or N) | If yes, what is the Name of the Designated Public Lands Area? | Wilderness Area Located within a Monument Boundary? (Y or N) | If yes, which Monument? |
| BLM | Manzano | 881 | New Mexico | 16 air miles east of Los Lunas | 1992 | The Manzano Wilderness Study Area is under consideration for addition to the Manzano Wilderness managed by the Cibola National Forest. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Mount Riley | 8,488 | New Mexico | 30 miles southwest of Las Cruces | 1992 | The Mount Riley Wilderness Study Area is located in southern New Mexico approximately 30 miles southwest of Las Cruces. The Wilderness Study Area is comprised of three volcanic cinder cones rising approximately 1,500 feet above the plains. Vegetation consists of desert grasses and shrubs. There are no maintained trails to the summits; however, hikers are rewarded with 360 degree views from the top. | Yes | Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks National Monument | Yes | Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks National Monument |
| BLM | Mountain Lakes | 340 | Oregon | Northwest of Klamath Falls, OR | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Ojito | 124 | New Mexico | 5 miles southwest of the village of San Ysidro | 1992 | The Ojito Wilderness Study Area is located adjacent to, and is under consideration for addition to, the Ojito Wilderness. Please visit the Ojito Wilderness webpage for more information | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Oregon Buttes | 5,700 | Wyoming | Farson | 1992 | The Oregon Buttes Wilderness Study Area appears to be in an essentially natural condition. The buttes are a remarkable landmark. They dominate the surrounding countryside with their grandeur and diversity. Visibility from the butte tops is outstanding, offering miles of scenic vistas including the Wind River Mountains on the north to the Unita Mountain Range to the southwest. The Oregon Buttes is a major landmark for travelers of the Oregon Trail, which is located less than seven miles to the north of the Wilderness Study Area. Emigrants viewed the Buttes as the halfway point on their journey from Independence, Mo., to the Pacific Ocean. The Buttes also denoted the point where the emigrants passed over the Continental Divide and into the Pacific watershed. Nearly 300,000 emigrants passed this way between 1843 and 1863. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Orejana Canyon | 24,147 | Oregon | Southwest of Burns, OR | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Prospect Mountain | 1,145 | Wyoming | Encampment | 1992 | Prospect Mountain and Prospect Creek, coupled with dense forest cover and riparian areas, provide a high degree of solitude while creating numerous secluded places for recreational activities. With 70 percent of the area covered by trees, visitors are easily screened from one another. The Platte River Wilderness, which forms the eastern boundary of the Wilderness Study Area and contains 23,000 acres, enhances the opportunity for solitude in this Wilderness Study Area because of its undeveloped nature. The Prospect Mountain Wilderness Study Area is highly scenic. Color and texture of the Wilderness Study Area contrast sharply with the adjacent high desert environment. There are many shades of green and blue in the warmer months, which change to green, gold and brown in the fall. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Pryor Mountain | 4,352 | Wyoming | Lovell | 1992 | The Wilderness Study Area is located along the mid-elevation, south-trending slopes of the Pryor Mountains in Montana and Wyoming. Elevations range from 3,780 ft. at the southern end of the Wilderness Study Area to 8,480 ft. in the north. Vegetation at the lower elevations is characterized by the Red Desert/salt shrub community. The mid-elevations of the Wilderness Study Area are characterized by the mountain shrub community, including Utah juniper, mountain mahogany and big sagebrush. Douglas fir and limber pine occur in patches at the highest elevations of the Wilderness Study Area, along with occasional open parks with big sagebrush, shrubby cinquefoil and a variety of grasses. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Raven's Eye | 31,319 | Idaho | Carey | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Craters of the Moon National Monument | Yes | Craters of the Moon National Monument |

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| Wilderness Study Area | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------|---|---|---|--|-------------------------|
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| BLM | Raymond Mountain | 32,936 | Wyoming | Cokeville | 1992 | Wildlife is an important special feature in the area. The Thomas Fork watershed, which includes Huff and Raymond creeks, has been designated as an Area of Critical Environmental Concern. This area supports the Bear River Cutthroat trout and provides crucial winter habitat for moose, elk, mule deer and numerous other wildlife species. The scenic quality is outstanding due in part to the interaction of the mountainous landforms, geologic outcrops, diverse vegetation, open parks and waterways. Two waterways within the Wilderness Study Area have been recommended for inclusion in the National Wild & Scenic Rivers System: Huff Creek has scenic and fisheries values, and unique land and resource diversity; Raymond Creek has scenic, recreational, fisheries and wildlife values and unique land and resource diversity. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Sand Butte | 21,399 | Idaho | Shoshone | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Scab Creek Primitive Area | 7,636 | Wyoming | Sublette County | 1992 | This area was originally established and managed as a primitive area in 1975. In April 1985, the Scab Creek National Scenic Trail Study Area was proposed by former president Ronald Reagan for addition to the National Wilderness Preservation System. The Scab Creek Wilderness Study Area adjoins the Bridger Wilderness in the Bridger-Teton National Forest, which lies to the east. | Yes | Continental Divide National Scenic Trail corridor | No | |
| BLM | Sheep Mountain | 23,250 | Wyoming | Worland | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Sperry Creek | 5,296 | Oregon | Burns, OR | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Table Mountain | 40,051 | Oregon | North East of Andrews, Oregon | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Trapper Creek | 7,200 | Wyoming | Shell | 1992 | The Trapper Creek Wilderness Study Area encompasses 7,200 acres of BLM-administered public land with no private or state inholdings. Trapper Creek is one of the most spectacular canyons on the west slope of the Bighorns. It is characterized by the dramatic vertical relief of the cliffs, spires and massive rock outcrops of the canyon walls, the presence of a clear cascading stream and the rich color combinations. It contains important habitat for rare and endangered species such as bald eagles and peregrine falcons and is crucial winter range for elk and deer. The lower entrance to Great Expectations Cave (Great X) is located in the Wilderness Study Area. The elevation difference between the lower and upper entrances is 1,403 feet, making Great X the third-deepest cave in the United States. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Upper Leslie Gulch | 2,911 | Oregon | Southwest of Nampa, ID | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Upper West Little Owyhee | 61,489 | Oregon | Northeast of McDermitt, OR | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | West Little Owyhee Wild and Scenic River corridor | No | |

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| Wilderness Study Area | | | | | | | | | | |
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| Suitability Determination: Recommended | | | | | | | | | | |
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| BLM | Westwater Canyon | 30,066 | Utah | West of Grand Junction Colorado | 1992 | This Wilderness Study Area spans the Westwater Canyon portion of the Colorado River with the eastern two-thirds located in the Dolores Triangle. Major tributary canyons on the east side of the river include Little Dolores, Marble, and Star canyons. A short box canyon, Little Hole, and a rincon (Big Hole) are the main features northwest of the river. Pinyon-juniper woodlands cover over half of the Wilderness Study Area, with the remaining cover consisting of sagebrush and blackbrush. Most recreation users visit the area as part of a Westwater Canyon float trip. Opportunities for whitewater boating and related camping and hiking are outstanding. Westwater Canyon has great scenery and unique geologic features including black, pre-Cambrian rock, the oldest exposed rock in Utah, which forms Westwater's inner canyon. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Wildcat Canyon | 34,746 | Oregon | west of Rome, Oregon | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| NPS | Craters of the Moon National Monument - 2000 Great Rift Wilderness Study Area addition | 341,000 (R) | Idaho | Arco | 1991 | Meets NPS eligibility criteria | Yes | Craters of the Moon National Monument | Yes | Craters of the Moon National Monument |
| BLM | Owens Peak | 310 | California | 30 miles east of the town of Lake Isabella | 1991 | Owens Peak Wilderness Study Area encompasses many of the public lands adjacent to Owens Peak Wilderness Area. Just as in adjacent Owens Peak Wilderness, here the Sierra Nevada meets the Great Basin and the Mojave Desert, creating unusual overlapping ecosystems. You'll find creosote bush scrub communities, Joshua trees, cactuses, and flowering annuals presenting dramatic wildflower displays, as well as dramatic views of Owens Peak-- a high point in the southern Sierra Nevada Mountains at more than 8,400 feet. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Sacatar Meadows | 140 | California | 7 miles south of the community of Kennedy Meadows | 1991 | Sacatar Meadows Wilderness Study Area includes several small parcels of public lands located adjacent to the higher elevation portions of Sacatar Trails Wilderness. Like the adjacent Wilderness, it consists stands of outstanding Pinyon Pine woodland intermixed with open, high desert meadows of sagebrush and rabbitbrush. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | South Warner Contiguous | 4,330 | California | Fifteen miles south of Cedarville | 1991 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Southern Inyo | 4,900 | California | Four miles east of Lone Pine | 1991 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| NPS | Bryce Canyon National Park | 20,810 (R) | Utah | Bryce | 1978 | Meets NPS eligibility criteria | Yes | Bryce Canyon National Park | No | |
| NPS | Crater Lake National Park | 127,058 (R) | Oregon | Crater Lake | 1978 | Meets NPS eligibility criteria | Yes | Crater Lake National Park | No | |
| NPS | Yellowstone National Park | 2,032,721 (R) | Wyoming/ Montana/ Idaho | Yellowstone National Park | 1978 | Meets NPS eligibility criteria | Yes | Yellowstone National Park | No | |

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| Wilderness Study Area | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|--|---|---|--|--------------------------------|
| Suitability Determination: Recommended | | | | | | | | | | |
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| NPS | Cedar Breaks National Monument | 4,830 (R) | Utah | Cedar City | 1973 | Meets NPS eligibility criteria | Yes | Cedar Breaks National Monument | Yes | Cedar Breaks National Monument |

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| Wilderness Study Area | | | | | | | | | | |
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| Suitability Determination: Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | | | | | | | | | | |
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| BLM | Great Falls Basin | 7,867 | California | Ridgecrest, CA | NA | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | American Flats | 3,306 | Colorado | Ouray | 1993 | The American Flats Wilderness Study Area is adjacent to the Uncompahgre Wilderness (managed by the BLM). A high-elevation expanse of rolling, grassy tundra, it is centered on Sunshine Mountain (13,321 feet), and includes the headwaters of North Fork Hensen Creek. Vegetation consists mainly of alpine grasses, sedges, and forbs, and spruce and fir at lower elevations. Fauna includes Rocky Mountain elk and Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep. Expansive alpine meadows and steep mountain summits support outstanding opportunities for solitude and challenge. Activities include hiking, backpacking, mountain climbing, hunting, and photography. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Antelope Creek | 12,350 | Montana | Benton | 1993 | The Antelope Creek Wilderness Study Area is a river breaks topography with steep, highly eroded coulees formed by tributaries that drop toward the Missouri River. The Missouri River cut deeply into soft shales and sandstones forming numerous steep hills and deep coulees of sparsely vegetated exposed rock. Vegetation includes sagebrush, greasewood, and short prairie grasses. Juniper, ponderosa pine, lodgepole pine, Douglas fir and cottonwood grow along the coulees. This Wilderness Study Area offers outstanding opportunities for solitude and provides a diversity of primitive recreational opportunities such as hiking, photography, hunting, and rock climbing. The area is rich in historical significance, including Kid Curry's outlaw hideaway. | Yes | Upper Missouri Wild and Scenic River corridor, Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument | Yes | Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument |
| BLM | Beaver Creek | 26,150 | Colorado | Canon City | 1993 | The Beaver Creek Wilderness Study Area varies from rocky, rolling hills in the southern portion to steep, rugged peaks in the north. The focal points are the spectacular scenery of the east and west branches of Beaver Creek, which twist through several miles of deep, rugged, granite-walled canyons, with several falls and many boulder-strewn pools and rapids along their courses. Vegetation within the area is very diverse, including semi-arid species in the lower elevations, riparian zones along streams, and spruce, fir, and pine forests on the mountain slopes. Fauna includes cutthroat trout, Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep, mountain lion, mule deer, black bear, bobcat, elk, badger, and various species of raptors. From the higher points in the Wilderness Study Area excellent scenic views of snowcapped peaks of the Sangre de Cristo Range and Pikes Peak provide a feeling of vastness. Activities include hiking, backpacking, camping, rock climbing, hunting, fishing, and photography. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Bull Gulch | 15,000 | Colorado | Eagle | 1993 | The Bull Gulch Wilderness Study Area is characterized by rugged topography of colorful stratified cliffs, and unique geological formations such as pinnacles, landslide deposits, and volcanic intrusions. Major vegetation types include sagebrush/mesic mountain shrub, pinyon-juniper, aspen, Douglas fir, and cottonwood-willow riparian areas. Portions of the Colorado River, Alamo Creek, and Posey Creek are within the Wilderness Study Area. This landscape provides habitat for peregrine falcons, bald eagles, mountain lion, mule deer, Rocky Mountain elk, Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep, sage grouse, fox, and bobcat. The variety of topography and habitat types provide for outstanding opportunities for hiking, backpacking, camping, horseback riding, fishing, hunting, snowshoeing, rock climbing, rafting, canoeing, kayaking, and photography. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

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| Wilderness Study Area | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|--|---------------|---|---|---|--|---|
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| BLM | Centennial Mountains | 27,691 | Montana | South of Red Rock Lakes near Yellowstone National Park | 1993 | The Centennial Mountains Wilderness Study Area is some of southwest Montana's wildest and most scenic country. Considered an important corridor for wildlife movement, it provides an east-west trending mountain range connecting the Yellowstone Ecosystem with the northern Rocky Mountains. The Continental Divide forms the southern boundary of the Wilderness Study Area, and the northern face of the range rises nearly 3,000 feet in less than a mile. The climate is harsh and cold with considerable snowfall. Three hundred sixty-two taxa of vascular plants have been identified in the Wilderness Study Area. Lower elevation slopes are dominated by stands of Douglas fir with occasional lodgepole pine, Engelmann spruce, alpine fir, and quaking aspen. Higher elevations contain broad alpine meadows with scattered stands of subalpine fir, spruce, and whitebark pine. Wildflowers are especially abundant in mid to late summer. Abundant wildlife include wolverines, wolves, black and grizzly bears, peregrine falcons, and bald eagle. The scenic mountains and contrasting colors of the valley provides outstanding opportunities for photography and wildlife viewing. The Hell Roaring Creek area is popular for backcountry skiing. A 30-mile segment of the Continental Divide National Scenic Trail (CDT) runs through the mountain range. | Yes | Continental Divide National Scenic Trail corridor | No | |
| BLM | Cross Canyon | 11,580 | Colorado | Cahone | 1993 | The Cross Canyon Wilderness Study Area contains several breathtaking canyons, including Cross Canyon, Ruin Canyon and Cow Canyon, which are cut through uplifted Dakota Sandstone and Morrison Formation. Perennial streams are found in the 300 to 800 foot deep canyons. Many smaller tributary canyons spread out from the main canyons exposing rock outcrops, ledges, and cliffs creating scenic panoramas, as well as scientific and educational opportunities of Jurassic and Upper Cretaceous geological periods. Vegetation consists of pinyon-juniper, sagebrush, cottonwood, willow, boxelder, sage, mormon tea, mountain mahogany, rabbitbrush, cliffrose, antelope bitterbrush, and various other shrubs. Fauna includes black bear, mountain lion, coyote, bobcat, desert spiny lizard, western ribbon snake, Ord's kangaroo rat, various fish, bald and golden eagles, and various other raptors. This area is significant as an undisturbed refuge for indigenous flora and fauna in a region greatly modified by human activity. The Wilderness Study Area also contains abundant archaeological sites including numerous Anasazi ruins. Activities include hiking, backpacking, camping, hunting, horseback riding, and photography. | Yes | Canyons of the Ancients National Monument | Yes | Canyons of the Ancients National Monument |
| BLM | Diamond Breaks | 31,480 | Colorado | Maybell | 1993 | The Wilderness Study Area consists of the broken, mountainous land mass known as Diamond Mountain, part of the eastern extension of the Uinta Range. A dominant feature of the area is a series of northeast-southwest trending mountain peaks with ridges, steep draws, and canyons draining north and south. This series of colorful, rugged red sand stone ridges "break" toward the Green River to the north in Browns Park. The diverse vegetative communities range from sagebrush and pinyon-juniper woodlands to aspen, mountain brush, Douglas fir, limber pine, and Ponderosa pine forests. Significant cultural resources such as rock art, granaries, rock shelters, and lithic scatter sites related to prehistoric and historic occupation can be found in the Wilderness Study Area. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

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| Wilderness Study Area | | | | | | | | | | |
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| BLM | Dolores River Canyon | 28,668 | Colorado | Dove Creek | 1993 | The Dolores River Canyon Wilderness Study Area consists of rugged canyons cut through sedimentary strata creating vertical walls with colorful ledges and massive cliffs. Leading into to the main canyon are numerous tributary canyons. Many are very narrow, sheer-walled, and boulder-choked, with hidden grotto pools of clear, cool water and hanging ferns. The geologic history of the area is clearly exposed, offering a 160-million-year-old exhibit, beginning with the oldest exposed rock-limestones of the Pennsylvanian Period (formed 300 million years ago) progressing to the youngest exposed material of the Entrada Sandstone from the Jurassic Period (formed 140 million years ago). The Wilderness Study Area lies within the Colorado Plateau Province. Vegetation includes pinyon-juniper, spineless hedgehog cactus, sagebrush, Mormon tea, squaw brush, buffalo berry, cottonwood, ponderosa pine, aspen, and spruce/fir. Fauna includes desert bighorn sheep, river otter, mountain lion, bobcat, mule deer, waterfowl, coyote, collared lizard, peregrine falcons, bald eagles, golden eagles, and various other raptors. Opportunities for primitive and unconfined recreation are excellent and include backpacking, hiking, photography, rock climbing and whitewater rafting. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Farlin Creek | 1,139 | Montana | Dillon | 1993 | The Farlin Creek Wilderness Study Area is hilly in nature and contains primarily forested habitat with open grasslands on the south facing aspects. Aspen stands and meadows border the creeks. Opportunities for hiking, backpacking, horseback riding, and hunting are present. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Humbug Spires | 11,175 | Montana | South of Butte | 1993 | The Humbug Spires Wilderness Study Area is located in western Montana. Granite outcroppings, part of the Boulder Batholith, rise 300-600 feet and provide scenic interest and outstanding rock climbing opportunities. Hiking along the trail located in the wilderness winds along Moose Creek and through a mixed conifer forest, and then climbs a ridge and continues to the "Wedge," one of the more prominent and scenic spires. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Ruby Mountains | 26,611 | Montana | Dillon | 1993 | The Ruby Mountains Wilderness Study Area is precipitous in the northern portion and more gently sloped in the south. The Wilderness Study Area is mostly forested, with exposed, open, grassy ridges and south facing slopes. Vegetation is dominated by Douglas fir, lodgepole pine, limber pine, and Engelmann spruce. Rock outcrops, rock fins, caves, cliff faces and talus slopes emerge from the surrounding forest. There are a few springs, but no water flows through the canyons except during snowmelt. Aspen and canyon bottom meadows are common. Scenic quality of the Wilderness Study Area is high. Hiking, backpacking, camping and big game hunting is outstanding in this Wilderness Study Area. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Seven Blackfoot | 20,250 | Montana | Glasgow | 1993 | The Seven Blackfoot Wilderness Study Area consists of terrain highly dissected by washes and a single creek, Seven Blackfoot Creek. Wild and broken landforms formed by erosion through shales and sandstones have left a vista of rugged, stark cliffs cut into rolling prairie meadows and offset by pockets of ponderosa pine and Douglas fir. It is a rugged area of breathtaking beauty. The presence of Douglas fir is unusual this far east. Plant and flower enthusiasts can find several types of grass, many flowering forbs, brush such as silver sage, big sage, yucca, and greasewood. Wildlife within the Wilderness Study Area includes elk, deer, coyotes, porcupines, hawks, owls, badgers, horned lizards, and rattlesnakes. The fossils bearing Hell Creek and Tullock formations are exposed in places. Recreational opportunities in this Wilderness Study Area include hiking, hunting, horseback riding, nature photography and sightseeing. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

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| Wilderness Study Area | | | | | | | | | | |
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| BLM | Sewemup Mesa | 19,140 | Colorado | Gateway | 1993 | The Sewemup Wilderness Study Area is formed of impressive sandstone cliffs, which almost entirely surround the Sewemup Mesa, the namesake of the Wilderness Study Area. The name comes from the days of cattle rustling when the McCarty Gang burnt off and "sewed up" the cattle's rightful brands and replaced them with their own - hence the name, "Sew 'em up." The mesa is surrounded by sheer 500 to 700 foot cliffs on three sides, making access difficult. The difficult access resulted in little use of the area, therefore, this Wilderness Study Area is one of the most ecologically pristine areas in Colorado. Vegetation consists mainly of ponderosa pine, pinyon-juniper, monkey flower, spike pappusgrass, purple lovegrass, wolftail, scrub oak, serviceberry, native grasses, sagebrush, and various wildflowers. Fauna includes elk, mule deer, desert bighorn sheep, mountain lion, peregrine falcon, golden eagle, and various other raptors. Activities include hiking, backpacking, camping, rock climbing, and photography. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Terry Badlands | 44,910 | Montana | Miles City | 1993 | The Terry Badlands Wilderness Study Area includes colorful, banded cliffs that overlook rolling prairie. Geologic features include sandstone bridges, spires, table tops, and buttes divided by many deep gullies all formed by thousands of years of wind and water erosion. Rolling benches are vegetated with grasses, wildflowers and brush such as sage, yucca, greasewood, and scattered juniper. One of the most easterly stands of limber pine is located in the Wilderness Study Area. Wildlife include mule and whitetail deer, pronghorn, elk, badgers, many raptors and reptiles such as horned lizards. Petrified logs may be encountered in the Wilderness Study Area. The Wilderness Study Area is high in cultural resources. Historical resources include 1800s era U.S. Army troops graffiti on Sheridan Butte. The Wilderness Study Area is an excellent area for hiking, back country hunting, rock and fossil collecting and enjoying the spectacular badlands scenery. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Adobetown | 85,710 | Wyoming | Wamsutter | 1992 | Located 25 miles away from Wamsutter town, Adobe Town has a total acreage of 82,350 acres. The Wilderness Study Area is known as a premier North American site for the educational and scientific study of paleontological resources. Fossil remains of mammals are numerous and widely distributed throughout the area. Two notable mammalian fossils found in the area are the Uintathere and the Titanotherium. The Uintathere was a large mammal about the size and configuration of an African rhinoceros. The species of Titanotherium found in the Wilderness Study Area was a tapir-like mammal, about 40 inches in height. Significant archaeological resources are also found throughout the Wilderness Study Area, representing 12,000 years of continuous human occupation from Paleo Indian through late Prehistoric periods. The cultural site density of the Wilderness Study Area is estimated to be 30 surface sites per square mile, which is unusually high. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Alkali Creek | 10,100 | Wyoming | Hyattville | 1992 | The Alkali Creek Wilderness Study Area encompasses 10,100 acres of BLM-administered land surrounding an island of private lands totaling 680 acres. There are no private lands in the Wilderness Study Area and access to the private section is provided for through a cherry-stem road. Elevations range from about 4,850 to 7,000 feet. The Wilderness Study Area falls within an elk wintering area, is critical winter range for mule deer, and encompasses at least two sage grouse strutting grounds. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Alvord Desert | 236,276 | Oregon | North East of Andrews, Oregon | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

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| BLM | Blitzen River | 31,914 | Oregon | South of Burns, OR | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Donner und Blitzen Wild and Scenic River corridor, Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area | Yes | Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area |
| BLM | Buffalo Hump | 10,300 | Wyoming | Rock Springs | 1992 | The Buffalo Hump Wilderness Study Area encompasses 10,300 acres of BLM-administered land. This is a sand dune area of many sand valleys, blowouts, dunes and hills. The northern and western part of the area contains ponds, grass-covered marshes and playas. The southern and eastern part includes active dunes and meadows. This area and the adjacent Sand Dunes Wilderness Study Area are part of the range of the only herd of desert elk in Wyoming. Due to the topographic relief in the southern and eastern portions of the Wilderness Study Area, the remoteness of the area provides outstanding solitude. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Bull Canyon | 599 | Utah | 4 miles north of Dinosaur, CO | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Camp Creek | 19,880 | Oregon | West of Boise, ID | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Carrizozo Lava Flow | 10,690 | New Mexico | Carrizozo | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Cedar Mountain | 33,433 | Oregon | West of Boise, ID | 1992 | The Cedar Mountain Wilderness Study Area encompasses 21,560 acres of BLM-administered land with no private or state inholdings. The Wilderness Study Area is an area of rugged topography characterized by deep, steep-sided drainages flowing toward the Bighorn River. Cedar Mountain is the dominant feature of the unit. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Cedar Mountain | 21,560 | Wyoming | Kirby | 1992 | The Cedar Mountains Wilderness Study Area is located in southwestern New Mexico. The area is characterized by a southeast trending ridge with scattered peaks and rolling hills. Vegetation consists of mixed mountain shrubs, creosote bush, and tobosa. The area provides habitat for mule deer and javelina. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Chamisa | 16,602 | New Mexico | Northwest New Mexico | 1992 | The northern portion of this Wilderness Study Area is arid, while the southern portion consists of a higher plateau dominated by piñon and ponderosa pines. The diversity of vegetation and landforms provide scenic appeal. Large numbers of elk use the area, as well as coyotes, mule deer, and Merriam's turkey. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Continental Divide | 68,761 | New Mexico | Datil | 1992 | The Continental Divide Wilderness Study Area is located in the west-central part of New Mexico. The landmark of this area is Pelona Mountain, rising to 9,212 feet. Rolling grassland gives way to steeper slopes covered in piñon pine woodland and ponderosa pine forest, although the summit of the mountain itself is mostly grassland. Views from the top of Pelona Mountain stretch out for miles across the surrounding plains. The Continental Divide National Scenic Trail passes through this Wilderness Study Area. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Cottonwood Creek | 8,110 | Oregon | East of Burns, OR | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

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| Wilderness Study Area | | | | | | | | | | |
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| BLM | Devil's Garden Lava Bed | 28,163 | Oregon | South East of Bend, OR | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Diablo Mountain | 118,693 | Oregon | Northwest of Paisley, OR | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Disaster Peak | 17,376 | Oregon | North East of Denio, OR | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Eighteen Mile | 25,015 | Idaho | Leadore | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Continental Divide National Scenic Trail corridor | No | |
| BLM | El Malpais | 21,300 | New Mexico | Southwest of Grants, New Mexico, within the El Malpais National Conservation Area | 1992 | The El Malpais Wilderness Study Area consists of several independent tracts of land under consideration for wilderness designation in conjunction with lands proposed for wilderness within the El Malpais National Monument (managed by the National Park Service). One tract includes Little Hole in the Wall, a "kipuka" (a Hawaiian term meaning island of fertile ground), which lava flowed around on all sides leaving grassland segregated by a sea of broken, jagged basalt. This area is covered by piñon-juniper woodlands and open stands of ponderosa pine. The Continental Divide National Scenic Trail passes through this Wilderness Study Area. | Yes | Continental Divide National Scenic Trail corridor, El Malpais National Conservation Area | Yes | El Malpais National Conservation Area |
| BLM | Fish Creek Rim | 19,141 | Oregon | West of Adel | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Fortification Creek | 12,419 | Wyoming | Buffalo | 1992 | The Wilderness Study Area contains steeply sloping and dissected drainages and ridges, which divide the area. In addition, with the major drainages there are numerous opportunities to experience solitude and avoid the sights and sounds of others within the Wilderness Study Area. Approximately 99 percent of the Wilderness Study Area is considered crucial yearlong range for elk as designated by the Wyoming Game and Fish Department. Elk have historically used the area for winter range because of the available forage and cover. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Gerry Mountain | 22,289 | Oregon | East of Bend, OR | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Goldburg | 3,946 | Idaho | Challis | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Henry's Lake | 338 | Idaho | Fremont County | 1992 | In Idaho, BLM manages 350 acres of public lands in the Henry's Lake Wilderness Study Area. Lush riparian vegetation like rose aspen, willow, serviceberry and snowberry follow the creek. Sagebrush, bitterbrush, and grasses such as needlegrass, mountain brome, fescue, and prairie junegrass grow on the slopes. Throughout much of the late spring and summer wildflowers like lupine, paintbrush, cinquefoil, buckwheat, arrowleaf balsamroot, common yarrow, geranium, gilia, monkeyflower, Oregon grape, pearly everlasting, and asters cover the slopes. Black bear, elk, moose, deer, grizzly bear and variety of birds call this area home. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | High Steens | 14,092 | Oregon | North of Andrews, OR | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area | Yes | Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area |

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| BLM | Honeycomb Buttes | 40,548 | Wyoming | Rock Springs | 1992 | Much of the area is highly erodible and surface impacts fade relatively quickly. The Honeycomb Buttes proper and the North Fork of Bear Creek drainage, in the core of the recommended area, is a highly colorful and rugged desert badlands area. The headwaters of Red Creek and Sand Creek are relatively wide drainages bounded by rough eroded escarpments on three sides with wide flat benches between the drainages. The many cliffs, ridges, draws and secluded grottos provide numerous areas where a person could experience solitude. Topography of this type provides for effective screening of individuals from each other. The superb coloration of the buttes enhances one's appreciation for the undisturbed natural setting of the Honeycombs. This area provides some of the most outstanding opportunities for solitude that can be found in the Red Desert of Wyoming. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Honeycombs | 21,000 | Wyoming | Worland | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Horse Mountain | 5,032 | New Mexico | Datil | 1992 | Rising above the grassy plains of San Agustin, Horse Mountain, at 9,450 feet, provides sweeping views across west-central New Mexico. On south-facing slopes, you will find one-seed juniper, alligator juniper, and two-leaf piñon, while on north-facing slopes, you will find ponderosa pine, Douglas fir, and Mexican white pine. Horse Mountain is an isolated forest and woodland providing habitat for wildlife including mule deer, elk, golden eagles, mountain lions, bobcats, and occasionally, bald eagles. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Jordan Craters | 27,761 | Oregon | Southwest of Boise, ID | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Little Black Peak | 15,469 | New Mexico | Four miles west of Carrizozo | 1992 | The Little Black Peak Wilderness Study Area is located in the central part of New Mexico. At 5,676 feet, Little Black Peak, the primary source of the surrounding lava flow, is the only feature rising significantly above the surrounding flat plain. It is a rugged landscape of lava approximately 5,000 years old. The lava is broken by fissures and jumbled outcrops, and includes an occasional lava tube. Sparse desert shrubs and grasses grow in the cracks, providing an interesting contrast of green against the National Scenic Trail and the black lava. The area supports a remarkably diverse ecosystem, including some species that have developed darker skin coloration to match the rock. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Lower John Day | 25,406 | Oregon | East of Grass Valley, OR | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | John Day Wild and Scenic River corridor | No | |
| BLM | Lower Owyhee Canyon | 74,767 | Oregon | Southwest of Boise, ID | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Owyhee Wild and Scenic River corridor | No | |
| BLM | McCullough Peaks | 24,570 | Wyoming | Cody | 1992 | The McCullough Peaks Wilderness Study Area encompasses 23,290 acres of BLM-administered land, 640 acres of split-estate land, and 640 acres of state-owned land. The Wilderness Study Area consists of the badlands that form the north slope of the McCullough Peaks. The terrain is characterized by sharp ridges and deeply eroded drainages. There are also large expanses of open, gentle terrain. The area is scenic and provides opportunities for solitude and primitive recreation. The panoramic views from the top of McCullough Peaks are outstanding and include not only the study area's badlands but views of Heart Mountain, the Beartooth Mountains and the Absaroka Range. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

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| BLM | Medicine Lodge | 7,740 | Wyoming | Hyattville | 1992 | The Medicine Lodge Wilderness Study Area encompasses 7,740 acres of BLM-administered land with no private or state inholdings. The Wilderness Study Area consists of spectacular canyon walls towering 1,000 feet above Medicine Lodge Creek. Elevations range between 5,100 and 8,500 feet. The area includes crucial winter range for elk and deer. Bighorn sheep may use parts of the Wilderness Study Area as summer range. Rich color combinations, vertical or nearly vertical cliffs, spires and formations; variation in form, pattern, texture and type of vegetation; and presence of free-flowing, cascading water make the Wilderness Study Area highly scenic. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Mount Stirling | 5,600 | Nevada | Las Vegas | 1992 | Mount Stirling Wilderness Study Area is located 45 miles west of Las Vegas in Clark County and Nye County. The Wilderness Study Area occupies the northern most portion of the Spring Mountain Range. Topography in the Wilderness Study Area consists of a rugged landscape of canyons and ridges cumulating with Wheeler Peak and Mount Stirling. Both provide excellent scenic vistas of the surrounding valleys. The Wilderness Study Area also contains evidence of paleozoic marine formations and cultural sites including three charcoal kilns listed on the National Register of Historic Places. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | North Pole Ridge | 7,317 | Oregon | Southwest of Condon, OR | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | John Day Wild and Scenic River corridor | No | |
| BLM | Oregon Canyon | 42,071 | Oregon | Northeast of Denio, OR | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Owl Creek | 710 | Wyoming | Thermopolis | 1992 | The Owl Creek Wilderness Study Area encompasses 710 acres in three units. All three units are located on the major ridge line that divides Rock Creek and the South Fork of Owl Creek and is adjacent to the 703,981 acre Washakie Wilderness Area. The Wilderness Study Area is characterized by rugged terrain broken by steep draws, excellent vegetative cover and remoteness. The Wilderness Study Area provides important critical habitat for deer, moose, elk, bear and bighorn sheep. The altitude in the Wilderness Study Area ranges from 9,000 to 10,900 feet. The geology of the area is largely unexplored and offers excellent opportunities for study of tertiary volcanics in the area. There are two culturally significant sites which are believed to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. These sites are important for study of high altitude aboriginal occupation | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Owyhee Canyon | 21,875 | Nevada | Elko | 1992 | Owyhee Canyon Wilderness Study Area is located 90 miles northwest of Elko, Nevada. The western 2/3 of the Wilderness Study Area consists of a gently rolling plateau with sage, bitterbrush and bunchgrass communities. The eastern third is cut by 21 miles of 100-300 foot deep canyons including 18 miles of the South Fork Owyhee River. From plateau high points, wide scenic vistas from Steens Mountains in Oregon to Juniper Mountain in Idaho to the Bull Run Mountains in Nevada are visible. The Wilderness Study Area is rich in scenic, wildlife and cultural values. Sensitive wildlife species include bobcat, river otter and redband trout. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Petaca Pinta | 11,668 | New Mexico | 50 miles southwest of Albuquerque | 1992 | This area is known for its dramatic, colorful, and diverse topography that features lava, colorful mesas, and cliffs of sandstone. It is full of geological, biological, and archeological features, including both riparian and canyon-wall ecology. Vegetation includes piñon-juniper, desert scrub, cottonwoods, willows, and cattails. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Rincon | 108,485 | Oregon | Northwest of Denio, OR | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

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| BLM | Rio Chama | 12,671 | New Mexico | Northern New Mexico | 1992 | The Rio Chama Wilderness Study Area is located in northern New Mexico. The landscape consists of gently rolling sagebrush-covered plains and a 900 foot deep canyon of colorful siltstone and sandstone carved by the Rio Chama. Piñon woodlands cover the hills, and forests of ponderosa pine and Douglas fir cover the north facing slopes. The diversity of habitat types provide for a variety of wildlife. This scenic area includes excellent opportunities for river rafting; the Rio Chama is designated as a Wild and Scenic River. This Wilderness Study Area is adjacent to the Chama River Canyon Wilderness, which is managed by the U.S. Forest Service. | Yes | Continental Divide National Scenic Trail, Rio Chama Wild and Scenic River corridor | No | |
| BLM | Sand Dunes | 26,309 | Wyoming | Farson | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Sand Hollow | 9,368 | Oregon | East of Bend, OR | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Sheepshead Mountains | 52,793 | Oregon | 10 miles west of Burns Junction | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Sierra de las Canas | 12,838 | New Mexico | 7 air miles east of Socorro | 1992 | The Sierra de las Cañas Wilderness Study Area is located in west-central New Mexico. This rugged desert mountain range is highly scenic. It features colorful sheer rock escarpments, deep narrow canyons, mountain ridges, mesa tops, and badlands. This highly scenic area contains the Loma de las Cañas ridgecrest with multi-colored sandstone, limestone, siltstone, and shale. There is also interesting vegetation including yuccas, cholla, prickly pear cacti, and ocotillo. Spring wildflowers are a special attraction. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Sierra Ladrones | 45,308 | New Mexico | 60 air miles southwest of Albuquerque | 1992 | The Sierra Ladrones Wilderness Study Area is located in west-central New Mexico. It rises precipitously out of the Rio Grande Valley on the east and from mesa grasslands and piñon-juniper woodland on the north, west, and south. The area is highly scenic and contains the Rio Salado creek in the south. The diverse topography includes high mountain peaks, isolated canyons, and badlands. There are no designated trails; however, hikers who find their way to the top of Ladrones Mountain are rewarded with panoramic views. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Slocum Creek | 7,530 | Oregon | Burns, OR | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | South Fork | 20,341 | Oregon | East of Bend, OR | 1992 | South Fork Owyhee River Wilderness Study Area is approximately 100 miles northwest of Elko, Nevada. This Wilderness Study Area extends from Elko County Nevada into Owyhee County Idaho. The Wilderness Study Area is a flat to hilly plateau cut by 20 miles of canyons including a 17 mile segment of the South Fork Owyhee River. Vegetation throughout the Wilderness Study Area consists of a sage, bitterbrush and bunchgrass community. The miles of canyons with their diverse eroded rock landscapes create a deep sense of isolation, enhancing the wilderness experience. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Squaw Ridge Lava Bed | 28,673 | Oregon | Southeast of Bend, OR | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

DOI Wilderness Study Areas - Data Call

| Wilderness Study Area | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|--|---|--|--|--|
| Suitability Determination: Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | | | | | | | | | | |
| DOI Bureau/ Office | Name of Wilderness Study Area | Number of acres | Wilderness Location: State | Wilderness Location: City | Year of Study | Synopsis of the Values Protected/Reason for Potential Wilderness Designation | Wilderness Area Located within a Designated Public Lands Area? (Y or N) | If yes, what is the Name of the Designated Public Lands Area? | Wilderness Area Located within a Monument Boundary? (Y or N) | If yes, which Monument? |
| BLM | Sweetwater Canyon | 9,056 | Wyoming | South Pass City | 1992 | The Sweetwater Canyon Wilderness Study Area encompasses 9,056 acres of BLM-administered land without any split estate or private inholdings. The Wilderness Study Area lies along the southeastern flank of the Wind River Range in the high plains desert. The 5,538 acres recommended for wilderness include the core area of the Sweetwater River Canyon, which is roughly 7 miles long and averages 500 feet deep. The inaccessibility of the Sweetwater River means that outstanding opportunities for solitude exist in the dramatic canyon. Rainbow, brown and brook trout inhabit the river and its tributaries, and moose, elk, mule deer and antelope may be found in the area, depending on the time of year. Golden eagles, prairie falcons and ferruginous and red-tailed hawks dot the skies. The river canyon offers opportunities for hiking, backpacking, fishing, hunting, nature study and photography. | Yes | California National Historic Trail, Mormon Pioneer National Historic Trail, Oregon National Historic Trail, Pony Express National Historic Trail corridors | No | |
| BLM | Thirtymile | 7,624 | Oregon | West of Condon, OR | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | John Day Wild and Scenic River corridor | No | |
| BLM | Twelvemile Creek | 28,111 | Oregon | North East of Denio, OR | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Willow Creek | 29,853 | Oregon | North East of Denio, OR | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | West Potrillo Mountains | 148,697 | New Mexico | Southwest of Las Cruces | 1991 | The West Potrillo Mountains Wilderness Study Area is located in southern New Mexico, approximately 30 miles southwest of Las Cruces in the Chihuahuan Desert. These mountains are a series of 48 volcanic cinder cones with small sand dunes, playas, and lava fields in-between. The vegetation consists of desert grasses and shrubs. Indian Basin, a natural depression at the southwest end of the West Potrillo Mountains, fills with water during the rainy season providing a temporary pond for ducks. Wintering raptors are found in high numbers due to a high small mammal prey base. | Yes | Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks | Yes | Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks National Monument |

DOI Wilderness Study Areas - Data Call

| Wilderness Study Area | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|----------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|--|---|---|--|------------------------------|
| Suitability Determination: Recommended and Recommended Potential | | | | | | | | | | |
| DOI Bureau/Office | Name of Wilderness Study Area | Number of acres | Wilderness Location: State | Wilderness Location: City | Year of Study | Synopsis of the Values Protected/Reason for Potential Wilderness Designation | Wilderness Area Located within a Designated Public Lands Area? (Y or N) | If yes, what is the Name of the Designated Public Lands Area? | Wilderness Area Located within a Monument Boundary? (Y or N) | If yes, which Monument? |
| NPS | El Malpais National Monument | 84,886 (R) 11,161 (RP) | New Mexico | Grants | 2002 | Meets NPS eligibility criteria | Yes | El Malpais National Monument | Yes | El Malpais National Monument |
| NPS | Arches National Park | 61,547 (R) 8,461 (RP) | Utah | Moab | 1978 | Meets NPS eligibility criteria | Yes | Arches National Park | No | |
| NPS | Big Bend National Park | 538,250 (R) 44,750 (RP) | Texas | Big Bend National Park | 1978 | Meets NPS eligibility criteria | Yes | Big Bend National Park | No | |
| NPS | Colorado National Monument | 13,842 (R) 937 (RP) | Colorado | Fruita | 1978 | Meets NPS eligibility criteria | Yes | Colorado National Monument | Yes | Colorado National Monument |
| NPS | Cumberland Gap National Historical Park | 12,191 (R) 1,900 (RP) | Kentucky | Middlesboro | 1978 | Meets NPS eligibility criteria | Yes | Cumberland Gap National Historical Park | No | |
| NPS | Dinosaur National Monument | 205,672 (R) 5,055 (RP) | Colorado/Utah | Vernal, UT | 1978 | Meets NPS eligibility criteria | Yes | Dinosaur National Monument | Yes | Dinosaur National Monument |
| NPS | Grand Teton National Park | 122,604 (R) 20,850 (RP) | Wyoming | Moose | 1978 | Meets NPS eligibility criteria | Yes | Grand Teton National Park | No | |
| NPS | Canyonlands National Park | 260,150 (R) 18,270 (RP) | Utah | Moab | 1977 | Meets NPS eligibility criteria | Yes | Canyonlands National Park | No | |
| NPS | Capital Reef National Park | 179,815 (R) 4,050 (RP) | Utah | Torrey | 1977 | Meets NPS eligibility criteria | Yes | Canyonlands National Park | No | |
| NPS | Assateague Island National Seashore | 440 (R) 4,760 (RP) | Maryland | Berlin | 1974 | Meets NPS eligibility criteria | Yes | Assateague Island National Seashore | No | |
| NPS | Glacier National Park | 927,550 (R) 3,360 (RP) | Montana | West Glacier | 1974 | Meets NPS eligibility criteria | Yes | Glacier National Park | No | |
| NPS | Great Smoky Mountains National Park | 418,031 (R) 400 (RP) | North Carolina/Tennessee | Gatlinburg | 1974 | Meets NPS eligibility criteria | Yes | Great Smoky Mountains National Park | No | |

DOI Wilderness Study Areas - Data Call

| Wilderness Study Area Suitability Determination: Suitable | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|-----------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|--|---|---|--|--|
| DOI Bureau/ Office | Name of Wilderness Study Area | Number of acres | Wilderness Location: State | Wilderness Location: City | Year of Study | Synopsis of the Values Protected/Reason for Potential Wilderness Designation | Wilderness Area Located within a Designated Public Lands Area? (Y or N) | If yes, what is the Name of the Designated Public Lands Area? | Wilderness Area Located within a Monument Boundary? (Y or N) | If yes, which Monument? |
| NPS | Aniakchak National Monument and Preserve | 602,779 (S) | Alaska | King Salmon | 1987 | See footnote (4) below | Yes | Aniakchak National Monument and Preserve | Yes | Aniakchak National Monument and Preserve |

DOI Wilderness Study Areas - Data Call

| Wilderness Study Area | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|--|---|---|--|-------------------------|
| Suitability Determination: Unknown (includes Blank) | | | | | | | | | | |
| DOI Bureau/Office | Name of Wilderness Study Area | Number of acres | Wilderness Location: State | Wilderness Location: City | Year of Study | Synopsis of the Values Protected/Reason for Potential Wilderness Designation | Wilderness Area Located within a Designated Public Lands Area? (Y or N) | If yes, what is the Name of the Designated Public Lands Area? | Wilderness Area Located within a Monument Boundary? (Y or N) | If yes, which Monument? |
| BLM | Baker Canyon | 4,812 | Arizona | Douglas, AZ | NA | The 4,812 acre Baker Canyon Wilderness Study Area is unusually rich in wildlife. It is part of a wildlife corridor connecting ecosystems in Arizona, New Mexico, and Mexico. Bird life is extraordinary with unusual species of hummingbirds, trogons, and turkey, among others. The Wilderness Study Area is also home to a variety of animal species including bats, coatimundi, Coues' white-tailed deer, bobcat, mountain lion, and several species of bats. Interesting plants species, including Chihuahua pine, Mexican pinyon, and Arizona rosewood (a federal candidate threatened and endangered species), have been identified. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Central Arctic Management Area | 260,000 | Alaska | Fairbanks, AK | NA | The Central Arctic Management Area (CAMA) Wilderness Study Area (Wilderness Study Area) is located southeast of the National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska (NPR-A), north and west of the Gates of the Arctic National Park, and North of the Noatak National Preserve. CAMA consists of 8 individual parcels of land (A-H), the smallest parcel containing 11,442 acres and the largest containing 106,171 acres. The Wilderness Study Area is located in one of the most remote locations in the U. S. and consists of a spectacular array of tundra covered hills, mountains, and flatlands. Within the Wilderness Study Area, there is a 29,000 -acre Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) known as the Nigu-Iteriak ACEC which was established to protect geology and cultural resources. The BLM established a withdrawal within the ACEC to protect the Mesa Archaeological Site, the first well-documented Paleoindian site to be found in the North American Arctic. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Cactus Plain | 59,118 | Arizona | Parker, AZ | 2005 | The 59,100-acre Cactus Plain Wilderness Study Area is 15 miles southeast of Parker, and three miles north of Bouse, Arizona in La Paz County. The Wilderness Study Area embraces the western two-thirds of the Cactus Plain, an immense open area of stabilized and semi-stabilized sand dunes, unique in western Arizona. Dunes vary in type and color from west to east. Recreation such as backpacking, day hiking, sightseeing, horseback riding, and botanical and wildlife study are enhanced by varying dune topography, colors, and vegetation. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Cross Mountain | 14,081 | Colorado | Maybell | 1993 | The Cross Mountain Wilderness Study Area includes the majority of Cross Mountain, an easily-identifiable landmark in the region. The oblong, flat-topped land mass rises over 2,200 feet above the Yampa River and the Little Snake River. The Yampa River cuts a 1,000-foot-deep gorge, the Cross Mountain Canyon, through the mountain, forming a classic example of a superimposed river gorge with spectacular geologic history. Erosion of the mountain's east and west flanks has exposed colorful, rocky rims, side canyons and rock outcrops. Where the Yampa River cuts through the Wilderness Study Area expert high risk and challenging whitewater provides outstanding opportunities for kayaking not found elsewhere in the region. The south end of the Cross Mountain is excellent for day hikes and fishing while the north end of the mountain provides a large area for backpacking, backcountry camping, hunting, and photography. Numerous side canyons provide outstanding opportunities for exploration, boulder scrambling and enjoying our cultural heritage. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Antelope Range | 43,700 | Nevada | Eureka | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Augusta Mountains | 89,372 | Nevada | Pershing | 1992 | Augusta Mountains Wilderness Study Area is located in three Nevada counties; Pershing, Churchill and Lander. The Wilderness Study Area is approximately 60 miles southeast of Winnemucca. The Wilderness Study Area consists of three distinct sections: northern, central and southern. The northern area consists of silicic ash flow tuff canyons and drainages. The central section encompasses 8,400 foot Cain Mountain, a limestone peak, highest point in the Wilderness Study Area. The southern section is uniformly hilly with shallow southwest draining washes and gullies that cut through gently sloping foothills. The Wilderness Study Area offers sightsee opportunities for geological features, wild horses and scenery. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

DOI Wilderness Study Areas - Data Call

| Wilderness Study Area | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|---|---------------|---|---|---|--|------------------------------|
| Suitability Determination: Unknown (includes Blank) | | | | | | | | | | |
| DOI Bureau/Office | Name of Wilderness Study Area | Number of acres | Wilderness Location: State | Wilderness Location: City | Year of Study | Synopsis of the Values Protected/Reason for Potential Wilderness Designation | Wilderness Area Located within a Designated Public Lands Area? (Y or N) | If yes, what is the Name of the Designated Public Lands Area? | Wilderness Area Located within a Monument Boundary? (Y or N) | If yes, which Monument? |
| BLM | Bad Lands | 9,426 | Nevada | Elko | 1992 | Badlands Wilderness Study Area is located approximately 65 miles northeast of Elko and 25 miles southwest of Jackpot Nevada. The Wilderness Study Area includes rough volcanic ridges, cliffs and eight miles of Salmon Falls Creek. Salmon Falls Creek meanders below 250 foot high canyon walls and 100 foot high pinnacles and spires. The fishing opportunities along the creek are excellent. The creek offers a challenging adventure to kayakers and rafters during high water. A diversity of wildlife species providing outstanding opportunities for wildlife observation and photography abound. Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep were reintroduced into the Wilderness Study Area in 1989. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Behind the Rocks | 13,065 | Utah | South of Moab, UT | 1992 | Landforms in the Wilderness Study Area include massive Navajo sandstone domes and fins, steep cliffs, and several natural arches. Sixty percent of the area is barren of vegetation with the remainder in juniper and desert shrubs. The extreme topography of this Wilderness Study Area makes cross-country foot travel very challenging, yet possible. The highly scenic rock fins traversing the Wilderness Study Area are frequently sought out as a subject by photographers. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Blue Eagle | 59,560 | Nevada | Tonopah | 1992 | The Blue Eagle Wilderness Study Area lies in the northern end of the Grant Range and includes a small portion of Railroad Valley. The Wilderness Study Area is located in northeastern Nye County and is approximately 100 miles east of Tonopah. High mountains with deep, narrow winding drainages dominate the landscape. Craggy outcrops of white rock provide a colorful contrast to the dark green forest canopy on the slopes of Blue Eagle peak. In the north the Wilderness Study Area is dominated with a colorful montage of rolling hills painted in hues of yellow and red. Rare Bristlecone pine can be found at the higher elevations where their wind sculpted, curved trunks can be thousands of years old. Sharing the higher elevations is an indigenous bighorn sheep population. Opportunity for hiking, photography and camping are available throughout the Wilderness Study Area. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Bluebell | 55,665 | Nevada | Elko | 1992 | Bluebell Wilderness Study Area is located approximately 95 miles east of Elko and 25 miles southwest of West Wendover, Nevada in the Toano Range. The Wilderness Study Area consists of steep mountainous terrain with many canyons radiating from a central ridgeline of mountain peaks. At the lower elevations of the Wilderness Study Area, there is a pinyon-juniper woodland with a small mixing of conifers, while at the upper elevations Bristlecone pine can be found. The Wilderness Study Area is located along a major raptor migration route. From late August through mid-October each year thousand of raptors including hawks, eagles, falcons, and kestrels among others can be seen during this time frame. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Book Cliffs Mountain Browse | 399 | Utah | 50 miles northwest of Grand Junction, CO | 1992 | The topography is a gentle rolling ridge top which gradually slopes downhill to the northeast. General vegetation includes sagebrush and squaw apple with small thickets of Gambel Oak, serviceberry, and Mountain mahogany. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Bridger Jack Mesa | 6,333 | Utah | 18 miles northwest of Monticello, UT | 1992 | The Wilderness Study Area is a north-south trending tableland bounded by spectacular orange-red cliffs. The view from the mesa is the major asset of the Wilderness Study Area because it enhances the recreational experience. Vegetation is predominantly pinyon-juniper woodland with small interspersed sagebrush parks. The Wilderness Study Area may contain several archaeological sites. | Yes | Bears Ears National Monument | Yes | Bears Ears National Monument |
| BLM | Buffalo Hills | 45,287 | Nevada | Washoe County, Nevada and Lassen County, California | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

DOI Wilderness Study Areas - Data Call

| Wilderness Study Area | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------|---|---|---|--|---|
| Suitability Determination: Unknown (includes Blank) | | | | | | | | | | |
| DOI Bureau/Office | Name of Wilderness Study Area | Number of acres | Wilderness Location: State | Wilderness Location: City | Year of Study | Synopsis of the Values Protected/Reason for Potential Wilderness Designation | Wilderness Area Located within a Designated Public Lands Area? (Y or N) | If yes, what is the Name of the Designated Public Lands Area? | Wilderness Area Located within a Monument Boundary? (Y or N) | If yes, which Monument? |
| BLM | Bull Mountain | 13,138 | Utah | 20 miles south of Hanksville, UT | 1992 | The Wilderness Study Area is in the Henry Mountains, well known since the late 1870's for classical studies in American geology. Like other places in the range, Bull Mountain is an igneous intrusion flanked by sedimentary rocks deformed by the emplacement of the igneous material. Subsequent erosion exposed the structure, leaving a dome-shaped mountain rising nearly 3,000 feet above the surrounding plains and benches to an elevation of 9,187 feet. Vegetation consists of shrubs and grasses in the lower portions of the area and pinyon-juniper woodland in the higher elevations with scattered stands of aspen, fir, and pine. Portions of the Wilderness Study Area are range for the Henry Mountains bison herd and a mule deer herd. A small population of bristlecone pine is found mixed with conifers in the southwestern portion of the Wilderness Study Area. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Burbank Canyons | 13,395 | Nevada | Wellington | 1992 | Burbank Canyons Wilderness Study Area is located in Douglas County and Lyon County, five miles northwest of Wellington and 15 miles southeast of Gardnerville, Nevada. The Wilderness Study Area consists of three deep scenic canyons which contain several riparian areas. The combination of steep and rugged ridges and canyon slopes above the narrow riparian canyon bottoms make the Wilderness Study Area highly scenic and appealing landscape. A hiking trip up to the head of Burbank Canyon and back can be accomplished in one day. Overnight camping is not necessary to experience the Wilderness Study Area's scenic and wilderness qualities. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Burning Hills | 65,710 | Utah | Northeast of Big Water, UT | 1992 | Centered on the Kaiparowits Plateau, the Wilderness Study Area takes its name from naturally occurring underground coal fires. Harsh, yet beautiful, dry canyons shelter pinyon-juniper woodland and hardy desert scrub vegetation offering homes for Desert Bighorn sheep and migratory raptors. | Yes | Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument | Yes | Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument |
| BLM | Butler Wash | 24,277 | Utah | 32 miles northwest of Monticello, UT | 1992 | The Wilderness Study Area is in the Canyonlands Section of the Colorado Plateau Physiographic Province. The terrain consists of northward draining shallow canyons of varying widths and low, parklike mesas, with scattered buttes, knobs, and spires. The Wilderness Study Area has outstanding scenic quality. Red and buff sandstone spires, knobs, and buttes contrast with the green vegetation and the blue sky. In the southeast, the heads of Salt Creek (most of which is in Canyonlands National Park) cut a myriad of shapes in the colorful sandstone. Other special features include historic evidence of early century cowboy use, and an array of wildlife including cougars, mule deer, and peregrine falcon. | Yes | Bears Ears National Monument | Yes | Bears Ears National Monument |
| BLM | Canaan Mountain | 4,985 | Utah | East of St. George, UT | 1992 | The Wilderness Study Area is in the Vermilion Cliffs portion of the Grand Staircase, a series of terraces and colored cliffs at the southern edge of the High Plateaus Section of the Colorado Plateau Physiographic Province. Canaan Mountain, a sheer plateau that rises 2,000 feet above surrounding land to an elevation of 7,340 feet, is the dominant feature of the Wilderness Study Area. Within the Wilderness Study Area are shallow lakes, springs, waterfalls and 4 miles of perennial streams. Most of the surface of the Wilderness Study Area is rock and bare soil; vegetation covers only about 20 percent of the Wilderness Study Area and includes Ponderosa pine mountain shrub and pinyon-juniper woodland. A lumbering operation that existed on Canaan Mountain from 1915 to 1928 has significant local historical value. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Carcass Canyon | 48,628 | Utah | South of Escalante, Utah | 1992 | The rim of the 2,000 foot high Straight Cliffs provide expansive vistas of the Escalante Canyon country to the east. Numerous deep, forested canyons dissect the western and southern portions of the Wilderness Study Area on the Kaiparowits Plateau. | Yes | Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument | Yes | Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument |

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| Wilderness Study Area | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------|---|---|---|--|------------------------------|
| Suitability Determination: Unknown (includes Blank) | | | | | | | | | | |
| DOI Bureau/ Office | Name of Wilderness Study Area | Number of acres | Wilderness Location: State | Wilderness Location: City | Year of Study | Synopsis of the Values Protected/Reason for Potential Wilderness Designation | Wilderness Area Located within a Designated Public Lands Area? (Y or N) | If yes, what is the Name of the Designated Public Lands Area? | Wilderness Area Located within a Monument Boundary? (Y or N) | If yes, which Monument? |
| BLM | Cedar Ridge | 10,009 | Nevada | Elko | 1992 | Cedar Ridge Wilderness Study Area is located approximately 23 miles south of Elko, Nevada. Elevations within the Wilderness Study Area range from 5,613 feet to 7,149 feet. The east side of the Wilderness Study Area contains severely eroded and gullied terrain while the west side is an uptilted deeply dissected benchland. Vegetation within the Wilderness Study Area consists of brush communities and a pinyon-juniper woodland. Visitation is limited because of a lack of water resources within the Wilderness Study Area which can deter many visitors. But for those to whom this is not an obstacle solitary camping opportunities are more prevalent. Equestrian opportunities are good for the moderate rider as much of the terrain is not overtly challenging. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Cheesebox Canyon | 14,831 | Utah | 34 miles west of Blanding, UT | 1992 | This Wilderness Study Area is in the Canyonlands Section of the Colorado Plateau Physiographic Province. The Wilderness Study Area is a small mesa capped by the Cheesebox and cut by four meandering, steep-walled canyons which drain southwesterly into White Canyon. The surface of the mesa slopes gently southwest, and is almost featureless except for a few low buttes. About half of the Wilderness Study Area is barren of vegetation. The remainder is pinyon-juniper woodland and scattered stands of Ponderosa pine. Douglas fir is found on north facing slopes at the higher elevations with scattered areas of desert shrub and grasses. Visitors can find evidence of late 19th and early 20th century cowboys. Peregrine falcon and bald eagle may make occasional use of the Wilderness Study Area. Desert bighorn sheep inhabit the upper ends of Cheesebox Canyon, as well as Found Mesa and Fry Point. | Yes | Bears Ears National Monument | Yes | Bears Ears National Monument |
| BLM | China Mountain | 10,358 | Nevada | Reno | 1992 | China Mountain Wilderness Study Area is located in eastern Pershing County and is approximately 42 miles west of Battle Mountain, Nevada. The Wilderness Study Area consists of a high plateau with elevations ranging from 5,060 to 8,842 feet. There are two main canyons within the mountain range and several smaller canyons. The China Mountain plateau as well as Hoffman Canyon and Lee Canyon are exceptionally scenic. There is a fishery habitat for brown, cutthroat and rainbow trout in Hoffman Canyon. Opportunities for day-hiking, back packing and nature study are particularly noteworthy. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Clan Alpine Mountains | 196,128 | Nevada | West Central Nevada, Churchill County | 1992 | The Clan Alpine Mountains Wilderness Study Area is located in Churchill County, in west central Nevada. The Wilderness Study Area includes several peaks over 8,000 feet including Mount Augusta the highest peak in the range. Horse Creek and Cherry Creek contain trout fisheries, an added bonus since fishable streams are so rare in this portion of Nevada. From the main ridgeline of the range, broad vistas greatly enhance the sense of isolation and solitude. Geological formations and structures exposed along nearly vertical fault scarps visually enhance the ruggedness of the Wilderness Study Area, primarily in Horse Creek Canyon and the strange rock hoodoos of Deep Canyon. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Coal Canyon | 60,755 | Utah | West of Grand Junction Colorado | 1992 | Coal Canyon Wilderness Study Area sits between the face of the Bookcliffs and the top of the Roan Cliffs. It is a dissected landscape of steep ridges and "V"-shaped canyons formed by many drainages. Vegetation is predominantly pinyon-juniper woodland with high desert plant communities in the southern portion. Other vegetation includes Douglas fir, sagebrush, riparian and mountain shrub. Erosional features of scenic interest are pinnacles, balanced rocks, alcoves, overhangs, potholes, and arches. The Wilderness Study Area has year-round populations of elk, mountain lion, black bear and Rocky mountain bighorn sheep. Portions of this Wilderness Study Area were burned in a large fire in 2002; the area is currently revegetating. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

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| Wilderness Study Area | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------|---|---|---|--|------------------------------|
| Suitability Determination: Unknown (includes Blank) | | | | | | | | | | |
| DOI Bureau/Office | Name of Wilderness Study Area | Number of acres | Wilderness Location: State | Wilderness Location: City | Year of Study | Synopsis of the Values Protected/Reason for Potential Wilderness Designation | Wilderness Area Located within a Designated Public Lands Area? (Y or N) | If yes, what is the Name of the Designated Public Lands Area? | Wilderness Area Located within a Monument Boundary? (Y or N) | If yes, which Monument? |
| BLM | Conger Mountain | 20,161 | Utah | 50 miles west of Delta, UT | 1992 | The vegetation on the upper slopes of the Conger Mountains is comprised of mountain brush and juniper communities. Lower slopes are dominated by shadscale/Indian ricegrass and sagebrush communities. A wild horse herd roams the Wilderness Study Area; bald eagles, peregrine falcons, and golden eagles also inhabit the area. Sensitive Species which may inhabit the Wilderness Study Area include the ferruginous hawk, long-billed curlew, burrowing owl, kit fox, and Swasey Spring pocket gopher. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Crack Canyon | 26,303 | Utah | 15 miles north of Hanksville, UT | 1992 | The Wilderness Study Area includes colorful badlands of eroded soils, cliffs, and rock monuments, including fins which form a sawtooth sandstone ridge, and knobs, caves, and arches. Canyons from 200 to 500 feet deep cross the Reef and the Wilderness Study Area, narrowing in places to clefts with bottoms coNational Scenic Trailantly in shadow. Canyons from 200 to 500 feet deep cross the Reef, narrowing in places to clefts with bottoms coNational Scenic Trail in shadow and exposing geologic strata and arches, caves, and narrow twisted and textured pathways. Small pictograph or petroglyph panels are within the Wilderness Study Area. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Cross Canyon | 949 | Utah | 14 miles southwest of Cahone, CO | 1992 | This Wilderness Study Area includes portions of three main canyons which continue into the Cahone Canyon Wilderness Study Area. The relatively flat plateau through which these canyons are cut has a gentle southwest downward tilt from its 6,500 feet elevation at the northeast boundary of the Wilderness Study Area. Numerous ledges, rocky outcrops, and cliffs are exposed in the stair-stepped canyons which range in depth from 300-900 feet. Vegetation is thick pinyon-juniper woodland on the slopes and canyon rim, with sage parks and riparian vegetation along the canyon bottom. Ancestral Puebloan ruins are common in the canyon. Geologic formations are well exposed for scientific and educational study: the Summerville and Morrison Formations of the Jurassic Period outcrop and are overlain by Burro Canyon and Dakota Formations of the Upper Cretaceous. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Daniels Canyon | 2,516 | Utah | 22 miles east of Vernal, Utah | 1992 | Daniels Canyon is an east-west trending canyon with high vertical walls. Elevations in the Wilderness Study Area range from 5,600 feet on Cub Creek to 7,720 feet on the eastern boundary. Pinyon-juniper woodland, intermixed with sagebrush, predominates in the Wilderness Study Area. The upper northern slopes consist of heavy shrub cover of mountain mahogany, serviceberry, and big sagebrush. Scattered pinyon trees also grow here with densities of both juniper and pinyon increasing at lower elevations. At the highest elevation and on the eastern and northern edges of the Wilderness Study Area are small stands of Ponderosa pine. The flat canyon bottoms consist of greasewood, big sagebrush, and various grasses. Surrounding the spring and along the stream in lower Daniels Canyon are patches of box elder trees. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Dark Canyon | 67,825 | Utah | 30 miles west of Monticello, UT | 1992 | This Wilderness Study Area is a complex of fragments of the Dark Canyon Plateau and seven deep, meandering canyons that drain into Cataract Canyon of the Colorado River, northwest of the Wilderness Study Area. An unusual feature in the Canyonlands country is the 10 miles of perennial stream that flow through the northern portion of the Wilderness Study Area in a series of plunge pools and waterfalls. Limestone ledges, with red chert nodule inclusions and cockleshell and crinoids stem fossils, make deep and narrow lower Dark Canyon, an especially scenic canyon due to their waterfall producing effect. Ancestra Puebloan occupation seems to have been somewhat sparse compared to canyons further south, such as Grand Gulch. Cliff dwellings, granaries, petroglyphs, and lithic scatters do exist within the area. These features enhance the primitive recreation values present and add to the feeling of timelessness in these rugged and remote canyons. | Yes | Bears Ears National Monument | Yes | Bears Ears National Monument |

DOI Wilderness Study Areas - Data Call

| Wilderness Study Area | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------|--|---|---|--|---|
| Suitability Determination: Unknown (includes Blank) | | | | | | | | | | |
| DOI Bureau/Office | Name of Wilderness Study Area | Number of acres | Wilderness Location: State | Wilderness Location: City | Year of Study | Synopsis of the Values Protected/Reason for Potential Wilderness Designation | Wilderness Area Located within a Designated Public Lands Area? (Y or N) | If yes, what is the Name of the Designated Public Lands Area? | Wilderness Area Located within a Monument Boundary? (Y or N) | If yes, which Monument? |
| BLM | Death Ridge | 66,286 | Utah | South of Escalante, Utah | 1992 | Centrally located in GSENM, Death Ridge Wilderness Study Area creates a feeling of deep remoteness. Canyons are deep, with ridges long and narrow making this country difficult to navigate. The scenery is quite unique, with ridges offering distant views in all directions. Trap Canyon Slot and the monoliths of Death Ridge are worthy day hikes. | Yes | Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument | Yes | Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument |
| BLM | Deep Creek Mountains | 79,144 | Utah | South of Ibapah, Utah | 1992 | Flanked on the east by the Great Salt Lake Desert and on the west by the Deep Creek Valley, the Deep Creek Mountains are the highest landmark in all of western Utah. As an isolated "island" ecosystem and the fourth highest range in the Great Basin, the "Deeps" dominate the Great Salt Lake Desert in altitude, sheer mass, and biotic richness. From a barren landscape of alluvial outwash and playa basins, two 12,000 foot peaks rise 7,800 feet above the desert floor transitioning through sagebrush-grassland benches, pinyon-juniper forest, evergreen and aspen forests, and alpine meadows to form nine perennial streams and numerous canyons that twist through massive granite formations or quartzite cliffs. | Yes | Pony Express National Historic Trail corridor | No | |
| BLM | Desatoya Mountains | 51,402 | Nevada | Churchill County - Lander County Line | 1992 | The Desatoya Mountains Wilderness Study Area lies along the Churchill County / Lander County lines with the majority of the Wilderness Study Area in Churchill County. Most of the Wilderness Study Area is quite rugged with numerous peaks and ridges that rise over 9,000 feet. Deeply cut canyons on the west side of the Wilderness Study Area contain fascinating rock formations and riparian communities. Cutthroat trout are present in Edwards Creek and Smith Creek and Brook trout can be found in Big Dens Creek. The fish are small but their mere presence is relatively unusual in this part of Nevada. | Yes | Pony Express National Historic Trail corridor | No | |
| BLM | Desolation Canyon | 294,581 | Utah | 6 miles north of Green River, UT | 1992 | At 290,845 acres, the Desolation Canyon Wilderness Study Area is the largest Wilderness Study Area managed by BLM in the contiguous 48 states. The 84 mile segment of the Green River through Desolation and Gray canyons is the most prominent feature. The Wilderness Study Area has an extensive system of deep canyons. The canyon at Rock Creek is more than 1 mile deep. The Wilderness Study Area contains arches, pinnacles, and other erosional remnants not known to occur elsewhere in the Wasatch Formation in similar concentrations or settings. Vegetation is diverse, ranging from desert to high mountain types in a distance of only 5-10 miles. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Devils Canyon | 9,142 | Utah | 12 miles south of Emery, UT | 1992 | Devils Canyon Wilderness Study Area is a rugged, sinuous gorge with numerous short tributary canyons that drain westward toward Muddy Creek. Pour offs, abrupt changes in the gradient of the canyon floor are characteristic of the area. The north-eastern part of the Wilderness Study Area is a densely vegetated area of rounded knobs and benches. The southwestern portion of the Wilderness Study Area is a sparsely vegetated area of pink, red, cream, and purple soils. A small wild horse herd of approximately 10-15 animals use the Wilderness Study Area. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Devil's Garden | 633 | Utah | North of Moab, UT | 1992 | Colorful rock outcrops, hoodoos, pedestals and famous Metate Arch are scattered about this desert fairyland. Devil's Garden contains "unique scenic values and natural wonders" in a small area of erosional sculptures carved from Entrada sandstone. | Yes | Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument | Yes | Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument |
| BLM | Diamond Breaks | 3,926 | Utah | 65 miles northwest of Maybell, CO | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

DOI Wilderness Study Areas - Data Call

| Wilderness Study Area | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------|--|---|---|--|---|
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| DOI Bureau/Office | Name of Wilderness Study Area | Number of acres | Wilderness Location: State | Wilderness Location: City | Year of Study | Synopsis of the Values Protected/Reason for Potential Wilderness Designation | Wilderness Area Located within a Designated Public Lands Area? (Y or N) | If yes, what is the Name of the Designated Public Lands Area? | Wilderness Area Located within a Monument Boundary? (Y or N) | If yes, which Monument? |
| BLM | Dirty Devil | 71,883 | Utah | 10 miles southeast of Hanksville, UT | 1992 | The study area includes a portion of the canyon of the Dirty Devil River along the western side of the Wilderness Study Area and several tributary canyons as much as 500 feet deep. Some of the canyons are more than 10 miles long, and are bounded by sheer cliffs with large overhangs in several places. The upper parts of the benches between canyons are mostly undulating bare rock surfaces. About 70 percent of the study area is barren sand and rock, with sparse black-brush and other desert shrubs, some pinyon-juniper, saltbrush, and scrub oak. Petrified wood occurs in several canyons. Prehistoric rock art is found in Robbers Roost Canyon, which is also reputed to have been one of the major hideouts of the famous outlaw Butch Cassidy. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Disaster Peak | 13,200 | Nevada | West-central Trout Creek Mountains | 1992 | Disaster Peak Wilderness Study Area is located in both Nevada and Oregon and is the southern most Wilderness Study Area in a group of five Wilderness Study Areas known collectively as the Trout Creek Combination. The Wilderness Study Area's diverse terrain consists of broad, flat to gently rolling ridges to deep, wide steep-walled canyons. The scenery in the Wilderness Study Area is outstanding because of the geologic landmark of Disaster Peak and dramatic topography that is expressed in prominent cliffs, spires, and massive outcrops of volcanic and granitic formations that have eroded into extensive badlands. Vegetation in the Wilderness Study Area is quite diverse and includes sagebrush / grass communities to extensive stands of mountain mahogany at the higher elevations. Water and campsites are abundant through much of the Wilderness Study Area which provide ample opportunity for primitive recreation in all seasons. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Escalante Canyon Tract 1 | 364 | Utah | Southwest of Escalante, Utah | 1992 | Sheer red cliffs at the northeast corner of Silver Falls Bench form a distinctive part of the rim of the Circle Cliffs region. | Yes | Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument | Yes | Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument |
| BLM | Escalante Canyons Tract 5 | 761 | Utah | Southwest of Escalante, Utah | 1992 | Hikers pass through this intimate steep-walled canyon along upper Coyote Gulch on their way to Jacob Hamblin Arch and the Escalante River in Glen Canyon NRA. | Yes | Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument | Yes | Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument |
| BLM | Fandango | 530 | Nevada | Tonopah | 1992 | Fandango Wilderness Study Area is located in northeastern Nye County approximately 70 miles east of Tonopah. The Wilderness Study Area encompasses the Hot Creek Range and a small portion of Little Fish Lake Valley. A dense pinyon and juniper woodland blankets the landscape leading up to Little Fandango Ridge where alpine vegetation of grasses and low shrubs break from the timber to present the entire Wilderness Study Area in a sweeping vista. Views from the higher elevations of the Wilderness Study Area are indeed spectacular. Morey Peak rises precipitously to the east, while to the west lies the USFS administered Table Mountain Wilderness with its high snow covered plateau. Outstanding opportunity exists for hiking, camping, backpacking, photography and wildlife viewing. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Fiddler Butte | 73,360 | Utah | 30 miles southeast of Hanksville, UT | 1992 | The Wilderness Study Area consists of several distinct parts: a prominent mesa in the eastern portion of the Wilderness Study Area, known as The Block, where elevations range from about 5,600 feet near the base of the mesa to 7,100 feet of North Block; and the western portion of the Wilderness Study Area, which consists of narrow ridges that separate eight essentially parallel canyons 5 to 8 miles long, that slope southwest into North Wash, a tributary of the Colorado River. Vegetation throughout the area is predominantly blackbrush-shadscale with scattered pinyon-juniper woodland, but almost one-fifth of the Wilderness Study Area is bare rock and sand. The Wilderness Study Area includes a 4 mile segment of the Dirty Devil River. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

DOI Wilderness Study Areas - Data Call

| Wilderness Study Area | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|--|---------------|---|---|---|--|---|
| Suitability Determination: Unknown (includes Blank) | | | | | | | | | | |
| DOI Bureau/Office | Name of Wilderness Study Area | Number of acres | Wilderness Location: State | Wilderness Location: City | Year of Study | Synopsis of the Values Protected/Reason for Potential Wilderness Designation | Wilderness Area Located within a Designated Public Lands Area? (Y or N) | If yes, what is the Name of the Designated Public Lands Area? | Wilderness Area Located within a Monument Boundary? (Y or N) | If yes, which Monument? |
| BLM | Fifty Mile Mountain | 160,833 | Utah | South of Escalante, Utah | 1992 | This Wilderness Study Area is bounded by the Straight Cliffs on the east, and numerous southwest draining canyons on the west. Fifty Mile Mountain Wilderness Study Area is high elevation island of pinyon-juniper woodland with aspen stands overlooking the sandstone expanse of southern Glen Canyon country, Lake Powell and Navajo Mountain. The Pinyon/Juniper woodland of Fifty Mile Mountain continues to reveal many new scientific insights into the fire history of this important habitat. | Yes | Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument | Yes | Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument |
| BLM | Fish Creek Canyon | 46,102 | Utah | 40 miles southwest of Blanding, UT | 1992 | The four main canyons of this Wilderness Study Area are up to 700 feet deep. The canyons meander somewhat and contain numerous rock fins, alcoves, pinnacles, step-like pour offs on the canyon floors, and impressive natural arches. In addition to pinyon-juniper woodland and sagebrush, desert shrubs are common. Ponderosa pine is found in the drainages of the northern part of the Wilderness Study Area. The Wilderness Study Area includes land extensively occupied by Ancestral Puebloan dwellers from about 200 A.D. to 1300 A.D. A stabilized archeological site, Comb Wash Overlook, has 4 tower bases, a wall on the mesa rim, and rock shelter dwellings below. The Hole in the Rock Trail, the route followed by the Mormon settlers in 1879 to 1880, forms most of this unit's southern boundary. | Yes | Bears Ears National Monument | Yes | Bears Ears National Monument |
| BLM | Fish Springs | 57,609 | Utah | 60 miles northwest of Delta, UT | 1992 | Vegetation in this Wilderness Study Area is predominantly shrubs and grasses at lower elevations and scattered pinyon pine and juniper at higher elevations. Some white fir grow in isolated, higher locations. The Wilderness Study Area includes most of the Fish Springs Range, a north-south trending ridge that rises abruptly from approximately 5,000 feet at the base to 8,500 feet at the crest. The range is at the southern margin of the Great Salt Lake Desert. Bald eagles, peregrine falcons, and golden eagles inhabit the Wilderness Study Area. Sensitive species that may occur in the Wilderness Study Area include the ferruginous hawk, long-billed curlew, and kit fox. | Yes | Pony Express National Historic Trail corridor | No | |
| BLM | Florida Mountains | 22,336 | New Mexico | Deming | 1992 | The Florida Mountains Wilderness Study Area is located in southern New Mexico about 10 miles southeast of Demming. The Florida Mountains are an isolated, rocky, north-south trending range with steep canyons and vertical cliffs. Alluvial fans slope toward the valley floors on all sides of the mountain range. The plant species in the Wilderness Study Area consist of grasses, mixed desert shrubs, and juniper trees. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Floy Canyon | 72,282 | Utah | 8 miles north of the town of Green River | 1992 | With nearly 4,500 feet of elevation gain, this Wilderness Study Area offers a broad range of vegetation types including shadscale, grassland, pinyon-juniper woodland, and Douglas fir. Rock outcroppings, pinnacles, chimneys and soil colors, and the dense and varied vegetation enhance the visual character of the area. The Wilderness Study Area's extensive canyon systems, ridges, abundant springs, and wildlife trails provide outstanding opportunities for a variety of primitive recreation activities including hiking, backpacking, horseback riding, hunting, wildlife observation and photography. The Wilderness Study Area has populations of mountain lion, elk and black bear, as well as Rocky mountain bighorn sheep. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Four Craters Lava Bed | 12,474 | Oregon | Southeast of Bend, OR | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Fox Range | 75,404 | Nevada | Gerlach | 1992 | The Fox Range Wilderness Study Area is located in central Washoe County approximately 10 miles south of Gerlach. Elevations range from 3,900 to 7,608 feet. The Wilderness Study Area is bounded by the Smoke Creek Desert to the west and San Emidio Desert to the east. The west side of the Wilderness Study Area is a highly rugged landform of steep canyons and prominent ridges. A large bowl-like basin; Juniper Flat is located near the ridge crest. The east side of the Wilderness Study Area is a smoother rolling landscape that alternates between narrow, confined drainages to open drainages with several major canyons. Opportunities for primitive and unconfined recreation include day-hiking, camping rock climbing and nature study throughout the Wilderness Study Area | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

DOI Wilderness Study Areas - Data Call

| Wilderness Study Area | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------|--|---|---|--|-------------------------|
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| DOI Bureau/Office | Name of Wilderness Study Area | Number of acres | Wilderness Location: State | Wilderness Location: City | Year of Study | Synopsis of the Values Protected/Reason for Potential Wilderness Designation | Wilderness Area Located within a Designated Public Lands Area? (Y or N) | If yes, what is the Name of the Designated Public Lands Area? | Wilderness Area Located within a Monument Boundary? (Y or N) | If yes, which Monument? |
| BLM | Fremont Gorge | 2,843 | Utah | 3 miles east of Torrey, UT | 1992 | The Wilderness Study Area is on a broad plateau that slopes gently north-northeast, and is intricately dissected by deep, narrow, meandering canyons that drain eastward into the Fremont River. Narrow, relatively flat-topped ridges separate the canyons. Vegetation is predominantly pinyon-juniper with associated grasses. Ecological and botanical features are related to high quality riparian habitat along Sulfur Creek. Peregrine falcons, bald eagles, and golden eagles may frequent the Wilderness Study Area. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Friedman Creek | 9,424 | Idaho | Blaine County | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Gooding City of Rocks West | 6,656 | Idaho | Gooding | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Goshute Canyon | 362 | Nevada | Ely | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Goshute Peak | 69,770 | Nevada | Elko | 1992 | Goshute Peak Wilderness Study Area is located approximately 100 miles east of Elko and 20 miles southwest of West Wendover, Nevada. Elevations in the Wilderness Study Area range from 6,000 to 9,500 feet. The Wilderness Study Area contains about 15 drainages with moderately dense stands of pinyon pine, juniper, limber pine, white fir, mountain mahogany and Bristlecone pine. The Wilderness Study Area is located along a major raptor migratory route. From late August through mid October each year, thousands of raptors including eagles, hawks, falcons, kestrels and others migrate through the Goshute Mountains. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Grandmother Mountain | 11,825 | Idaho | Moscow | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Horseshoe Canyon (North) | 13,502 | Utah | 30 miles south of Green River, UT | 1992 | The Wilderness Study Area is elongated in a general curve around lower Horseshoe Canyon. The Wilderness Study Area includes approximately 20 miles of perennial streams, including the Green River along the eastern boundary of the Wilderness Study Area. The terrain in the study area consists of sandy flats and hilly areas between the canyons which are 1,000 feet deep where they join the Green River. Desert shrub and sagebrush are the dominant forms of vegetation in about half of the Wilderness Study Area. Scattered desert shrub, small areas of grassland, and riparian vegetation are found in the remainder of the Wilderness Study Area. Bowknot Bend is a perfect example of the present creation of a Rincon. The Green River has carved a large deeply entrenched meander, leaving only a narrow neck to be eroded away before its course takes a shortcut. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Horseshoe Canyon (South) | 39,842 | Utah | 30 miles south of Green River, UT | 1992 | The area is elongated in a general curve around lower Horseshoe Canyon. The terrain in the study area consists of sandy flats and hilly areas between the canyons which are 1,000 feet deep where they join the Green River. The bottoms of the canyons are inaccessible in several places. Desert shrub and sagebrush are the dominant forms of vegetation in about half of the Wilderness Study Area. Scattered desert shrub, small areas of grassland, and riparian vegetation are found in the remainder of the Wilderness Study Area. The Wilderness Study Area includes approximately 20 miles of perennial streams, the majority of which is the Green River along the eastern boundary of the Wilderness Study Area. Bowknot Bend is a perfect example of the present creation of a Rincon. The Green River has carved a large deeply entrenched meander, leaving only a narrow neck to be eroded away before its course takes a shortcut. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

DOI Wilderness Study Areas - Data Call

| Wilderness Study Area | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|--|---------------|---|---|---|--|------------------------------|
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| DOI Bureau/Office | Name of Wilderness Study Area | Number of acres | Wilderness Location: State | Wilderness Location: City | Year of Study | Synopsis of the Values Protected/Reason for Potential Wilderness Designation | Wilderness Area Located within a Designated Public Lands Area? (Y or N) | If yes, what is the Name of the Designated Public Lands Area? | Wilderness Area Located within a Monument Boundary? (Y or N) | If yes, which Monument? |
| BLM | Howell Peak | 27,545 | Utah | 45 miles west of Delta, UT | 1992 | This Wilderness Study Area is characterized by rugged terrain and steep cliffs. Shrubs and grasses are the dominant vegetation at lower elevations with pinyon-juniper woodland at higher elevations. Bald eagles, peregrine falcons, and golden eagles inhabit the Wilderness Study Area. Sensitive species that could inhabit the Wilderness Study Area include the ferruginous hawk, long-billed curlew, kit fox, and burrowing owl. The area is known in Utah and throughout the country for its beds of Cambrian trilobites. Council Cave, near Antelope Peak, has the largest entrance of any cave in Utah, and can be visible for 50 miles. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Indian Creek | 211 | Oregon | Southeast of Canyon City, OR | 1992 | This Wilderness Study Area consists of several northward-sloping canyons as much as 300 feet deep and narrow, twisting tributary canyons cut through the red rock. Four miles of perennial streams are within the Wilderness Study Area. About 75 percent (5,163 acres) of the Wilderness Study Area is bare rock. Sparse desert shrub covers the remainder of the Wilderness Study Area. Two pour offs in Indian Creek near the western border of the Wilderness Study Area are picturesque when water is flowing in the intermittent drainage. The two pour offs drop almost 150 feet. Desert bighorn sheep, which are a wildlife species associated with wilderness, has been found within this Wilderness Study Area. Peregrine falcons, golden eagles, bald eagles, and Mexican spotted owls may occur in the Wilderness Study Area. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Indian Creek | 6,554 | Utah | 45 miles west of Delta, UT | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Bears Ears National Monument | Yes | Bears Ears National Monument |
| BLM | Jack Canyon | 7,203 | Utah | 15 miles northeast of East Carbon City, UT | 1992 | The terrain in the Wilderness Study Area is characteristic of the highly dissected Roan Cliffs and West Tavaputs Plateau, and includes both vertical-sided and V-shaped canyons, steep tributary draws, and narrow irregular ridges. The dominant vegetation includes pinyon-juniper woodland, sagebrush on the benches and moderate slopes, and Douglas fir on steep slopes and north-facing slopes. High value wildlife habitat in the Wilderness Study Area includes the intermittent stream and spring riparian associations in Jack Creek, Pine Springs Draw, and cliff and talus habitats. The Wilderness Study Area has small populations of Rocky Mountain big horn sheep, elk, cougar, and black bear, which are wildlife species associated with wilderness. The Mexican spotted owl, listed as a threatened species, nests within the Wilderness Study Area. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Job Peak | 90,209 | Nevada | West Central Nevada, Churchill County | 1992 | Job Peak Wilderness Study Area is located in Churchill County in west central Nevada. Elevation in the Wilderness Study Area range from 3600 feet to 8785 feet at the summit of Job Peak. There are several rugged canyons in the northeast portion of the Wilderness Study Area stretching from Coyote Canyon to Little Box Canyon which provide excellent opportunities for sightseeing. A fault escarpment on the east side of the Wilderness Study Area along the base of the mountains is the result of an earthquake in 1954. It is easily seen and in places the earth has been displaced about seven feet. Remnants of an old mercury retort about 1/2 mile west of Coyote Canyon may be of interest. Also desert big horn sheep, once native to the range were successfully reintroduced into the Wilderness Study Area in 1981. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

DOI Wilderness Study Areas - Data Call

| Wilderness Study Area | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|---|---------------|--|---|---|--|-------------------------|
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| BLM | Kawich | 54,320 | Nevada | Tonopah | 1992 | The Kawich Wilderness Study Area is located in the Kawich Range in northeastern Nye County, approximately 50 miles east of Tonopah. The Wilderness Study Area consists of mountainous country with a high central plateau and several peaks. These peaks overlook the Bellehele Lakes, two small one-half acre lakes located on the plateau at the northern end of the Wilderness Study Area. Vegetation within the Wilderness Study Area consists mainly of a dense pinyon-juniper woodland with a northern desert shrub understory. Stands of mountain mahogany can be found above 8,000 feet. Activities in the Wilderness Study Area include hiking, backpacking, equestrian use, rock climbing and photography. Although access can be difficult, the plateau region offers spectacular views of the Wilderness Study Area and surrounding valleys. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | King Top | 92,847 | Utah | 50 miles southwest of Delta, UT | 1992 | Like most other mountain ranges in the Great Basin, the Confusion Range rises abruptly above the surrounding desert valleys. The Range differs from other Great Basin ranges in that the summit portion is almost a plateau, a hilly upland with the steepest slopes on the eastern side. Desert shrub predominates at lower elevations and pinyon-juniper woodland is dominant on the King Top plateau. Wild horses, bald eagles, peregrine falcons, and golden eagles inhabit the Wilderness Study Area. Sensitive species that could inhabit the Wilderness Study Area include the ferruginous hawk, long-billed curlew, kit fox, and burrowing owl. Fossil Mountain is one of the more important locations in the world for early Ordovician fossils, and is frequently visited by paleontologists and amateur collectors. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Lahontan Cutthroat Trout | 12,316 | Nevada | Winnemucca | 1992 | Lahontan Cutthroat Trout ISA is located in western Humboldt County, about 78 miles northwest of Winnemucca. The northern extremities of the Black Rock Range lie to the south of the Wilderness Study Area. The Wilderness Study Area consists of running water, large stands of aspen, willow and mahogany with lush meadows, colorful rock formations and good populations of wildlife. Mahogany Creek which runs east to west through the ISA and several feeder creeks contain Lahontan Cutthroat Trout, but it is not legal to fish for them. Due to the small size of the creeks, the trout are usually viewable. The trout use Mahogany Creek as their principal spawning area which is the reason for the designation of the Natural Area. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Link Flats | 882 | Utah | 12 miles south of the town of Emery, UT | 1992 | Link Flats National Scenic Trails Study Area (912 acres) lies in the San Rafael Swell, a breached anticline on the western edge of the Colorado Plateau physiographic province. Link Flats is one of a series of grassy flats between two major drainages, Devil's Canyon and Red's Canyon, which run to the south-west. Link Flats, Copper Globe Flats, and Justensen Flats are generally defined by pronounced sandstone bluffs to the northwest and are separated by pinyon-juniper desert woodlands. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Little Humboldt River | 42,213 | Nevada | Elko | 1992 | Little Humboldt River Wilderness Study Area is located 65 miles northwest of Elko and three miles north of Midas, Nevada along the eastern flank of the Snowstorm Mountains. The Wilderness Study Area contains deep canyons, volcanic mesas, high rocky ridges and wide undulating plains. The river provides good trout fishing opportunities as it winds through groves of aspen, willows and wild roses that line the watercourses. The rugged landscape and riparian areas support high populations of cliff-nesting raptors such as prairie falcons and golden eagles. The Wilderness Study Area provides a unique opportunity to study the transition between the southern Owyhee Cold Desert and a Basin & Range aspen forest without the typical pinyon-juniper woodland. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

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| Wilderness Study Area | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------|--|---|---|--|------------------------------|
| Suitability Determination: Unknown (includes Blank) | | | | | | | | | | |
| DOI Bureau/Office | Name of Wilderness Study Area | Number of acres | Wilderness Location: State | Wilderness Location: City | Year of Study | Synopsis of the Values Protected/Reason for Potential Wilderness Designation | Wilderness Area Located within a Designated Public Lands Area? (Y or N) | If yes, what is the Name of the Designated Public Lands Area? | Wilderness Area Located within a Monument Boundary? (Y or N) | If yes, which Monument? |
| BLM | Little Rockies | 40,733 | Utah | 75 miles south of Hanksville, UT | 1992 | The Wilderness Study Area is dominated by Mt. Ellsworth and Mt. Holmes, two mountain peaks which are bodies of igneous rocks that intruded and deformed overlying sedimentary layers. In the northern and eastern portions of the area there are high, narrow mesas cut by deep canyons. Almost half the Wilderness Study Area is bare rock outcrop. Blackbrush and other shrubs are the dominant vegetative type in the remainder of the area. Because of the remote and isolated nature of portions of this Wilderness Study Area, there is high quality habitat for desert bighorn sheep. Bald eagles and peregrine falcons may occur in the Wilderness Study Area. Sclerocactus wrightii, an endangered plant species, may occur in the Wilderness Study Area. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Lost Spring Canyon | 1,625 | Utah | North of Moab | 1992 | The Wilderness Study Area is contiguous with a recent addition to Arches National Park. The Wilderness Study Area surrounds deep canyons which are bordered by colorful Summerville, Entrada and Navajo sandstone canyon walls. Desert shrub sagebrush vegetation covers most of the Wilderness Study Area with the rest being juniper woodland. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Mancos Mesa | 50,889 | Utah | 50 miles west of Blanding, UT | 1992 | This Wilderness Study Area is in the Canyonlands Section of the Colorado Plateau Physiographic Province. Mancos mesa is a rugged, westward-sloping mesa bounded by canyons as much as 600 feet deep. Three winding canyons from 250 to 800 feet deep cut across the mesa. Wind-blown sand covers large parts of the mesa and has accumulated in large deposits in portions of the canyons. Blackbrush is the most common vegetation. The Mancos Mesa Wilderness Study Area contains archaeological, geological, wildlife, and scenic values. The peregrine falcon and 8 animal species that are considered sensitive may occur in the Wilderness Study Area. Desert bighorn sheep, which is a wildlife species associated with wilderness is occasionally sighted in the Wilderness Study Area. | Yes | Bears Ears National Monument | Yes | Bears Ears National Monument |
| BLM | Mexican Mountain | 58,326 | Utah | West of Green River, UT | 1992 | The landscape is characterized by features resulting from erosion of the multi-colored sedimentary rocks of the eastern San Rafael Swell. Brightly colored cliffs, buttes, ridges, alcoves, and pinnacles dominate the viewscape with elevations ranging from 4,700 feet in the southeast to 6,900 feet on Mexican Mountain. Roughly half the area is barren rock with pinyon-juniper woodlands, brush, and grass covering the remaining land. This vegetation along with riparian growth provides for diverse habitat making the Wilderness Study Area home to bighorn sheep, cougars, raptors, and several reptile species. Two endangered plant species (Maguire daisy, Wright fishhook cactus) may also occur within the unit. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Mill Creek Canyon | 9,866 | Utah | east of Moab, Utah | 1992 | Major canyons within the Wilderness Study Area include the North Fork of Mill Creek, Rill Creek, and Burkholder Draw. Riparian vegetation follows the streams within the canyons. Above these canyons are pinyon-juniper/blackbrush vegetation and large expanses of Navajo sandstone domes and fins. The Mill Creek Canyon Wilderness Study Area is best known for its perennial streams, sheer canyon walls, large Navajo sandstone "fins" and wonderful hiking opportunities. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Moquith Mountain | 15,249 | Utah | 4 miles west of Kanab | 1992 | Five distinct landforms comprise the Wilderness Study Area. In the central part are the Vermilion Cliffs, a "step" in the Grand Staircase, the southern end of the High Plateaus of the Utah Section of the Colorado Plateau Physiographic Province. The north side of the Vermilion Cliffs terrace includes a portion of the Coral Pink Sand Dunes and an escarpment above the dunes. Moquith Mountain is a study in opposites. Its western edge is open sand dunes dotted with islands of vegetation. Its eastern edge is a series of deep canyons where Ponderosa pine and pinyon-juniper woodlands thrive from the rims to the floors of the canyon. In alcoves on the sides of these canyons, you can find hanging gardens and the sites of lost civilizations. In the spring-fed upper reaches of these canyons, you find a stunning array of plant life such as cottonwood, cliff rose, oaks and maples. The top of the mountain is forested. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

DOI Wilderness Study Areas - Data Call

| Wilderness Study Area | | | | | | | | | | |
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| BLM | Morey Peak | 5,070 | Nevada | Tonopah | 1992 | Morey Peak Wilderness Study Area is located in northeastern Nye County approximately 70 miles east of Tonopah. The central point of interest in the Wilderness Study Area is Morey Peak which rises to over 10,240 feet. The peak is rugged and provides panoramic views of all surrounding valleys. The slopes of Morey Peak are gouged with a myriad of steeply walled canyons capped by rocky spires. The rocky and barren peaks give way to dense stands of pinyon, juniper, mountain mahogany, limber pine and ancient bristlecone pine. Of special interest are six charcoal kilns. These kilns were built in the 1870's, are in excellent condition and are an important element of Nevada's historic past. The Wilderness Study Area contains one of only two locations where bristlecone pines are growing in volcanic soils. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Mount Limbo | 23,752 | Nevada | Reno | 1992 | Mount Limbo Wilderness Study Area is located in western Pershing County, about 50 miles north of Wadsworth. Elevations within the Wilderness Study Area range from 3,880 to 8,237 feet. The Wilderness Study Area contains three distinct landforms; a portion of the ridge crest that is granitic; a portion of the crest that is basaltic and the fringing desert piedmont. The granitic portion of the ridge crest is a single granite ridgeline with three major peaks: Kumiva Peak, Mount Limbo and Purgatory Peak. There are two aspen groves and four meadows that can be accessed along the drainages in the vicinity of Kumiva Peak. The Wilderness Study Area offers views of surrounding desert landforms, granitic rock outcrops and some of the best mountain climbing opportunities in the Winnemucca District. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Mountain Meadow Instant Study Area | 22 | Nevada | Eureka | 1992 | The Mountain Meadow National Scenic Trail Study Area, (ISA) is located between the Hot Creek Range and the Park Range in Nye County, approximately 50 miles southwest of Eureka, Nevada. The ISA is an unusual natural meadow surrounded by rocky buttes. The surrounding terrain has a thin cover of a pinyon-juniper woodland. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Mt. Ellen-Blue Hills | 81,363 | Utah | 15 miles southwest of Hanksville, UT | 1992 | The Blue Hills, in the northern and western portion of the Wilderness Study Area, are low mesas and barren badlands carved by erosion from blue-gray marine shales. The Mt. Ellen portion of the Wilderness Study Area consists of steep slopes and rounded peaks, including Mt. Ellen, with large basins and wide canyons. Mt. Ellen is the highest point of the Henry Mountains (11,522 feet), well-known in American geology for classical studies of intrusive mountain structures, upturned sedimentary rocks, and stream gradients. Mt. Ellen is the largest structural dome in the Henry Mountains, with a diameter of 12 to 15 miles. The higher elevations of Mt. Ellen offer outstanding vistas of the geology of central Utah and the entire Waterpocket Fold. Portions of Mt. Ellen are summer range for the free-roaming Henry Mountain bison herd. The isolated, rugged terrain is habitat for cougar and mule deer, wildlife species frequently associated with wilderness. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Mt. Hillers | 19,277 | Utah | 60 miles south of Hanksville, UT | 1992 | Mt. Hillers is a rugged peak with steep slopes carved by narrow canyons. Mt. Hillers is 5 to 6 miles across, and is cut by several radial narrow, steep, v-shaped valleys separated by elongated, jagged ridges. Hogbacks formed from upturned sedimentary rocks flank the mountain, and are vertical in the Pink Cliffs area. Vegetation is predominantly sagebrush and pinyon-juniper woodlands on the southern slopes. Ponderosa pine, Douglas fir, and bristlecone pine grow on the northern and the higher slopes. The Wilderness Study Area has geological and scenic special features, including scenic views and geologic formations of stocks and laccoliths. Portions of the Wilderness Study Area are used by the Henry Mountains bison herd. Bald eagles and peregrine falcons may occur in the Wilderness Study Area. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

DOI Wilderness Study Areas - Data Call

| Wilderness Study Area | | | | | | | | | | |
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| BLM | Mt. Pennell | 77,137 | Utah | 45 miles south-southwest of Hanksville, UT | 1992 | Mt. Pennell is the second highest peak in the Henry Mountains. Several deep canyons cut the sides of the mountain, which on the higher slopes supports oak, Ponderosa pine, subalpine fir, spruce, Douglas fir, and aspen. Four distinct biological life zones are within the Wilderness Study Area due to nearly 5,000 feet of change in elevation. Portions of the Wilderness Study Area are summer range for the Henry Mountain bison herd, and bison are frequently seen in the vicinity of The Horn. Cougar, a wildlife species associated with wilderness, inhabit the Wilderness Study Area. Peregrine falcons and bald eagles, and five animal species that are considered sensitive may inhabit the Wilderness Study Area. One plant species that is listed as endangered or threatened, <i>Sclerocactus wrightii</i> , may be in the Wilderness Study Area. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Mud Spring Canyon | 40,573 | Utah | 20 miles southwest of Escalante, Utah | 1992 | Steep-walled canyons forested with Ponderosa pine and Douglas fir border the west side of the Kaiparowits Plateau which descends into the blue/gray badlands of the upper Wahweap canyon system. Two parallel, knife-edged ridges at the north end of the Cockscomb, a major geologic fold of the western Colorado Plateau, divides the Wilderness Study Area. Water is scarce and the area is rarely visited, enhancing opportunities for hikers seeking solitude. Points within the Wilderness Study Area offer unique overlooks and perspective into the vast interior of Grand Staircase Escalante National Monument. | Yes | Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument | Yes | Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument |
| BLM | Muddy Creek | 30,521 | Utah | 30 miles south of Emery, UT | 1992 | Muddy Creek, a tributary of the Dirty Devil River to the south, flows east across the northern portion of the Wilderness Study Area then south through the eastern portion, and has a deep canyon through the study area. The south-central portion of the Wilderness Study Area consists of steep mesas. The southern part of the study area is a mesa bisected by Muddy Creek Canyon, and is locally referred to as "The Pasture" west of the canyon and "Keesle Country" east of the canyon. Pinyon, juniper, and desert shrub are the predominant types of vegetation, but the plant cover in the Wilderness Study Area is generally sparse. The upper reaches provide dramatic views of the twisted and carved character of the area, surrounded by the volcanic evidence and up thrust rock structures. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Mule Canyon | 6,171 | Utah | 20 miles west of Blanding, UT | 1992 | This Wilderness Study Area is bounded by the Straight Cliffs on the east, and numerous southwest draining canyons on the west. Fifty Mile Mountain Wilderness Study Area is high elevation island of pinyon-juniper woodland with Aspen stands overlooking the sandstone expanse of southern Glen Canyon country, Lake Powell and Navajo Mountain. The pinyon-juniper woodland of Fifty Mile Mountain continues to reveal many new scientific insights into the fire history of this important habitat. | Yes | Bears Ears National Monument | Yes | Bears Ears National Monument |
| BLM | Negro Bill Canyon | 7,560 | Utah | northeast of Moab | 1992 | Negro Bill Canyon includes a perennial stream within a canyon bordered by sheer walls of Navajo sandstone. Morning Glory Natural Bridge, located just outside of the Wilderness Study Area on State Land, is the main destination for hikers. A ribbon of riparian vegetation follows the stream within the canyon. Above the canyon, there is a sparse covering of pinyon-juniper vegetation and large expanses of barren Navajo sandstone domes and fins. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | North Escalante Canyons/The Gulch | 127,459 | Utah | 10 miles east of Escalante, Utah | 1992 | Majestic scenery and a tangled topography dominated by cliffs, canyons, alcoves, domes and vistas of the Navajo, Kayenta and Wingate Formations characterize this Wilderness Study Area. Sinuous, steep walled canyons such as Phipps Canyon, Boulder Creek, the Gulch and the Escalante River separate the broad, sandy and slick rock mesas and plateaus. With landforms so diverse, opportunities are limited only by one's level of experience and imagination. The lives of early hunters, gatherers and farmers, are recorded in various forms of rock writing (petroglyphs & pictographs), granaries and middens, which are distributed through the Wilderness Study Area. | Yes | Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument | Yes | Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument |

DOI Wilderness Study Areas - Data Call

| Wilderness Study Area | | | | | | | | | | |
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| BLM | North Fork of the Little Humboldt River | 69,683 | Nevada | North-central Nevada, in northeastern Humboldt County | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | North Fork Virgin River | 1,080 | Utah | East of Springdale, UT | 1992 | Hanging gardens of maiden hair fern, pink-flowered shooting star and scarlet monkey flower can be found under rock overhangs along the river. About 21 percent of the Wilderness Study Area is covered in pinyon-juniper woodland, Ponderosa pine, fir and maple. Bald eagle and peregrine falcon visit this Wilderness Study Area. There are 12 additional animal species and 4 plant species that are considered to be sensitive that occur or may occur in the Wilderness Study Area. Elk, mule deer, and Cougar also use the Wilderness Study Area. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | North Stansbury Mountains | 10,786 | Utah | West of Salt Lake City | 1992 | The Wilderness Study Area is just north of the Deseret Peak Wilderness (US Forest Service) and south of the Great Salt Lake. The North Stansbury range rises above the desert between two valley floors with elevations varying between 5,200 feet along the northern base of the range and up to 8,800 feet on the southern end and consists of steep V-shaped canyons. Vegetation consists primarily of juniper-conifer forests with different elevations providing for distinct growth zones. Lower elevations are covered with typical juniper and sagebrush scrublands while higher elevations see wild rose, service berry and mountain mahogany. There are approximately 180 species of wildlife inhabiting the area including cougar, bobcat, deer, grouse, raptors, and cottontails, golden eagle and bald eagle. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Notch Peak | 57,296 | Utah | 45 miles west of Delta, UT | 1992 | Notch Peak is a distinct landmark in west-central Utah, and can be visible for 70 miles. A precipice of almost 3,000 feet high on the west side of the peak has a shallow groove at the top, giving the mountain its name. Sagebrush is the dominant vegetation at lower elevations, with pinyon-juniper woodland at higher elevations. Conifer forests occupy many of the eastern and northern slopes at the highest elevations. The peak also supports isolated patches of aspen. Sensitive wildlife species that could inhabit the Wilderness Study Area include the ferruginous hawk, long-billed curlew, burrowing owl, and kit fox. Bald eagles, peregrine falcons, and golden eagles inhabit the Wilderness Study Area. Bristlecone pine grows on some of the higher ridges in the Wilderness Study Area. Some of these pines have been aged at more than 2,000 years old. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Orderville Canyon | 1,952 | Utah | West of Orderville, UT | 1992 | Hanging gardens of maiden hair fern, pink-flowered shooting star and scarlet monkey flower can be found under rock overhangs along the river. About 21 percent of the Wilderness Study Area is covered in pinyon-juniper woodland, Ponderosa pine, fir and maple. Bald eagle and peregrine falcon visit this Wilderness Study Area. There are 12 additional animal species and 4 plant species that are considered to be sensitive that occur or may occur in the Wilderness Study Area. Elk, mule deer, and Cougar also use the Wilderness Study Area. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Owyhee Breaks | 13,108 | Oregon | Northeast of McDermitt, OR | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Owyhee Wild and Scenic River corridor | No | |
| BLM | Owyhee River Canyon | 187,344 | Oregon | | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Owyhee Wild and Scenic River corridor | No | |

DOI Wilderness Study Areas - Data Call

| Wilderness Study Area | | | | | | | | | | |
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| BLM | Palisade Mesa | 99,550 | Nevada | Tonopah | 1992 | Palisade Mesa Wilderness Study Area is located in northeastern Nye County approximately 65 miles east of Tonopah. The Wilderness Study Area is composed of rocky, sheer-sided mesas, changes in elevation are abrupt creating a varied and interesting topography. The fortress-like walls and the prehistoric sense of volcanic craters, cinder cones and lava flows all exemplify the feeling of naturalness and antiquity of the Wilderness Study Area. This primeval character is emphasized by the unusual lands forms such as Lunar Crater. Rock climbing opportunities abound along the precipitous cliffs of the mesa, including some multi-pitch technical climbs. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Paria Hackberry | 145,828 | Utah | South of Henrieville, UT | 1992 | The massive Navajo Sandstone walls of the Paria River and its tributaries are some of the tallest in Grand Staircase Escalante National Monument. In between are high forested plateaus and slick rock benches all of which make for excellent hiking and backpacking challenges and a topographic and geologic wonderland. The canyons are deep and routes hard to find and follow. Observant hikers may also discover evidence of past Anasazi and Fremont civilizations. Uncounted and unnamed arches abound in a maze of opportunity for exploration. | Yes | Old Spanish National Historic Trail corridor, Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument | Yes | Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument |
| BLM | Paria Hackberry 202 | 402 | Utah | South of Henrieville, UT | 1992 | Same as Paria-Hackberry- can we combine? | Yes | Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument | Yes | Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument |
| BLM | Park Range | 47,268 | Nevada | Ely | 1992 | Park Range Wilderness Study Area is located in Nye County approximately 50 miles southeast of Eureka and 110 miles southwest of Ely. The Wilderness Study Area contains a pinyon-juniper woodland with occasional groves of mountain mahogany. Unlike many of Nevada's Wilderness Study Areas, the Park Range has numerous streams throughout. The high mountain meadows scattered throughout the range seem to hang in basins surrounded by volcanic towers inaccessible to livestock and vehicles but easily climbed by hikers. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Parunuweap Canyon | 30,907 | Utah | Northwest of Kanab, Utah | 1992 | This expanse of public land offers stunning canyon vistas and a unique hiking opportunity. The main landmarks in and directly south of the southern portion of the Wilderness Study Area are Harris Mountain and Elephant Butte. Again, springs and plant life concentrate animals in the area. Mule deer are common, and with the mule deer come predatory mountain lions. Many kinds of hawks, eagles and other birds can also be seen in the area. Beware, however, since rattlesnakes are also common here. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Phipps-Death Hollow | 45,328 | Utah | Northeast of Escalante, UT | 1992 | The light colored Navajo Sandstone canyons and mesas of the upper Escalante River drainage are distinct from the darker red canyons further down National Scenic Trail stream. At higher elevation, the sandstone is more sharply broken due to fractures and joints in the rock. The Escalante River itself has carved perhaps the deepest canyon in the watershed. Death Hollow, Sand Creek and Calf Creek have all carved deep, sinuous canyons. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | Yes | Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument |
| BLM | Pigeon Spring | 3,575 | Nevada | Lida | 1992 | Pigeon Spring Wilderness Study Area lies along the Nevada / California stateline approximately 10 miles west of Lida, Nevada. The 3,575 acre Wilderness Study Area is contiguous with the Sylvania Mountains Wilderness Study Area in the California Desert Conservation Area. The Wilderness Study Area contains the upper drainages of Cucamonga Canyon in the Sylvania Mountains. The central feature of the Wilderness Study Area is one and one-half miles of steep walled canyon that continues on into the California side. Vegetation consists of pinyon-juniper woodland throughout and there are no springs or streams within the Wilderness Study Area. The woodland and topography of the area provide visitors with opportunity for solitude. This is somewhat enhanced by low visitation numbers. Activities generally include some day-hiking, scenic viewing and hunting; both big game and upland bird. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Pine Creek | 211 | Oregon | Southeast of Canyon City, OR | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

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| Wilderness Study Area | | | | | | | | | | |
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| BLM | Pinyon Joshua Instant Study Area | 560 | Nevada | Silver Peak | 1992 | Pinyon-Joshua Instant National Scenic Trail and Study Area is located approximately 12 miles southwest of Silver Peak, Nevada in Esmeralda County. The ISA was designated as a natural area in 1965 because it represented the northern most location of the Joshua Tree. The ISA is small, approximately 560 acres in size. The ISA is associated with a portion of the Silver Peak range and a vast spreading bajada sweeping to the south and east away from the mountains. Small canyons and draws contain some scattered stands of pinyon pine and juniper with creosote and a low desert shrub community. Recreational opportunities generally include day hiking, upland gamebird hunting and equestrian uses. Occasionally, groups of wild horses can be viewed in the ISA. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Pole Creek | 12,969 | Nevada | Gerlach | 1992 | Pole Creek Wilderness Study Area is located in central Washoe County about 20 miles southwest of Gerlach. The Wilderness Study Area occupies a portion of the Fox Range that is a highly dissected landform of steep canyons and prominent ridges. The elevation of the Wilderness Study Area ranges from 3,870 to the 7,608 summit of Pah Rum Peak. A fringing desert piedmont is the transition zone between the Smoke Creek Desert to the west and the Fox Mountain Range. Day-hiking, camping, rock climbing and nature study are activities known to occur in the Wilderness Study Area. There is also potential for a fishery in Wild Horse Canyon, but currently the fish population is practically non-existent. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Poodle Mountain | 142,050 | Nevada | Gerlach | 1992 | Poodle Mountain Wilderness Study Area is located in central Washoe County, approximately 15 miles northwest of Gerlach. The Wilderness Study Area encompasses most of the Buffalo Hills, a circular shaped basaltic plateau dominated by large canyons radiating from the center. The elevations in the Wilderness Study Area range between 3,850 to 6,832 feet. There are three distinct landforms to be found in the Wilderness Study Area: basalt plateau highlands, basalt plateau canyon country and fringing desert piedmont. The plateau highlands are generally flat to rolling terrain; the canyon country has numerous deep canyons and gorges. The fringing piedmont is a desert landscape of low-relief alluvium with low parallel ridges and drainages that lie perpendicular to the basalt plateau. The Poodle Mountain volcanic center and many canyons provide visitors with scenic views, nature study opportunity and numerous wildlife species. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Pueblo Mountains | 600 | Nevada | Fields, Oregon | 1992 | Pueblo Mountains Wilderness Study Area is primarily located in southern Oregon but extends into Nevada's Humboldt County near Denio on the Oregon / Nevada stateline. Of the 72,000+ acres only 600 acres are in Nevada. The most prominent feature of the Wilderness Study Area is the Pueblo Mountain ridgeline which runs in a north to south direction along the entire length of the Wilderness Study Area. This is a tilted fault block that averages 7,300 feet in elevation which is steep, rugged and rocky while much of the western slope is like a table top tilted to the west at nearly a 45 degree angle. The Wilderness Study Area contains a segment of the Desert Trail which is part of the Oregon State Recreation Trails System. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Pueblo Mountains | 73,433 | Oregon | North of Denio, NV | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Queer Mountain | 81,550 | Nevada | Beatty | 1992 | Queer Mountain Wilderness Study Area is located in Esmeralda County, Nevada along the California/Nevada stateline about 20 miles northwest of Beatty. The Wilderness Study Area represents the transition between the hot desert ecosystem and the cold desert ecosystem. The uplands of the Wilderness Study Area contain a scattering of pinyon and juniper trees interspersed with big sage, bitterbrush and cliff rose. Some northern slopes contain a Joshua Tree forest, cacti and other hot desert vegetation. The flat benches within the Wilderness Study Area break into colorful mosaics of volcanic rock. The primary special feature of the Wilderness Study Area is the uniqueness of the vegetation and natural condition of the area. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

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| Wilderness Study Area | | | | | | | | | | |
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| DOI Bureau/ Office | Name of Wilderness Study Area | Number of acres | Wilderness Location: State | Wilderness Location: City | Year of Study | Synopsis of the Values Protected/Reason for Potential Wilderness Designation | Wilderness Area Located within a Designated Public Lands Area? (Y or N) | If yes, what is the Name of the Designated Public Lands Area? | Wilderness Area Located within a Monument Boundary? (Y or N) | If yes, which Monument? |
| BLM | Rawhide Mountain | 64,360 | Nevada | Tonopah | 1992 | Rawhide Mountain Wilderness Study Area is located in the Hot Creek range in northeastern Nye County approximately 50 miles east of Tonopah. Canyons leading into the core area of the Wilderness Study Area are composed of craggy rock outcrops bathed in brilliant red and orange which contrasts sharply with the green pinyon-juniper woodland. There are charcoal kilns within this Wilderness Study Area. These kilns were built in the 1870's and made of red brick, oval in shape and are about 30 feet in height. Known as the Tybo Kilns, they are on the National Register of Historic Places. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Red Spring | 7,847 | Nevada | Elko | 1992 | Red Spring Wilderness Study Area is located approximately 20 miles south of Elko, Nevada and occupies the northern end of Cedar Ridge. The Wilderness Study Area consists of an eroded limestone ridge of rolling hills and drainages covered with a dense pinyon-juniper woodland. Elevations within the Wilderness Study Area vary between 5,500 feet and 6,400 feet. Camping opportunities, wildlife observation and short hiking exists within the Wilderness Study Area. Equestrian opportunities are good but the lack of water resources can be limiting. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Riordan's Well | 57,002 | Nevada | Ely | 1992 | Riordan's Well Wilderness Study Area is located in the Grant Range in east central Nevada, in Nye County, 50 miles southwest of Ely. Elevation ranges from 5,000 feet to 9,352 foot summit of Heath Peak. The Wilderness Study Area is not a single ridgeline but consists of a number of interconnected but separate peaks. Vegetation consists of a pinyon-juniper woodland at the lower elevations that transition to white fir, limber pine and ponderosa pine at higher elevations. Big horn sheep can be found around rocky outcrops and higher peaks. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Road Canyon | 52,404 | Utah | 10 miles north of Mexican Hat, UT | 1992 | This Wilderness Study Area is in the southeastern part of the Grand Gulch Plateau. Three canyons, including Road Canyon, cut through the unit. Steep canyon walls and knobs, pinnacles, arches, and alcoves characterize the Wilderness Study Area. Desert shrubs and pinyon-juniper woodland are the predominant vegetative types. Scenic and geological special features include the deep canyons, sheer cliffs, and dramatic views from the canyon rims. A portion of Valley of the Gods within the Wilderness Study Area includes monolithic sandstone buttes that rise 400 to 500 feet above the valley floor. The Hole in the Rock Trail, a National Register site, used by Mormon pioneers forms the unit's northeast boundary. Peregrine falcons and bald eagles may inhabit or use the Wilderness Study Area. | Yes | Bears Ears National Monument | Yes | Bears Ears National Monument |
| BLM | Roberts Mountain | 15,090 | Nevada | Eureka | 1992 | Roberts Mountain Wilderness Study Area is located in Lander County and Eureka County approximately 40 miles northwest of Eureka. The WSA consists of three prominent peaks. Vegetation consists of willow cottonwood, aspen, birch and dogwood trees in deep narrow canyons with mountain mahogany and limber pine near barren rock ridge lines. The Roberts Thrust Fault, responsible for the mountains existence is one of the great geologic features of the intermountain west. The Thrust provides for excellent geologic study as a "window on the mantle" and provides excellent opportunities for geologic field trips and mapping exercises. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Rockwell | 9,342 | Utah | 28 miles west of Nephi, UT | 1992 | The Wilderness Study Area is an alluvium (loose soil shaped by water) and sand dune covered valley. The terrain consists of free-moving sand dunes, dunes stabilized by trees or brush, and sagebrush flats. Old juniper trees and changing shadow patterns on the dunes provide a variety of visual settings. Vegetation is relatively sparse, consisting of scattered junipers, saltbrush, greasewood, and sagebrush. Old gnarled junipers are scattered throughout the 5,200 acres of juniper woodlands within the Wilderness Study Area. Bald eagles winter in the Wilderness Study Area. Sensitive wildlife species that may inhabit the Wilderness Study Area include the ferruginous hawk, long-billed curlew, burrowing owl, and kit fox. A unique plant known as Atriplex canescens var gigantea grows in the Wilderness Study Area. It is a four-wing saltbrush that grows to 10 feet tall and appears to be the last relic community of a plant species that was once widespread. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Rough Hills | 6,685 | Nevada | Elko | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

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| Wilderness Study Area | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|---------------|---|---|---|--|---|
| Suitability Determination: Unknown (includes Blank) | | | | | | | | | | |
| DOI Bureau/Office | Name of Wilderness Study Area | Number of acres | Wilderness Location: State | Wilderness Location: City | Year of Study | Synopsis of the Values Protected/Reason for Potential Wilderness Designation | Wilderness Area Located within a Designated Public Lands Area? (Y or N) | If yes, what is the Name of the Designated Public Lands Area? | Wilderness Area Located within a Monument Boundary? (Y or N) | If yes, which Monument? |
| BLM | San Rafael Reef | 59,051 | Utah | East of Green River, Utah | 1992 | The Wilderness Study Area makes up the eastern edge of the San Rafael Swell and is a nearly north-south trending hogback that dips steeply eastward. Considered a major geologic feature in Utah, the area consists of domes, vertical fins and canyons from 200 to 1,000 feet deep that drain eastward. Elevations range from 4,800 feet along the eastern base of the Reef to 6,600 feet in the central and northern portions. Vegetation consists primarily of pinyon-juniper woodlands and is barren rock in most places. Desert bighorn sheep, cougars, peregrine falcons, bald eagles, and golden eagles all frequent the Wilderness Study Area. In addition, two endangered plants species (Maguire daisy and Wright fishhook cactus) and two threatened plant species (Jones cycladenia and Last Chance townsendia) may also exist in the Wilderness Study Area. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Scorpion | 37,319 | Utah | Southwest of Escalante, Utah | 1992 | Slick rock and sandy benches sliced by numerous slot canyons are very characteristic of the Glen Canyon section of the Escalante River region. Twenty-Five Mile Wash drains the northern and central Kaiparowits Plateau into the Escalante River and floods frequently. Expansive views, intimate narrows and challenging slot canyons await the well-prepared adventurer. | Yes | Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument | Yes | Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument |
| BLM | Scott's Basin | 8,265 | Utah | Ibapah | 1992 | Same as Deep Creek Mountains - Suggest combining | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Selenite Mountains | 32,041 | Nevada | Gerlach | 1992 | Selenite Mountains Wilderness Study Area is located in western Pershing County and is about two miles southwest of Gerlach. The main ridge runs in a north/south direction and consists of eroded granite and basaltic flows. There are noticeable wave-cut terraces for rock hounding and outstanding views of the surrounding countryside. Views of the Black Rock playa where the annual Burning Man festival is held can be seen from the Wilderness Study Area. Other activities that are available include day-hiking, camping and backpacking which are considered to be outstanding, even though there are no water sources available in the Wilderness Study Area. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Sheldon Contiguous | 23,700 | Nevada | Cedarville | 1992 | The Sheldon Contiguous Wilderness Study Area is adjacent with the Sheldon Wildlife Reserve and located in Washoe County in northwest Nevada. The Wilderness Study Area is about 40 miles northeast of Cedarville, CA. Because the Wilderness Study Area is closer to the Surprise Field Office rather than the Winnemucca District Office, the Wilderness Study Area is administered by BLM California. The Wilderness Study Area includes the eastern portion of Macy Flat, an intermittent lakebed, upland benches and part of a series of low ridges on the north side of Yellow Peak. Topography is typical of Great Basin volcanic flows intermixed with playas. The dominate vegetation is sagebrush and scattered juniper. Elevation ranges from 5,300 to 6,600 feet. The Wilderness Study Area receives limited visitor use so size of the Wilderness Study Area, the gentle terrain and generally low vegetation provides excellent visibility and opportunity for solitude. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Sids Mountain | 75,216 | Utah | Huntington, Utah | 1992 | The Wilderness Study Area is in the northwest portion of the San Rafael Swell and is named after one of the area's earliest ranchers, Sid Swasey. Sid's Cabin was built in the 1920's and is situated in one of the large rolling meadows within the Wilderness Study Area. The landscape is characterized by an intricate canyon system which drains northward into the San Rafael River. Massive sandstone walls, winding routes, and small tributary canyons make up the eastern portion whereas in the west, rough badlands terrain consisting of colorful, eroded soils, cliffs, and mesas exist throughout. Pinyon-juniper woodlands is the dominant vegetation type. The area is home to Utah's largest herd of bighorn sheep as well as cougars, raptors, and various species of reptile. Three endangered species (Maguire daisy, San Rafael cactus, Wright fishhook cactus) and two threatened species (Jones cycladenia, Last Chance townsendia) may occur within the Wilderness Study Area. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

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| Wilderness Study Area | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------|--|---|---|--|------------------------------|
| Suitability Determination: Unknown (includes Blank) | | | | | | | | | | |
| DOI Bureau/Office | Name of Wilderness Study Area | Number of acres | Wilderness Location: State | Wilderness Location: City | Year of Study | Synopsis of the Values Protected/Reason for Potential Wilderness Designation | Wilderness Area Located within a Designated Public Lands Area? (Y or N) | If yes, what is the Name of the Designated Public Lands Area? | Wilderness Area Located within a Monument Boundary? (Y or N) | If yes, which Monument? |
| BLM | Silver Peak Range | 33,900 | Nevada | Silver Peak | 1992 | The Silver Peak Range Wilderness Study Area is located in Esmeralda County about 10 miles west of Silver Peak and 40 miles southwest of Tonopah. The central feature of the Wilderness Study Area is a flat-topped three mile long summit ridge with 9,450 foot Piper Peak as its highest point. Two long drainages, Icehouse and Piper, cut canyons through colorful formations of white, pink and green tufts and other volcanic rocks. This Wilderness Study Area has a large population of desert big horn sheep and excellent examples of volcanic activity. The most significant feature is the Silver Peak caldera which underlies the northeast portion of the Wilderness Study Area. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Simpson Park | 49,670 | Nevada | Eureka | 1992 | Simpson Park Wilderness Study Area is located in the Simpson Park mountain range in Lander County and Eureka County approximately 50 miles northwest of Eureka, Nevada. The northern and eastern portions of the Wilderness Study Area are covered with a desert shrub vegetation with scattered stands of pinyon-juniper woodland on the west facing slopes. Scattered stands of aspen and cottonwood can be found in wet areas with mountain mahogany on the rocky ridges. Diverse opportunities for hiking, photography, equestrian and hunting abound within the Wilderness Study Area. The size of the Wilderness Study Area along with the remoteness of the area contribute greatly to opportunities for solitude which are more extensive in the southern part of the Wilderness Study Area. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Skedaddle | 589 | Nevada | Eagle Lake | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | South Fork Owyhee River | 7,842 | Nevada | Elko | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | South Fork Owyhee Wild and Scenic River corridor | No | |
| BLM | South Needles | 160 | Utah | 10 miles northwest of Monticello, UT | 1992 | The terrain in this Wilderness Study Area consists of sloping slickrock that drains northeastward and low benches. Vegetation is predominantly pinyon-juniper woodland. The unit is very scenic. Red and buff spires, knobs, and buttes contrast with green vegetation and blue sky. The highly eroded sandstone features, including numerous pinnacles and the Vanhemert Arch, provide for geologic study and viewing. A spring on the northern edge of the Wilderness Study Area flows about 0.5 cubic feet per second and supports a small riparian area of cottonwoods, oak, and reeds. Cougar which is a wildlife species associated with wilderness, may be found in the Wilderness Study Area in the pursuit of mule deer. Peregrine falcons and golden eagles, a species considered by the BLM to be sensitive, are found in the Wilderness Study Area. Six other sensitive animal species and one sensitive plant species may occur in the Wilderness Study Area. | Yes | Bears Ears National Monument | Yes | Bears Ears National Monument |
| BLM | South Pequop | 41,090 | Nevada | Elko | 1992 | South Pequop Wilderness Study Area is located 45 miles southeast of Elko, Nevada along a U-shaped trending ridge in the southern Pequop Mountains. Elevations range from 5,650 to 8,950 feet. Vegetation consists of sage and grass communities on south facing slopes to a pinyon-juniper woodland throughout the northern exposures. The higher elevations contain white fir, limber pine and small stands of Bristlecone pine. Scenic vistas are outstanding with views of up to 70 miles of the Ruby Mountain range, Spruce Mountain and the East Humboldt range. | Yes | California National Historic Trail corridor | No | |
| BLM | South Reveille | 106,200 | Nevada | Tonopah | 1992 | South Reveille Wilderness Study Area is located in northeastern Nye County, approximately 70 miles east of Tonopah, Nevada. The core of this Wilderness Study Area consists of a thick multi-ridged strip of steep sided mountains rising to flat topped summits between 8,000 to 9,000 feet. A pinyon-juniper woodland blankets the upper elevations with desert shrub type vegetation at the lower elevations. There are two specific attractions to this Wilderness Study Area, Fang Ridge and Reveille Peak. Trips along the length of the range would be challenging but offer spectacular views and provide a transect of several Great Basin Province ecosystems. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

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| Wilderness Study Area | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------|--|---|---|--|---|
| Suitability Determination: Unknown (includes Blank) | | | | | | | | | | |
| DOI Bureau/Office | Name of Wilderness Study Area | Number of acres | Wilderness Location: State | Wilderness Location: City | Year of Study | Synopsis of the Values Protected/Reason for Potential Wilderness Designation | Wilderness Area Located within a Designated Public Lands Area? (Y or N) | If yes, what is the Name of the Designated Public Lands Area? | Wilderness Area Located within a Monument Boundary? (Y or N) | If yes, which Monument? |
| BLM | Spruce Canyon | 20,353 | Utah | North of Moab | 1992 | This Wilderness Study Area consists of steep ridges and "V"-shaped canyons and formed by the many drainages leading south to Cottonwood Canyon along its southern boundary. Its major canyons include Cherry, Tepee, Spruce, Bull and Halfway. Nearly half of the Wilderness Study Area is covered by a Douglas fir forest. Half of this Wilderness Study Area was burned in a large fire in 2002; the area is currently revegetating. Spruce Canyon has year-round populations of mountain lion, elk and black bear. Recreational use of the area is low due to its remote location and limited access, with hunting being the most popular activity. Other recreation activities include hiking, backpacking, and horseback riding. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Squaw/Papoose Canyon | 6,560 | Utah | 12 miles southwest of Dove Creek | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Steep Creek | 23,978 | Utah | 3 miles east of Boulder, Utah | 1992 | Deep Wingate and Navajo Sandstone canyons drain the Aquarius Plateau and feed the Escalante River. Riparian springs and creek vegetation wind through canyon bottoms to create visual contrast with the pinyon-juniper woodland. | Yes | Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument | Yes | Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument |
| BLM | Stillwater Range | 94,607 | Nevada | West Central Nevada, Churchill County | 1992 | The Stillwater Range Wilderness Study Area is located in Churchill County in west central Nevada. Elevation ranges from 3400 feet to 7516 feet at the summit of Eagle Peak. The lower reaches of the Wilderness Study Area consists of mountainous terrain dissected with canyons and limited vegetative covering. Colorful geologic formations and rugged terrain in and around Mississippi Canyon are probably the most interesting features in the Wilderness Study Area. A fault escarpment on the east side along the base of the mountains is a result of an earthquake in 1954. It is easily seen and in places the earth has been displaced up to seven feet. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Swasey Mountain | 59,006 | Utah | 35 miles west of Delta, UT | 1992 | At over 9,600 feet, Swasey Mountain is the highest peak in the House Range. Swasey Peak, Tatow Knob, and the sheer limestone cliffs along the west side are the most striking features. Pinyon-juniper woodland is the dominant vegetation type. Stands of Douglas fir, White fir, Limber pine, Ponderosa pine, Bristlecone pine, and aspen grow at higher elevations. Bald eagles, peregrine falcons, and golden eagles inhabit the Wilderness Study Area. Sensitive wildlife that could inhabit the Wilderness Study Area include the ferruginous hawk, long-billed curlew, burrowing owl, kit fox, and Swasey Spring pocket gopher. On the higher slopes are 1,100 acres of bristlecone pine, one of the oldest living species of trees. A herd of wild horses roams the Wilderness Study Area. The area around the Wilderness Study Area is considered to be outstanding in Utah and nationally for Cambrian trilobites. At least four limestone caves exist within the Wilderness Study Area. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Sweetwater Rocks (Lankin Dome) | 6,316 | Wyoming | Jeffrey City | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Sweetwater Rocks (Miller Springs) | 6,429 | Wyoming | Jeffrey City | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Sweetwater Rocks (Savage Peak) | 7,041 | Wyoming | Jeffrey City | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Sweetwater Rocks (Split Rock) | 12,789 | Wyoming | Jeffrey City | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

DOI Wilderness Study Areas - Data Call

| Wilderness Study Area | | | | | | | | | | |
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| Suitability Determination: Unknown (includes Blank) | | | | | | | | | | |
| DOI Bureau/Office | Name of Wilderness Study Area | Number of acres | Wilderness Location: State | Wilderness Location: City | Year of Study | Synopsis of the Values Protected/Reason for Potential Wilderness Designation | Wilderness Area Located within a Designated Public Lands Area? (Y or N) | If yes, what is the Name of the Designated Public Lands Area? | Wilderness Area Located within a Monument Boundary? (Y or N) | If yes, which Monument? |
| BLM | The Blues | 19,416 | Utah | 20 miles west of Escalante, Utah | 1992 | Each Wilderness Study Area has its own beauty, and the sparsely vegetated blue/gray clay and sandstone badlands of the Blues Wilderness Study Area is no exception. Water is normally scarce, but heavy rain occasionally produces dramatic flooding. The gradual erosion of soft rocks is revealing previously unknown secrets of a time when dinosaurs roamed on Earth. Tucked into one of the deep badland valleys, a person has the opportunity to feel isolation from modern mechanization and form deep connections with the Earth's past. | Yes | Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument | Yes | Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument |
| BLM | The Cockscomb | 9,921 | Utah | 40 miles east of Kanab, Utah | 1992 | Tilted Navajo and Entrada Sandstones of the Cockscomb offer unusual and colorful erosional features creating scenic vistas of this Wilderness Study Area for travelers along Highway 89 on the southern edge of Grand Staircase Escalante National Monument. | Yes | Old Spanish National Historic Trail corridor | Yes | Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument |
| BLM | The Wall | 38,000 | Nevada | Tonopah | 1992 | The Wall Wilderness Study Area lies within the National Conservation Area range in northeastern Nye County approximately 75 miles east of Tonopah, Nevada. The Wall, named for its sheet vertical face is an unusual volcanic formation that lies on the eastern edge of a larger volcanic field. The vertical perspective created by the Wall gives the impression of an impenetrable fortress looming over the flat sands and playas of Railroad Valley. The unique and imposing geology of the area provides for scenic and imposing landscapes for rock collectors, amateur geologists or photographer. The uniqueness of this terrain is the greatest draw of the Wilderness Study Area which provides visitors a landscape unlike any other in Nevada. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Tobin Range | 13,107 | Nevada | Winnemucca | 1992 | The Tobin Range Wilderness Study Area is located in eastern Pershing County, about 40 miles south of Winnemucca. Elevations within the Wilderness Study Area range from 4,640 to 9,775 feet. Much of the Wilderness Study Area can be characterized by smooth, dominate ridges separated by shallow drainages. The foothills consist of deeply cut drainages and several dominate rock outcrops bounded by a prominent fault scarp 10 to 20 feet high, formed by a major earthquake in 1915. There is excellent potential for day-hiking, camping, backpack / horse packing and nature study. These are especially notable in the higher elevations of the Wilderness Study Area, where excellent views of the surrounding desert enhance the recreation potential. During winter months opportunity for winter camping and cross-country skiing is available. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Turtle Canyon | 33,379 | Utah | 8 miles southeast of Sunnyside, UT | 1992 | About one-third of the Wilderness Study Area supports pinyon-juniper woodland and nearly one-third of the area contains Douglas fir and mountain shrub. The remainder of the Wilderness Study Area is predominantly rock outcrop, pinyon-juniper and Douglas fir. Flat areas in the southern portion of the Wilderness Study Area are limited to canyon floors, ledges, and narrow ridge tops. South of the cliffs, alternate layers of soft and resistant rocks form a landscape of benches and slopes cut by canyons 100 to 500 feet deep. The Wilderness Study Area has small populations of cougar, elk, Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep, and black bear; peregrine falcons and bald eagles may frequent the Wilderness Study Area. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Twin Peaks | 65,114 | Nevada | Washoe County, Nevada and Lassen County, California | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

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| Wilderness Study Area | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------|--|---|---|--|---|
| Suitability Determination: Unknown (includes Blank) | | | | | | | | | | |
| DOI Bureau/Office | Name of Wilderness Study Area | Number of acres | Wilderness Location: State | Wilderness Location: City | Year of Study | Synopsis of the Values Protected/Reason for Potential Wilderness Designation | Wilderness Area Located within a Designated Public Lands Area? (Y or N) | If yes, what is the Name of the Designated Public Lands Area? | Wilderness Area Located within a Monument Boundary? (Y or N) | If yes, which Monument? |
| BLM | Wah Wah Mountains | 49,429 | Utah | East of Milford, Utah | 1992 | The Wilderness Study Area encloses a narrow, flat-topped mountain range with steep and rugged topography and elevations ranging from 5,600 to 8,980 feet. Vegetation consists primarily of pinyon-juniper woodlands with mixed stands of Ponderosa pine, white fir, and mountain mahogany. Bristlecone pine grows on approximately 190 acres in the higher elevations of the Wilderness Study Area. Bristlecones are rare in this area and those in the Wilderness Study Area are exceptionally large, reaching heights of 50 feet or more. Bristlecone pines are among the oldest living trees. The area is also teeming with wildlife as cougar, antelope, deer, chukar partridge, and various birds of prey all reside within the unit. The area also provides unique geological and archaeological characteristics, particularly around the area of Crystal Peak. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Wahweap | 144,268 | Utah | North of Big water, Utah | 1992 | Dry escarpments and benches are deeply eroded by sheer walled canyons. Stark scenery is punctuated with hoodoos, balanced rocks and large coves. Water is scarce – but only until rain storms produce the next flash flood. | Yes | Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument | Yes | Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument |
| BLM | Wall Canyon | 46,305 | Nevada | Cedarville | 1992 | Wall Canyon Wilderness Study Area is located within Washoe County in northwest Nevada. The Wilderness Study Area is about 25 miles southeast of Cedarville, CA. Because the Wilderness Study Area is closer to the Surprise Field Office rather than the Winnemucca District Office, the Wilderness Study Area is administered by BLM California. Elevations with the Wilderness Study Area extend from 5,300 to 7,340 feet and encompass the Hays Canyon mountain range. The topography and vegetation are typical of mid-elevation Great Basin mountainous areas with abundant canyons, buttes, rims as well as upland benchlands and wide valley floors all dominated by sagebrush/grass communities. The Wilderness Study Area supports high archeological values due to the presence of water and topographic diversity. The Wilderness Study Area contains portions of several archeological districts of potentially National Register quality. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | West Cold Spring | 3,283 | Utah | 65 miles northwest of Maybell, CO | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | White Rock Range | 3,767 | Utah | Southeast of Atlante, NV | 1992 | The White Rock Range Wilderness Study Area is a part of the greater White Rock Mountains, a pristine north-south oriented mountain range that straddles the border of east-central Nevada and western Utah. The Wilderness Study Area is adjacent to designated wilderness in Nevada. The area consists of gentle mountain terrain with foothills and benches. Many side canyons and drainages exist throughout the range offer opportunities for exploration. Vegetation consists mostly of pinyon-juniper woodland and fir depending on elevation, which ranges from approximately 6,200 to over 9,000 feet. Interspersed throughout the area are numerous small grassy meadows where springs support riparian vegetation. Notable wildlife found in the White Rock Range Wilderness Study Area include cougar, bobcat, badger, jackrabbit, along with several bird and reptile species, as well as a large elk herd and mule deer herd. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Winter Ridge | 43,322 | Utah | 60 miles south of Vernal, UT | 1992 | The main feature in the northern part of the Wilderness Study Area is Main Canyon, a relatively shallow canyon that drains toward the northwest. Tributary canyons and the northern slopes of Winter Ridge comprise the southern portion of the unit. Vegetation is predominantly pinyon juniper woodland and sagebrush/saltbrush. The Wilderness Study Area has year-round populations of cougar, elk, mule deer, and black bear which are species associated with wilderness. The peregrine falcon and bald eagle and six other animal species considered sensitive may occur in the Wilderness Study Area. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

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| Wilderness Study Area | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|---|---|---|--|-------------------------|
| Suitability Determination: Unknown (includes Blank) | | | | | | | | | | |
| DOI Bureau/Office | Name of Wilderness Study Area | Number of acres | Wilderness Location: State | Wilderness Location: City | Year of Study | Synopsis of the Values Protected/Reason for Potential Wilderness Designation | Wilderness Area Located within a Designated Public Lands Area? (Y or N) | If yes, what is the Name of the Designated Public Lands Area? | Wilderness Area Located within a Monument Boundary? (Y or N) | If yes, which Monument? |
| BLM | Dry Valley Rim | 18,131 | California | Susanville, CA | 1991 | Dry Valley Rim Wilderness Study Area is located in Washoe County Nevada and Lassen County California. Because accessibility to this Wilderness Study Area is closer to the Eagle Lake Field Office rather than the Winnemucca District Office the Wilderness Study Area is administered by BLM California. The western side of the Wilderness Study Area does not vary topographically consisting of numerous small rims and shallow canyons. This side of the Wilderness Study Area offers excellent opportunities for wildlife viewing where wintering deer and antelope herds are prevalent. Bands of wild horses and burro are also common in this area. The eastern and northern parts of the Wilderness Study Area contain steep canyons offering excellent opportunity for solitude. | Yes | California National Historic Trail corridor | No | |
| BLM | Pinto Mountain | 9,484 | California | Palm Springs, CA | 1991 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Twin Peaks | 25,677 | California | Lassen County, California | 1991 | Twin Peaks Wilderness Study Area is located 40 miles southwest of Easleyville, CA and 45 miles west of Gerlach, NV. The majority of the Wilderness Study Area is within Washoe County with an extension into Lassen County California. Because the Wilderness Study Area is closer to the Eagle Lake Field Office rather than the Winnemucca District Office, the Wilderness Study Area is administered by BLM California. The Wilderness Study Area contains steep canyons, numerous peaks and ridges, small springs and two perennial streams. Vegetation is a mixture of big and low sage, grass communities and sparsely scattered junipers. Elevation range from 3,900 to 6,572 feet at the summit of Twin Peaks. Excellent opportunities exist for sightseeing, wildlife observation and nature study. The Smoke Creek Archeological District which is eligible for National Register status is within the Wilderness Study Area. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

DOI Wilderness Study Areas - Data Call

| Wilderness Study Area | | | | | | | | | | |
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| Suitability Determination: None & N/A | | | | | | | | | | |
| DOI Bureau/ Office | Name of Wilderness Study Area | Number of acres | Wilderness Location: State | Wilderness Location: City | Year of Study | Synopsis of the Values Protected/Reason for Potential Wilderness Designation | Wilderness Area Located within a Designated Public Lands Area? (Y or N) | If yes, what is the Name of the Designated Public Lands Area? | Wilderness Area Located within a Monument Boundary? (Y or N) | If yes, which Monument? |
| BLM | Apache Box Add-On | 6,229 | New Mexico | Silver City | NA | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Canyons | 3,930 | New Mexico | Grants | NA | This Wilderness Study Area is made up of sagebrush flats and pinyon covered sandstone hills. This area is under consideration for addition to the Cebolla Wilderness. Please see the Cebolla Wilderness webpage for more information. | Yes | El Malpais National Conservation Area | Yes | El Malpais National Conservation Area |
| BLM | Devil's Reach | 860 | New Mexico | 15 miles southwest of Socorro at the eastern end of the Magdalena Mountains | NA | The Devil's Reach Wilderness Study Area is a rugged area just west of the Devil's Backbone Wilderness Study Area. Devil's Reach is primarily grass covered. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Moses | 558 | California | Springville, CA | NA | Moses Wilderness Study Area is an isolated parcel of public lands located on the slopes of Lumreau Mountain adjacent to Sequoia National Monument. It features the scrub and oak woodlands and striking exposed slabs of granite typical of the foothills of the Sierra Nevadas, riparian areas, and rugged terrain. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Pats Cabin | 9,817 | Oregon | North of Mitchell , OR | NA | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Peña Blanca National Conservation Area | 4,444 | New Mexico | East of Las Cruces | NA | The Peña Blanca National Conservation Area Wilderness Study Area is located in the south-central portion of New Mexico on the eastern edge of Las Cruces. The Peña Blanca National Conservation Area rock shelters are the site of the earliest known cultivated corn in the United States, a primitive variety with eight rows of kernels. | Yes | Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument | Yes | Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument |
| BLM | Scodie | 420 | California | approximately 4 miles east of the community of Onyx, CA and 2.5 miles west of the community of Canebrake, CA. | NA | Scodie Wilderness Study Area is located adjacent to Kiavah Wilderness. The Wilderness Study Area encompasses portions of the rugged foothills of the Scodie Mountains. It includes a scattering of huge granite boulders and patches of grey pine and pinyon pine intermixed with desert shrubs and Joshua trees. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Sutton Mountain | 28,878 | Oregon | North of Mitchell , OR | NA | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| FWS | Canaan Valley | 10,381 | West Virginia | Davis | 2016 | Has exceptionally untrammelled and undeveloped conditions and appears to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, which would significantly benefit the wildlife, vegetation, water, and soil resources of the refuge, in particular, migratory birds and rare plants. Excellent opportunities for solitude and primitive and unconfined recreation. Exceptional scenic, scientific, and ecological features of value are found in the diversity of habitats and wildlife typical of more northern latitudes. | Yes | Canaan Valley NWR | No | |
| FWS | Sevilleta | 130,159 | New Mexico | Socorro | 2016 | Values include biological diversity, including migratory birds and rare plants, integrity of four major biomes, and natural dark skies. Also provide outstanding opportunities for solitude and primitive recreational activities. | Yes | Sevilleta NWR | No | |

DOI Wilderness Study Areas - Data Call

| Wilderness Study Area | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|-----------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|---|---|---|--|-------------------------------------|
| Suitability Determination: None & N/A | | | | | | | | | | |
| DOI Bureau/Office | Name of Wilderness Study Area | Number of acres | Wilderness Location: State | Wilderness Location: City | Year of Study | Synopsis of the Values Protected/Reason for Potential Wilderness Designation | Wilderness Area Located within a Designated Public Lands Area? (Y or N) | If yes, what is the Name of the Designated Public Lands Area? | Wilderness Area Located within a Monument Boundary? (Y or N) | If yes, which Monument? |
| FWS | Baca | 13,800 | Colorado | Alamosa | 2015 | Offers opportunities for solitude and unconfined recreation and area has rich diverse wetlands and riparian areas that provide scientific, educational, and scenic value. | Yes | Baca NWR | No | |
| FWS | Great Swamp | 161 | New Jersey | Long Hill Township | 2014 | Offers outstanding opportunities for solitude and primitive and unconfined recreation. Provides important habitat for state and federally listed species. | Yes | Great Swamp NWR | No | |
| FWS | Rose Atoll | 21/1,592* | Hawaii | N/A | 2013 | The littoral forest and beach strand host colonies of seabirds and migratory shorebirds and nesting green turtles. There is a complete complement of native plants and wildlife indicative of habitat types with pest species comprising a negligible portion of the landscape. Underwater, patch coral reefs and pinnacles support a dense community of fish, foraging green and hawksbill turtles, and faisua. Rose supports the largest populations of faisua, nesting sea turtles, nesting seabirds, and rare species of fish in American Samoa. *Terrestrial acres/ submerged lands and waters | Yes | Rose Atoll NWR | Yes | Rose Atoll Marine National Monument |
| FWS | Wichita Mountains | 40,546 | Oklahoma | Indiahoma | 2013 | Roadless areas that prevail in their natural and/or historic state, and provide outstanding scenic, ecological and/or educational features. Also provide outstanding opportunities for solitude and primitive recreational activities. | Yes | Wichita Mountains NWR | No | |
| FWS | Charles M Russell (CMR) | 19,942 | Montana | Lewiston | 2012 | All of the recommended wilderness study areas generally appear to have been affected primarily by nature, with the imprint of human uses and activities substantially unnoticeable. And all of the recommended, wilderness study areas offer outstanding opportunities for both solitude and primitive recreation". | Yes | CMR NWR | No | |
| FWS | Malheur (Harney Lake) | 31,157 | Oregon | Princeton | 2012 | Harney Lake provides critical breeding areas and serves as a migration stopover for a wide variety of migratory birds. Unit is in a natural state and does not contain man-made features. | Yes | Malheur NWR | No | |
| FWS | Sheldon/Hart Mt. | 106,071 | Nevada | Lakeview, OR | 2012 | Abundant antelope and sagebrush habitat, opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation, scenic canyonlands, prehistoric cultural sites/petroglyphs. | Yes | Sheldon/Hart Mt. NWR | No | |
| FWS | Bogue Chitto | 9,760 | Louisiana | Picayune | 2011 | Would protect the naturalness and wildness of the area. Also has outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation; and it contains ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic or historical value. | Yes | Bogue Chitto NWR | No | |
| FWS | Hakalau Forest | 23,000 | Hawaii | Hilo | 2010 | Contains unique lava tube and lava tube skylight formations. Contains rare forest bird and native plant species. | Yes | Hakalau Forest NWR | No | |
| FWS | J.B. Hansen (Wallace Island (OR) and Hunting Island (WA)) | 1344 | Oregon/Washington | Cathlamet, WA | 2010 | These islands have retained their natural character and are much the same as they were 200 years ago. They contain Sitka Spruce swamp, a rare habitat type in the lower Columbia River. Waterfowl hunting in the fall and winter months is a traditional activity along the shores of Wallace island. | Yes | Julia Butler Hansen NWR | No | |
| FWS | Lewis and Clark | 6,745 | Oregon/Washington | Ilwaco, WA | 2010 | These islands represent some of the most pristine natural habitat remaining on in the lower Columbia River and contain outstanding examples of a variety of Lower Columbia River Habitats: scrub-shrub, Sitka spruce, and cottonwood/willow swamps; tidal marsh; and mudflats and sandbars. Provides essential habitat for listed salmonids. | Yes | Lewis and Clark NWR | No | |
| FWS | Moosehorn | 1,088 | Maine | Edmunds | 2010 | Offers outstanding opportunities for solitude and primitive and unconfined recreation. | Yes | Moosehorn NWR | No | |
| FWS | Nomans Island | 628 | Massachusetts | Chilmark | 2010 | Appears to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprint of man's work substantially unnoticeable; has outstanding opportunities for solitude; and it contains ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic or historical value. | Yes | Nomans Island NWR | No | |
| FWS | Castle Rock | 14 | California | Loleta | 2009 | Would protect the naturalness and wildness of the area. Also has outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation; and it contains ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic or historical value. | Yes | Castle Rock NWR | No | |

DOI Wilderness Study Areas - Data Call

| Wilderness Study Area | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|---|---|---|--|---|
| Suitability Determination: None & N/A | | | | | | | | | | |
| DOI Bureau/ Office | Name of Wilderness Study Area | Number of acres | Wilderness Location: State | Wilderness Location: City | Year of Study | Synopsis of the Values Protected/Reason for Potential Wilderness Designation | Wilderness Area Located within a Designated Public Lands Area? (Y or N) | If yes, what is the Name of the Designated Public Lands Area? | Wilderness Area Located within a Monument Boundary? (Y or N) | If yes, which Monument? |
| FWS | Pahranagat | 1,118 | Nevada | Alamo | 2009 | Would protect the naturalness and wildness of the area. Also has outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation; and it contains ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic or historical value. | Yes | Pahranagat NWR | No | |
| FWS | Baker Island | 0/31,378* | Hawaii | N/A | 2008 | Baker Island and its surrounding coral reefs and deep water areas compose a complete and functioning ecosystem. Isolated, predator-free islands are valuable and often required for successful seabird nesting. Nearshore waters, coral reefs, and associated currents combine and provide food resources for foraging seabirds and coral reef communities. *Terrestrial acres/ submerged lands and waters | Yes | Baker Island NWR | Yes | Pacific Remote Islands Marine National Monument |
| FWS | Howland | 648/34,319 *see note below | Hawaii | N/A | 2008 | Pristine coral reefs, reef fish, giant clams, beaches, native terrestrial vegetation, unexplored deep slopes, localized upwelling currents, migratory shorebirds, and large populations and variety of seabirds. *Terrestrial acres/ submerged lands and waters | Yes | Howland NWR | Yes | Pacific Remote Islands Marine National Monument |
| FWS | Jarvis Island | 1,100/36,214 * | Hawaii | N/A | 2008 | No substantial features were constructed or modified by humans during the island's entire geological history. Pristine coral reefs, reef fish, giant clams, beaches, native moderate visitors. The lack of historic and current human impact provides a rare opportunity to study unaltered marine ecosystems. *Terrestrial acres/ submerged lands and waters | Yes | Jarvis Island NWR | Yes | Pacific Remote Islands Marine National Monument |
| FWS | Waccamaw | 4,600 | South Carolina | Murrells Inlet | 2008 | Would protect the naturalness and wildness of the area. Also has outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation; and it contains ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic or historical value. | Yes | Waccamaw NWR | No | |
| FWS | Alligator River | 46,715 | North Carolina | Manteo | 2007 | Would protect the naturalness and wildness of the area. Also has outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation; and it contains ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic or historical value. | Yes | Alligator River NWR | No | |
| FWS | Pocosin Lake | 17,332 | North Carolina | Columbia | 2007 | Would protect the naturalness and wildness of the area. Also has outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation; and it contains ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic or historical value. | Yes | Pocosin Lake NWR | No | |
| BLM | Black Mountain | 9,932 | Colorado | Meeker | 1993 | The Black Ridge Canyons Wilderness Study Area is adjacent to the Black Ridge Canyons Wilderness. The Wilderness Study Area is a strip of land between the 100-year high water mark of the Colorado River (the boundary of the Wilderness) and the southern edge of the Colorado River. When the majority of the original Wilderness Study Area was designated as wilderness, these parcels were left in Wilderness Study Area status. Vegetation consists mainly of pinyon-juniper, native grasses, cottonwood, willow and box elder. Fauna includes desert bighorn sheep, mule deer, elk, golden and bald eagles, peregrine falcons, various other raptors, and collared lizard. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Dominguez Canyon | 2,086 | Colorado | Grand Junction | 1993 | The Dominguez Canyon Wilderness Study Area is adjacent to the Dominguez Canyon Wilderness. The Wilderness Study Area is primarily on Steamboat Mesa, but includes numerous small scattered parcels. When the majority of the original Wilderness Study Area was designated as wilderness, these parcels were left in Wilderness Study Area status. Vegetation consists mainly of pinyon-juniper. Primitive forms of recreation may be engaged in on the Wilderness Study Area. | Yes | Dominguez-Escalante National Conservation Area | Yes | Dominguez-Escalante National Conservation Area |
| BLM | Elkhorn | 3,585 | Montana | Clancy | 1993 | One of the state's healthiest elk herds inhabits the Elkhorns. The remnants of trails and wagon roads once used by American Indians, trappers and gold miners remain and form the core of a primitive transportation system throughout the Elkhorns. Recreation opportunities include: wildlife viewing, camping, hunting, mountain biking, and hiking. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

DOI Wilderness Study Areas - Data Call

| Wilderness Study Area | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|--|---|---|--|-------------------------|
| Suitability Determination: None & N/A | | | | | | | | | | |
| DOI Bureau/Office | Name of Wilderness Study Area | Number of acres | Wilderness Location: State | Wilderness Location: City | Year of Study | Synopsis of the Values Protected/Reason for Potential Wilderness Designation | Wilderness Area Located within a Designated Public Lands Area? (Y or N) | If yes, what is the Name of the Designated Public Lands Area? | Wilderness Area Located within a Monument Boundary? (Y or N) | If yes, which Monument? |
| BLM | Hack Lake | 10 | Colorado | Glenwood Springs | 1993 | The Hack Lake Wilderness Study Area is adjacent to the Flat Tops Wilderness (managed by the USFS). Topography of the Wilderness Study Area is formed by the points of two flat-to-rolling ridges, flanked by steep, rugged cliffs with rocky outcrops and rock slides. The area provides expansive views of Sweetwater Creek and rugged hills to the south and west. Vegetation consists mainly of spruce, fir and aspen. Fauna includes black bear, mountain lion, mule deer, Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep, and Rocky Mountain elk. Outstanding opportunities include hiking, backpacking, hunting and photography. A hiking trail leads to Hack Lake, about 4 miles from the trailhead. Continuing on the trail another 2 miles enters the Flat Tops Wilderness. Elevation ranges from 7,700 to 11,000 feet. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Sleeping Giant/Sheep Creek | 10,454 | Montana | Wolf Creek | 1993 | The Sleeping Giant/Sheep Creek Wilderness Study Area are two units separated by a powerline Corridor. The Sleeping Giant unit is named for a profile of Beartooth Mountain and lower elevation rock outcroppings that resemble a reclining human figure as visible from Helena. It is a well-known landmark. Topography of the area is irregular, with numerous steep and narrow drainages dissecting the area. Sedimentary rock ledges and talus slopes provide further relief. Perennial streams are found in Sheep Creek and Rose and Falls Gulches in the Sheep Creek unit. About half the area is forested with ponderosa, limber and lodgepole pine, cottonwoods, and Douglas fir trees. Vegetation in the remainder is native grasslands consisting primarily of bluebunch wheatgrass, Idaho fescue and forbs. A diversity of wildlife species live here, including a thriving population of mountain goats that occupies the high outcroppings. Other wildlife include elk, black bear, bighorn sheep, mule deer, osprey, and golden eagles. Recreation opportunities include hiking, sightseeing, wildlife viewing, primitive camping, and fishing. Seven miles of ridge-line hiking trails offer spectacular panoramic views | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Brewer Spruce | 208 | Oregon | East of Kerby, OR | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Chopaka Mountain | 5,554 | Washington | West of Oroville, WA | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Douglas-Fir | 579 | Oregon | East of Conquille, OR | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Grapevine Mountains | 66,800 | Nevada | Beatty | 1992 | Grapevine Mountains Wilderness Study Area is located in Esmeralda County and Nye County, approximately 20 miles northwest of Beatty along the Nevada/California stateline. The Wilderness Study Area consists of mountainous country with deep canyons and sweeping views overlooking all of Death Valley NM while in the solitude of a pristine environment. Elevations range from numerous peaks over 7,000 feet down to two broad bajadas at 4,000 feet. The Wilderness Study Area is in a transitional vegetation zone of hot desert and cold desert species. Unlike Queer Mountain Wilderness Study Area, these two vegetation zones do not intermix but have a distinctive transition line. The hot desert species include creosote brush and Joshua trees which are immediately replaced by big sage, saltbush and thinly populated groves of pinyon and juniper. Hiking, camping and backpacking are demanding and will test the skills and resourcefulness of visitors. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Guano Creek | 10,557 | Oregon | East of Adel, OR | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Little Sink | 80 | Oregon | South of Falls City, OR | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

DOI Wilderness Study Areas - Data Call

| Wilderness Study Area | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|-----------------|----------------------------|---|---------------|--|---|---|--|--|
| Suitability Determination: None & N/A | | | | | | | | | | |
| DOI Bureau/ Office | Name of Wilderness Study Area | Number of acres | Wilderness Location: State | Wilderness Location: City | Year of Study | Synopsis of the Values Protected/Reason for Potential Wilderness Designation | Wilderness Area Located within a Designated Public Lands Area? (Y or N) | If yes, what is the Name of the Designated Public Lands Area? | Wilderness Area Located within a Monument Boundary? (Y or N) | If yes, which Monument? |
| BLM | Organ Mountains | 7,283 | New Mexico | East of Las Cruces | 1992 | The Organ Mountains Wilderness Study Area is located in south-central New Mexico on the eastern edge of Las Cruces. The Organ Mountains are one of the most spectacular and rugged ranges in the U. S. and range from 4,600 to just over 9,000 feet, and are so named because of the steep, needle-like spires that resemble the pipes of an organ. Alligator juniper, gray oak, mountain mahogany and sotol are the dominant plant species here, but in the upper elevations stands of ponderosa pine may be found. Seasonal springs and streams occur in canyon bottoms, with a few perennial springs that support riparian habitats. Wildlife includes desert mule deer, mountain lion, a variety of song birds, and a race of the Colorado chipmunk. The Wilderness Study Area includes the Baylor Pass National Recreation Trail. | Yes | Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks National Monument | Yes | Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks National Monument |
| BLM | Sheep Gulch | 730 | Oregon | South of Canyon City, OR | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Western Juniper | 609 | Oregon | Southeast of Bend, OR | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Bitterbrush Instant Study Area | 640 | California | Susanville, CA | 1991 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Caliente Mountain | 17,590 | California | Maricopa, CA | 1991 | Caliente Mountain WAS lies entirely within the Carrizo Plain National Monument. The topography is rugged consisting of steep canyons and high ridges. Vegetation varies from chaparral and juniper along ridgelines to scattered shrubs and annual grasses in canyon floors, in additional seasonal wildflower displays are possible in the late spring. Caliente Mountain Ridge Trail is a 14 mile round trip hike and provides scenic views of Carrizo Plain and Cuyama. Along the trail you might see roadrunners, scrub jays, red-tailed hawks, cottontail rabbits and maybe deer, you also might spot animal tracks for mountain lion, bobcat and bear. | Yes | Carrizo Plain National Monument | Yes | Carrizo Plain National Monument |
| BLM | Carrizo Gorge | 890 | California | 60 miles east of San Diego and 52 miles west of El Centro | 1991 | The Carrizozo Lava Flow Wilderness Study Area is located in central New Mexico. This lava flow is believed to be one of the most recent lava flows in the continental United States, dating back 1,500 years. This is a flat plain but a rugged landscape nonetheless. The surface of the lava is extremely rough and broken by fractures, collapsed lava tubes, and pressure ridges. Sparse desert shrubs and grasses grow in the cracks providing an interesting contrast of green against the National Scenic Trail black lava. The area supports a remarkably diverse ecosystem, including melanistic species -- i. e. their fur or skin is darker than is typical for their species since they live mostly on the dark lava. The landscape is difficult to traverse; consequently, the opportunity to find solitude is limitless. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Carson Iceberg | 550 | California | northeast boundary of Mono and Alpine Counties | 1991 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | San Benito Mountain Instant Study Area | 1,500 | California | southern part of San Benito County | 1991 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

DOI Wilderness Study Areas - Data Call

| Wilderness Study Area | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|--|---------------|--|---|---|--|-------------------------|
| Suitability Determination: None & N/A | | | | | | | | | | |
| DOI Bureau/ Office | Name of Wilderness Study Area | Number of acres | Wilderness Location: State | Wilderness Location: City | Year of Study | Synopsis of the Values Protected/Reason for Potential Wilderness Designation | Wilderness Area Located within a Designated Public Lands Area? (Y or N) | If yes, what is the Name of the Designated Public Lands Area? | Wilderness Area Located within a Monument Boundary? (Y or N) | If yes, which Monument? |
| BLM | Sawtooth Mountains C | 600 | California | 45 miles west of Borrego Springs and 95 miles northeast of San Diego | 1991 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Confederate Salish and Kootenai Tribes * <i>Designated Tribal Wilderness Area</i> | Mission Mountains Tribal Wilderness | 89,500 | Montana | Polson, MT | 1982 | The Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes designated privately owned tribal lands along the western slopes of the Mission Mountains as wilderness, the first such wildland dedication by any tribe on its own. These mountains have an abundance of water from perpetual snowfields that feed one of the densest concentrations of alpine lakes in the northern Rockies. Waterfalls, creeks and streams are plentiful. The tribes' management demonstrates their cultural and spiritual links to wilderness with a priority on wildlife. | No | | No | |
| BLM | Bear Canyon | 318 | California | King City, CA | 1979 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Bear Mountain | 4,023 | California | King City, CA | 1979 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

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| Wilderness Study Area | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|--|---------------|---|---|---|--|--|
| Suitability Determination: Not Recommended | | | | | | | | | | |
| DOI Bureau/Office | Name of Wilderness Study Area | Number of acres | Wilderness Location: State | Wilderness Location: City | Year of Study | Synopsis of the Values Protected/Reason for Potential Wilderness Designation | Wilderness Area Located within a Designated Public Lands Area? (Y or N) | If yes, what is the Name of the Designated Public Lands Area? | Wilderness Area Located within a Monument Boundary? (Y or N) | If yes, which Monument? |
| BLM | Awawatz Mountains | 49,838 | California | San Bernardino County, CA | NA | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Black Mountain | 150 | California | Barstow, CA | NA | Black Mountain Wilderness Study Area is an isolated tract of public lands adjacent to Los Padres National Forest. The Wilderness Study Area is at the foot of Black Mountain, which rises impressively to 6,202 feet. The Wilderness Study Area is made up almost entirely of thick chaparral brushland and steep rugged terrain cut by numerous drainages that feed into Yaro Creek. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Cady Mountains | 84,400 | California | 45 miles east of Barstow, California | NA | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Mojave Trails National Monument | Yes | Mojave Trails National Monument |
| BLM | Death Valley 17 | 46,218 | California | 30 miles north of Baker | NA | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Kingston Range | 39,750 | California | Baker, California, 50 miles southwest; Barstow, California, 110 miles southwest; and Las Vegas, Nevada, 50 miles northeast | NA | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Old Spanish National Historic Trail corridor | No | |
| BLM | Organ Needles | 7,604 | New Mexico | East of Las Cruces | NA | The Organ Needles Wilderness Study Area is located in the south-central portion of New Mexico on the eastern edge of Las Cruces. The mountain range is composed of jagged, high spires with steep rocky ridges interspersed by narrow rocky canyons. The steep, angular, rock pinnacles and outcroppings are massive. The northern area is granite, while the southern portion is rhyolite, which creates a distinct color variation. Vegetation consists of mixed desert shrubs, piñon, and juniper woodlands and, in narrow chasms between rock outcrops, ribbons of green oak trees and ponderosa pine. Many of the canyons contain seasonal or year-long springs which create unique habitats for plants and animals. Archaeological sites include remnants of historic mining and prehistoric rock shelters. | Yes | Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks National Monument | Yes | Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks National Monument |
| BLM | Soda Mountains | 80,430 | California | Baker | NA | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Old Spanish National Historic Trail corridor | No | |
| BLM | White Mountains | 1,700 | California | Bishop | NA | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Cottonwood Creek Wild and Scenic River corridor | No | |

DOI Wilderness Study Areas - Data Call

| Wilderness Study Area | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|--|---|---|--|-------------------------|
| Suitability Determination: Not Recommended | | | | | | | | | | |
| DOI Bureau/Office | Name of Wilderness Study Area | Number of acres | Wilderness Location: State | Wilderness Location: City | Year of Study | Synopsis of the Values Protected/Reason for Potential Wilderness Designation | Wilderness Area Located within a Designated Public Lands Area? (Y or N) | If yes, what is the Name of the Designated Public Lands Area? | Wilderness Area Located within a Monument Boundary? (Y or N) | If yes, which Monument? |
| BLM | Adobe Badlands | 10,425 | Colorado | Western Delta County | 1993 | The Adobe Badlands Wilderness Study Area is characterized by abruptly sloping hills dissected by rugged, serpentine canyons. Most of this Wilderness Study Area is composed of Mancos shale formations that create a sparsely vegetated badlands landscape known locally as "the adobes." In portions of the area, wind and water erosion have created isolated small mesas surrounded by a maze of deeply-carved canyons, washes, and ravines. The Devil's Thumb, a conspicuous rock formation, is a predominant feature of this Wilderness Study Area. Vegetation includes low saltbush, desert trumpet, buckwheat, grasses, the Uinta Basin hookless cactus, and pinyon-juniper. Fauna includes deer, elk, pronghorn antelope, prairie dogs, badgers, coyotes, bobcats, red-tailed hawks and golden eagles. Within the Mancos shale formations are ancient marine deposits containing numerous fossils. The northern portion of the Wilderness Study Area includes expansive views of the Uncompahgre Plateau and the San Juan Mountains. Activities include hiking, backpacking, horseback riding, hunting, and photography. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Ant Hills | 4,354 | Colorado | Craig | 1993 | The Ant Hills Wilderness Study Area consists of hills and valleys on the slopes of Douglas Mountain trending southward to the Yampa River in the adjacent Dinosaur National Monument. Vegetation consists mainly of ponderosa pine, pinyon-juniper woodlands, sagebrush, and native grass communities. Fauna includes mule deer, elk, and various birds, small mammals and reptiles. The area offers opportunities for deer and elk hunting, camping, sightseeing, hiking, backpacking and horseback riding, all off trail. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Axolotl Lakes | 7,804 | Montana | Dillon | 1993 | The Axolotl Lakes Wilderness Study Area is a picturesque land of numerous small lakes, grasslands, meadows, and forests. The abundant wide variety of wildlife in the area includes grizzly bears, elk, deer, moose and antelope. The area is home to the "axolotl" salamander, a unique non-metamorphosing form of the blotched tiger salamander which retains its juvenile characteristics. The terrain is ideal for horseback riding, hiking and backpacking, and the scenery and varied habitats provide excellent opportunities for photography, nature study, hunting and fishing. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Bell/Limekiln Canyons | 9,650 | Montana | Dillon | 1993 | The Bell and Limekiln Canyon Wilderness Study Area is a mosaic of grass, sagebrush, forested ridges, canyons, and slopes. Drainages are seasonally dry except for occasional springs. Excellent mule deer hunting and in addition, elk hunting are outstanding here as well as cross country skiing and snowshoeing. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Bill Hare Gulch | 76 | Colorado | Lake City | 1993 | The Bill Hare Gulch Wilderness Study Area is adjacent to the Uncompahgre Wilderness (managed by the USFS). The Wilderness Study Area is comprised of steep terrain at the lower end of three gulches. Vegetation consists mainly of aspen, spruce-fir, sagebrush, grasses, shrubs, and forbs. Fauna includes elk, mule deer, mountain lion, black bear, and bighorn sheep. Activities include exploring and hunting. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Billy Creek | 3,450 | Montana | Glasgow | 1993 | Billy Creek Wilderness Study Area contains three deep coulees in rugged topography. Ridge tops and creek bottoms contain moderate stands of ponderosa pine and juniper. Elk, deer, hawks, owls, and a variety of songbirds find their home in this landscape. Steep slopes expose geological layers millions of years in age. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Bitter Creek | 59,660 | Montana | Glasgow | 1993 | Bitter Creek Wilderness Study Area is located in glaciated plains of grassland prairie. Bird species of interest include Sprague's pipit, McCown's longspur, Baird's sparrow, and long-billed curlew. The Wilderness Study Area is a Watchable Wildlife area and a featured stop on Montana's Northeastern Plains Birding Trail. This is a popular area for hunting, backpacking, photography and wildlife viewing. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

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| Wilderness Study Area | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|---|---------------|---|---|---|--|--|
| Suitability Determination: Not Recommended | | | | | | | | | | |
| DOI Bureau/Office | Name of Wilderness Study Area | Number of acres | Wilderness Location: State | Wilderness Location: City | Year of Study | Synopsis of the Values Protected/Reason for Potential Wilderness Designation | Wilderness Area Located within a Designated Public Lands Area? (Y or N) | If yes, what is the Name of the Designated Public Lands Area? | Wilderness Area Located within a Monument Boundary? (Y or N) | If yes, which Monument? |
| BLM | Black Ridge Canyons | 0 | Colorado | Fruita | 1993 | The Browns Canyon Wilderness Study Area contains very rugged topography, with many granite knolls and rocky outcrops, canyons, and gulches. Middle Cottonwood Gulch, Cottonwood Gulch, Spring Gulch, Sawmill Gulch, and Green Gulch drain east-to-west across the Wilderness Study Area. Vegetation includes pinyon pine and juniper, ponderosa pine, Douglas fir, aspen, willow, cottonwood, rabbitbrush, blue gramma grass, mountain muhly, Indian ricegrass, prickly pear cactus, cholla, yucca, and wildflowers. Fauna includes mule deer, mountain lion, bighorn sheep, red-tailed hawks, prairie falcons, and peregrine falcons. Majestic views of the 14,000-foot peaks of the Sawatch Range create a sense of vastness from the Wilderness Study Area, and outstanding opportunities for solitude are especially prevalent in the canyons and gulches. Activities include hiking, backpacking, camping, horseback riding, snowshoeing, and photography. | Yes | McInnis Canyons National Conservation Area | Yes | McInnis Canyons National Conservation Area |
| BLM | Black Sage | 5,926 | Montana | Halfway between Boulder and Whitehall near HWY 69 | 1993 | Black Sage Wilderness Study Area is characterized by rolling hills vegetated with grasses, sagebrush, juniper, mountain mahogany, limber pine and Douglas-Fir. Elevations range from 5,000 to 6,000 feet in elevation. High quality antelope and mule deer hunting is found here. Other recreational opportunities include hiking, horseback riding, and nature study. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Blacktail Mountains | 17,479 | Montana | Dillon | 1993 | The Blacktail Mountains Wilderness Study Area is predominantly forested. Located near sagebrush and riparian habitats, the edge effect of the different but adjoining habitats supports a broad array and abundance of wildlife species. Big game hunting is outstanding in the Wilderness Study Area. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Bridge Coulee | 5,900 | Montana | Just south of Charles M. Russell Wildlife Refuge near Glasgow and north of the Musselshell Breaks Wilderness Study Area | 1993 | Bridge Coulee contains three moderately deep drainages separated by narrow ridges. Small stands of ponderosa pine and juniper grow in the bottoms. Grasses, saltbrush and native legumes cover the tops of the ridges. The setting is a limitless landscape of miles of rolling prairie and overlooking the Musselshell River. Fantastic panoramic vistas of the Little Snowy Mountains, Judith Mountains and Little Rocky Mountains create a sense of vastness. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Bull Canyon | 11,777 | Colorado | Dinosaur | 1993 | The majority of Bull Canyon is located in Colorado with 599 acres of the Wilderness Study Area in Utah. Geographically the area is cut by deep ridges and canyons of sandstone eroded by rain and snowmelt waters. Colorful cliffs, a maze of canyons, and unique rock formations are a result of deep erosion. The vegetation includes semi-arid species such as sagebrush and pinyon-juniper communities, with riparian zones along the drainages. The Dominguez/Escalante Expedition of 1776 reportedly camped within the west central portion of the Wilderness Study Area. The history of the National Conservation Area is well documented and recounts that the expedition drew water from a flowing well and hunted buffalo there. Significant paleontological resources have been found in the vicinity of the Wilderness Study Area and are likely to occur there. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

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| Wilderness Study Area | | | | | | | | | | |
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| BLM | Cahone Canyon | 8,960 | Colorado | Cahone | 1993 | The Cahone Canyon Wilderness Study Area contains a magnificent confluence of three canyons: Cahone, Cross, and Dove Creek. The canyons are cut into the Morrison Formation and Dakota Sandstone revealing the geologic processes of the Jurassic and Cretaceous periods. The Morrison Formation is rich in fossil plants and vertebrates. Sandstone cliffs and ledges line the canyon rims overlooking deep, winding canyons, with numerous rock outcrops, and boulder-strewn and talus slopes. The ruggedness of the terrain creates scenic beauty as well as provides for outstanding opportunities for solitude. Vegetation consists of pinyon-juniper, sagebrush, cottonwood, boxelder, Russian olive, willow, tamarisk, and various shrubs. Fauna includes deer, beaver, badger, mountain lion, bobcat, red fox, great horned owls, bald eagles, and various raptors. The Cahone Canyon Wilderness Study Area provides a refuge for native flora and fauna displaced from surrounding areas by human activity. Activities include hiking, backpacking, horseback riding, hunting, and photography. | Yes | Old Spanish National Historic Trail corridor | Yes | Canyons of the Ancients National Monument |
| BLM | Camel Back | 10,402 | Colorado | Delta | 1993 | The Camel Back Wilderness Study Area is characterized by a series of deep canyons and extensive mesas, sculptured by perennial and intermittent streams. These streams, which are oriented in a predominantly north-to-south direction, cut canyons with massive cliffs, amphitheatres, and talus slopes, and isolated numerous highlands as mesas and buttes. The area's geologic structure is of mesozoic sandstones raised by the Uncompahgre Uplift, which created the Uncompahgre Plateau. The Wilderness Study Area is in a transition zone between two ecosystems and two associated vegetation types: the Colorado Plateau Province and the Rocky Mountain Forest Province. Vegetation consists mainly of pinyon-juniper, saltbush/greasewood, spineless hedgehog cactus, Uinta Basin hookless cactus, cottonwood, and willows. Fauna includes deer, elk, coyote, raccoon, mountain lion, rabbit, desert bighorn sheep, and various non-game birds. Within the canyons, vegetative and topographic screening produce strong feelings of solitude. Activities include hiking, backpacking, camping, rock climbing, horseback riding, hunting, and photography. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Castle Peak | 11,940 | Colorado | Eagle | 1993 | Castle Peak, the namesake of the Wilderness Study Area, is a prominent, basalt formation with steep, rugged slopes. Four outstanding geologic formations of sedimentary and volcanic origins from Cretaceous to Pleistocene time are exposed in the area. The Wilderness Study Area contains several peaks that stand around 10,000 feet in elevation. From the main peak, topography varies from gently rolling hills to basins and meadows. With many springs, small lakes, and the headwaters of Milk Creek, Alkali Creek, Big Alkali Creek, Catamount Creek, Norman Creek and Castle Creek, the Wilderness Study Area provide abundant wetlands and aquatic habitat and in some waters, support trout. The main vegetation types include sagebrush/mesic mountain shrub, aspen, spruce-fir, and a number of grassy meadows replete with wildflowers. Fauna includes Rocky Mountain elk, mule deer, black bear, bobcat, mountain lion, coyote, beaver, raptors, and waterfowl. Opportunities for hiking, backpacking, camping, snowshoeing, fishing, hunting and photography abound. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Chew Winter Camp | 1,320 | Colorado | Maybell | 1993 | The Chew Winter Camp Wilderness Study Area consists of ridgetops on the slopes of Douglas Mountain trending southward to the Yampa River in the adjacent Dinosaur National Monument. Vegetation consists mainly of ponderosa pine, pinyon-juniper woodlands, sagebrush, and native grass communities. Fauna includes fox, coyote, black bear, mountain lion, mule deer, elk, raptors and songbirds, gopher snakes, and western diamondbacks. The rugged topography, dense vegetation, low recreation use and remoteness of this Wilderness Study Area result in outstanding opportunities for solitude. There area offers opportunities for deer and elk hunting, camping, sightseeing, hiking, backpacking and horseback riding off trail. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

DOI Wilderness Study Areas - Data Call

| Wilderness Study Area | | | | | | | | | | |
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| BLM | Cow Creek | 34,050 | Montana | North side of the Missouri River along the Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument near Fort Benton | 1993 | The Cow Creek Wilderness Study Area is on the Missouri Plateau in the northern Great Plains, where the Missouri River has cut a canyon 600-800 feet deep. The Bull Creek, Winter Creek, and Hay Coulee drainages display spectacular sandstone cliffs, while other parts of the Wilderness Study Area are rolling open prairie. A four-mile long sheer wall of sandstone is found on the west side of the Winter Creek drainage. Vegetation is predominantly short prairie grasses, sagebrush and greasewood. Ponderosa pine, lodgepole pine, Douglas fir, and juniper are prevalent throughout and forming dense stand in the north. Hunting, horseback riding, hiking, photography, and rock climbing provide outstanding opportunities for recreation. | Yes | Nez Perce National Historic Trail, Upper Missouri Wild and Scenic River corridor, Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument | Yes | Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument |
| BLM | Demaree Canyon | 21,050 | Colorado | Grand Junction | 1993 | The Demaree Wilderness Study Area is characterized by four large, north-to-south canyons that dissect the high desert terrain between East Salt Creek and West Salt Creek. The Book Cliffs form the southern boundary, breaking the topography between this Wilderness Study Area and the Grand Valley. Vegetation consists of scattered pinyon-juniper woodlands, sagebrush, and mountain shrub communities. Fauna includes mule deer, elk, mountain lion, black bear, wild turkey, gray fox, raccoon, ringtail, squirrel, coyote, great horned owl, golden eagles, various other raptors, rattlesnake, and the collared lizard. Solitude and scenic vistas of the La Sal Mountains and the Grand Mesa are enjoyed from high points along the ridge top. Activities include hiking and backpacking off trail in a remote primitive setting where backcountry skills and knowledge are necessary. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Dog Creek South | 5,150 | Montana | South side of the Missouri River along the Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument near Fort Benton | 1993 | The Dog Creek South Wilderness Study Area contains extremely deep drainages separated by narrow ridges. The terrain formed during the Pleistocene Period when the ice sheet covering the region melted. The Missouri River cut deeply into the soft shales and sandstone, forming numerous steep hills and deep coulees creating a striking vertical and heavily eroded topography. Most slopes are composed of clay and soil layers, with shortgrass prairie communities present on the ridges. Vegetation includes greasewood, big sage, juniper, and native legumes. Isolated areas of ponderosa pine and Douglas fir grow primarily on the north and west-facing slopes of the steeper drainages. | Yes | Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument | Yes | Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument |
| BLM | Ervin Ridge | 10,200 | Montana | Fort Benton | 1993 | Ervin Ridge Wilderness Study Area is rugged with many steep and highly eroded ridges that drop sharply to the Missouri River. Scenic steep slopes of exposed clay and soil layers combine with short prairie grasses and sagebrush, and occasional groves of ponderosa and lodgepole pine, juniper, and Douglas fir. The area provides big game hunting and floating activities on the Upper Missouri River as well as hiking, sightseeing, photography, and fishing. | Yes | Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail and Upper Missouri Wild and Scenic River corridors, Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument | Yes | Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument |
| BLM | Handies Peak | 16,664 | Colorado | Lake City | 1993 | The Handies Peak Wilderness Study Area includes multi-colored rock strata, numerous drainages, glacial cirques, diverse vegetation, and vast, open vistas. The namesake of the Wilderness Study Area, Handies Peak, rises to 14,048 feet elevation and is the highest point of land managed by the Bureau of Land Management outside of Alaska. The Wilderness Study Area includes 12 peaks over 13,000 feet, three alpine lakes, and three major canyons with streams. The geomorphology shows a variety of volcanic, glacial and Precambrian formations. Scenic quality is outstanding due to the high alpine mountainous landform. Vegetation consists mainly of mixed spruce, fir, aspen, alpine grasses, sedges, and forbs. Fauna includes elk, deer, black bear, various small mammals, bighorn sheep, and mountain goats. Activities include hiking, backpacking, camping, mountain climbing, and photography. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

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| BLM | Henneberry Ridge | 9,806 | Montana | Dillon | 1993 | The Henneberry Ridge Wilderness Study Area includes a maze of erosional features including small peaks, ridges, and drainages that create scenic interest. The Wilderness Study Area is dominated by sagebrush filled grasslands, dotted with juniper and pockets of forested habitat on the north facing slopes. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Hidden Pasture Creek | 15,509 | Montana | West of Dell | 1993 | The Hidden Pasture Creek Wilderness Study Area is located in the lower slopes of the Tendoy Mountains. Sagebrush habitat with some forested areas are cut by numerous seasonally dry drainages. The area provides habitat for a bighorn sheep herd. The area is well suited to cross-country hiking, horseback riding, hunting, and fishing, and provides outstanding opportunities for solitude. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | High Mesa Grassland | 680 | Colorado | Canon City | 1993 | The High Mesa Grassland Wilderness Study Area spans over a rolling mesa and the steep slopes of Table Mountain, locally known as Sommerville Table. Vegetation includes 17 species of native grasses, oakbrush, conifers, and mountain shrubs. Fauna includes elk, mule deer, bighorn sheep, black bear, mountain lion, bobcat, ringtail, gray fox, coyote, wild turkey, bald and golden eagles, and a diverse mix of migratory birds. Activities include hiking, horseback riding, and photography. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Hoodoo Mountain | 11,380 | Montana | Near the Wales Creek Study area Nevada Lake north of Deer Lodge | 1993 | Hoodoo Mountain Wilderness Study Area is a forested area with interspersed rock outcrops, open grassland parks, and wet meadows. The area provides habitat for a variety of wildlife, including elk, moose, deer, black bear, porcupine, grouse, pine martin, fisher, wolverine and mountain lion. Wet Cottonwood Creek provides habitat for cutthroat trout and Cottonwood Meadow at the head of the creek is important habitat for elk and moose. Recreational opportunities include hunting, hiking, camping and remnants of foot trails. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Little Book Cliffs | 26,525 | Colorado | Grand Junction | 1993 | The Little Book Cliffs Wilderness Study Area is characterized by gently-sloping plateaus, four major canyons: Main Canyon, Coal Canyon, Cottonwood Canyon and Spring Canyon. Part of the southern edge of this Wilderness Study Area is dominated by the 2,000-foot-high face of the Book Cliffs. Several natural bridges and hoodoos are found within the wilderness contributing to outstanding scenic beauty and topographic diversity. Cultural sites of the Fremont Culture are found in the Wilderness Study Area. Vegetation consists mainly of sagebrush, rabbitbrush, four-wing saltbush, and pinyon-juniper. Fauna includes mule deer, elk, mountain lion, black bear, wild turkey, gray fox, raccoon, ringtail, squirrel, coyote, great horned owl, golden eagles, various other raptors, rattlesnake, and the collared lizard. The topography and vegetation create a setting which supports excellent opportunities for solitude and unconfined recreation. Activities include hiking, backpacking, horseback riding, and photography. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Lower Grape Creek | 11,220 | Colorado | Canon City | 1993 | The Lower Grape Creek Wilderness Study Area varies from rocky, rolling hills to steep, rugged canyons and mountains. The predominant feature is Horseshoe Mountain, in the northeastern portion of the Wilderness Study Area. Vegetation consists mainly of pinyon and juniper, ponderosa pine, Douglas fir, and riparian species along Grape Creek. Fauna includes mule deer, mountain lion, black bear, various small mammals, wild turkey, various species of raptors, and trout. Subtle remains of the Denver and Rio Grande railroad spur offer historical significance. Activities include hiking, backpacking, camping, horseback riding, hunting, and photography. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

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| BLM | McIntyre Hills | 16,650 | Colorado | Canon City | 1993 | The McIntyre Hills Wilderness Study Area is comprised of rugged canyon slopes, numerous rock outcrops, and rolling, forested, interconnected hills. Numerous drainages, including Thomas Gulch, Five Point Gulch, and Washtub Gulch, twist and turn to created many secluded areas. Vegetation includes pinyon pine, juniper, ponderosa pine, Douglas fir, and riparian areas along drainages. Fauna includes bald eagles, mule deer, elk, bighorn sheep, black bear, mountain lion, bobcat, coyote, gray fox, and wild turkey. The Wilderness Study Area offers numerous outstanding opportunities for solitude and primitive/unconfined recreation including cross country hiking, backpacking, horseback riding, hunting, and photography. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | McKenna Peak | 19,398 | Colorado | Dove Creek | 1993 | The McKenna Peak Wilderness Study Area contains several intriguing features including McKenna Peak, rising 1,000 vertical feet, the Spring Creek Basin and Brumley Point. Highly eroded Mesa Verde sandstone and Mancos shale badlands are exposed by deep canyons, gently rolling mesas, and twisting arroyos which illustrate the geologic processes and natural history of the area. From high points, there are expansive vistas that give a feeling of vastness. Numerous fossil marine invertebrates can be found in the sedimentary strata. Vegetation includes salt desert shrubs, forbs, grasses, pinyon-juniper, ponderosa pine, Douglas fir, oakbrush, mountain mahogany, Uinta Basin hookless cactus, Naturita milkvetch, and spineless hedgehog cactus. Fauna includes mule deer, elk, pronghorn antelope, mountain lion, black bear, bobcat, coyote, long-tailed weasel, bald and golden eagles. The diversity of topography and vegetation provide for outstanding recreation opportunities including hiking, backpacking, horseback riding, hunting, wildlife viewing, nature and scenic photography, and rock climbing. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Menefee Mountain | 7,089 | Colorado | Mancos | 1993 | The Menefee Mountain Wilderness Study Area contains scenic rugged terrain consisting of steep-sided canyons, cliff-rimmed mesas, and overhanging cliffs. From Menefee Mountain, steep canyons radiate out from the mountain's six-mile-long ridge. Exposed, layered rock of the Cretaceous Mancos Shale, Point Lookout, and Cliff House Sandstone are formed into vertical cliffs and overhangs in the canyons and slopes of the mountain. In the eastern section of the Wilderness Study Area, Joe's Canyon and its associated drainages form finger-like projections cut into the side of the mountain. Vegetation includes pinyon-juniper, oakbrush, ponderosa pine, serviceberry, cottonwood, sagebrush, mountain mahogany, Douglas fir, spruce, Mesa Verde cactus, Knowlton miniature cactus, and Mancos milkvetch. Fauna includes deer, elk, black bear, bobcat, mountain lion, bald and golden eagles. The area includes several archaeological sites related to the Anasazi culture- communities of prehistoric farmers who lived in earthen and stone structures approximately six to 20 centuries ago. The Wilderness Study Area provides outstanding recreation opportunities for the hiker, backpacker, rock climber and photographer. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Needle Rock | 80 | Colorado | Delta | 1993 | The Needle Rock Wilderness Study Area is dominated by its namesake and main feature: Needle Rock. This is a highly unique geologic feature believed to be a neck of intrusive igneous rock, or a laccolith. Needle Rock originated in the late Miocene as molten rock which remained below the earth's surface and intruded into sedimentary formations. Gradually, with the passing of several million years, the overlying sedimentary beds eroded away, leaving this core of igneous rock that abruptly rises nearly 1,000 feet above the Smith Fork River valley. Vegetation consists mainly of oak, serviceberry, juniper, native grasses, and shrubs. Fauna includes falcon and various other raptors, and various small mammals. Activities include hiking, rock climbing, and photography. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

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| BLM | North Sand Hills | 791 | Colorado | Walden | 1993 | The North Sand Hills Wilderness Study Area includes a Cold Climate Eolian sand deposit, forming active dunes. Two large active parabolic dunes are present with small, internal dunes migrating up the windward slopes. Several archaeological sites are located near the dunes. Vegetation around the dunes is mostly sagebrush and rabbitbrush, intermixed with stands of aspen. East of the active sand dunes is lodgepole pine forest. Fauna includes deer, elk and black bear. Activities include hiking, backpacking, camping, hunting and photography. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Oil Spring Mountain | 17,740 | Colorado | Rangely | 1993 | The Oil Spring Mountain Wilderness Study Area is dominated by its namesake, the flat-topped Oil Spring Mountain. As elevations drop from the mountain, the landform changes to arid slickrock with numerous sandstone draws. A cave, and a natural arch are located in the slickrock terrain. Natural earth flows have occurred in several locations on the highly erosive soils of Oil Spring Mountain. Pinyon-juniper woodland, sagebrush steppe, mountain mahogany/oak scrub, and Douglas fir/pine forest ecosystems are found in the Wilderness Study Area. Fauna includes mule deer, elk, black bear, mountain lion, and various raptors. Activities include hiking, backpacking, camping, horseback riding, hunting, and photography. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Peterson Draw | 5,160 | Colorado | Maybell | 1993 | The Peterson Draw Wilderness Study Area consists of several deep draws on the slopes of Douglas Mountain trending southward to the Yampa River in the adjacent Dinosaur National Monument. The Wilderness Study Area contains portions of Peterson, Buck, and Five Springs Draws which include intermittent drainages, rocky ridges, peaks and gently rolling hills. Vegetation consists mainly of ponderosa pine, pinyon-juniper woodlands, sagebrush, and native grass communities. There are also scattered mountain brush species and aspen trees. Fauna includes fox, coyote, black bear, mountain lion, mule deer, elk, raptors and various songbirds, gopher snakes, and western diamondbacks. The Wilderness Study Area offers opportunities for deer and elk hunting, camping, sightseeing, hiking, backpacking and horseback riding. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Powderhorn | 7,022 | Colorado | Lake City | 1993 | The Powderhorn Wilderness Study Area is adjacent to the Powderhorn Wilderness (managed by BLM). The Wilderness Study Area is characterized by dense forests and deep drainages. Vegetation includes spruce, fir, ponderosa, aspen, alpine grasses, sedges, forbs, and a small willow species. Fauna includes mule deer, elk, bighorn sheep, and trout. The Wilderness Study Area's remoteness provides opportunities for solitude and wildlife viewing. Activities include hiking, backpacking, camping, hunting and photography. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Red Cloud Peak | 36,722 | Colorado | Lake City | 1993 | The Red Cloud Peak Wilderness Study Area is heavily forested in the lower elevations, creating a feeling of total seclusion, and opens to tundra and multi-colored rock strata in higher terrain with broad vistas of exceptional scenic quality due to the high alpine mountainous landform including glacial cirques and alpine lakes and streams. The Wilderness Study Area contains 30 mountain peaks over 13,000 feet in elevation and two peaks over 14,000 feet (Red Cloud Peak (14,034 feet) and Sunshine Peak (14,001 feet)). Vegetation includes spruce, fir, alpine grasses, sedges, forbs, and a small willow species. Fauna includes mule deer, elk, bighorn sheep, cutthroat trout, and the Uncompahgre Peak fritillary butterfly. The higher elevations, with its expanses of alpine tundra and open scenic vistas, provides feelings of vastness and solitude. Activities include hiking, backpacking, camping, mountain climbing, horseback riding, hunting, fishing, and photography. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | San Luis Hills | 10,240 | Colorado | Manassa | 1993 | The San Luis Hills Wilderness Study Area is a series of hills which rise abruptly above the broad San Luis Valley. Cliffs occur in the northern portion of the otherwise rounded hills topography and numerous small drainages and the larger John James Gulch provide topographic relief. Distant views of the Sangre de Cristo and San Juan Mountains create a wonderful feeling of vastness. The arid climate results in low-growing desert shrubs and grasses, pinyon and juniper. Fauna is also sparse due to lack of water, but includes mule deer, antelope, various raptors, and various songbirds. Activities include hiking, backpacking, horseback riding, and photography. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

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| Wilderness Study Area | | | | | | | | | | |
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| BLM | Square Butte | 1,947 | Montana | Geraldine | 1993 | The Square Butte Wilderness Study Area centers on it's namesake, a butte which presents an imposing landmass whose vertical sides present a "square" appearance from a distance. The butte is a laccolith, an intrusive bubble of magma that has penetrated sedimentary beds. Erosion has left the main block of rock surrounded by eroded spires, ribs and fins, and soaring buttresses, of the same rock at the base. Dense stands of lodgepole, limber pine and Douglas fir cover the side slopes. Due to the steep cliffs, the summit has been isolation from human activity and the summit flora is a vegetative relict that has research value. Wildlife includes a population of Rocky Mountain goats and breeding populations of prairie falcons and other raptors that use the cliffs for nesting. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Squaw/Papoose Canyon | 4,611 | Colorado | Dove Creek | 1993 | The Wilderness Study Area centers on Squaw and Papoose Canyons and the narrow mesa that separates the two canyons. Vegetation is thick pinyon-juniper woodland on the slopes and canyon rim, with sage parks and riparian growth along the canyon bottom. The Wilderness Study Area has a high archaeological site density, it was heavily used by the Ancestral Puebloan dwellers from 450 A.D. to 1300 A.D. Geological formations are well exposed for scientific and educational study. The Summerville and Morrison formations of the Jurassic Period outcrop and are overlain by Burro Canyon and Dakota Formations of the Upper Cretaceous. The Morrison is rich in fossilized wood, plant remains and fossil vertebrate bones. | Yes | Canyons of the Ancients National Monument | Yes | Canyons of the Ancients National Monument |
| BLM | Stafford | 4,800 | Montana | Fort Benton | 1993 | The Safford Wilderness Study Area is a scenic and rugged area of steep slopes of exposed clay and soil layers with narrow ridges along the Missouri River. The steep coulees, where slopes and soils permit, are vegetated by prairie grasses, sagebrush, and juniper. Big game hunting and boating use along the Missouri River are the major activities here. | Yes | Upper Missouri Wild and Scenic River corridor | Yes | Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument |
| BLM | The Palisade | 26,050 | Colorado | Grand Junction | 1993 | The Palisade Wilderness Study Area is characterized by steep cliffs and deep rugged canyons, rolling out to flat, desert valley bottoms. In places, cliffs tower 2,000 feet above the canyon floor. The area's main feature, The Palisade, is a towering, red-rock butte, rising 1,700 feet above the confluence of West Creek and the Dolores River. Numerous hoodoos, jagged cliffs, and a series of waterfalls that tumble 1,700 feet in 1.5 miles add to the areas scenic values. Vegetation consists mainly of pinyon-juniper, oakbrush, aspen, ponderosa pine, and pockets of riparian vegetation. Fauna includes the rare Nokomis Fritillary butterfly, mule deer, elk, mountain lion, black bear, wild turkey, gray fox, raccoon, ringtail, squirrel, coyote, great horned owl, golden eagles, rattlesnake, bull snake, the collared lizard, and trout in the North Fork of West Creek. Activities include hiking, backpacking, camping, rock climbing, and photography. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Troublesome | 8,250 | Colorado | Kremmling | 1993 | The Troublesome Wilderness Study Area is rugged, mountainous terrain and forest typical of central Colorado. The area consists of mountain peaks with rocky outcrops and talus slopes, and ridges cut by Rabbit Ears Creek and Troublesome Creek, with numerous steep-side drainages. Most of the Wilderness Study Area is forested with spruce, fir, aspen and lodgepole pines as well as riparian vegetation along the streams. Activities include hiking, backpacking, camping, horseback riding, cross-country skiing, snowshoeing, fishing, hunting, and photography. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Twin Coulee | 6,870 | Montana | Lewistown | 1993 | The Twin Coulee Wilderness Study Area is very rugged, with several deeply incised drainages and extensive outcrops of bare limestone and sandstone on the southeast flank of the Big Snowy Mountains. Most of the Wilderness Study Area is contains a mixed coniferous forest with an understory of bunch grasses. Limestone outcroppings in some of the higher areas enhance the scenic quality of the area. Recreation opportunities include hunting, hiking, camping, rock climbing, and nature study. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

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| Wilderness Study Area | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|---|---|---|--|-------------------------|
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| BLM | Upper Grape Creek | 10,200 | Colorado | Canon City | 1993 | The Upper Grape Creek Wilderness Study Area topography includes rocky, rolling hills in the western portion, with more rugged terrain near Grape Creek. The steep, red-brown slopes are spotted with gray-green vegetation, offering excellent scenic value to the area. Several peaks exist between East Mill Gulch and Granite Gulch. Vegetation consists mainly of pinyon and juniper, ponderosa pine, Douglas fir, and riparian species along Grape Creek. Fauna includes mule deer, mountain lion, black bear, various small mammals, wild turkey, and trout. Subtle remains of the Denver and Rio Grande railroad spur offer historical significance. Activities include hiking, backpacking, camping, horseback riding, hunting, and photography. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Vale of Tears | 7,420 | Colorado | Maybell | 1993 | The Vale of Tears Wilderness Study Area consists of rugged canyons, ridges, peaks, and draws on the slopes of Douglas Mountain trending southward to the Yampa River in the adjacent Dinosaur National Monument. The Vale of Tears canyon in the southern section contains colorful badlands with banded, multicolored geology. Sawmill Canyon cuts through the northeastern part of the Wilderness Study Area. Vegetation consists mainly of pinyon-juniper woodlands with sagebrush and saltbush/greasewood communities at lower elevations. Fauna includes fox, coyote, black bear, mountain lion, mule deer, elk, raptors and various songbirds, gopher snakes, and western diamondbacks. The Wilderness Study Area offers opportunities for deer and elk hunting, camping, sightseeing, hiking, backpacking and horseback riding. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Wales Creek | 11,580 | Montana | Deer Lodge | 1993 | The Wales Creek Wilderness Study Area contains four streams and is forested with stands of spruce, lodgepole pine, Douglas fir, and sub-alpine fir. The Wales Creek drainage has several thermal springs. The area provides habitat for moose, elk, deer, beaver, black bear, and mountain lion. Cutthroat trout inhabit Wales Creek. Recreation uses are primarily hunting and some primitive camping in conjunction with hunting. There are also opportunities for fishing and cross-country skiing. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Weber Mountain | 6,303 | Colorado | Mancos | 1993 | The Weber Mountain Wilderness Study Area is focused on its namesake, Weber Mountain, a five-mile-long ridge from which steep canyons radiate. Exposed sandstone of the Cretaceous Mancos shale and sandstone series forms many overhangs and vertical cliffs in the canyons and on the slopes of the mountain. There is also a 600-foot spire shaped volcanic neck or plug, mid slope on the west side of the mountain. Vegetation includes oakbrush, pinyon-juniper, ponderosa pine, spruce/fir, sagebrush, Mesa Verde cactus, Knowlton miniature cactus, and Mancos milkvetch. Fauna includes deer, elk, bighorn sheep, black bear, bobcat, mountain lion, spotted owl, peregrine falcon, and bald eagles. The Wilderness Study Area contains archaeological sites related to the Anasazi culture, which were communities of prehistoric farmers who lived in earthen and stone structures six to 20 centuries ago. The Wilderness Study Area provides outstanding recreation opportunities for the hiker, backpacker and rock climber. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | West Cold Spring | 14,482 | Colorado | Maybell | 1993 | The Wilderness Study Area is primarily the western portion of the rugged, south facing slopes of Cold Spring Mountain. This area is characterized by deep draws and canyons that have been cut through the O-Wi-Yu-Kuts Plateau, forming a series of plateaus and ridges along the northern margins of the Green River Valley known as Browns Park. Diverse vegetation communities cover the area consisting of sagebrush steppe and saltbush/greasewood in the lower elevations to dense pinyon-juniper woodlands which dominate the area, to large old growth mountain mahogany and oak scrub communities at higher elevations. The area is known to possess historic and prehistoric cultural sites varying from Paleo-Indian to more modern Ute and Shoshone tribes. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

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| Wilderness Study Area | | | | | | | | | | |
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| BLM | Whitehead Gulch | 1,500 | Colorado | Silverton | 1993 | The Whitehead Gulch Wilderness Study Area is adjacent to the Weminuche Wilderness (managed by the USFS). It lies mostly within the steep, forested Animas River Canyon. The mountainous landscape includes alpine streams. Vegetation consists mainly of alpine tundra, spruce, aspen, willow, raspberry, and sedges. Fauna includes lynx and various small mammals and birds. The mountainous terrain offers perfect opportunities for unconfined recreation and solitude. Activities include hiking, backpacking, camping, mountain climbing, fishing, and photography. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Woodhawk | 8,100 | Montana | Fort Benton | 1993 | The Woodhawk Wilderness Study Area is on the edge of the Missouri River in a very rugged portion of the Missouri Breaks. South facing slopes consist of bare, banded clay and soil layers supporting a shortgrass prairie. Juniper and ponderosa pine also are present. Exposed colorful rock in the breaks topography is sedimentary shales and sandstones. The Missouri River cut deeply into the soft sedimentary rock forming numerous steep hills and deep coulees. River floaters camp in the area. | Yes | Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail, Nez Perce National Historic Trail, and Upper Missouri Wild and Scenic River corridors; Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument | Yes | Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument |
| BLM | Yellowstone River Island | 53 | Montana | Livingston | 1993 | The Yellowstone River Island Wilderness Study Area is a continually changing island in an active portion of the Yellowstone River. Dense willows grow along the outer more recently formed extremities of the island. Cattail marsh areas are in low areas. The more stable and higher interior portion of the island contains cottonwood stands intermixed with open grassy areas. Due to the island's diverse vegetation, a wide range of wildlife can be seen. River floaters sometimes camp on the island. | Yes | Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail corridor | No | |
| BLM | Ah-Shi-Sle-Pah | 6,563 | New Mexico | Southeast of Farmington | 1992 | The Ah-shi-sle-pah Wilderness Study Area is located in northwestern New Mexico and is a scenic badland area of rolling water-carved clay hills. The area is rich in fossils and has little vegetation to conceal the unique and spectacular geological formations. The thin vegetation includes sagebrush, piñon-juniper, Great Basin scrubland, and grassland. It is a landscape of sandstone cap rocks and scenic olive-colored hills with an interesting array of hoodoos and other formations. Water in this area is scarce and there are no trails; however, the area is very scenic and contains pastel colors rarely seen elsewhere in the region. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Alama Hueco Mountains | 16,264 | New Mexico | Northwest of the Mexico Border | 1992 | The Alamo Hueco Mountains Wilderness Study Area is situated in southwestern New Mexico. It is characterized by highly eroded volcanic mountains, mesas, cliffs, and long sinuous canyons that contain stands of juniper and oak brush. There are no maintained trails in this area; however, the desert scenery, archaeological sites, and wildlife diversity make this area a unique destination for those willing to explore. Wildlife species include javelina, Montezuma quail, desert bighorn sheep, mountain lions, golden eagles, red-tailed hawks, and prairie falcons. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Aldrich Mountain | 9,127 | Oregon | Northwest of Seneca, Oregon | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | John Day Wild and Scenic River corridor | No | |
| BLM | Alkali Basin/E Sand Dunes | 12,800 | Wyoming | 21 miles northeast of Point-of-Rocks | 1992 | The Killpecker Dunes, the largest active sand dune region in Wyoming, and among the largest in the world, traverse the Wilderness Study Area. This Wilderness Study Area includes a remnant of the Red Desert area of the Great Divide Basin. The region is of scientific value for the study of active sand dunes, their movements and how they are stabilized. Valuable pronghorn antelope habitat is found within the Wilderness Study Area, and the Sands elk herd occasionally inhabits the Wilderness Study Area during the winter months. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

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| Wilderness Study Area | | | | | | | | | | |
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| BLM | Alkali Draw | 16,990 | Wyoming | 25 miles north of Point of Rocks | 1992 | The study area includes a pan of the Great Divide Basin – Red Desert Area. Alkali Draw in the main drainage running eastwardly from the Bush Rim and Steamboat Mountain. A series of smaller draws creates a washboard topographic effect. Big sagebrush and grease wood are the principle vegetative species. Eocene fossils (largely snails, clams and leaves) can be found in several layers of geologic strata, suggesting a former riparian habitat which occurred in the area of 36.6 million years ago. The fossils occur in most of the Wasatch Formation and in the Tipton shale of the Green River Formation. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Antelope | 20,710 | New Mexico | San Antonio | 1992 | The Antelope Wilderness Study Area is an open landscape that provides 360-degree views of rolling desert prairie. It is adjacent to the San Pasqual Wilderness, which is managed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. This area is home to both antelope and mule deer and boasts a mix of broom dalea and sand sage. The vegetation provides ideal raptor-feeding habitat. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Apache Box | 932 | New Mexico | Silver City | 1992 | The Apache Box Wilderness Study Area is located in southwestern New Mexico. The namesake feature, Apache Box, is a deep narrow canyon carved by Apache Creek. Sheer cliffs rise 600 feet above the canyon floor and give way to rolling hills above the canyon. Diverse riparian trees are found in the canyon while the uplands are a mix of grassland and juniper and piñon woodlands, with occasional ponderosa pine stands on north facing slopes. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Appendicitis Hill | 25,376 | Idaho | Arco | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Basque Hills | 140,271 | Oregon | East of Fields, Oregon | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Bear Den Butte | 5,419 | Idaho | Carey | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Craters of the Moon National Monument | Yes | Craters of the Moon National Monument |
| BLM | Beaver Dam Creek | 19,080 | Oregon | East of Medford, Oregon | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Bennett Mountains | 6,003 | Wyoming | Rawlins | 1992 | The area contains three basic types of topography: the mountain plateau/ridges, the steep, rocky ledges and the many tributary draws. Vegetation is primarily grasses, sagebrush and other shrubs, with pockets of pine, aspen and willows. The high plateau, coupled with numerous drawers and rocky outcrops, provides a high degree of solitude. The mountain offers numerous secluded places for recreational activities. The spectacular view of Seminoe Reservoir to the southwest provides a feeling of spaciousness but also illustrates the effects of man’s nearby development. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Black Butte | 3,893 | Idaho | Shoshone | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Black Canyon (I) | 10,609 | Idaho | Gooding | 1992 | The Black Canyon Wilderness Study Area consists of the western side slopes and lower mountain of the Sangre de Cristo Range an uplifted block formed by faulting along the Rio Grande rift. Intermittent streams have created a maze of valleys, which provide excellent opportunities for recreation, especially hiking. The valleys alternate between steep and level sections creating a stair-step approach to the upper reaches of the mountain slopes. Vistas of the peaks or the vast San Luis Valley are spotted throughout the Wilderness Study Area. Vegetation consists mainly of pine, fir, pinyon-juniper, and aspen. Fauna includes mule deer, elk, black bear, various smaller mammals, and various raptors. Activities include hiking, backpacking, camping, and photography. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

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| BLM | Black Canyon (II) | 5,534 | Idaho | Lemhi Mountain Range | 1992 | The Black Canyon Wilderness Study Area consists of the western side slopes and lower mountains of the Sangre de Cristo Range an uplifted block formed by faulting along the Rio Grande rift. Intermittent streams have created a maze of valleys, which provide excellent opportunities for recreation, especially hiking. The valleys alternate between steep and level sections creating a stair-step approach to the upper reaches of the mountain slopes. Vistas of the peaks or the vast San Luis Valley are spotted throughout the Wilderness Study Area. Vegetation consists mainly of pine, fir, pinyon-juniper, and aspen. Fauna includes mule deer, elk, black bear, various smaller mammals, and various raptors. Activities include hiking, backpacking, camping, and photography. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Blue Creek | 14,896 | New Mexico | North of the Gila River; northwest of Bedrock; northeast of Virden | 1992 | The Blue Creek Wilderness Study Area is located in the southwestern portion of New Mexico and is dominated by a volcanic fault block mountain named Black Mountain. The intermittent Blue Creek passes through the eastern part of the Wilderness Study Area and the narrow cliff-walled canyon is dominated by ash, cottonwood, Arizona sycamore, and willow. The uplands are dominated by desert grasses and shrubs. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Bowden Hills | 59,031 | Oregon | South of Rome, OR | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Box Creek | 439 | Idaho | McCall | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Bridge Creek | 14,322 | Oregon | South of Burns, OR | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Brokeoff Mountains | 31,606 | New Mexico | El Paso | 1992 | The Brokeoff Mountains Wilderness Study Area is located in southern New Mexico, contiguous with the Guadalupe Mountains Wilderness in Texas. The Wilderness Study Area consists of a low dominant north-south ridge cut by two canyons that run 500 feet deep. Elk winter in the Wilderness Study Area and cliffs, ledges, and rock outcrops provide suitable nesting and perching habitat for birds of prey. Vegetation includes Chihuahuan Desert scrub, cacti, agaves, soap tree yuccas, creosote bush, mesquite, semidesert grassland, and pines at higher elevations. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Burnt Creek | 23,829 | Idaho | Challis | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Castle Rock | 6,151 | Oregon | West of Ontario, OR | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Cedar Butte | 36,390 | Idaho | Idaho Falls | 1992 | In Idaho, BLM manages nearly 37,000 acres of public lands in the Cedar Butte Wilderness Study Area. Lava flows here date back over 10,000 years. Several species of mammals live here including rodents, mule deer, antelope, coyotes, rabbits and over 100 species of birds including sage grouse and mourning doves. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Cedar Mountains | 14,911 | New Mexico | Hachita | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Clarks Butte | 31,291 | Oregon | Southwest of Boise, ID | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

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| Wilderness Study Area | | | | | | | | | | |
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| BLM | Cooke's Range | 20,248 | New Mexico | North of Deming | 1992 | The Cooke's Range Wilderness Study Area is located in southern New Mexico about 60 miles from Las Cruces. The central feature in the Wilderness Study Area is Cooke's Peak, which rises over 3,600 feet above the surrounding plains. The northern portion is extremely rugged while the southern portion is rolling and includes open hills cut by deep canyons. Vegetation consists of piñon and juniper woodlands as well as mixed desert shrubs. The cliffs in the higher elevations provide nesting sites for birds of prey. Mogollon style petroglyphs are found at Frying Pan Spring. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Copper Mountain | 6,858 | Wyoming | Thermopolis | 1992 | The Copper Mountain Wilderness Study Area encompasses 6,858 acres of BLM-administered land without any inholdings or split estate. It is part of the Copper Mountain Range also known as the Bridger Mountains. It is dry and mountainous with scattered limber pine and juniper on rocky slopes. The stark ridges and draws of the study area stand in sharp contrast to the waters of nearby Boysen Reservoir. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Cougar Well | 19,345 | Oregon | Southeast of Bend, OR | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Crystal Lake | 8,893 | Idaho | St. Maries | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Culp Canyon | 10,937 | New Mexico | Alamogordo | 1992 | The Culp Canyon Wilderness Study Area is located in southern New Mexico and is characterized by gently rolling hills and steep mountain slopes dissected by numerous canyons and arroyos. Vegetation consists of desert grasses and shrubs. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Deer Creek | 8,071 | Idaho | Gooding and Camas County | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Deschutes Canyon - Steelhead Falls | 3,192 | Oregon | Southwest of Madras, OR | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Middle Deschutes Wild and Scenic River corridor | No | |
| BLM | Devil's Backbone | 8,904 | New Mexico | 15 miles southwest of Socorro at the eastern end of the Magdalena Mountains | 1992 | The Devil's Backbone Wilderness Study Area is characterized by its knife-edged ridges and peaks rising above the surrounding desert grassland. The north contains piñon-juniper while the south is comprised of rocky grasslands. A great number of raptors, including one pair of golden eagles, nests in the area. Mountain lions are also seen on occasion. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Devil's Den Canyon | 320 | New Mexico | Southwest of Carlsbad | 1992 | The Devil's Den Canyon Wilderness Study Area is located in southern New Mexico, approximately 40 miles southwest of Carlsbad and is contiguous with the Guadalupe Escarpment Wilderness Study Area (managed by the U.S. Forest Service). Devil's Den Canyon contains the mouth of a major drainage on the west side of Guadalupe Escarpment and has a variety of vegetation including desert shrubs and grasses, piñon and juniper woodlands, and sub-riparian trees and shrubs in the canyon bottom. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Dry Creek | 23,353 | Oregon | West of Boise, ID | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Dry Creek Buttes | 51,285 | Oregon | West of Boise, ID | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

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| BLM | Dubois Badlands | 4,520 | Wyoming | Dubois | 1992 | The Dubois Badlands Wilderness Study Area encompasses 4,520 acres of BLM-administered land with no split estate or private inholdings. The topography of the area is primarily badlands and flat topped benches, which are extensively eroded and separated by numerous and intricate drainage patterns. Bands of red and tan sedimentary rock and clays make interesting color patters through the area. The Dubois Badlands Wilderness Study Area is essentially in a natural condition. The topography of the Wilderness Study Area consists of badlands that are extensively eroded and separated by intricate drainage patterns. Eroded pinnacles and spires rise as high as 400 feet above the Wind River. Vegetation in the Wilderness Study Area varies with the elevation. The upper slopes have widely scattered limber pines, and the lower slopes contain sagebrush. The flat tops of most ridges have low-growing grass as the dominant plant life. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Eagle Peak | 43,960 | New Mexico | Six miles west of Quemado; north of Highway 60 | 1992 | The Eagle Peak Wilderness Study Area is located in western New Mexico. It is characterized by rolling topography and broken by sandstone and basalt mesas and canyons. Volcanic features include large cinder cones and lava flows. Vegetation consists of grassland and piñon-juniper woodland. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | East Alvord | 22,142 | Oregon | North East of Andrews, Oregon | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Five Springs | 1,383 | Nevada | Eagle Lake | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Flume Canyon | 50,628 | Utah | North of Moab, UT | 1992 | This is a dissected landscape of steep ridges and "V"-shaped canyons formed by the many drainages leading north to Westwater Creek Canyon along the northern boundary, east to Sulphur Creek and Antone Wash, and south to Diamond Canyon. Flume Canyon itself runs south in the central part of the Wilderness Study Area. The western portion of the Wilderness Study Area was partially burned in a large fire that occurred in the summer of 2002. It has year round populations of mountain lion, elk and black bear. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | French Spring-Happy Canyon | 24,306 | Utah | 25 miles southeast of Hanksville | 1992 | The study area consists of high, narrow ridges and a mesa cut by narrow, sheer-walled, meandering canyons 600 to 1,000 feet deep. More than half of the surface of the Wilderness Study Area is bare rock and sand. Pinyon-juniper, grasses and blackbrush are the characteristic vegetative types in the portion of the Wilderness Study Area with plant cover. The Wilderness Study Area's exceptional scenic values were identified as a special feature. Desert bighorn sheep, which is a wilderness associated species, may inhabit the Wilderness Study Area. The peregrine falcon, bald eagle and golden eagle may inhabit or visit the Wilderness Study Area. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Gabbs Valley Range | 79,600 | Nevada | Hawthorne | 1992 | The Gabbs Valley Range Wilderness Study Area is located in Mineral County, 30 miles east of Hawthorne, Nevada. Vegetation within the Wilderness Study Area consists of a pinyon - juniper woodland. The southern portion of the Wilderness Study Area contains badland scenery while the drainages on the north side of Mt Ferguson and Petrified Wash on the south provide the most interesting access to the highest points in the Wilderness Study Area. The most pleasing area within the Wilderness Study Area would be the basin of Redrock Canyon. Foot and horseback travel is relatively easy throughout the Wilderness Study Area and access is good. There is limited water resources in the Wilderness Study Area which can provide some challenge to backpackers. Visitors can view wild horses which frequent most of the Wilderness Study Area. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

DOI Wilderness Study Areas - Data Call

| Wilderness Study Area | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------|--|---|---|--|--|
| Suitability Determination: Not Recommended | | | | | | | | | | |
| DOI Bureau/ Office | Name of Wilderness Study Area | Number of acres | Wilderness Location: State | Wilderness Location: City | Year of Study | Synopsis of the Values Protected/Reason for Potential Wilderness Designation | Wilderness Area Located within a Designated Public Lands Area? (Y or N) | If yes, what is the Name of the Designated Public Lands Area? | Wilderness Area Located within a Monument Boundary? (Y or N) | If yes, which Monument? |
| BLM | Gardner Mountain | 6,423 | Wyoming | Buffalo | 1992 | The Gardner Mountain Wilderness Study Area encompasses 6,423 acres of public land with no state or private inholdings. The area is generally rugged terrain of the southern Big Horn Mountains dominated by pine, scattered mountain mahogany and meadows. The two principle drainages are deep, steep-walled canyons. Beartrap Creek and the North Fork of the Red Fork of the Powder River flow through the area. Part of the Dull Knife Battlefield, a National Historic Site, extends into the southern part of the area. The Gardner Mountain Foot and Horse Trail is accessed via WY-191/Mayoworth-Slip Road north of Kaycee. Take WY-191 west from Kaycee to the community of Mayoworth. Fork left onto Slip Road and continue 6.7 miles up a series of switchbacks. Turn left and head downhill to the parking area. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Gold Creek | 13,591 | Oregon | West of Boise, ID | 1992 | Goshute Canyon Wilderness Study Area is located in the Cherry Creek Mountains portion of Elko County in east-central Nevada. The majority of this Wilderness Study Area was designated as wilderness (Goshute Canyon Wilderness) in the White Pine County Conservation & Recreation Development Act of 2006. The remaining 365 acres of the Wilderness Study Area in Elko County were retained as a Wilderness Study Area. This Wilderness Study Area consists of two small drainages that branch from Dry Canyon toward Dry Canyon Spring. Vegetation within the Wilderness Study Area consists of a pinyon-juniper woodland with low shrub and grass community. The area remains natural in character and opportunities for solitude and primitive recreation rests primarily within the contiguous Goshute Canyon Wilderness. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Grand Gulch | 105,213 | Utah | 45 miles west of Blanding, UT | 1992 | This Wilderness Study Area is in the Canyonlands Section of the Colorado Plateau Physiographic Province. This Wilderness Study Area is predominantly a network of sinuous canyons, totaling more than 190 miles in length, that are tributary to the San Juan River. Pinyon-juniper woodland, sagebrush, and blackbrush are the predominant types of vegetation. Canyons, pinnacles, pedestals, knobs, arches, and alcoves offer unique and dramatic and colorful views in nearly every part of the area. The area contains extensive remains of Ancestral Puebloan dwellers occupation from about 200 A.D. to 1300 A.D including lithic scatters, walled fireplaces, pictographs, petroglyphs, pit-houses, pottery shards, towers, cliff dwellings, and kivas. The Grand Gulch Archaeological District (4,240 acres) was placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1982. A portion of the northern boundary follows the Hole in the Rock Trail. | Yes | Bears Ears National Monument | Yes | Bears Ears National Monument |
| BLM | Gray Peak | 14,678 | New Mexico | Lordsburg | 1992 | The Gray Peak Wilderness Study Area is located in southwestern New Mexico about 40 miles from Lordsburg. Through the center of the Wilderness Study Area runs a rugged mountain ridgeline 11 miles long with five peaks and dozens of smaller hills and ridges separated by canyons. Vegetation is comprised of Madrean pine-oak woodland, which provides habitat for uncommon wildlife including Mexican long-tongued bats, coatimundi, desert bighorn, and the green rat snake. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Hampton Butte | 10,246 | Oregon | Southeast of Bend, OR | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Hawley Mountain | 16,807 | Idaho | Howe | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Heath Lake | 21,199 | Oregon | Southeast of New Princeton, OR | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Home Creek | 1,178 | Oregon | North of Fields, OR | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area | Yes | Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area |

DOI Wilderness Study Areas - Data Call

| Wilderness Study Area | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------|--|---|---|--|--|
| Suitability Determination: Not Recommended | | | | | | | | | | |
| DOI Bureau/ Office | Name of Wilderness Study Area | Number of acres | Wilderness Location: State | Wilderness Location: City | Year of Study | Synopsis of the Values Protected/Reason for Potential Wilderness Designation | Wilderness Area Located within a Designated Public Lands Area? (Y or N) | If yes, what is the Name of the Designated Public Lands Area? | Wilderness Area Located within a Monument Boundary? (Y or N) | If yes, which Monument? |
| BLM | Homestead | 7,615 | Oregon | West of New Meadows, ID | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Honeycombs | 38,771 | Oregon | West of Boise, ID | 1992 | The Honeycombs Wilderness Study Area encompasses 21,000 acres of BLM-administered land and 260 acres of split-estate land with minerals held by the state of Wyoming. The Honeycombs Wilderness Study Area consists of two land forms. The core area is comprised of sharply eroded, strongly dissected badlands. The area around the core is rolling to steep hills. Elevations in the Wilderness Study Area range from about 5,000 feet above sea level along the eastern boundary to about 4,400 feet where the western boundary crosses East Fork Nowater Creek. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | King Hill Creek | 28,218 | Idaho | Boise | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Lake Mountain | 13,865 | Wyoming | LaBarge | 1992 | The study area is in the Wyoming Range and contains an irregular series of steep-sided ridges ranging in elevation from 7,400 to over 9,600 feet. Rock creek, in the central part of the Wilderness Study Area, contains a population of Colorado Cutthroat Trout, a candidate for the status of threatened and endangered species. Dense stands of conifers cover the north and east facing slopes. Rock Creek contains a pure strain of Colorado River cutthroat trout and part of the Wilderness Study Area has been designated an Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) to protect trout habitat. The Colorado River cutthroat has been identified as a candidate species for possible status as a threatened or endangered species. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Las Uvas Mountains | 11,067 | New Mexico | Eight miles northwest of Las Cruces | 1992 | The Las Uvas Mountains Wilderness Study Area is located in the south-central portion of New Mexico in the Chihuahuan Desert. The area is a mountain complex of tilted, bedded volcanic rock. The western slopes are gentle, while cliffs dominate the east side. The landform is characterized by mesas, buttes, and canyons. The vegetation is primarily grasses and desert shrubs, with juniper on north facing slopes at higher elevations. Rimrock along the mesas provides nesting sites for many raptors. | Yes | Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks National Monument | Yes | Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks National Monument |
| BLM | Lava | 23,276 | Idaho | Shoshone | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Little City of Rocks | 6,606 | Idaho | Gooding | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Little Deer | 13,936 | Idaho | Blaine | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Craters of the Moon National Monument | Yes | Craters of the Moon National Monument |
| BLM | Lonesome Ridge | 3,505 | New Mexico | Carlsbad | 1992 | Lonesome Ridge Wilderness Study Area is located in southern New Mexico, about 40 miles southwest of Carlsbad on the eastern side of the Guadalupe Escarpment. The area features stark landscape transitions from Chihuahuan Desert shrubs at the lower elevations to sheer limestone cliffs dotted with scattered ponderosa pines at higher elevations. The steep, rugged mountains with dramatic rock outcrops are highly scenic. The Wilderness Study Area is contiguous with the Guadalupe Escarpment Wilderness Study Area (managed by the U.S. Forest Service) and Guadalupe Mountains Wilderness (managed by the National Park Service) in Texas. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Lookout Butte | 66,194 | Oregon | Northeast of McDermitt, OR | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Lost Forest | 8,084 | Oregon | Southeast of Bend, OR | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

DOI Wilderness Study Areas - Data Call

| Wilderness Study Area | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|-----------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|---------------|--|---|---|--|--|
| Suitability Determination: Not Recommended | | | | | | | | | | |
| DOI Bureau/Office | Name of Wilderness Study Area | Number of acres | Wilderness Location: State | Wilderness Location: City | Year of Study | Synopsis of the Values Protected/Reason for Potential Wilderness Designation | Wilderness Area Located within a Designated Public Lands Area? (Y or N) | If yes, what is the Name of the Designated Public Lands Area? | Wilderness Area Located within a Monument Boundary? (Y or N) | If yes, which Monument? |
| BLM | Lower Salmon Falls Creek | 3,282 | Idaho | Twin Falls | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Lower Stonehouse | 7,460 | Oregon | North of Andrews, OR | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area | Yes | Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area |
| BLM | Mahogany Ridge | 27,365 | Oregon | North East of Denio, OR | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Malheur River-Bluebucket Creek | 5,543 | Oregon | Southeast of Canyon City, OR | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Marshall Mountain | 5,527 | Idaho | Riggins | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Massacre Rim | 101,290 | Nevada | Washoe County | 1992 | Massacre Rim Wilderness Study Area is located in Washoe County in northwest Nevada about 28 miles from Cedarville, CA. Because the Wilderness Study Area is closer to the Surprise Field Office rather than the Winnemucca District Office, the Wilderness Study Area is administered by BLM California. Elevations within the Wilderness Study Area range from 5,520 to 6,780 feet and includes Massacre Rim and all of Massacre and Bitner benchlands. The topography is generally open rolling terrain dominated by sagebrush and scattered juniper. Massacre Rim which is a 1,200 foot fault block exposure dominates the northwestern portion of the Wilderness Study Area. Excellent scenic vistas of up to 60 miles can be viewed from many locations within the Wilderness Study Area along with wildlife viewing and hunting opportunities. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Mathers | 362 | New Mexico | 40 miles east of Roswell | 1992 | The Mathers Wilderness Study Area is located in eastern New Mexico, about 40 miles east of Roswell. The area is on the edge of the southern part of the Great Plains and at the northern end of a 6-10 mile wide belt of sand dunes stabilized by shinnery oak, a low growing shrub. The area provides critical habitat for the dunes sagebrush lizard and lesser prairie chicken; the latter can be observed displaying in leks during mating season. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | McGraw Creek | 505 | Oregon | West of New Meadows, ID | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | McKittrick Canyon | 200 | New Mexico | Southwest of Carlsbad | 1992 | The McKittrick Canyon Wilderness Study Area is located in southern New Mexico, approximately 40 miles southwest of Carlsbad. It is contiguous with the Guadalupe Escarpment Wilderness Study Area (managed by the U.S. Forest Service). McKittrick Canyon contains Chihuahuan Desert grassland and scrub, including creosote bush and mesquite, as well as piñon-juniper woodlands and deciduous riparian. This Wilderness Study Area consists almost entirely of steep side slopes. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Mesita Blanca National Conservation Area | 19,414 | New Mexico | 24 miles west of Quemado | 1992 | The Mesita Blanca National Conservation Area Wilderness Study Area is located in western New Mexico. It is characterized by rolling grasslands broken by isolated sandstone and basalt mesas. Vegetation consists of grasslands and piñon-juniper woodlands. The 500-foot Red Hill Cinder Cone and lava flow provides a landmark within the Wilderness Study Area. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Million Hills | 21,296 | Nevada | Las Vegas | 1992 | Million Hills Wilderness Study Area is located in the Gold Butte area of northeastern Clark County, about 45 miles east of Las Vegas. The north half of the Wilderness Study Area contains low ridges and gently rolling hills while the south half consists of a north-south tilted ridge made up of colorful folds. The Wilderness Study Area provides scenic vistas, secluded locations and geologic features for visitors hiking or interested in photography or nature study. The Wilderness Study Area also contains a large population of burros and the threatened and endangered desert tortoise. | Yes | Gold Butte National Monument | Yes | Gold Butte National Monument |

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| Wilderness Study Area | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|---|---------------|--|---|---|--|-------------------------|
| Suitability Determination: Not Recommended | | | | | | | | | | |
| DOI Bureau/Office | Name of Wilderness Study Area | Number of acres | Wilderness Location: State | Wilderness Location: City | Year of Study | Synopsis of the Values Protected/Reason for Potential Wilderness Designation | Wilderness Area Located within a Designated Public Lands Area? (Y or N) | If yes, what is the Name of the Designated Public Lands Area? | Wilderness Area Located within a Monument Boundary? (Y or N) | If yes, which Monument? |
| BLM | Mudgetts | 2,941 | New Mexico | Southwest of Carlsbad | 1992 | The Mudgetts Wilderness Study Area is located in southern New Mexico about 30 miles southwest of the city of Carlsbad. The Wilderness Study Area is contiguous with Carlsbad Wilderness (managed by the National Park Service). The area is characterized by steeply rolling limestone hills and canyons covered in desert shrubs and cactus with scattered sotol, agave, and juniper. The region is known for its diverse vegetation, scenic vistas and caves. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | North Fork | 11,398 | Oregon | East of Prineville, OR | 1992 | North Fork Little Humboldt River Wilderness Study Area is located in northcentral Nevada, in northeastern Humboldt County. The Wilderness Study Area lies within the central Little Owyhee Desert and is bisected by 14 miles of the North Fork of the Little Humboldt River Gorge. Elevations range from 4,700 to 6,000 feet and vegetation throughout most of the Wilderness Study Area is low growing sage with scattered big sagebrush flats. The 200-700 foot deep gorge supports lush riparian vegetation with willow, redosier dogwood and native grasses. There are outstanding opportunities for various types of recreation, including day-hiking, backpacking, camping and nature study. The Wilderness Study Area also provides a diverse wildlife population in the rugged scenic canyon. | Yes | North Fork Crooked Wild and Scenic River corridor | No | |
| BLM | North Fork Powder River | 10,089 | Wyoming | Buffalo | 1992 | The North Fork of the Powder River Wilderness Study Area encompasses 10,089 acres of public land with no state or private inholdings. The area is moderately steep, forested terrain, with pine and fir being the principle tree species. Pass Creek and the North Fork of the Powder River are rugged, scenic canyons running through the area. Falcons, hawks and eagles migrate through the area and elk winter in the North Fork Canyon. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Palomino Hills | 54,256 | Oregon | West of Silver City, ID | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Peloncillo Mountains | 4,061 | New Mexico | Southwestern New Mexico | 1992 | The Peloncillo Mountains Wilderness Study Area is in southwestern New Mexico and contiguous with the Peloncillo Wilderness in Arizona. The landform is comprised of low mountains, cliffs, and numerous canyons, with gentle hills covered in desert grasses and shrubs. Desert bighorn sheep inhabit the Peloncillo Mountains as well as Gila National Scenic Trailers and pincushion cacti. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Petticoat Peak | 11,192 | Idaho | Lava Hot Springs | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Presilla | 8,680 | New Mexico | East of the Rio Grande; about two miles east of Socorro | 1992 | The Presilla Wilderness Study Area is located in central New Mexico, approximately 10 miles east of Socorro. The landform consists of a mesa cut by large arroyos, rugged limestone, sandstone hills, and scattered coppice dunes. Vegetation consists of desert shrubs. The Wilderness Study Area is home to many wildlife species, including Red-tailed and Cooper's hawks, prairie falcons, doves, quail, songbirds, mule deer, gray and kit fox, rock squirrels, jackrabbits, and several reptilian species. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Red Butte | 11,350 | Wyoming | Worland | 1992 | The Red Butte Wilderness Study Area encompasses 11,350 acres of BLM-administered land. The Wilderness Study Area contains bare, rugged badlands created by peaks and ridges broken by irregular, sharply cut drainages. Red Butte dominates this central terrain at an elevation of 5,185 feet. The northeastern portion of the Wilderness Study Area exhibits less rugged badlands intermixed with a series of small, bench-like terraces overlooking Fivemile Creek. This area exhibits a moderately dense cover of sagebrush-grass vegetation in contrast with the bare, red-hued badland ridges. In the western portion, the badlands open up to broad, shallow drainages and flat-to-rolling plains. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Red Creek Badlands | 8,020 | Wyoming | Rock Springs | 1992 | The Wilderness Study Area contains highly erodible red shale and sandstones. The coloration of the rocks and cliffs, mixed with the various shades of vegetation provide a most interesting landscape. Pinon pine stands, a rare occurrence at this latitude, can also be found. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

DOI Wilderness Study Areas - Data Call

| Wilderness Study Area | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------|---|---|--|--|---|
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| DOI Bureau/ Office | Name of Wilderness Study Area | Number of acres | Wilderness Location: State | Wilderness Location: City | Year of Study | Synopsis of the Values Protected/Reason for Potential Wilderness Designation | Wilderness Area Located within a Designated Public Lands Area? (Y or N) | If yes, what is the Name of the Designated Public Lands Area? | Wilderness Area Located within a Monument Boundary? (Y or N) | If yes, which Monument? |
| BLM | Red Lake | 9,515 | Wyoming | Point of Rocks | 1992 | Opportunities for solitude in the Wilderness Study Area are excellent. The Wilderness Study Area is relatively open but has topographic relief and vegetation that provides screening. The Killpecker Sand Dunes traverse the Wilderness Study Area from west to east. The Wilderness Study Area includes a remnant of the Red Desert area of the Great Divide Basin. This region may be of significant scientific value for the study of active sand dunes, their movement and how they are stabilized. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Red Mountain | 15,649 | Oregon | Northeast of Denio, OR | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Resting Springs | 3,850 | Nevada | Pahrump | 1992 | Resting Springs Wilderness Study Area is approximately 60 miles west of Las Vegas along the Nevada - California stateline, in Nye County. This relatively small Wilderness Study Area consists of rolling foothills with broad washes which extend into the contiguous 89,000 acre Resting Springs Wilderness Study Area in California. Several small drainages from Shadow Mountain cut through the southern portion of the Wilderness Study Area. Vegetation in the Wilderness Study Area is relatively sparse and consists primarily of hot desert grasses and low shrubs. Generally, short term day-use activities such as photography or light hiking are appropriate within the Wilderness Study Area, but for those who desire a more distant destination a hike up Shadow Mountain in the contiguous California Resting Springs Wilderness Study Area is in the offing. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Robledo Mountains | 12,946 | New Mexico | Eight miles northwest of Las Cruces | 1992 | The Robledo Mountains Wilderness Study Area is located in the south-central portion of New Mexico in the Chihuahuan Desert. A diversity of habitats such as canyons, limestone cliffs, gentle slopes, caves, and riparian areas combine to make this area unique. Vegetation includes scattered junipers, diverse cacti, mesquite, creosote bush, and grassland. | Yes | Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks National Monument and Prehistoric Trackways National Monument | Yes | Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks NM and Prehistoric Trackways National Monument |
| BLM | Saddle Butte | 85,766 | Oregon | Southwest of Boise, ID | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Sage Hen Hills | 7,974 | Oregon | Northwest of Denio, OR | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | San Antonio | 7,050 | New Mexico | Northwest of Taos | 1992 | The San Antonio Wilderness Study Area is located in northern New Mexico. A flat plain at about 8,400 feet in elevation contains a gorge about 100 feet deep carved by the Rio San Antonio. Because of upstream diversions, the lower stretches of the river go dry in the summer. The plain is grass and shrub covered, while the gorge includes stretches with Douglas fir and spruce. | Yes | Old Spanish National Historic Trail corridor, Rio Grande del Norte National Monument | Yes | Rio Grande del Norte National Monument |
| BLM | Sand Dunes | 16,478 | Oregon | Southeast of Bend, OR | 1992 | Many wind-blown basins exist within the Wilderness Study Area. The draws, valleys and ridges in the northern and eastern sections also provide outstanding opportunities for solitude due to the screening effect they offer. The size of the Wilderness Study Area and the large amount of active sand dunes create further opportunities for solitude. The variety of dunes, from active to stabilized, adds to the uniqueness of the area. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Sand Mountain | 21,709 | Idaho | St. Anthony | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

DOI Wilderness Study Areas - Data Call

| Wilderness Study Area | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|---|---|---|--|-------------------------|
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| BLM | Selkirk Crest | 622 | Idaho | Bonnors Ferry | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Pacific Northwest National Scenic Trail corridor | No | |
| BLM | Shale Butte | 15,560 | Idaho | Shoshone | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Sheep Mountain | 7,247 | Oregon | West of New Meadows, ID | 1992 | The Sheep Mountain Wilderness Study Area encompasses 23,250 acres of BLM-administered public land, and 640 acres of split estate land. The Wilderness Study Area contains bare, rugged badlands created by peaks and ridges broken by irregular, sharply cut drainages radiating from the central portion of the area that is dominated by Sheep Mountain. The Sheep Mountain Wilderness Study Area contains limited geologic and paleontological resources and is occasionally used by wild horses. The area is dominated by the rugged badlands formed by the erosive action of wind and water on the shales and sandstones of the Willwood Formation. Sharp ridges and barren hills separate innumerable branches of the larger drainages. Elk Creek, Dorsey Creek and Dry Creek are the main drainages, none of which are perennial streams. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Shoshone | 6,757 | Idaho | Shoshone | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Sids Cabin 202 | 439 | Utah | Green River | 1992 | The Wilderness Study Area is in the northwest portion of the San Rafael Swell and is named after one of the area's earliest ranchers, Sid Swasey. Sid's Cabin was built in the 1920's and is situated in one of the large rolling meadows within the Wilderness Study Area. The landscape is characterized by an intricate canyon system which drains northward into the San Rafael River. Massive sandstone walls, winding routes, and small tributary canyons make up the eastern portion whereas in the west, rough badlands terrain consisting of colorful, eroded soils, cliffs, and mesas exist throughout. Pinyon-juniper woodlands is the dominant vegetation type. The area is home to Utah's largest herd of bighorn sheep as well as cougars, raptors, and various species of reptile. Three endangered species (Maguire daisy, San Rafael cactus, Wright fishhook cactus) and two threatened species (Jones cycladenia, Last Chance townsendia) may occur within the Wilderness Study Area. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Snake River Islands | 341 | Idaho | Heise | 1992 | In Idaho, BLM manages nearly 1,000 acres of public lands in the Snake River Islands Wilderness Study Area. The Snake River Islands are characterized by dense riparian vegetation. From Conant Valley the river flows through rugged deep gorge comprising the most scenic stretch of the South Fork. Fishing from and around the islands is the most popular activity here. This area has an excellent cutthroat trout Fishery in the South Fork of the Snake River. The river channel along the islands offers challenge for boaters to test their skills on flat swift water. Primitive camping is available on several of the larger islands where there are grassy openings in the thick vegetation. The abundance and diversity of wildlife on the islands offer good deer and waterfowl hunting and excellent chances to observe and photograph several wildlife species particularly bald and golden eagles. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Snowhole Rapids | 5,336 | Idaho | Cottonwood | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Nez Perce National Historic Trail corridor | No | |

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| Wilderness Study Area | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------|--|---|---|--|--|
| Suitability Determination: Not Recommended | | | | | | | | | | |
| DOI Bureau/ Office | Name of Wilderness Study Area | Number of acres | Wilderness Location: State | Wilderness Location: City | Year of Study | Synopsis of the Values Protected/Reason for Potential Wilderness Designation | Wilderness Area Located within a Designated Public Lands Area? (Y or N) | If yes, what is the Name of the Designated Public Lands Area? | Wilderness Area Located within a Monument Boundary? (Y or N) | If yes, which Monument? |
| BLM | South Fork Donner Und Blitzen | 27,980 | Oregon | North of Fields, OR | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Donner und Blitzen Wild and Scenic River corridor, Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area | Yes | Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area |
| BLM | South Pinnacles | 10,800 | Wyoming | Rock Springs | 1992 | The rimrock area of the South Pinnacles Wilderness Study Area provides outstanding opportunity for solitude. The numerous pockets and small draws provide an excellent opportunity to avoid the sights and sounds of other people. The South Pinnacles Wilderness Study Area encompasses 10,800 acres, including 26 acres of split estate land. The study area contains mostly flat topography, with an exposure of broken rimrock and ridges running west to east. Rough, rocky crags and unusual escarpments are prominent in this area. Greasewood communities occupy the draws while big sagebrush and Nuttall's saltbrush dominate the open areas. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Spaulding | 68,411 | Oregon | Northwest of Denio, OR | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Spring Creek Canyon | 4,333 | Utah | 12 miles south of Cedar City | 1992 | Spring Creek Canyon Wilderness Study Area includes a portion of the Hurricane Cliffs, an impressive west-facing escarpment that extends from north of Cedar City into northwestern Arizona. Two major canyons, Kanarra and Spring Creek, bisect the Wilderness Study Area with elevations ranging from 5,600 feet at the base of the cliffs to almost 7,900 feet on the ridge tops. Vegetation consists primarily of juniper, scrub oak, shrubs, and grasses; however, along the riparian zone, sedges, rushes, cottonwoods, and willows are prevalent. The area provides habitat for various birds of prey such as the bald eagle and peregrine falcon as well as many other animals and at least four plant species that are considered sensitive. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Stallion | 24,238 | New Mexico | Northeast of Socorro | 1992 | The Stallion Wilderness Study Area is located in central New Mexico, approximately 15 miles east of Socorro. The area is composed of escarpments, box canyons, rolling foothills, mountains, and badlands. The vegetation is typical of the upper Chihuahuan Desert. It is a semi-arid area that is known for its rugged terrain and near vertical escarpments that reach elevations of 7,100 feet. The mountainous topography and numerous rock outcrops are attractive to birds of prey. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Stonehouse | 22,763 | Oregon | Southeast of Burns, OR | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area | Yes | Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area |
| BLM | Veranito | 7,206 | New Mexico | 4 miles north-northeast of Socorro | 1992 | The Veranito Wilderness Study Area is located in central New Mexico approximately five miles east of Socorro. The area is characterized by a series of undulating, parallel ridges cut by numerous arroyos. It is interspersed with low-lying hills and a low elevation east-facing escarpment. The vegetation is typical of the upper Chihuahuan Desert. | Yes | El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro National Historic Trail corridor | No | |

DOI Wilderness Study Areas - Data Call

| Wilderness Study Area | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|------------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|--|---------------|--|---|---|--|------------------------------|
| Suitability Determination: Not Recommended | | | | | | | | | | |
| DOI Bureau/Office | Name of Wilderness Study Area | Number of acres | Wilderness Location: State | Wilderness Location: City | Year of Study | Synopsis of the Values Protected/Reason for Potential Wilderness Designation | Wilderness Area Located within a Designated Public Lands Area? (Y or N) | If yes, what is the Name of the Designated Public Lands Area? | Wilderness Area Located within a Monument Boundary? (Y or N) | If yes, which Monument? |
| BLM | Virgin Mountain Instant Study Area | 6,560 | Nevada | Mesquite | 1992 | Virgin Mountain ISA is located approximately four miles south of Mesquite, Nevada. Topography within the Wilderness Study Area consists of steep walled canyons and ridges with jagged rock outcrops at the highest elevations. A wide variety of vegetative species including creosote, black brush, manzanita, pinyon-juniper, ponderosa pine, white fir and Douglas fir can be found throughout the Wilderness Study Area. The ISA was designated because of ecological, geological and other features of scientific, educational, scenic or historic values that can be found there. | Yes | Gold Butte National Monument | Yes | Gold Butte National Monument |
| BLM | West Peak | 8,593 | Oregon | North East of Andrews, Oregon | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Whiskey Mountain | 487 | Wyoming | Dubois | 1992 | The Whiskey Mountain Wilderness Study Area encompasses 487 acres of BLM-administered land. The area is on the north-facing slope of Whiskey Mountain in the Wind River Mountains. These lands became a study area because of their proximity to the Fitzpatrick Wilderness Area. The terrain is rough and mountainous with scattered limber pine and Douglas fir. The largest concentration of Rocky Mountain Bighorn Sheep in the United States inhabits the area and surrounding environs. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | White Knob Mountains | 10,047 | Idaho | Arco | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Whitehorse Creek | 4,002 | Wyoming | Farson | 1992 | The Whitehorse Creek Wilderness Study Area has many opportunities for solitude. Opportunities for solitude are particularly high in areas west of the Continental Divide, north of the Oregon Buttes and south of Pastel Butte. The rugged terrain and the eroded escarpments provide opportunities to avoid the sights and sounds of others. From the top of the largest butte in the area, which rises 650 feet above the basin floor and 7,915 feet above sea level, a sense of isolation and solitude is felt as one looks down into the maze-like setting created by the eroded escarpments lining the Whitehorse Creek Basin. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Wild Horse Basin | 12,967 | Oregon | West of Boise, ID | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Windy Gulch | 12,274 | Colorado | Meeker | 1992 | The Windy Gulch Wilderness Study Area is characterized by a series of high ridges, deep gulches and side drainages. East Jordan Gulch, West Jordan Gulch, and Windy Gulch have cut through the Gray Hills, north to south, creating very steep, rugged topography. Steep, rocky cliffs and hillsides support stands of conifers including Douglas fir, ponderosa pine, pinyon, and juniper. Vegetation also includes tall sagebrush, native grasses and forbs, oakbrush, serviceberry, mountain mahogany, aspen, and other mountain brush species. Fauna includes mule deer, elk, black bear, mountain lion, golden eagles, various other raptors, and numerous other birds, mammals, and reptiles. Activities include hiking, backpacking, camping, hunting, and photography. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Winter Range | 15,501 | Oregon | West of Rome, OR | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Beauty Mountain | 3,830 | California | Riverside, CA | 1991 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Big Butte | 1,500 | California | 3 miles southeast of the town of Bridgeville, CA | 1991 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

DOI Wilderness Study Areas - Data Call

| Wilderness Study Area | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------|--|---|--|--|---------------------------------------|
| Suitability Determination: Not Recommended | | | | | | | | | | |
| DOI Bureau/Office | Name of Wilderness Study Area | Number of acres | Wilderness Location: State | Wilderness Location: City | Year of Study | Synopsis of the Values Protected/Reason for Potential Wilderness Designation | Wilderness Area Located within a Designated Public Lands Area? (Y or N) | If yes, what is the Name of the Designated Public Lands Area? | Wilderness Area Located within a Monument Boundary? (Y or N) | If yes, which Monument? |
| BLM | Bodie | 16,482 | California | between Lee Vining and Bridgeport | 1991 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Bodie Mountain | 23,934 | California | between Lee Vining and Bridgeport | 1991 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Buffalo Hills | 856 | California | Susanville, CA | 1991 | Buffalo Hills Wilderness Study Area is located primarily in Washoe County, Nevada with a small portion in Lassen County California. Because accessibility to this Wilderness Study Area is closer to the Eagle Lake Field Office rather than the Winnemucca District Office, the Wilderness Study Area is administered by BLM California. The Wilderness Study Area consists of relatively flat terrain with small rims and shallow canyons. Dominate vegetation is sagebrush with associated shrub/grass communities and scattered juniper. Features of topographic interest are the Hole-In-The-Ground, a 200' deep one-mile wide caldera and the canyons of the west, middle and north forks of Buffalo Creek. The canyons of Buffalo Creek provide opportunities for exploration and activities such as hiking, wildlife observation, nature study and geological sightseeing. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Casa Diablo | 5,325 | California | Bishop, CA | 1991 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Cerro Gordo | 5,800 | California | Keeler, CA | 1991 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Chain of Craters | 18,300 | New Mexico | Southwest of Grants | 1991 | The Chain of Craters Wilderness Study Area is located in west-central New Mexico within the El Malpais National Conservation Area. This is a line of more than 25 cinder cones that was the result of magma finding a weak spot in the Earth's crust. The lower elevations are dominated by piñon and juniper woodland giving way to forests of ponderosa pine at higher elevations. The tops of many of the craters offer expansive vistas after a modest climb of several hundred vertical feet. The Continental Divide National Scenic Trail passes through this Wilderness Study Area. | Yes | Continental Divide National Scenic Trail corridor, El Malpais National Conservation Area | Yes | El Malpais National Conservation Area |
| BLM | Chidago Canyon | 19,702 | California | Bishop, CA | 1991 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Crater Mountain | 7,069 | California | Big Pine, CA | 1991 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Eden Valley | 6,166 | California | East of Laytonville, CA | 1991 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Excelsior | 9,383 | California | northeast of Mono Lake, CA | 1991 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Fish Slough | 14,700 | California | six miles north of Bishop, CA | 1991 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

DOI Wilderness Study Areas - Data Call

| Wilderness Study Area | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|---|---------------|--|---|---|--|-------------------------|
| Suitability Determination: Not Recommended | | | | | | | | | | |
| DOI Bureau/ Office | Name of Wilderness Study Area | Number of acres | Wilderness Location: State | Wilderness Location: City | Year of Study | Synopsis of the Values Protected/Reason for Potential Wilderness Designation | Wilderness Area Located within a Designated Public Lands Area? (Y or N) | If yes, what is the Name of the Designated Public Lands Area? | Wilderness Area Located within a Monument Boundary? (Y or N) | If yes, which Monument? |
| BLM | Five Springs | 47,823 | California | Susanville, CA and Reno, NV | 1991 | Five Springs Wilderness Study Area extends from Lassen County California to Washoe County Nevada with 97% of the Wilderness Study Area in California. Because the Wilderness Study Area is closer to the Eagle Lake Field Office rather than the Winnemucca District Office the Wilderness Study Area is administered by BLM California. The Wilderness Study Area is about 30 miles south of Susanville, CA. The Nevada portion of the Wilderness Study Area consists of a small volcanic mesa approximately one mile long and 1/4 mile wide. Vegetation consists of low desert shrubs and grass communities. In general, as a whole, elevation ranges from 4,500 to 6,300 feet with numerous broad open canyons throughout the Wilderness Study Area. The Wilderness Study Area also provides a good example of the transition from arid Great Basin volcanic mountain ranges. | Yes | California National Historic Trail corridor | No | |
| BLM | Garcia Mountain | 80 | California | Pozo, CA | 1991 | Garcia Mountain Wilderness Study Area consists of two small parcels of public lands adjacent to Los Padres National Forest's Garcia Mountain Wilderness Area. Like the adjacent Garcia Mountain Wilderness, this Wilderness Study Area contains rugged, chaparral-cloaked slopes and oak woodlands highlighted by meadows, grasslands, and lush creekside vegetation. Los Padres National Forest's Caldwell Trout Creek Trail (15E06), a possible future part of the 400 mile long Condor Trail, passes through this Wilderness Study Area. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Hauser Mountain | 5,540 | California | Campo, CA | 1991 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail corridor | No | |
| BLM | Independence Creek | 6,458 | California | eight miles south of Independence, California | 1991 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Lava | 10,770 | California | Alturas, CA | 1991 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Machesna | 70 | California | 25 miles east of San Luis Obispo, CA | 1991 | Machesna Wilderness Study Area is a small Wilderness Study Area located adjacent to Machesna Mountain Wilderness Area. Like the surrounding Wilderness Area, Machesna Wilderness Study Area consists mostly of chaparral brushland and oak- and coulter pine- dotted grassland. You may see deer, mountain lions, or black bears. The area borders critical habitat for the protection of the California Condor. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Merced River | 12,959 | California | eight miles north of Mariposa, CA | 1991 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Merced Wild and Scenic River corridor | No | |
| BLM | Milk Ranch/Case Mountain | 8,970 | California | Three Rivers, CA | 1991 | Milk Ranch/ Case Mountain Wilderness Study Area is located adjacent to Sequoia National Park. It includes some of the only Giant Sequoia groves managed by the Bureau of Land Management, as well as pine and fire forest, and dense chaparral. The area provides outstanding views of the High Sierras, particularly the high peaks around Mineral King in Sequoia National Park. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Mount Biedeman | 13,069 | California | Bridgeport, CA | 1991 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Panoche Hills North | 6,631 | California | 25 miles south of Los Banos, CA | 1991 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Panoche Hills South | 11,229 | California | 25 miles south of Los Banos, CA | 1991 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

DOI Wilderness Study Areas - Data Call

| Wilderness Study Area | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|----------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|--|---------------|---|---|---|--|---|
| Suitability Determination: Not Recommended | | | | | | | | | | |
| DOI Bureau/Office | Name of Wilderness Study Area | Number of acres | Wilderness Location: State | Wilderness Location: City | Year of Study | Synopsis of the Values Protected/Reason for Potential Wilderness Designation | Wilderness Area Located within a Designated Public Lands Area? (Y or N) | If yes, what is the Name of the Designated Public Lands Area? | Wilderness Area Located within a Monument Boundary? (Y or N) | If yes, which Monument? |
| BLM | Pit River Canyon | 11,724 | California | 50 miles northwest of Susan Riley and 10 miles south-southwest of Bieber, CA | 1991 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | California National Historic Trail corridor | No | |
| BLM | Piute Cypress Instant Study Area | 3,453 | California | 3 miles south of Bodfish, access through Lake Isabella | 1991 | The Piute Cypress ISA is located in the southern Sierra Nevada southwest of Lake Isabella and includes 3,453 acres of BLM and 1,760 acres of Forest Service, for a total of 5,213 acres of public land. The Wilderness Study Area is known for its populations of the rare Piute cypress (<i>Hesperocypris nevadensis</i>), which occur only in 13 small groves in the southern Sierras. Piute cypress is a fire-dependent species; the persistent cones only open after a fire has passed through a grove. Fires passed through the area in 1921 and 2010. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Rockhouse (a) | 130 | California | Kennedy Meadows, CA | 1991 | Rockhouse Wilderness Study Area is located along the boundary of the US Forest Service portion of Domelands Wilderness. It consists mostly of Pinyon Pine woodland, overlooks the South Fork of the Kern River, and provides some views of the striking granite formations of Domelands Wilderness. The Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail (PCNational Scenic Trail/PCT) travels within three tenths of a mile of the Wilderness Study Area in its route along the South Fork of the Kern River. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Rocky Creek/Cache Creek | 6,570 | California | Clear Lake, CA | 1991 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Berryessa Snow Mountain National Monument | Yes | Berryessa Snow Mountain National Monument |
| BLM | San Felipe Hills | 5,325 | California | 18 miles west of Borrego Springs and 85 miles northeast of San Diego | 1991 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail corridor | No | |
| BLM | San Ysidro Mountain | 2,125 | California | 18 miles west of Borrego Springs and 85 miles northeast of San Diego | 1991 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Sawtooth Mountains A | 3,883 | California | 35 miles west of Borrego Springs and 95 miles northeast of San Diego | 1991 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

DOI Wilderness Study Areas - Data Call

| Wilderness Study Area | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|-----------------|----------------------------|--|---------------|---|---|---|--|-------------------------|
| Suitability Determination: Not Recommended | | | | | | | | | | |
| DOI Bureau/Office | Name of Wilderness Study Area | Number of acres | Wilderness Location: State | Wilderness Location: City | Year of Study | Synopsis of the Values Protected/Reason for Potential Wilderness Designation | Wilderness Area Located within a Designated Public Lands Area? (Y or N) | If yes, what is the Name of the Designated Public Lands Area? | Wilderness Area Located within a Monument Boundary? (Y or N) | If yes, which Monument? |
| BLM | Sheep Ridge | 5,102 | California | Three Rivers, CA | 1991 | Sheep Ridge Wilderness Study Area is located adjacent to Sequoia National Park north of the town of Three Rivers. It encompasses a rugged, steep ridgeline between Sheep Creek and the North Fork of the Kaweah River. Like most other lands in the foothills of the Sierras, Sheep Ridge Wilderness Study Area includes scattered oaks and grasslands and dense chaparral scrub. Karst/ limestone formations in the area suggest the possible locations of as yet undiscovered caves. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Skedaddle | 61,421 | California | Susanville, CA | 1991 | Skedaddle Wilderness Study Area is located primarily in Lassen County California with a relatively small acreage in Washoe County Nevada. Because the Wilderness Study Area is closer to the Eagle Lake Field Office rather than the Winnemucca District Office the Wilderness Study Area is administered by BLM California. The Wilderness Study Area is about 30 miles southeast of Susanville, CA. The Wilderness Study Area includes the Skedaddle and Amedee Mountain ranges where elevations range from 4,200 feet in the lower foothills to the 7,680 foot summit of Skedaddle Mountain. Sage and bunchgrass communities dominate the Wilderness Study Area. The unique geographic location of the Wilderness Study Area provides visitors with panoramic views of three major geologic provinces, the Cascade Mountains, the Great Basin and the Sierra Nevada. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Slinkard | 6,268 | California | northeast boundary of Mono and Alpine Counties | 1991 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Symmes Creek | 7,694 | California | Southwest of Independence | 1991 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Table Mountain | 1,018 | California | 60 miles east of San Diego and 45 miles west of El Centro | 1991 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Thatcher Ridge | 130 | California | 160 miles north of San Francisco | 1991 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Timbered Crater & Baker Cypress Instant Study Area | 17,896 | California | 10 miles north of Fall River Mills and 50 miles northeast of Redding | 1991 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Tule Mountain | 16,998 | California | Alturas | 1991 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Tunnison Mountain | 19,884 | California | 10 mi northeast of Susanville | 1991 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Volcanic Tablelands | 12,499 | California | northwest of Bishop | 1991 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Yolla Bolly Contiguous | 646 | California | Covelo | 1991 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

DOI Wilderness Study Areas - Data Call

| Wilderness Study Area | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|------------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|---|---|---|--|---------------------------------------|
| Suitability Determination: Not Recommended | | | | | | | | | | |
| DOI Bureau/Office | Name of Wilderness Study Area | Number of acres | Wilderness Location: State | Wilderness Location: City | Year of Study | Synopsis of the Values Protected/Reason for Potential Wilderness Designation | Wilderness Area Located within a Designated Public Lands Area? (Y or N) | If yes, what is the Name of the Designated Public Lands Area? | Wilderness Area Located within a Monument Boundary? (Y or N) | If yes, which Monument? |
| BLM | China Cup Butte Instant Study Area | 166 | Idaho | Idaho Falls | 1985 | BLM manages approximately 160 acres of public lands in the China Cup Butte Wilderness Study Area. This geologically important area features an almost perfectly circular cone 1,260 feet in diameter with a 100-foot deep crater located about nine miles southwest of Big Southern Butte in the south-central Snake River Plain. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Great Rift Instant Study Area | 46,632 | Idaho | Arco | 1985 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Craters of the Moon National Monument | Yes | Craters of the Moon National Monument |

DOI Wilderness Study Areas - Data Call

| Wilderness Study Area | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|--|---|---|--|-------------------------|
| Suitability Determination: Proposed | | | | | | | | | | |
| DOI Bureau/ Office | Name of Wilderness Study Area | Number of acres | Wilderness Location: State | Wilderness Location: City | Year of Study | Synopsis of the Values Protected/Reason for Potential Wilderness Designation | Wilderness Area Located within a Designated Public Lands Area? (Y or N) | If yes, what is the Name of the Designated Public Lands Area? | Wilderness Area Located within a Monument Boundary? (Y or N) | If yes, which Monument? |
| NPS | Hawaii Volcanoes National Park - Kahuku Unit | 121,015 (P) | Hawaii | Volcano | 2016 | Meets NPS eligibility criteria | Yes | Hawaii Volcanoes National Park | No | |
| NPS | Ozark National Scenic Riverways | 3,430 (P) | Missouri | Van Buren | 2015 | Meets NPS eligibility criteria | Yes | Ozark National Scenic Riverways | No | |
| NPS | Big Cypress Preserve Addition | 47,067 (P) | Florida | Ochopee | 2010 | Meets NPS eligibility criteria | | | | |
| NPS | Crater Lake National Park - 1980 Addition | 39,091 (P) | Oregon | Crater Lake | 2003 | Meets NPS eligibility criteria | Yes | Crater Lake National Park | No | |

DOI Wilderness Study Areas - Data Call

| Wilderness Study Area | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|--|---|---|--|-------------------------|
| Suitability Determination: Proposed & Proposed Potential | | | | | | | | | | |
| DOI Bureau/Office | Name of Wilderness Study Area | Number of acres | Wilderness Location: State | Wilderness Location: City | Year of Study | Synopsis of the Values Protected/Reason for Potential Wilderness Designation | Wilderness Area Located within a Designated Public Lands Area? (Y or N) | If yes, what is the Name of the Designated Public Lands Area? | Wilderness Area Located within a Monument Boundary? (Y or N) | If yes, which Monument? |
| NPS | Everglades National Park - East Everglades Addition | 42,200 (P) 43,100 (PP) | Florida | Homestead | 2015 | Meets NPS eligibility criteria | Yes | Everglades National Park | No | |
| NPS | Great Sand Dunes National Park and Preserve | 4,556 (P) 48,457 (PP) | Colorado | Mosca | 2007 | Meets NPS eligibility criteria | Yes | Great Sand Dunes National Park and Preserve | No | |
| NPS | Grand Canyon National Park | 1,109,257 (P) 29,820 (PP) | Arizona | Grand Canyon | 1993 | Meets NPS eligibility criteria | Yes | Grand Canyon National Park | No | |
| NPS | Voyageurs National Park | 124,994 (P) 2,442 (PP) | Minnesota | International Falls | 1992 | Meets NPS eligibility criteria | Yes | Voyageurs National Park | No | |
| NPS | Cape Lookout National Seashore | 2,990 (P) 2 (PP) | North Carolina | Harkers Island | 1985 | Meets NPS eligibility criteria | Yes | Cape Lookout National Seashore | No | |
| NPS | Glen Canyon National Recreation Area | 588,855 (P) 48,995 (PP) | Arizona/Utah | Page, AZ | 1980 | Meets NPS eligibility criteria | Yes | Glen Canyon National Recreation Area | No | |

DOI Wilderness Study Areas - Data Call

| Suitability Determination (if any) | DOI Bureau/ Office | Name of Wilderness Study Area | Number of acres | Wilderness Location: State | Wilderness Location: City | Year of Study | Synopsis of the Values Protected/Reason for Potential Wilderness Designation | Wilderness Area Located within a Designated Public Lands Area? (Y or N) | If yes, what is the Name of the Designated Public Lands Area? | Wilderness Area Located within a Monument Boundary? (Y or N) | If yes, which Monument? |
|------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|---|---------------|--|---|---|--|---------------------------------------|
| None | BLM | Apache Box Add-On | 6,229 | New Mexico | Silver City | NA | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Not Recommended | BLM | Avawatz Mountains | 49,838 | California | San Bernardino County, CA | NA | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Unknown | BLM | Baker Canyon | 4,812 | Arizona | Douglas, AZ | NA | The 4,812 acre Baker Canyon Wilderness Study Area is unusually rich in wildlife. It is part of a wildlife corridor connecting ecosystems in Arizona, New Mexico, and Mexico. Bird life is extraordinary with unusual species of hummingbirds, trogons, and turkey, among others. The Wilderness Study Area is also home to a variety of animal species including bats, coatimundi, Coues' white-tailed deer, bobcat, mountain lion, and several species of bats. Interesting plants species, including Chihuahua pine, Mexican pinyon, and Arizona rosewood (a federal candidate threatened and endangered species), have been identified. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Recommended | BLM | Black Canyon | 1,430 | Colorado | Villa Grove | NA | The Black Canyon Wilderness Study Area consists of the western side slopes and lower mountains of the Sangre de Cristo Range - an uplifted block formed by faulting along the Rio Grande rift. Intermittent streams have created a maze of valleys, which provide excellent opportunities for recreation, especially hiking. The valleys alternate between steep and level sections creating a stair-step approach to the upper reaches of the mountain slopes. Vistas of the peaks or the vast San Luis Valley are spotted throughout the Wilderness Study Area. Vegetation consists mainly of pine, fir, pinyon-juniper, and aspen. Fauna includes mule deer, elk, black bear, various smaller mammals, and various raptors. Activities include hiking, backpacking, camping, and photography. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Not Recommended | BLM | Black Mountain | 150 | California | Barstow, CA | NA | Black Mountain Wilderness Study Area is an isolated tract of public lands adjacent to Los Padres National Forest. The Wilderness Study Area is at the foot of Black Mountain, which rises impressively to 6,202 feet. The Wilderness Study Area is made up almost entirely of thick chaparral brushland and steep rugged terrain cut by numerous drainages that feed into Yaro Creek. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Not Recommended | BLM | Cady Mountains | 84,400 | California | 45 miles east of Barstow, California | NA | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Mojave Trails National Monument | Yes | Mojave Trails National Monument |
| None | BLM | Canyons | 3,930 | New Mexico | Grants | NA | This Wilderness Study Area is made up of sagebrush flats and pinyon covered sandstone hills. This area is under consideration for addition to the Cebolla Wilderness. Please see the Cebolla Wilderness webpage for more information. | Yes | El Malpais National Conservation Area | Yes | El Malpais National Conservation Area |
| Unknown | BLM | Central Arctic Management Area | 260,000 | Alaska | Fairbanks, AK | NA | The Central Arctic Management Area (CAMA) Wilderness Study Area (Wilderness Study Area) is located southeast of the National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska (NPR-A), north and west of the Gates of the Arctic National Park, and North of the Noatak National Preserve. CAMA consists of 8 individual parcels of land (A-H), the smallest parcel containing 11,442 acres and the largest containing 106,171 acres. The Wilderness Study Area is located in one of the most remote locations in the U. S. and consists of a spectacular array of tundra covered hills, mountains, and flatlands. Within the Wilderness Study Area, there is a 29,000 -acre Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) known as the Nigu-Iteriak ACEC which was established to protect geology and cultural resources. The BLM established a withdrawal within the ACEC to protect the Mesa Archaeological Site, the first well-documented Paleoindian site to be found in the North American Arctic. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Not Recommended | BLM | Death Valley 17 | 46,218 | California | 30 miles north of Baker | NA | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| None | BLM | Devil's Reach | 860 | New Mexico | 15 miles southwest of Socorro at the eastern end of the Magdalena Mountains | NA | The Devil's Reach Wilderness Study Area is a rugged area just west of the Devil's Backbone Wilderness Study Area. Devil's Reach is primarily grass covered. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

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|--|--------------------|--|-----------------|----------------------------|--|---------------|---|---|---|--|--|
| Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | BLM | Great Falls Basin | 7,867 | California | Ridgecrest, CA | NA | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Not Recommended | BLM | Kingston Range | 39,750 | California | Baker, California, 50 miles southwest; Barstow, California, 110 miles southwest; and Las Vegas, Nevada, 50 miles northeast | NA | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Old Spanish National Historic Trail corridor | No | |
| None | BLM | Moses | 558 | California | Springville, CA | NA | Moses Wilderness Study Area is an isolated parcel of public lands located on the slopes of Lumreau Mountain adjacent to Sequoia National Monument. It features the scrub and oak woodlands and striking exposed slabs of granite typical of the foothills of the Sierra Nevadas, riparian areas, and rugged terrain. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Not Recommended | BLM | Organ Needles | 7,604 | New Mexico | East of Las Cruces | NA | The Organ Needles Wilderness Study Area is located in the south-central portion of New Mexico on the eastern edge of Las Cruces. The mountain range is composed of jagged, high spires with steep rocky ridges interspersed by narrow rocky canyons. The steep, angular, rock pinnacles and outcroppings are massive. The northern area is granite, while the southern portion is rhyolite, which creates a distinct color variation. Vegetation consists of mixed desert shrubs, piñon, and juniper woodlands and, in narrow chasms between rock outcrops, ribbons of green oak trees and ponderosa pine. Many of the canyons contain seasonal or year-long springs which create unique habitats for plants and animals. Archaeological sites include remnants of historic mining and prehistoric rock shelters. | Yes | Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks National Monument | Yes | Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks National Monument |
| None | BLM | Pats Cabin | 9,817 | Oregon | North of Mitchell , OR | NA | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| None | BLM | Peña Blanca National Conservation Area | 4,444 | New Mexico | East of Las Cruces | NA | The Peña Blanca National Conservation Area Wilderness Study Area is located in the south-central portion of New Mexico on the eastern edge of Las Cruces. The Peña Blanca National Conservation Area rock shelters are the site of the earliest known cultivated corn in the United States, a primitive variety with eight rows of kernels. | Yes | Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument | Yes | Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument |
| None | BLM | Scodie | 420 | California | approximately 4 miles east of the community of Onyx, CA and 2.5 miles west of the community of Canebrake, CA. | NA | Scodie Wilderness Study Area is located adjacent to Kiavah Wilderness. The Wilderness Study Area encompasses portions of the rugged foothills of the Scodie Mountains. It includes a scattering of huge granite boulders and patches of grey pine and pinyon pine intermixed with desert shrubs and joshua trees. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Not Recommended | BLM | Soda Mountains | 80,430 | California | Baker | NA | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Old Spanish National Historic Trail corridor | No | |
| None | BLM | Sutton Mountain | 28,878 | Oregon | North of Mitchell , OR | NA | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Not Recommended | BLM | White Mountains | 1,700 | California | Bishop | NA | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Cottonwood Creek Wild and Scenic River corridor | No | |

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|------------------------------------|--------------------|---|---------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|---|---|---|--|-------------------------------------|
| None | FWS | Canaan Valley | 10,381 | West Virginia | Davis | 2016 | Has exceptionally untrammelled and undeveloped conditions and appears to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, which would significantly benefit the wildlife, vegetation, water, and soil resources of the refuge, in particular, migratory birds and rare plants. Excellent opportunities for solitude and primitive and unconfined recreation. Exceptional scenic, scientific, and ecological features of value are found in the diversity of habitats and wildlife typical of more northern latitudes. | Yes | Canaan Valley NWR | No | |
| Proposed | NPS | Hawaii Volcanoes National Park - Kahuku Unit | 121,015 (P) | Hawaii | Volcano | 2016 | Meets NPS eligibility criteria | Yes | Hawaii Volcanoes National Park | No | |
| None | FWS | Sevilleta | 130,159 | New Mexico | Socorro | 2016 | Values include biological diversity, including migratory birds and rare plants, integrity of four major biomes, and natural dark skies. Also provide outstanding opportunities for solitude and primitive recreational activities. | Yes | Sevilleta NWR | No | |
| None | FWS | Baca | 13,800 | Colorado | Alamosa | 2015 | Offers opportunities for solitude and unconfined recreation and area has rich diverse wetlands and riparian areas that provide scientific, educational, and scenic value. | Yes | Baca NWR | No | |
| Proposed and Proposed Potential | NPS | Everglades National Park - East Everglades Addition | 42,200 (P) 43,100 (PP) | Florida | Homestead | 2015 | Meets NPS eligibility criteria | Yes | Everglades National Park | No | |
| Proposed | NPS | Ozark National Scenic Riverways | 3,430 (P) | Missouri | Van Buren | 2015 | Meets NPS eligibility criteria | Yes | Ozark National Scenic Riverways | No | |
| None | FWS | Great Swamp | 161 | New Jersey | Long Hill Township | 2014 | Offers outstanding opportunities for solitude and primitive and unconfined recreation. Provides important habitat for state and federally listed species. | Yes | Great Swamp NWR | No | |
| None | FWS | Rose Atoll | 21/1,592* | Hawaii | N/A | 2013 | The littoral forest and beach strand host colonies of seabirds and migratory shorebirds and nesting green turtles. There is a complete complement of native plants and wildlife indicative of habitat types with pest species comprising a negligible portion of the landscape. Underwater, patch coral reefs and pinnacles support a dense community of fish, foraging green and hawksbill turtles, and faisua. Rose supports the largest populations of faisua, nesting sea turtles, nesting seabirds, and rare species of fish in American Samoa. *Terrestrial acres/ submerged lands and waters | Yes | Rose Atoll NWR | Yes | Rose Atoll Marine National Monument |
| None | FWS | Wichita Mountains | 40,546 | Oklahoma | Indiahoma | 2013 | Roadless areas that prevail in their natural and/or historic state, and provide outstanding scenic, ecological and/or educational features. Also provide outstanding opportunities for solitude and primitive recreational activities. | Yes | Wichita Mountains NWR | No | |
| None | FWS | Charles M Russell (CMR) | 19,942 | Montana | Lewiston | 2012 | All of the recommended wilderness study areas generally appear to have been affected primarily by nature, with the imprint of human uses and activities substantially unnoticeable. And all of the recommended, wilderness study areas offer outstanding opportunities for both solitude and primitive recreation". | Yes | CMR NWR | No | |
| None | FWS | Malheur (Harney Lake) | 31,157 | Oregon | Princeton | 2012 | Harney Lake provides critical breeding areas and serves as a migration stopover for a wide variety of migratory birds. Unit is in a natural state and does not contain man-made features. | Yes | Malheur NWR | No | |
| None | FWS | Sheldon/Hart Mt. | 106,071 | Nevada | Lakeview, OR | 2012 | Abundant antelope and sagebrush habitat, opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation, scenic canyonlands, prehistoric cultural sites/petroglyphs. | Yes | Sheldon/Hart Mt. NWR | No | |
| None | FWS | Bogue Chitto | 9,760 | Louisiana | Picayune | 2011 | Would protect the naturalness and wildness of the area. Also has outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation; and it contains ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic or historical value. | Yes | Bogue Chitto NWR | No | |
| None | FWS | Hakalau Forest | 23,000 | Hawaii | Hilo | 2010 | Contains unique lava tube and lava tube skylight formations. Contains rare forest bird and native plant species. | Yes | Hakalau Forest NWR | No | |
| Proposed | NPS | Big Cypress Preserve Addition | 47,067 (P) | Florida | Ochopee | 2010 | Meets NPS eligibility criteria | | | | |
| None | FWS | J.B. Hansen (Wallace Island (OR) and Hunting Island (WA)) | 1344 | Oregon/Washington | Cathlamet, WA | 2010 | These islands have retained their natural character and are much the same as they were 200 years ago. They contain Sitka Spruce swamp, a rare habitat type in the lower Columbia River. Waterfowl hunting in the fall and winter months is a traditional activity along the shores of Wallace island. | Yes | Julia Butler Hansen NWR | No | |

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|------------------------------------|--------------------|---|-------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|---|---|---|--|---|
| None | FWS | Lewis and Clark | 6,745 | Oregon/Washington | Ilwaco, WA | 2010 | These islands represent some of the most pristine natural habitat remaining on in the lower Columbia River and contain outstanding examples of a variety of Lower Columbia River Habitats: scrub-shrub, Sitka spruce, and cottonwood/willow swamps; tidal marsh; and mudflats and sandbars. Provides essential habitat for listed salmonids. | Yes | Lewis and Clark NWR | No | |
| None | FWS | Moosehorn | 1,088 | Maine | Edmunds | 2010 | Offers outstanding opportunities for solitude and primitive and unconfined recreation. | Yes | Moosehorn NWR | No | |
| None | FWS | Nomans Island | 628 | Massachusetts | Chilmark | 2010 | Appears to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprint of man's work substantially unnoticeable; has outstanding opportunities for solitude; and it contains ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic or historical value. | Yes | Nomans Island NWR | No | |
| None | FWS | Castle Rock | 14 | California | Loleta | 2009 | Would protect the naturalness and wildness of the area. Also has outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation; and it contains ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic or historical value. | Yes | Castle Rock NWR | No | |
| None | FWS | Pahranagat | 1,118 | Nevada | Alamo | 2009 | Would protect the naturalness and wildness of the area. Also has outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation; and it contains ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic or historical value. | Yes | Pahranagat NWR | No | |
| None | FWS | Baker Island | 0/31,378* | Hawaii | N/A | 2008 | Baker Island and its surrounding coral reefs and deep water areas compose a complete and functioning ecosystem. Isolated, predator-free islands are valuable and often required for successful seabird nesting. Nearshore waters, coral reefs, and associated currents combine and provide food resources for foraging seabirds and coral reef communities. *Terrestrial acres/ submerged lands and waters | Yes | Baker Island NWR | Yes | Pacific Remote Islands Marine National Monument |
| None | FWS | Howland | 648/34,319 *see note below | Hawaii | N/A | 2008 | Pristine coral reefs, reef fish, giant clams, beaches, native terrestrial vegetation, unexplored deep slopes, localized upwelling currents, migratory shorebirds, and large populations and variety of seabirds. *Terrestrial acres/ submerged lands and waters | Yes | Howland NWR | Yes | Pacific Remote Islands Marine National Monument |
| None | FWS | Jarvis Island | 1,100/36,214 * | Hawaii | N/A | 2008 | No substantial features were constructed or modified by humans during the island's entire geological history. Pristine coral reefs, reef fish, giant clams, beaches, native moderate visitors. The lack of historic and current human impact provides a rare opportunity to study unaltered marine ecosystems. *Terrestrial acres/ submerged lands and waters | Yes | Jarvis Island NWR | Yes | Pacific Remote Islands Marine National Monument |
| None | FWS | Waccamaw | 4,600 | South Carolina | Murrells Inlet | 2008 | Would protect the naturalness and wildness of the area. Also has outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation; and it contains ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic or historical value. | Yes | Waccamaw NWR | No | |
| None | FWS | Alligator River | 46,715 | North Carolina | Manteo | 2007 | Would protect the naturalness and wildness of the area. Also has outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation; and it contains ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic or historical value. | Yes | Alligator River NWR | No | |
| Proposed and Proposed Potential | NPS | Great Sand Dunes National Park and Preserve | 4,556 (P) 48,457 (PP) | Colorado | Mosca | 2007 | Meets NPS eligibility criteria | Yes | Great Sand Dunes National Park and Preserve | No | |
| None | FWS | Pocosin Lake | 17,332 | North Carolina | Columbia | 2007 | Would protect the naturalness and wildness of the area. Also has outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation; and it contains ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic or historical value. | Yes | Pocosin Lake NWR | No | |
| Unknown | BLM | Cactus Plain | 59,118 | Arizona | Parker, AZ | 2005 | The 59,100-acre Cactus Plain Wilderness Study Area is 15 miles southeast of Parker, and three miles north of Bouse, Arizona in La Paz County. The Wilderness Study Area embraces the western two-thirds of the Cactus Plain, an immense open area of stabilized and semi-stabilized sand dunes, unique in western Arizona. Dunes vary in type and color from west to east. Recreation such as backpacking, day hiking, sightseeing, horseback riding, and botanical and wildlife study are enhanced by varying dune topography, colors, and vegetation. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Proposed | NPS | Crater Lake National Park - 1980 Addition | 39,091 (P) | Oregon | Crater Lake | 2003 | Meets NPS eligibility criteria | Yes | Crater Lake National Park | No | |

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|--|--------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|--|---|--|--|---|
| Recommended and Recommended Potential | NPS | El Malpais National Monument | 84,886 (R) 11,161 (RP) | New Mexico | Grants | 2002 | Meets NPS eligibility criteria | Yes | El Malpais National Monument | Yes | El Malpais National Monument |
| Not Recommended | BLM | Adobe Badlands | 10,425 | Colorado | Western Delta County | 1993 | The Adobe Badlands Wilderness Study Area is characterized by abruptly sloping hills dissected by rugged, serpentine canyons. Most of this Wilderness Study Area is composed of Mancos shale formations that create a sparsely vegetated badlands landscape known locally as "the adobes." In portions of the area, wind and water erosion have created isolated small mesas surrounded by a maze of deeply-carved canyons, washes, and ravines. The Devil's Thumb, a conspicuous rock formation, is a predominant feature of this Wilderness Study Area. Vegetation includes low saltbush, desert trumpet, buckwheat, grasses, the Uinta Basin hookless cactus, and pinyon-juniper. Fauna includes deer, elk, pronghorn antelope, prairie dogs, badgers, coyotes, bobcats, red-tailed hawks and golden eagles. Within the Mancos shale formations are ancient marine deposits containing numerous fossils. The northern portion of the Wilderness Study Area includes expansive views of the Uncompahgre Plateau and the San Juan Mountains. Activities include hiking, backpacking, horseback riding, hunting, and photography. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | BLM | American Flats | 3,306 | Colorado | Ouray | 1993 | The American Flats Wilderness Study Area is adjacent to the Uncompahgre Wilderness (managed by the BLM). A high-elevation expanse of rolling, grassy tundra, it is centered on Sunshine Mountain (13,321 feet), and includes the headwaters of North Fork Hensen Creek. Vegetation consists mainly of alpine grasses, sedges, and forbs, and spruce and fir at lower elevations. Fauna includes Rocky Mountain elk and Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep. Expansive alpine meadows and steep mountain summits support outstanding opportunities for solitude and challenge. Activities include hiking, backpacking, mountain climbing, hunting, and photography. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Not Recommended | BLM | Ant Hills | 4,354 | Colorado | Craig | 1993 | The Ant Hills Wilderness Study Area consists of hills and valleys on the slopes of Douglas Mountain trending southward to the Yampa River in the adjacent Dinosaur National Monument. Vegetation consists mainly of ponderosa pine, pinyon-juniper woodlands, sagebrush, and native grass communities. Fauna includes mule deer, elk, and various birds, small mammals and reptiles. The area offers opportunities for deer and elk hunting, camping, sightseeing, hiking, backpacking and horseback riding, all off trail. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | BLM | Antelope Creek | 12,350 | Montana | Benton | 1993 | The Antelope Creek Wilderness Study Area is a river breaks topography with steep, highly eroded coulees formed by tributaries that drop toward the Missouri River. The Missouri River cut deeply into soft shales and sandstones forming numerous steep hills and deep coulees of sparsely vegetated exposed rock. Vegetation includes sagebrush, greasewood, and short prairie grasses. Juniper, ponderosa pine, lodgepole pine, Douglas fir and cottonwood grow along the coulees. This Wilderness Study Area offers outstanding opportunities for solitude and provides a diversity of primitive recreational opportunities such as hiking, photography, hunting, and rock climbing. The area is rich in historical significance, including Kid Curry's outlaw hideaway. | Yes | Upper Missouri Wild and Scenic River corridor, Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument | Yes | Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument |
| Not Recommended | BLM | Axolotl Lakes | 7,804 | Montana | Dillon | 1993 | The Axolotl Lakes Wilderness Study Area is a picturesque land of numerous small lakes, grasslands, meadows, and forests. The abundant wide variety of wildlife in the area includes grizzly bears, elk, deer, moose and antelope. The area is home to the "axolotl" salamander, a unique non-metamorphosing form of the blotched tiger salamander which retains its juvenile characteristics. The terrain is ideal for horseback riding, hiking and backpacking, and the scenery and varied habitats provide excellent opportunities for photography, nature study, hunting and fishing. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

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|--|--------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|---|---------------|--|---|---|--|-------------------------|
| Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | BLM | Beaver Creek | 26,150 | Colorado | Canon City | 1993 | The Beaver Creek Wilderness Study Area varies from rocky, rolling hills in the southern portion to steep, rugged peaks in the north. The focal points are the spectacular scenery of the east and west branches of Beaver Creek, which twist through several miles of deep, rugged, granite-walled canyons, with several falls and many boulder-strewn pools and rapids along their courses. Vegetation within the area is very diverse, including semi-arid species in the lower elevations, riparian zones along streams, and spruce, fir, and pine forests on the mountain slopes. Fauna includes cutthroat trout, Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep, mountain lion, mule deer, black bear, bobcat, elk, badger, and various species of raptors. From the higher points in the Wilderness Study Area excellent scenic views of snowcapped peaks of the Sangre de Cristo Range and Pikes Peak provide a feeling of vastness. Activities include hiking, backpacking, camping, rock climbing, hunting, fishing, and photography. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Not Recommended | BLM | Bell/Limekiln Canyons | 9,650 | Montana | Dillon | 1993 | The Bell and Limekiln Canyon Wilderness Study Area is a mosaic of grass, sagebrush, forested ridges, canyons, and slopes. Drainages are seasonally dry except for occasional springs. Excellent mule deer hunting and in addition, elk hunting are outstanding here as well as cross country skiing and snowshoeing. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Recommended | BLM | Big Horn Tack-On | 2,470 | Montana | Wedged between the Pryor Mountain Range and Bighorn Canyon National Recreation area, less than two miles west of the Crow Indian Reservation and crossing the Wyoming border. | 1993 | The Bighorn Tack-On Wilderness Study Area is located on the Rim of the deeply incised Bighorn Canyon and includes colorful sedimentary geology. The scenic quality of the surrounding area is outstanding with views down into the bighorn canyon to the east, and to the south and west, the hillsides and steeply incised canyons and coulees of Pryor Mountain. There is a small herd of Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep in the area. The Wilderness Study Area is located within the Pryor Mountain Wild Horse Range and so wild horse viewing opportunities are excellent. Other recreation opportunities include, hiking, photography, and rock climbing. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Not Recommended | BLM | Bill Hare Gulch | 76 | Colorado | Lake City | 1993 | The Bill Hare Gulch Wilderness Study Area is adjacent to the Uncompahgre Wilderness (managed by the USFS). The Wilderness Study Area is comprised of steep terrain at the lower end of three gulches. Vegetation consists mainly of aspen, spruce-fir, sagebrush, grasses, shrubs, and forbs. Fauna includes elk, mule deer, mountain lion, black bear, and bighorn sheep. Activities include exploring and hunting. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Not Recommended | BLM | Billy Creek | 3,450 | Montana | Glasgow | 1993 | Billy Creek Wilderness Study Area contains three deep coulees in rugged topography. Ridge tops and creek bottoms contain moderate stands of ponderosa pine and juniper. Elk, deer, hawks, owls, and a variety of songbirds find their home in this landscape. Steep slopes expose geological layers millions of years in age. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Not Recommended | BLM | Bitter Creek | 59,660 | Montana | Glasgow | 1993 | Bitter Creek Wilderness Study Area is located in glaciated plains of grassland prairie. Bird species of interest include Sprague's pipit, McCown's longspur, Baird's sparrow, and long-billed curlew. The Wilderness Study Area is a Watchable Wildlife area and a featured stop on Montana's Northeastern Plains Birding Trail. This is a popular area for hunting, backpacking, photography and wildlife viewing. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| None | BLM | Black Mountain | 9,932 | Colorado | Meeker | 1993 | The Black Ridge Canyons Wilderness Study Area is adjacent to the Black Ridge Canyons Wilderness. The Wilderness Study Area is a strip of land between the 100-year high water mark of the Colorado River (the boundary of the Wilderness) and the southern edge of the Colorado River. When the majority of the original Wilderness Study Area was designated as wilderness, these parcels were left in Wilderness Study Area status. Vegetation consists mainly of pinyon-juniper, native grasses, cottonwood, willow and box elder. Fauna includes desert bighorn sheep, mule deer, elk, golden and bald eagles, peregrine falcons, various other raptors, and collared lizard. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

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|------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|---|---------------|---|---|---|--|--|
| Not Recommended | BLM | Black Ridge Canyons | 0 | Colorado | Fruita | 1993 | The Browns Canyon Wilderness Study Area contains very rugged topography, with many granite knolls and rocky outcrops, canyons, and gulches. Middle Cottonwood Gulch, Cottonwood Gulch, Spring Gulch, Sawmill Gulch, and Green Gulch drain east-to-west across the Wilderness Study Area. Vegetation includes pinyon pine and juniper, ponderosa pine, Douglas fir, aspen, willow, cottonwood, rabbitbrush, blue gramma grass, mountain muhly, Indian ricegrass, prickly pear cactus, cholla, yucca, and wildflowers. Fauna includes mule deer, mountain lion, bighorn sheep, red-tailed hawks, prairie falcons, and peregrine falcons. Majestic views of the 14,000-foot peaks of the Sawatch Range create a sense of vastness from the Wilderness Study Area, and outstanding opportunities for solitude are especially prevalent in the canyons and gulches. Activities include hiking, backpacking, camping, horseback riding, snowshoeing, and photography. | Yes | McInnis Canyons National Conservation Area | Yes | McInnis Canyons National Conservation Area |
| Not Recommended | BLM | Black Sage | 5,926 | Montana | Halfway between Boulder and Whitehall near HWY 69 | 1993 | Black Sage Wilderness Study Area is characterized by rolling hills vegetated with grasses, sagebrush, juniper, mountain mahogany, limber pine and Douglas-Fir. Elevations range from 5,000 to 6,000 feet in elevation. High quality antelope and mule deer hunting is found here. Other recreational opportunities include hiking, horseback riding, and nature study. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Not Recommended | BLM | Blacktail Mountains | 17,479 | Montana | Dillon | 1993 | The Blacktail Mountains Wilderness Study Area is predominantly forested. Located near sagebrush and riparian habitats, the edge effect of the different but adjoining habitats supports a broad array and abundance of wildlife species. Big game hunting is outstanding in the Wilderness Study Area. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Not Recommended | BLM | Bridge Coulee | 5,900 | Montana | Just south of Charles M. Russell Wildlife Refuge near Glasgow and north of the Musselshell Breaks Wilderness Study Area | 1993 | Bridge Coulee contains three moderately deep drainages separated by narrow ridges. Small stands of ponderosa pine and juniper grow in the bottoms. Grasses, saltbrush and native legumes cover the tops of the ridges. The setting is a limitless landscape of miles of rolling prairie and overlooking the Musselshell River. Fantastic panoramic vistas of the Little Snowy Mountains, Judith Mountains and Little Rocky Mountains create a sense of vastness. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Recommended | BLM | Browns Canyon | 6,614 | Colorado | Salida | 1993 | The Browns Canyon Wilderness Study Area contains very rugged topography, with many granite knolls and rocky outcrops, canyons, and gulches. Middle Cottonwood Gulch, Cottonwood Gulch, Spring Gulch, Sawmill Gulch, and Green Gulch drain east-to-west across the Wilderness Study Area. Vegetation includes pinyon pine and juniper, ponderosa pine, Douglas fir, aspen, willow, cottonwood, rabbitbrush, blue gramma grass, mountain muhly, Indian ricegrass, prickly pear cactus, cholla, yucca, and wildflowers. Fauna includes mule deer, mountain lion, bighorn sheep, red-tailed hawks, prairie falcons, and peregrine falcons. Majestic views of the 14,000-foot peaks of the Sawatch Range create a sense of vastness from the Wilderness Study Area, and outstanding opportunities for solitude are especially prevalent in the canyons and gulches. Activities include hiking, backpacking, camping, horseback riding, snowshoeing, and photography. | Yes | Browns Canyon National Monument | Yes | Browns Canyon National Monument |
| Not Recommended | BLM | Bull Canyon | 11,777 | Colorado | Dinosaur | 1993 | The majority of Bull Canyon is located in Colorado with 599 acres of the Wilderness Study Area in Utah. Geographically the area is cut by deep ridges and canyons of sandstone eroded by rain and snowmelt waters. Colorful cliffs, a maze of canyons, and unique rock formations are a result of deep erosion. The vegetation includes semi-arid species such as sagebrush and pinyon-juniper communities, with riparian zones along the drainages. The Dominguez/Escalante Expedition of 1776 reportedly camped within the west central portion of the Wilderness Study Area. The history of the National Conservation Area is well documented and recounts that the expedition drew water from a flowing well and hunted buffalo there. Significant paleontological resources have been found in the vicinity of the Wilderness Study Area and are likely to occur there. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

DOI Wilderness Study Areas - Data Call

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|--|--------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|---|---------------|---|---|---|--|---|
| Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | BLM | Bull Gulch | 15,000 | Colorado | Eagle | 1993 | The Bull Gulch Wilderness Study Area is characterized by rugged topography of colorful stratified cliffs, and unique geological formations such as pinnacles, landslide deposits, and volcanic intrusions. Major vegetation types include sagebrush/mesic mountain shrub, pinyon-juniper, aspen, Douglas fir, and cottonwood-willow riparian areas. Portions of the Colorado River, Alamo Creek, and Posey Creek are within the Wilderness Study Area. This landscape provides habitat for peregrine falcons, bald eagles, mountain lion, mule deer, Rocky Mountain elk, Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep, sage grouse, fox, and bobcat. The variety of topography and habitat types provide for outstanding opportunities for hiking, backpacking, camping, horseback riding, fishing, hunting, snowshoeing, rock climbing, rafting, canoeing, kayaking, and photography. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Recommended | BLM | Burnt Lodge | 13,730 | Montana | Adjacent to the western edge of the Pryor Mountain Range and in the southern edge of Custer National Forest (just over two miles north of the Wyoming border) | 1993 | Burnt Lodge Wilderness Study Area is on the Missouri Plateau in the northern Great Plains. Spectacular riverbreaks topography formed by tributaries to the Missouri River have exposed shale and sandstone rock into steep south-facing badlands with little vegetative cover. Ridgetops and north-facing slopes are vegetated by prairie grasses and forbs along with scattered stands of ponderosa and lodgepole pine, juniper and Douglas fir. The landscape provides outstanding opportunities for solitude. Big game and upland bird hunting are popular activities here. Other recreation opportunities include hiking, backpacking, primitive camping, hunting, wildlife viewing, photography, and horseback riding. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Recommended | BLM | Burnt Timber Canyon | 3,430 | Montana | South of Billings, near the Wyoming Border | 1993 | The Burnt Timber Canyon Wilderness Study Area is an extremely rugged and isolated area containing broad mesas and a deeply incised limestone canyon, Crooked Creek, which exhibits unique and outstanding geologic and scenic multicolored, multilayered shales and limestones. The canyons contain many caves, rock overhangs, and alcoves. Utah juniper, sagebrush, and ponderosa pine dominate on the higher canyon walls, while dense broadleaf shrub is the primary plant type in the canyon bottoms. Wildlife includes black bear, mule deer, rubber boa, and trout. Demijohn Flat Archeological District in the Wilderness Study Area contains an abundance of stone rings, rock cairn alignments, and petroglyphs made using paint in combination with incised designs. There are outstanding opportunities hiking, backpacking, photography, caving, nature study, study of cultural heritage, and exploration within the Wilderness Study Area. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Not Recommended | BLM | Cahone Canyon | 8,960 | Colorado | Cahone | 1993 | The Cahone Canyon Wilderness Study Area contains a magnificent confluence of three canyons: Cahone, Cross, and Dove Creek. The canyons are cut into the Morrison Formation and Dakota Sandstone revealing the geologic processes of the Jurassic and Cretaceous periods. The Morrison Formation is rich in fossil plants and vertebrates. Sandstone cliffs and ledges line the canyon rims overlooking deep, winding canyons, with numerous rock outcrops, and boulder-strewn and talus slopes. The ruggedness of the terrain creates scenic beauty as well as provides for outstanding opportunities for solitude. Vegetation consists of pinyon-juniper, sagebrush, cottonwood, boxelder, Russian olive, willow, tamarisk, and various shrubs. Fauna includes deer, beaver, badger, mountain lion, bobcat, red fox, great horned owls, bald eagles, and various raptors. The Cahone Canyon Wilderness Study Area provides a refuge for native flora and fauna displaced from surrounding areas by human activity. Activities include hiking, backpacking, horseback riding, hunting, and photography. | Yes | Old Spanish National Historic Trail corridor | Yes | Canyons of the Ancients National Monument |

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|--|--------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|--|---------------|---|---|---|--|-------------------------|
| Not Recommended | BLM | Camel Back | 10,402 | Colorado | Delta | 1993 | The Camel Back Wilderness Study Area is characterized by a series of deep canyons and extensive mesas, sculptured by perennial and intermittent streams. These streams, which are oriented in a predominantly north-to-south direction, cut canyons with massive cliffs, amphitheaters, and talus slopes, and isolated numerous highlands as mesas and buttes. The area's geologic structure is of mesozoic sandstones raised by the Uncompahgre Uplift, which created the Uncompahgre Plateau. The Wilderness Study Area is in a transition zone between two ecosystems and two associated vegetation types: the Colorado Plateau Province and the Rocky Mountain Forest Province. Vegetation consists mainly of pinyon-juniper, saltbush/greasewood, spineless hedgehog cactus, Uinta Basin hookless cactus, cottonwood, and willows. Fauna includes deer, elk, coyote, raccoon, mountain lion, rabbit, desert bighorn sheep, and various non-game birds. Within the canyons, vegetative and topographic screening produce strong feelings of solitude. Activities include hiking, backpacking, camping, rock climbing, horseback riding, hunting, and photography. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Not Recommended | BLM | Castle Peak | 11,940 | Colorado | Eagle | 1993 | Castle Peak, the namesake of the Wilderness Study Area, is a prominent, basalt formation with steep, rugged slopes. Four outstanding geologic formations of sedimentary and volcanic origins from Cretaceous to Pleistocene time are exposed in the area. The Wilderness Study Area contains several peaks that stand around 10,000 feet in elevation. From the main peak, topography varies from gently rolling hills to basins and meadows. With many springs, small lakes, and the headwaters of Milk Creek, Alkali Creek, Big Alkali Creek, Catamount Creek, Norman Creek and Castle Creek, the Wilderness Study Area provide abundant wetlands and aquatic habitat and in some waters, support trout. The main vegetation types include sagebrush/mesic mountain shrub, aspen, spruce-fir, and a number of grassy meadows replete with wildflowers. Fauna includes Rocky Mountain elk, mule deer, black bear, bobcat, mountain lion, coyote, beaver, raptors, and waterfowl. Opportunities for hiking, backpacking, camping, snowshoeing, fishing, hunting and photography abound. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | BLM | Centennial Mountains | 27,691 | Montana | South of Red Rock Lakes near Yellowstone National Park | 1993 | The Centennial Mountains Wilderness Study Area is some of southwest Montana's wildest and most scenic country. Considered an important corridor for wildlife movement, it provides an east-west trending mountain range connecting the Yellowstone Ecosystem with the northern Rocky Mountains. The Continental Divide forms the southern boundary of the Wilderness Study Area, and the northern face of the range rises nearly 3,000 feet in less than a mile. The climate is harsh and cold with considerable snowfall. Three hundred sixty-two taxa of vascular plants have been identified in the Wilderness Study Area. Lower elevation slopes are dominated by stands of Douglas fir with occasional lodgepole pine, Engelmann spruce, alpine fir, and quaking aspen. Higher elevations contain broad alpine meadows with scattered stands of subalpine fir, spruce, and whitebark pine. Wildflowers are especially abundant in mid to late summer. Abundant wildlife include wolverines, wolves, black and grizzly bears, peregrine falcons, and bald eagle. The scenic mountains and contrasting colors of the valley provides outstanding opportunities for photography and wildlife viewing. The Hell Roaring Creek area is popular for backcountry skiing. A 30-mile segment of the Continental Divide National Scenic Trail (CDT) runs through the mountain range. | Yes | Continental Divide National Scenic Trail corridor | No | |
| Not Recommended | BLM | Chew Winter Camp | 1,320 | Colorado | Maybell | 1993 | The Chew Winter Camp Wilderness Study Area consists of ridgetops on the slopes of Douglas Mountain trending southward to the Yampa River in the adjacent Dinosaur National Monument. Vegetation consists mainly of ponderosa pine, pinyon-juniper woodlands, sagebrush, and native grass communities. Fauna includes fox, coyote, black bear, mountain lion, mule deer, elk, raptors and songbirds, gopher snakes, and western diamondbacks. The rugged topography, dense vegetation, low recreation use and remoteness of this Wilderness Study Area result in outstanding opportunities for solitude. There area offers opportunities for deer and elk hunting, camping, sightseeing, hiking, backpacking and horseback riding off trail. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

DOI Wilderness Study Areas - Data Call

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|--|--------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|---|---------------|--|---|---|--|---|
| Not Recommended | BLM | Cow Creek | 34,050 | Montana | North side of the Missouri River along the Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument near Fort Benton | 1993 | The Cow Creek Wilderness Study Area is on the Missouri Plateau in the northern Great Plains, where the Missouri River has cut a canyon 600-800 feet deep. The Bull Creek, Winter Creek, and Hay Coulee drainages display spectacular sandstone cliffs, while other parts of the Wilderness Study Area are rolling open prairie. A four-mile long sheer wall of sandstone is found on the west side of the Winter Creek drainage. Vegetation is predominantly short prairie grasses, sagebrush and greasewood. Ponderosa pine, lodgepole pine, Douglas fir, and juniper are prevalent throughout and forming dense stand in the north. Hunting, horseback riding, hiking, photography, and rock climbing provide outstanding opportunities for recreation. | Yes | Nez Perce National Historic Trail, Upper Missouri Wild and Scenic River corridor, Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument | Yes | Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument |
| Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | BLM | Cross Canyon | 11,580 | Colorado | Cahone | 1993 | The Cross Canyon Wilderness Study Area contains several breathtaking canyons, including Cross Canyon, Ruin Canyon and Cow Canyon, which are cut through uplifted Dakota Sandstone and Morrison Formation. Perennial streams are found in the 300 to 800 foot deep canyons. Many smaller tributary canyons spread out from the main canyons exposing rock outcrops, ledges, and cliffs creating scenic panoramas, as well as scientific and educational opportunities of Jurassic and Upper Cretaceous geological periods. Vegetation consists of pinyon-juniper, sagebrush, cottonwood, willow, boxelder, sage, mormon tea, mountain mahogany, rabbitbrush, cliffrose, antelope bitterbrush, and various other shrubs. Fauna includes black bear, mountain lion, coyote, bobcat, desert spiny lizard, western ribbon snake, Ord's kangaroo rat, various fish, bald and golden eagles, and various other raptors. This area is significant as an undisturbed refuge for indigenous flora and fauna in a region greatly modified by human activity. The Wilderness Study Area also contains abundant archaeological sites including numerous Anasazi ruins. Activities include hiking, backpacking, camping, hunting, horseback riding, and photography. | Yes | Canyons of the Ancients National Monument | Yes | Canyons of the Ancients National Monument |
| Unknown | BLM | Cross Mountain | 14,081 | Colorado | Maybell | 1993 | The Cross Mountain Wilderness Study Area includes the majority of Cross Mountain, an easily-identifiable landmark in the region. The oblong, flat-topped land mass rises over 2,200 feet above the Yampa River and the Little Snake River. The Yampa River cuts a 1,000-foot-deep gorge, the Cross Mountain Canyon, through the mountain, forming a classic example of a superimposed river gorge with spectacular geologic history. Erosion of the mountain's east and west flanks has exposed colorful, rocky rims, side canyons and rock outcrops. Where the Yampa River cuts through the Wilderness Study Area expert high risk and challenging whitewater provides outstanding opportunities for kayaking not found elsewhere in the region. The south end of the Cross Mountain is excellent for day hikes and fishing while the north end of the mountain provides a large area for backpacking, backcountry camping, hunting, and photography. Numerous side canyons provide outstanding opportunities for exploration, boulder scrambling and enjoying our cultural heritage. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Not Recommended | BLM | Demaree Canyon | 21,050 | Colorado | Grand Junction | 1993 | The Demaree Wilderness Study Area is characterized by four large, north-to-south canyons that dissect the high desert terrain between East Salt Creek and West Salt Creek. The Book Cliffs form the southern boundary, breaking the topography between this Wilderness Study Area and the Grand Valley. Vegetation consists of scattered pinyon-juniper woodlands, sagebrush, and mountain shrub communities. Fauna includes mule deer, elk, mountain lion, black bear, wild turkey, gray fox, raccoon, ringtail, squirrel, coyote, great horned owl, golden eagles, various other raptors, rattlesnake, and the collared lizard. Solitude and scenic vistas of the La Sal Mountains and the Grand Mesa are enjoyed from high points along the ridge top. Activities include hiking and backpacking off trail in a remote primitive setting where backcountry skills and knowledge are necessary. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | BLM | Diamond Breaks | 31,480 | Colorado | Maybell | 1993 | The Wilderness Study Area consists of the broken, mountainous land mass known as Diamond Mountain, part of the eastern extension of the Uinta Range. A dominant feature of the area is a series of northeast-southwest trending mountain peaks with ridges, steep draws, and canyons draining north and south. This series of colorful, rugged red sand stone ridges "break" toward the Green River to the north in Browns Park. The diverse vegetative communities range from sagebrush and pinyon-juniper woodlands to aspen, mountain brush, Douglas fir, limber pine, and Ponderosa pine forests. Significant cultural resources such as rock art, granaries, rock shelters, and lithic scatter sites related to prehistoric and historic occupation can be found in the Wilderness Study Area. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

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| Not Recommended | BLM | Dog Creek South | 5,150 | Montana | South side of the Missouri River along the Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument near Fort Benton | 1993 | The Dog Creek South Wilderness Study Area contains extremely deep drainages separated by narrow ridges. The terrain formed during the Pleistocene Period when the ice sheet covering the region melted. The Missouri River cut deeply into the soft shales and sandstone, forming numerous steep hills and deep coulees creating a striking vertical and heavily eroded topography. Most slopes are composed of clay and soil layers, with shortgrass prairie communities present on the ridges. Vegetation includes greasewood, big sage, juniper, and native legumes. Isolated areas of ponderosa pine and Douglas fir grow primarily on the north-and west-facing slopes of the steeper drainages. | Yes | Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument | Yes | Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument |
| Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | BLM | Dolores River Canyon | 28,668 | Colorado | Dove Creek | 1993 | The Dolores River Canyon Wilderness Study Area consists of rugged canyons cut through sedimentary strata creating vertical walls with colorful ledges and massive cliffs. Leading into to the main canyon are numerous tributary canyons. Many are very narrow, sheer-walled, and boulder-choked, with hidden grotto pools of clear, cool water and hanging ferns. The geologic history of the area is clearly exposed, offering a 160-million-year-old exhibit, beginning with the oldest exposed rock-limestones of the Pennsylvanian Period (formed 300 million years ago) progressing to the youngest exposed material of the Entrada Sandstone from the Jurassic Period (formed 140 million years ago). The Wilderness Study Area lies within the Colorado Plateau Province. Vegetation includes pinyon-juniper, spineless hedgehog cactus, sagebrush, Mormon tea, squaw brush, buffalo berry, cottonwood, ponderosa pine, aspen, and spruce/fir. Fauna includes desert bighorn sheep, river otter, mountain lion, bobcat, mule deer, waterfowl, coyote, collared lizard, peregrine falcons, bald eagles, golden eagles, and various other raptors. Opportunities for primitive and unconfined recreation are excellent and include backpacking, hiking, photography, rock climbing and whitewater rafting. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| None | BLM | Dominguez Canyon | 2,086 | Colorado | Grand Junction | 1993 | The Dominguez Canyon Wilderness Study Area is adjacent to the Dominguez Canyon Wilderness. The Wilderness Study Area is primarily on Steamboat Mesa, but includes numerous small scattered parcels. When the majority of the original Wilderness Study Area was designated as wilderness, these parcels were left in Wilderness Study Area status. Vegetation consists mainly of pinyon-juniper. Primitive forms of recreation may be engaged in on the Wilderness Study Area. | Yes | Dominguez-Escalante National Conservation Area | Yes | Dominguez-Escalante National Conservation Area |
| Recommended | BLM | Eagle Mountain | 330 | Colorado | Aspen | 1993 | This Eagle Mountain Wilderness Study Area is adjacent to the Maroon Bells-Snowmass Wilderness (managed by the USFS). At 9,937 feet, Eagle Mountain is the eastern terminus of a mountainous ridge that includes Haystack Mountain, Mt. Daly, and Capitol Peak and offers fantastic high-elevation views of the surrounding Elk Range. Eagle Mountain includes the Mancos Shale formation, and the Maroon, State Bridge, Chinle, Entrada, Morrison, Dakota, and Burro Canyon sandstone formations. Vegetation consists of spruce, Douglas fir, ponderosa pine, aspen, oakbrush, sagebrush, and narrow strips of riparian vegetation along the perennial streams in gulches. Several springs and wetlands are also found within this Wilderness Study Area. Fauna includes Rocky Mountain elk, mule deer, black bears, mountain lions, bobcat, sage-grouse, and various other small mammals, birds, and reptiles. The Wilderness Study Area provides outstanding opportunities for hiking, sightseeing and photography. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Recommended | BLM | East Fork Blacktail Deer Creek | 6,230 | Montana | North of Red Rock Lakes near Yellowstone National Park | 1993 | The East Fork of Blacktail Deer Creek Wilderness Study Area is primarily a forested habitat especially on the north facing slopes, with several peaks and a steep canyon. A diversity of habitat types is present including open sagebrush foothills, grass parks, aspen and willow groves, alpine meadows, barren talus slopes, and Douglas fir and limber pine forests are located within the Wilderness Study Area. Outstanding recreation opportunities include hunting, hiking, and backpacking. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| None | BLM | Elkhorn | 3,585 | Montana | Clancy | 1993 | One of the state's healthiest elk herds inhabits the Elkhorns. The remnants of trails and wagon roads once used by American Indians, trappers and gold miners remain and form the core of a primitive transportation system throughout the Elkhorns. Recreation opportunities include: wildlife viewing, camping, hunting, mountain biking, and hiking. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

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| Not Recommended | BLM | Ervin Ridge | 10,200 | Montana | Fort Benton | 1993 | Ervin Ridge Wilderness Study Area is rugged with many steep and highly eroded ridges that drop sharply to the Missouri River. Scenic steep slopes of exposed clay and soil layers combine with short prairie grasses and sagebrush, and occasional groves of ponderosa and lodgepole pine, juniper, and Douglas fir. The area provides big game hunting and floating activities on the Upper Missouri River as well as hiking, sightseeing, photography, and fishing. | Yes | Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail and Upper Missouri Wild and Scenic River corridors, Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument | Yes | Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument |
| Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | BLM | Farlin Creek | 1,139 | Montana | Dillon | 1993 | The Farlin Creek Wilderness Study Area is hilly in nature and contains primarily forested habitat with open grasslands on the south facing aspects. Aspen stands and meadows border the creeks. Opportunities for hiking, backpacking, horseback riding, and hunting are present. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Proposed and Proposed Potential | NPS | Grand Canyon National Park | 1,109,257 (P) 29,820 (PP) | Arizona | Grand Canyon | 1993 | Meets NPS eligibility criteria | Yes | Grand Canyon National Park | No | |
| None | BLM | Hack Lake | 10 | Colorado | Glenwood Springs | 1993 | The Hack Lake Wilderness Study Area is adjacent to the Flat Tops Wilderness (managed by the USFS). Topography of the Wilderness Study Area is formed by the points of two flat-to-rolling ridges, flanked by steep, rugged cliffs with rocky outcrops and rock slides. The area provides expansive views of Sweetwater Creek and rugged hills to the south and west. Vegetation consists mainly of spruce, fir and aspen. Fauna includes black bear, mountain lion, mule deer, Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep, and Rocky Mountain elk. Outstanding opportunities include hiking, backpacking, hunting and photography. A hiking trail leads to Hack Lake, about 4 miles from the trailhead. Continuing on the trail another 2 miles enters the Flat Tops Wilderness. Elevation ranges from 7,700 to 11,000 feet. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Not Recommended | BLM | Handies Peak | 16,664 | Colorado | Lake City | 1993 | The Handies Peak Wilderness Study Area includes multi-colored rock strata, numerous drainages, glacial cirques, diverse vegetation, and vast, open vistas. The namesake of the Wilderness Study Area, Handies Peak, rises to 14,048 feet elevation and is the highest point of land managed by the Bureau of Land Management outside of Alaska. The Wilderness Study Area includes 12 peaks over 13,000 feet, three alpine lakes, and three major canyons with streams. The geomorphology shows a variety of volcanic, glacial and Precambrian formations. Scenic quality is outstanding due to the high alpine mountainous landform. Vegetation consists mainly of mixed spruce, fir, aspen, alpine grasses, sedges, and forbs. Fauna includes elk, deer, black bear, various small mammals, bighorn sheep, and mountain goats. Activities include hiking, backpacking, camping, mountain climbing, and photography. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Not Recommended | BLM | Henneberry Ridge | 9,806 | Montana | Dillon | 1993 | The Henneberry Ridge Wilderness Study Area includes a maze of erosional features including small peaks, ridges, and drainages that create scenic interest. The Wilderness Study Area is dominated by sagebrush filled grasslands, dotted with juniper and pockets of forested habitat on the north facing slopes. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Not Recommended | BLM | Hidden Pasture Creek | 15,509 | Montana | West of Dell | 1993 | The Hidden Pasture Creek Wilderness Study Area is located in the lower slopes of the Tendoy Mountains. Sagebrush habitat with some forested areas are cut by numerous seasonally dry drainages. The area provides habitat for a bighorn sheep herd. The area is well suited to cross-country hiking, horseback riding, hunting, and fishing, and provides outstanding opportunities for solitude. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Not Recommended | BLM | High Mesa Grassland | 680 | Colorado | Canon City | 1993 | The High Mesa Grassland Wilderness Study Area spans over a rolling mesa and the steep slopes of Table Mountain, locally known as Sommerville Table. Vegetation includes 17 species of native grasses, oakbrush, conifers, and mountain shrubs. Fauna includes elk, mule deer, bighorn sheep, black bear, mountain lion, bobcat, ringtail, gray fox, coyote, wild turkey, bald and golden eagles, and a diverse mix of migratory birds. Activities include hiking, horseback riding, and photography. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

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| Not Recommended | BLM | Hoodoo Mountain | 11,380 | Montana | Near the Wales Creek Study area Nevada Lake north of Deer Lodge | 1993 | Hoodoo Mountain Wilderness Study Area is a forested area with interspersed rock outcrops, open grassland parks, and wet meadows. The area provides habitat for a variety of wildlife, including elk, moose, deer, black bear, porcupine, grouse, pine martin, fisher, wolverine and mountain lion. Wet Cottonwood Creek provides habitat for cutthroat trout and Cottonwood Meadow at the head of the creek is important habitat for elk and moose. Recreational opportunities include hunting, hiking, camping and remnants of foot trails. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | BLM | Humbug Spires | 11,175 | Montana | South of Butte | 1993 | The Humbug Spires Wilderness Study Area is located in western Montana. Granite outcroppings, part of the Boulder Batholith, rise 300-600 feet and provide scenic interest and outstanding rock climbing opportunities. Hiking along the trail located in the wilderness winds along Moose Creek and through a mixed conifer forest, and then climbs a ridge and continues to the "Wedge," one of the more prominent and scenic spires. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Not Recommended | BLM | Little Book Cliffs | 26,525 | Colorado | Grand Junction | 1993 | The Little Book Cliffs Wilderness Study Area is characterized by gently-sloping plateaus, four major canyons: Main Canyon, Coal Canyon, Cottonwood Canyon and Spring Canyon. Part of the southern edge of this Wilderness Study Area is dominated by the 2,000-foot-high face of the Book Cliffs. Several natural bridges and hoodoos are found within the wilderness contributing to outstanding scenic beauty and topographic diversity. Cultural sites of the Fremont Culture are found in the Wilderness Study Area. Vegetation consists mainly of sagebrush, rabbitbrush, four-wing saltbush, and pinyon-juniper. Fauna includes mule deer, elk, mountain lion, black bear, wild turkey, gray fox, raccoon, ringtail, squirrel, coyote, great horned owl, golden eagles, various other raptors, rattlesnake, and the collared lizard. The topography and vegetation create a setting which supports excellent opportunities for solitude and unconfined recreation. Activities include hiking, backpacking, horseback riding, and photography. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Not Recommended | BLM | Lower Grape Creek | 11,220 | Colorado | Canon City | 1993 | The Lower Grape Creek Wilderness Study Area varies from rocky, rolling hills to steep, rugged canyons and mountains. The predominant feature is Horseshoe Mountain, in the northeastern portion of the Wilderness Study Area. Vegetation consists mainly of pinyon and juniper, ponderosa pine, Douglas fir, and riparian species along Grape Creek. Fauna includes mule deer, mountain lion, black bear, various small mammals, wild turkey, various species of raptors, and trout. Subtle remains of the Denver and Rio Grande railroad spur offer historical significance. Activities include hiking, backpacking, camping, horseback riding, hunting, and photography. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Not Recommended | BLM | McIntyre Hills | 16,650 | Colorado | Canon City | 1993 | The McIntyre Hills Wilderness Study Area is comprised of rugged canyon slopes, numerous rock outcrops, and rolling, forested, interconnected hills. Numerous drainages, including Thomas Gulch, Five Point Gulch, and Washtub Gulch, twist and turn to create many secluded areas. Vegetation includes pinyon pine, juniper, ponderosa pine, Douglas fir, and riparian areas along drainages. Fauna includes bald eagles, mule deer, elk, bighorn sheep, black bear, mountain lion, bobcat, coyote, gray fox, and wild turkey. The Wilderness Study Area offers numerous outstanding opportunities for solitude and primitive/unconfined recreation including cross country hiking, backpacking, horseback riding, hunting, and photography. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Not Recommended | BLM | McKenna Peak | 19,398 | Colorado | Dove Creek | 1993 | The McKenna Peak Wilderness Study Area contains several intriguing features including McKenna Peak, rising 1,000 vertical feet, the Spring Creek Basin and Brumley Point. Highly eroded Mesa Verde sandstone and Mancos shale badlands are exposed by deep canyons, gently rolling mesas, and twisting arroyos which illustrate the geologic processes and natural history of the area. From high points, there are expansive vistas that give a feeling of vastness. Numerous fossil marine invertebrates can be found in the sedimentary strata. Vegetation includes salt desert shrubs, forbs, grasses, pinyon-juniper, ponderosa pine, Douglas fir, oakbrush, mountain mahogany, Uinta Basin hookless cactus, Naturita milkvetch, and spineless hedgehog cactus. Fauna includes mule deer, elk, pronghorn antelope, mountain lion, black bear, bobcat, coyote, long-tailed weasel, bald and golden eagles. The diversity of topography and vegetation provide for outstanding recreation opportunities including hiking, backpacking, horseback riding, hunting, wildlife viewing, nature and scenic photography, and rock climbing. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

DOI Wilderness Study Areas - Data Call

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|------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|---|---|---|--|-------------------------|
| Not Recommended | BLM | Menefee Mountain | 7,089 | Colorado | Mancos | 1993 | The Menefee Mountain Wilderness Study Area contains scenic rugged terrain consisting of steep-sided canyons, cliff-rimmed mesas, and overhanging cliffs. From Menefee Mountain, steep canyons radiate out from the mountain's six-mile-long ridge. Exposed, layered rock of the Cretaceous Mancos Shale, Point Lookout, and Cliff House Sandstone are formed into vertical cliffs and overhangs in the canyons and slopes of the mountain. In the eastern section of the Wilderness Study Area, Joe's Canyon and its associated drainages form finger-like projections cut into the side of the mountain. Vegetation includes pinyon-juniper, oakbrush, ponderosa pine, serviceberry, cottonwood, sagebrush, mountain mahogany, Douglas fir, spruce, Mesa Verde cactus, Knowlton miniature cactus, and Mancos milkvetch. Fauna includes deer, elk, black bear, bobcat, mountain lion, bald and golden eagles. The area includes several archaeological sites related to the Anasazi culture-communities of prehistoric farmers who lived in earthen and stone structures approximately six to 20 centuries ago. The Wilderness Study Area provides outstanding recreation opportunities for the hiker, backpacker, rock climber and photographer. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Recommended | BLM | Musselshell Breaks | 8,650 | Montana | Glasgow | 1993 | The Musselshell Breaks Wilderness Study Area is an area of steep hills and deep coulees, cut deeply into soft shales and sandstone forming a precipitous landscape and drainages that open out to the Musselshell River. Erosional process have created attractive riverbreaks scenery. Vegetation includes groves of ponderosa pine and juniper, range grasses, native wildflowers, and brush. The steep hills and deep coulees provide habitat for wildlife, including deer and elk. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Not Recommended | BLM | Needle Rock | 80 | Colorado | Delta | 1993 | The Needle Rock Wilderness Study Area is dominated by its namesake and main feature: Needle Rock. This is a highly unique geologic feature believed to be a neck of intrusive igneous rock, or a laccolith. Needle Rock originated in the late Miocene as molten rock which remained below the earth's surface and intruded into sedimentary formations. Gradually, with the passing of several million years, the overlying sedimentary beds eroded away, leaving this core of igneous rock that abruptly rises nearly 1,000 feet above the Smith Fork River valley. Vegetation consists mainly of oak, serviceberry, juniper, native grasses, and shrubs. Fauna includes falcon and various other raptors, and various small mammals. Activities include hiking, rock climbing, and photography. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Not Recommended | BLM | North Sand Hills | 791 | Colorado | Walden | 1993 | The North Sand Hills Wilderness Study Area includes a Cold Climate Eolian sand deposit, forming active dunes. Two large active parabolic dunes are present with small, internal dunes migrating up the windward slopes. Several archaeological sites are located near the dunes. Vegetation around the dunes is mostly sagebrush and rabbitbrush, intermixed with stands of aspen. East of the active sand dunes is lodgepole pine forest. Fauna includes deer, elk and black bear. Activities include hiking, backpacking, camping, hunting and photography. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Not Recommended | BLM | Oil Spring Mountain | 17,740 | Colorado | Rangely | 1993 | The Oil Spring Mountain Wilderness Study Area is dominated by its namesake, the flat-topped Oil Spring Mountain. As elevations drop from the mountain, the landform changes to arid slickrock with numerous sandstone draws. A cave, and a natural arch are located in the slickrock terrain. Natural earth flows have occurred in several locations on the highly erosive soils of Oil Spring Mountain. Pinyon-juniper woodland, sagebrush steppe, mountain mahogany/oak scrub, and Douglas fir/pine forest ecosystems are found in the Wilderness Study Area. Fauna includes mule deer, elk, black bear, mountain lion, and various raptors. Activities include hiking, backpacking, camping, horseback riding, hunting, and photography. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Recommended | BLM | Papa Keal | 366 | Colorado | Alamosa | 1993 | The Papa Keal Wilderness Study Area consists of the western-facing side slopes of the lower portion of the Sangre de Cristo Range. The side slopes, which have been cut by intermittent streams that originate higher up in the Sangre de Cristo Range, transition to a rolling landform at the base of the mountain. Streams have created many small valleys. Dry streambeds offer a stair-step approach to the higher reaches of the range. Vegetation consists mainly of juniper-pine, pinyon-juniper, rabbitbrush, and grasses. Fauna includes mule deer, elk, black bear, various small mammals, and various raptors. Dense forests and winding valleys create great opportunities for solitude. Outstanding recreational opportunities include hiking, backpacking, camping, and photography. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

DOI Wilderness Study Areas - Data Call

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|------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|---|---------------|---|---|---|--|---|
| Not Recommended | BLM | Peterson Draw | 5,160 | Colorado | Maybell | 1993 | The Peterson Draw Wilderness Study Area consists of several deep draws on the slopes of Douglas Mountain trending southward to the Yampa River in the adjacent Dinosaur National Monument. The Wilderness Study Area contains portions of Peterson, Buck, and Five Springs Draws which include intermittent drainages, rocky ridges, peaks and gently rolling hills. Vegetation consists mainly of ponderosa pine, pinyon-juniper woodlands, sagebrush, and native grass communities. There are also scattered mountain brush species and aspen trees. Fauna includes fox, coyote, black bear, mountain lion, mule deer, elk, raptors and various songbirds, gopher snakes, and western diamondbacks. The Wilderness Study Area offers opportunities for deer and elk hunting, camping, sightseeing, hiking, backpacking and horseback riding. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Recommended | BLM | Platte River Contiguous | 30 | Colorado | Walden | 1993 | The Platte River Contiguous Wilderness Study Area is adjacent to the Platte River Wilderness (managed by the USFS). It includes portions of Northgate Canyon and the rim of the North Platte River, a rugged, mountainous terrain with rock outcroppings, boulders and crags. North facing slopes have dense stands of Douglas-fir, sparse stands of Aspen among sagebrush occur on gentler slopes west of the canyon rim, and scattered Juniper and Limber Pine occur on the canyon rim. Fauna includes raptors, deer, elk, various other big game, and sage-grouse. The deep river canyon creates outstanding opportunities for solitude. The Wilderness Study Area provides outstanding opportunities for whitewater float boating in Class III-IV rapids, hiking, backpacking, fishing, hunting, and observing wildlife. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Not Recommended | BLM | Powderhorn | 7,022 | Colorado | Lake City | 1993 | The Powderhorn Wilderness Study Area is adjacent to the Powderhorn Wilderness (managed by BLM). The Wilderness Study Area is characterized by dense forests and deep drainages. Vegetation includes spruce, fir, ponderosa, aspen, alpine grasses, sedges, forbs, and a small willow species. Fauna includes mule deer, elk, bighorn sheep, and trout. The Wilderness Study Area's remoteness provides opportunities for solitude and wildlife viewing. Activities include hiking, backpacking, camping, hunting and photography. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Recommended | BLM | Pryor Mountain | 12,575 | Montana | Adjacent to Custer National Forest and reaching the border of Montana and Wyoming | 1993 | The Pryor Mountain Wilderness Study Area contains rugged, isolated portions of the Pryor Mountain Range. The wide expanses and topographic and multicolored erosional geologic features provide for high scenic values. In less than 13 miles, the landscape transitions through a wide spectrum of geologic and biotic features, ranging from desert environments to those found in sub-alpine mountainous settings. Opportunities for nature photography, rock climbing hiking, backpacking, nature study, and scenic viewing are outstanding. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Recommended | BLM | Quigg West | 520 | Montana | Hamilton | 1993 | The Quigg West Wilderness Study Area includes forested ridges blend into grass and talus slopes. The abrupt slopes and heavy vegetation make foot travel difficult. The area provides habitat for bighorn sheep, elk and mule deer. Recreational use consists primarily of hunting and wildlife photography. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Recommended | BLM | Rare Lizard and Snake | 443 | Colorado | Cortez | 1993 | The Rare Lizard and Snake Wilderness Study Area is characterized by numerous, winding canyons with rugged, steep walls. Ancestral Puebloans were once in the area, leaving an abundant archaeological history. Located in the upper Sonoran Life Zone, which is sparsely vegetated by shrubs and grasses, sustains a relatively undisturbed population of reptilia, including at least 12 species of lizards, that are rare and unique and the most diverse in Colorado. These include the desert spiny lizard, collared lizard, sagebrush lizard, eastern fence lizard, tree lizard, side-blotched lizard, western rattlesnake, western whiptail snake, common kingsnake, gopher snake, and the western garter snake. Vegetation, although fairly sparse, includes pinyon-juniper, greasewood, grasses, sagebrush, and saltbrush. Activities include hiking, nature study, and photography. | Yes | Canyons of the Ancients National Monument | Yes | Canyons of the Ancients National Monument |
| Not Recommended | BLM | Red Cloud Peak | 36,722 | Colorado | Lake City | 1993 | The Red Cloud Peak Wilderness Study Area is heavily forested in the lower elevations, creating a feeling of total seclusion, and opens to tundra and multi-colored rock strata in higher terrain with broad vistas of exceptional scenic quality due to the high alpine mountainous landform including glacial cirques and alpine lakes and streams. The Wilderness Study Area contains 30 mountain peaks over 13,000 feet in elevation and two peaks over 14,000 feet (Red Cloud Peak (14,034 feet) and Sunshine Peak (14,001 feet)). Vegetation includes spruce, fir, alpine grasses, sedges, forbs, and a small willow species. Fauna includes mule deer, elk, bighorn sheep, cutthroat trout, and the Uncompahgre Peak fritillary butterfly. The higher elevations, with its expanses of alpine tundra and open scenic vistas, provides feelings of vastness and solitude. Activities include hiking, backpacking, camping, mountain climbing, horseback riding, hunting, fishing, and photography. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

DOI Wilderness Study Areas - Data Call

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|--|--------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|--|---|---|--|-------------------------|
| Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | BLM | Ruby Mountains | 26,611 | Montana | Dillon | 1993 | The Ruby Mountains Wilderness Study Area is precipitous in the northern portion and more gently sloped in the south. The Wilderness Study Area is mostly forested, with exposed, open, grassy ridges and south facing slopes. Vegetation is dominated by Douglas fir, lodgepole pine, limber pine, and Engelmann spruce. Rock outcrops, rock fins, caves, cliff faces and talus slopes emerge from the surrounding forest. There are a few springs, but no water flows through the canyons except during snowmelt. Aspen and canyon bottom meadows are common. Scenic quality of the Wilderness Study Area is high. Hiking, backpacking, camping and big game hunting is outstanding in this Wilderness Study Area. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Not Recommended | BLM | San Luis Hills | 10,240 | Colorado | Manassa | 1993 | The San Luis Hills Wilderness Study Area is a series of hills which rise abruptly above the broad San Luis Valley. Cliffs occur in the northern portion of the otherwise rounded hills topography and numerous small drainages and the larger John James Gulch provide topographic relief. Distant views of the Sangre de Cristo and San Juan Mountains create a wonderful feeling of vastness. The arid climate results in low-growing desert shrubs and grasses, pinyon and juniper. Fauna is also sparse due to lack of water, but includes mule deer, antelope, various raptors, and various songbirds. Activities include hiking, backpacking, horseback riding, and photography. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | BLM | Seven Blackfoot | 20,250 | Montana | Glasgow | 1993 | The Seven Blackfoot Wilderness Study Area consists of terrain highly dissected by washes and a single creek, Seven Blackfoot Creek. Wild and broken landforms formed by erosion through shales and sandstones have left a vista of rugged, stark cliffs cut into rolling prairie meadows and offset by pockets of ponderosa pine and Douglas fir. It is a rugged area of breathtaking beauty. The presence of Douglas fir is unusual this far east. Plant and flower enthusiasts can find several types of grass, many flowering forbs, brush such as silver sage, big sage, yucca, and greasewood. Wildlife within the Wilderness Study Area includes elk, deer, coyotes, porcupines, hawks, owls, badgers, horned lizards, and rattlesnakes. The fossils bearing Hell Creek and Tullock formations are exposed in places. Recreational opportunities in this Wilderness Study Area include hiking, hunting, horseback riding, nature photography and sightseeing. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | BLM | Sewemup Mesa | 19,140 | Colorado | Gateway | 1993 | The Sewemup Wilderness Study Area is formed of impressive sandstone cliffs, which almost entirely surround the Sewemup Mesa, the namesake of the Wilderness Study Area. The name comes from the days of cattle rustling when the McCarty Gang burnt off and "sewed up" the cattle's rightful brands and replaced them with their own - hence the name, "Sew 'em up." The mesa is surrounded by sheer 500 to 700 foot cliffs on three sides, making access difficult. The difficult access resulted in little use of the area, therefore, this Wilderness Study Area is one of the most ecologically pristine areas in Colorado. Vegetation consists mainly of ponderosa pine, pinyon-juniper, monkey flower, spike pappusgrass, purple lovegrass, wolftail, scrub oak, serviceberry, native grasses, sagebrush, and various wildflowers. Fauna includes elk, mule deer, desert bighorn sheep, mountain lion, peregrine falcon, golden eagle, and various other raptors. Activities include hiking, backpacking, camping, rock climbing, and photography. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Recommended | BLM | Skull Creek | 13,740 | Colorado | Dinosaur | 1993 | The Skull Creek Wilderness Study Area lies in the center of Skull Creek Basin. A slickrock formation area, this area contains scenic, colorful ridges, deep gullies, rock outcrops, and sandstone canyons eroded by rain and snowmelt. Rugged Box Canyon runs through the entire western portion of the Wilderness Study Area and with its intermittent creek is especially scenic. There are numerous archaeological sites dating back some 10,000 years within the area. Vegetation consists mainly of pinyon-juniper, sagebrush, native grasses, and saltbush/greasewood. Fauna includes deer, elk, golden eagles and numerous other birds, mammals, and reptiles. The Wilderness Study Area is also home to some of the oldest known pinyon pine trees. Activities include hiking, backpacking, camping, horseback riding, hunting, and photography. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

DOI Wilderness Study Areas - Data Call

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|--|--------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|--|---|---|--|---|
| None | BLM | Sleeping Giant/Sheep Creek | 10,454 | Montana | Wolf Creek | 1993 | The Sleeping Giant/Sheep Creek Wilderness Study Area are two units separated by a powerline Corridor. The Sleeping Giant unit is named for a profile of Beartooth Mountain and lower elevation rock outcroppings that resemble a reclining human figure as visible from Helena. It is a well-known landmark. Topography of the area is irregular, with numerous steep and narrow drainages dissecting the area. Sedimentary rock ledges and talus slopes provide further relief. Perennial streams are found in Sheep Creek and Rose and Falls Gulches in the Sheep Creek unit. About half the area is forested with ponderosa, limber and lodgepole pine, cottonwoods, and Douglas fir trees. Vegetation in the remainder is native grasslands consisting primarily of bluebunch wheatgrass, Idaho fescue and forbs. A diversity of wildlife species live here, including a thriving population of mountain goats that occupies the high outcroppings. Other wildlife include elk, black bear, bighorn sheep, mule deer, osprey, and golden eagles. Recreation opportunities include hiking, sightseeing, wildlife viewing, primitive camping, and fishing. Seven miles of ridge-line hiking trails offer spectacular panoramic views | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Not Recommended | BLM | Square Butte | 1,947 | Montana | Geraldine | 1993 | The Square Butte Wilderness Study Area centers on it's namesake, a butte which presents an imposing landmass whose vertical sides present a "square" appearance from a distance. The butte is a laccolith, an intrusive bubble of magma that has penetrated sedimentary beds. Erosion has left the main block of rock surrounded by eroded spires, ribs and fins, and soaring buttresses, of the same rock at the base. Dense stands of lodgepole, limber pine and Douglas fir cover the side slopes. Due to the steep cliffs, the summit has been isolation from human activity and the summit flora is a vegetative relict that has research value. Wildlife includes a population of Rocky Mountain goats and breeding populations of prairie falcons and other raptors that use the cliffs for nesting. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Not Recommended | BLM | Squaw/Papoose Canyon | 4,611 | Colorado | Dove Creek | 1993 | The Wilderness Study Area centers on Squaw and Papoose Canyons and the narrow mesa that separates the two canyons. Vegetation is thick pinyon-juniper woodland on the slopes and canyon rim, with sage parks and riparian growth along the canyon bottom. The Wilderness Study Area has a high archaeological site density, it was heavily used by the Ancestral Puebloan dwellers from 450 A.D. to 1300 A.D. Geological formations are well exposed for scientific and educational study. The Summerville and Morrison formations of the Jurassic Period outcrop and are overlain by Burro Canyon and Dakota Formations of the Upper Cretaceous. The Morrison is rich in fossilized wood, plant remains and fossil vertebrate bones. | Yes | Canyons of the Ancients National Monument | Yes | Canyons of the Ancients National Monument |
| Not Recommended | BLM | Stafford | 4,800 | Montana | Fort Benton | 1993 | The Safford Wilderness Study Area is a scenic and rugged area of steep slopes of exposed clay and soil layers with narrow ridges along the Missouri River. The steep coulees, where slopes and soils permit, are vegetated by prairie grasses, sagebrush, and juniper. Big game hunting and boating use along the Missouri River are the major activities here. | Yes | Upper Missouri Wild and Scenic River corridor | Yes | Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument |
| Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | BLM | Terry Badlands | 44,910 | Montana | Miles City | 1993 | The Terry Badlands Wilderness Study Area includes colorful, banded cliffs that overlook rolling prairie. Geologic features include sandstone bridges, spires, table tops, and buttes divided by many deep gullies all formed by thousands of years of wind and water erosion. Rolling benches are vegetated with grasses, wildflowers and brush such as sage, yucca, greasewood, and scattered juniper. One of the most easterly stands of limber pine is located in the Wilderness Study Area. Wildlife include mule and whitetail deer, pronghorn, elk, badgers, many raptors and reptiles such as horned lizards. Petrified logs may be encountered in the Wilderness Study Area. The Wilderness Study Area is high in cultural resources. Historical resources include 1800s era U.S. Army troops graffiti on Sheridan Butte. The Wilderness Study Area is an excellent area for hiking, back country hunting, rock and fossil collecting and enjoying the spectacular badlands scenery. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Not Recommended | BLM | The Palisade | 26,050 | Colorado | Grand Junction | 1993 | The Palisade Wilderness Study Area is characterized by steep cliffs and deep rugged canyons, rolling out to flat, desert valley bottoms. In places, cliffs tower 2,000 feet above the canyon floor. The area's main feature, The Palisade, is a towering, red-rock buttress, rising 1,700 feet above the confluence of West Creek and the Dolores River. Numerous hoodoos, jagged cliffs, and a series of waterfalls that tumble 1,700 feet in 1.5 miles add to the areas scenic values. Vegetation consists mainly of pinyon-juniper, oakbrush, aspen, ponderosa pine, and pockets of riparian vegetation. Fauna includes the rare Nokomis Fritillary butterfly, mule deer, elk, mountain lion, black bear, wild turkey, gray fox, raccoon, ringtail, squirrel, coyote, great horned owl, golden eagles, rattlesnake, bull snake, the collared lizard, and trout in the North Fork of West Creek. Activities include hiking, backpacking, camping, rock climbing, and photography. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

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| Not Recommended | BLM | Troublesome | 8,250 | Colorado | Kremmling | 1993 | The Troublesome Wilderness Study Area is rugged, mountainous terrain and forest typical of central Colorado. The area consists of mountain peaks with rocky outcrops and talus slopes, and ridges cut by Rabbit Ears Creek and Troublesome Creek, with numerous steep-side drainages. Most of the Wilderness Study Area is forested with spruce, fir, aspen and lodgepole pines as well as riparian vegetation along the streams. Activities include hiking, backpacking, camping, horseback riding, cross-country skiing, snowshoeing, fishing, hunting, and photography. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Not Recommended | BLM | Twin Coulee | 6,870 | Montana | Lewistown | 1993 | The Twin Coulee Wilderness Study Area is very rugged, with several deeply incised drainages and extensive outcrops of bare limestone and sandstone on the southeast flank of the Big Snowy Mountains. Most of the Wilderness Study Area is contains a mixed coniferous forest with an understory of bunch grasses. Limestone outcroppings in some of the higher areas enhance the scenic quality of the area. Recreation opportunities include hunting, hiking, camping, rock climbing, and nature study. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Not Recommended | BLM | Upper Grape Creek | 10,200 | Colorado | Canon City | 1993 | The Upper Grape Creek Wilderness Study Area topography includes rocky, rolling hills in the western portion, with more rugged terrain near Grape Creek. The steep, red-brown slopes are spotted with gray-green vegetation, offering excellent scenic value to the area. Several peaks exist between East Mill Gulch and Granite Gulch. Vegetation consists mainly of pinyon and juniper, ponderosa pine, Douglas fir, and riparian species along Grape Creek. Fauna includes mule deer, mountain lion, black bear, various small mammals, wild turkey, and trout. Subtle remains of the Denver and Rio Grande railroad spur offer historical significance. Activities include hiking, backpacking, camping, horseback riding, hunting, and photography. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Not Recommended | BLM | Vale of Tears | 7,420 | Colorado | Maybell | 1993 | The Vale of Tears Wilderness Study Area consists of rugged canyons, ridges, peaks, and draws on the slopes of Douglas Mountain trending southward to the Yampa River in the adjacent Dinosaur National Monument. The Vale of Tears canyon in the southern section contains colorful badlands with banded, multicolored geology. Sawmill Canyon cuts through the northeastern part of the Wilderness Study Area. Vegetation consists mainly of pinyon-juniper woodlands with sagebrush and saltbush/greasewood communities at lower elevations. Fauna includes fox, coyote, black bear, mountain lion, mule deer, elk, raptors and various songbirds, gopher snakes, and western diamondbacks. The Wilderness Study Area offers opportunities for deer and elk hunting, camping, sightseeing, hiking, backpacking and horseback riding. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Not Recommended | BLM | Wales Creek | 11,580 | Montana | Deer Lodge | 1993 | The Wales Creek Wilderness Study Area contains four streams and is forested with stands of spruce, lodgepole pine, Douglas fir, and sub-alpine fir. The Wales Creek drainage has several thermal springs. The area provides habitat for moose, elk, deer, beaver, black bear, and mountain lion. Cutthroat trout inhabit Wales Creek. Recreation uses are primarily hunting and some primitive camping in conjunction with hunting. There are also opportunities for fishing and cross-country skiing. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Not Recommended | BLM | Weber Mountain | 6,303 | Colorado | Mancos | 1993 | The Weber Mountain Wilderness Study Area is focused on its namesake, Weber Mountain, a five-mile-long ridge from which steep canyons radiate. Exposed sandstone of the Cretaceous Mancos shale and sandstone series forms many overhangs and vertical cliffs in the canyons and on the slopes of the mountain. There is also a 600-foot spire shaped volcanic neck or plug, mid slope on the west side of the mountain. Vegetation includes oakbrush, pinyon-juniper, ponderosa pine, spruce/fir, sagebrush, Mesa Verde cactus, Knowlton miniature cactus, and Mancos milkvetch. Fauna includes deer, elk, bighorn sheep, black bear, bobcat, mountain lion, spotted owl, peregrine falcon, and bald eagles. The Wilderness Study Area contains archaeological sites related to the Anasazi culture, which were communities of prehistoric farmers who lived in earthen and stone structures six to 20 centuries ago. The Wilderness Study Area provides outstanding recreation opportunities for the hiker, backpacker and rock climber. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

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| Recommended | BLM | Weminuche Contiguous | 1,840 | Colorado | Silverton | 1993 | The Weminuche Contiguous Wilderness Study Area is adjacent to the Weminuche Wilderness (managed by the USFS). It is incredibly scenic, with breathtaking high peaks - several over 13,000 feet - alpine and subalpine meadows and ridges, and alpine basins. The alpine tundra allows unconfined movement for cross-country travel. This, in combination with existing hiking trails and the high scenic quality of the area, provides wonderful opportunities for primitive recreation. The topographic relief offers outstanding solitude. Within the area are numerous running streams with cascading waterfalls. These form drainage patterns that radiate from Whitehead Peak and Sugarloaf. Vegetation consists mainly of spruce forest, alpine tundra grasses, Altain Starwort (proposed Endangered and Threatened Plant), and various wildflowers. Fauna includes lynx and bighorn sheep. Activities include hiking, backpacking, mountain climbing, horseback riding, cross-country skiing, snowshoeing, and photography. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Not Recommended | BLM | West Cold Spring | 14,482 | Colorado | Maybell | 1993 | The Wilderness Study Area is primarily the western portion of the rugged, south facing slopes of Cold Spring Mountain. This area is characterized by deep draws and canyons that have been cut through the O-Wi-Yu-Kuts Plateau, forming a series of plateaus and ridges along the northern margins of the Green River Valley known as Browns Park. Diverse vegetation communities cover the area consisting of sagebrush steppe and saltbush/greasewood in the lower elevations to dense pinyon-juniper woodlands which dominate the area, to large old growth mountain mahogany and oak scrub communities at higher elevations. The area is known to possess historic and prehistoric cultural sites varying from Paleo-Indian to more modern Ute and Shoshone tribes. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Not Recommended | BLM | Whitehead Gulch | 1,500 | Colorado | Silverton | 1993 | The Whitehead Gulch Wilderness Study Area is adjacent to the Weminuche Wilderness (managed by the USFS). It lies mostly within the steep, forested Animas River Canyon. The mountainous landscape includes alpine streams. Vegetation consists mainly of alpine tundra, spruce, aspen, willow, raspberry, and sedges. Fauna includes lynx and various small mammals and birds. The mountainous terrain offers perfect opportunities for unconfined recreation and solitude. Activities include hiking, backpacking, camping, mountain climbing, fishing, and photography. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Recommended | BLM | Willow Creek | 13,368 | Colorado | Dinosaur | 1993 | The Willow Creek Wilderness Study Area is characteristic of the arid canyon ecosystems found in the Colorado Plateau. The Wilderness Study Area lies within the Skull Creek Basin. The area is cut by steep, colorful ridges, hogbacks, deep gullies, unique rock formations, and sandstone canyons eroded by rain and snowmelt. A 1,000-foot cliff dominates the north end of the Wilderness Study Area. Vegetation consists mainly of pinyon-juniper, sagebrush, saltbush, native grasses and forbs, boxelder, cottonwoods, and willows. The area contains some of the oldest known pinyon pine trees. Fauna includes elk, mule deer, golden eagles, various other raptors, and smaller mammals, birds, and reptiles. Numerous and significant archaeological resources date back 10,000 years. The steep and rugged terrain and numerous canyons provide outstanding scenery and recreation opportunities including hiking, backpacking, camping, rock climbing, horseback riding, hunting, and photography. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Not Recommended | BLM | Woodhawk | 8,100 | Montana | Fort Benton | 1993 | The Woodhawk Wilderness Study Area is on the edge of the Missouri River in a very rugged portion of the Missouri Breaks. South facing slopes consist of bare, banded clay and soil layers supporting a shortgrass prairie. Juniper and ponderosa pine also are present. Exposed colorful rock in the breaks topography is sedimentary shales and sandstones. The Missouri River cut deeply into the soft sedimentary rock forming numerous steep hills and deep coulees. River floaters camp in the area. | Yes | Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail, Nez Perce National Historic Trail, and Upper Missouri Wild and Scenic River corridors; Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument | Yes | Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument |
| Recommended | BLM | Worm Creek | 39 | Idaho | Montpelier | 1993 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

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| Not Recommended | BLM | Yellowstone River Island | 53 | Montana | Livingston | 1993 | The Yellowstone River Island Wilderness Study Area is a continually changing island in an active portion of the Yellowstone River. Dense willows grow along the outer more recently formed extremities of the island. Cattail marsh areas are in low areas. The more stable and higher interior portion of the island contains cottonwood stands intermixed with open grassy areas. Due to the island's diverse vegetation, a wide range of wildlife can be seen. River floaters sometimes camp on the island. | Yes | Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail corridor | No | |
| Recommended | BLM | Abert Rim | 25,105 | Oregon | Southeast of Paisley, OR | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Recommended | BLM | Aden Lava Flow | 25,287 | New Mexico | Southwest of Las Cruces | 1992 | The Aden Lava Flow Wilderness Study Area is located 20 miles southwest of Las Cruces in the Chihuahuan Desert. The area is characterized by basalt flows, volcanic craters, and coppice sand dunes which are formed by sand captured by clumps of vegetation. The lava flow includes pressure ridges, lava tubes, and steep-walled depressions of up to 100 feet wide. Grass and shrubs grow on the flow with many cacti and yucca. Vegetation is a mosaic of grasslands and desert shrubs such as mesquite and creosote. Vent tubes, and the many crevices found in the lava, provide cover and den sites for wildlife. Bats are numerous and the rock pocket mouse and black-tailed rattlesnake are found on the black lava flows. | Yes | Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks National Monument | Yes | Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks National Monument |
| Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | BLM | Adobetown | 85,710 | Wyoming | Wamsutter | 1992 | Located 25 miles away from Wamsutter town, Adobe Town has a total acreage of 82,350 acres. The Wilderness Study Area is known as a premier North American site for the educational and scientific study of paleontological resources. Fossil remains of mammals are numerous and widely distributed throughout the area. Two notable mammalian fossils found in the area are the Uintathere and the Titanother. The Uintathere was a large mammal about the size and configuration of an African rhinoceros. The species of Titanother found in the Wilderness Study Area was a tapir-like mammal, about 40 inches in height. Significant archaeological resources are also found throughout the Wilderness Study Area, representing 12,000 years of continuous human occupation from Paleo Indian through late Prehistoric periods. The cultural site density of the Wilderness Study Area is estimated to be 30 surface sites per square mile, which is unusually high. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Not Recommended | BLM | Ah-Shi-Sle-Pah | 6,563 | New Mexico | Southeast of Farmington | 1992 | The Ah-shi-sle-pah Wilderness Study Area is located in northwestern New Mexico and is a scenic badland area of rolling water-carved clay hills. The area is rich in fossils and has little vegetation to conceal the unique and spectacular geological formations. The thin vegetation includes sagebrush, piñon-juniper, Great Basin scrubland, and grassland. It is a landscape of sandstone cap rocks and scenic olive-colored hills with an interesting array of hoodoos and other formations. Water in this area is scarce and there are no trails; however, the area is very scenic and contains pastel colors rarely seen elsewhere in the region. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Not Recommended | BLM | Alamo Hueco Mountains | 16,264 | New Mexico | Northwest of the Mexico Border | 1992 | The Alamo Hueco Mountains Wilderness Study Area is situated in southwestern New Mexico. It is characterized by highly eroded volcanic mountains, mesas, cliffs, and long sinuous canyons that contain stands of juniper and oak brush. There are no maintained trails in this area; however, the desert scenery, archaeological sites, and wildlife diversity make this area a unique destination for those willing to explore. Wildlife species include javelina, Montezuma quail, desert bighorn sheep, mountain lions, golden eagles, red-tailed hawks, and prairie falcons. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Not Recommended | BLM | Aldrich Mountain | 9,127 | Oregon | Northwest of Seneca, Oregon | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | John Day Wild and Scenic River corridor | No | |
| Not Recommended | BLM | Alkali Basin/E Sand Dunes | 12,800 | Wyoming | 21 miles northeast of Point-of-Rocks | 1992 | The Killpecker Dunes, the largest active sand dune region in Wyoming, and among the largest in the world, traverse the Wilderness Study Area. This Wilderness Study Area includes a remnant of the Red Desert area of the Great Divide Basin. The region is of scientific value for the study of active sand dunes, their movements and how they are stabilized. Valuable pronghorn antelope habitat is found within the Wilderness Study Area, and the Sands elk herd occasionally inhabits the Wilderness Study Area during the winter months. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

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| Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | BLM | Alkali Creek | 10,100 | Wyoming | Hyattville | 1992 | The Alkali Creek Wilderness Study Area encompasses 10,100 acres of BLM-administered land surrounding an island of private lands totaling 680 acres. There are no private lands in the Wilderness Study Area and access to the private section is provided for through a cherry-stem road. Elevations range from about 4,850 to 7,000 feet. The Wilderness Study Area falls within an elk wintering area, is critical winter range for mule deer, and encompasses at least two sage grouse strutting grounds. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Not Recommended | BLM | Alkali Draw | 16,990 | Wyoming | 25 miles north of Point of Rocks | 1992 | The study area includes a pan of the Great Divide Basin – Red Desert Area. Alkali Draw in the main drainage running eastwardly from the Bush Rim and Steamboat Mountain. A series of smaller draws creates a washboard topographic effect. Big sagebrush and grease wood are the principle vegetative species. Eocene fossils (largely snails, clams and leaves) can be found in several layers of geologic strata, suggesting a former riparian habitat which occurred in the area of 36.6 million years ago. The fossils occur in most of the Wasatch Formation and in the Tipton shale of the Green River Formation. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | BLM | Alvord Desert | 236,276 | Oregon | North East of Andrews, Oregon | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Not Recommended | BLM | Antelope | 20,710 | New Mexico | San Antonio | 1992 | The Antelope Wilderness Study Area is an open landscape that provides 360-degree views of rolling desert prairie. It is adjacent to the San Pasqual Wilderness, which is managed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. This area is home to both antelope and mule deer and boasts a mix of broom dalea and sand sage. The vegetation provides ideal raptor-feeding habitat. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Unknown | BLM | Antelope Range | 43,700 | Nevada | Eureka | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Not Recommended | BLM | Apache Box | 932 | New Mexico | Silver City | 1992 | The Apache Box Wilderness Study Area is located in southwestern New Mexico. The namesake feature, Apache Box, is a deep narrow canyon carved by Apache Creek. Sheer cliffs rise 600 feet above the canyon floor and give way to rolling hills above the canyon. Diverse riparian trees are found in the canyon while the uplands are a mix of grassland and juniper and piñon woodlands, with occasional ponderosa pine stands on north facing slopes. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Not Recommended | BLM | Appendicitis Hill | 25,376 | Idaho | Arco | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Unknown | BLM | Augusta Mountains | 89,372 | Nevada | Pershing | 1992 | Augusta Mountains Wilderness Study Area is located in three Nevada counties; Pershing, Churchill and Lander. The Wilderness Study Area is approximately 60 miles southeast of Winnemucca. The Wilderness Study Area consists of three distinct sections: northern, central and southern. The northern area consists of silicic ash flow tuff canyons and drainages. The central section encompasses 8,400 foot Cain Mountain, a limestone peak, highest point in the Wilderness Study Area. The southern section is uniformly hilly with shallow southwest draining washes and gullies that cut through gently sloping foothills. The Wilderness Study Area offers sightsee opportunities for geological features, wild horses and scenery. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Unknown | BLM | Bad Lands | 9,426 | Nevada | Elko | 1992 | Badlands Wilderness Study Area is located approximately 65 miles northeast of Elko and 25 miles southwest of Jackpot Nevada. The Wilderness Study Area includes rough volcanic ridges, cliffs and eight miles of Salmon Falls Creek. Salmon Falls Creek meanders below 250 foot high canyon walls and 100 foot high pinnacles and spires. The fishing opportunities along the creek are excellent. The creek offers a challenging adventure to kayakers and rafters during high water. A diversity of wildlife species providing outstanding opportunities for wildlife observation and photography abound. Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep were reintroduced into the Wilderness Study Area in 1989. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Not Recommended | BLM | Basque Hills | 140,271 | Oregon | East of Fields, Oregon | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

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| Not Recommended | BLM | Bear Den Butte | 5,419 | Idaho | Carey | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Craters of the Moon National Monument | Yes | Craters of the Moon National Monument |
| Not Recommended | BLM | Beaver Dam Creek | 19,080 | Oregon | East of Medford, Oregon | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Unknown | BLM | Behind the Rocks | 13,065 | Utah | South of Moab, UT | 1992 | Landforms in the Wilderness Study Area include massive Navajo sandstone domes and fins, steep cliffs, and several natural arches. Sixty percent of the area is barren of vegetation with the remainder in juniper and desert shrubs. The extreme topography of this Wilderness Study Area makes cross-country foot travel very challenging, yet possible. The highly scenic rock fins traversing the Wilderness Study Area are frequently sought out as a subject by photographers. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Not Recommended | BLM | Bennett Mountains | 6,003 | Wyoming | Rawlins | 1992 | The area contains three basic types of topography: the mountain plateau/ridges, the steep, rocky ledges and the many tributary draws. Vegetation is primarily grasses, sagebrush and other shrubs, with pockets of pine, aspen and willows. The high plateau, coupled with numerous drawers and rocky outcrops, provides a high degree of solitude. The mountain offers numerous secluded places for recreational activities. The spectacular view of Seminoe Reservoir to the southwest provides a feeling of spaciousness but also illustrates the effects of man's nearby development. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Recommended | BLM | Big Hatchet Mountains | 65,872 | New Mexico | Lordsburg | 1992 | The Big Hatchet Mountains Wilderness Study Area is located in southwestern New Mexico. It is the highest mountain in the vicinity and dominates the surrounding landscape. This is an isolated block fault uplifted mountain with tall stratified cliffs providing a layer-cake appearance. Desert grasses and shrubs in the lowlands give way to piñon, juniper, mountain mahogany, and oak trees in the higher elevations. These mountains are very rugged and include massive limestone cliffs. The area is home to desert bighorn sheep and significant bat colonies. The Continental Divide National Scenic Trail passes through this Wilderness Study Area. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Recommended | BLM | Big Horn Tack-On | 80 | Wyoming | Lovell | 1992 | The Bighorn Tack-On Wilderness Study Area includes public lands in both Montana (2,470 acres) and Wyoming (80 acres). This information encompasses the entire Wilderness Study Area. Two caves in the Wilderness Study Area provide spelunking opportunities. These opportunities could not be considered outstanding, however, because of limited access and, in one situation, a dangerous point of entry. For experienced climbers, the possibility of rock climbing exists on some of the sheer limestone cliff faces and pinnacles. Hiking and associated photography and sightseeing activities are outstanding. The topographic relief, the unique geologic formations, and the wide expanse of rugged country within view from the ridge tops present a variety of challenges to potential users. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Not Recommended | BLM | Black Butte | 3,893 | Idaho | Shoshone | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Not Recommended | BLM | Black Canyon (I) | 10,609 | Idaho | Gooding | 1992 | The Black Canyon Wilderness Study Area consists of the western side slopes and lower mountains of the Sangre de Cristo Range - an uplifted block formed by faulting along the Rio Grande rift. Intermittent streams have created a maze of valleys, which provide excellent opportunities for recreation, especially hiking. The valleys alternate between steep and level sections creating a stair-step approach to the upper reaches of the mountain slopes. Vistas of the peaks or the vast San Luis Valley are spotted throughout the Wilderness Study Area. Vegetation consists mainly of pine, fir, pinyon-juniper, and aspen. Fauna includes mule deer, elk, black bear, various smaller mammals, and various raptors. Activities include hiking, backpacking, camping, and photography. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Not Recommended | BLM | Black Canyon (II) | 5,534 | Idaho | Lemhi Mountain Range | 1992 | The Black Canyon Wilderness Study Area consists of the western side slopes and lower mountains of the Sangre de Cristo Range - an uplifted block formed by faulting along the Rio Grande rift. Intermittent streams have created a maze of valleys, which provide excellent opportunities for recreation, especially hiking. The valleys alternate between steep and level sections creating a stair-step approach to the upper reaches of the mountain slopes. Vistas of the peaks or the vast San Luis Valley are spotted throughout the Wilderness Study Area. Vegetation consists mainly of pine, fir, pinyon-juniper, and aspen. Fauna includes mule deer, elk, black bear, various smaller mammals, and various raptors. Activities include hiking, backpacking, camping, and photography. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

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| Recommended | BLM | Black Ridge Canyon West | 52 | Utah | West of Grand Junction Colorado | 1992 | This 52 acre unit is adjacent to the Black Ridge Wilderness, managed by the Grand Junction, CO field office. | Yes | McInnis Canyons National Conservation Area | Yes | McInnis Canyons National Conservation Area |
| Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | BLM | Blitzen River | 31,914 | Oregon | South of Burns, OR | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Donner und Blitzen Wild and Scenic River corridor, Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area | Yes | Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area |
| Recommended | BLM | Blue Canyon | 12,581 | Oregon | West of Boise, ID | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Not Recommended | BLM | Blue Creek | 14,896 | New Mexico | North of the Gila River; northwest of Bedrock; northeast of Virden | 1992 | The Blue Creek Wilderness Study Area is located in the southwestern portion of New Mexico and is dominated by a volcanic fault block mountain named Black Mountain. The intermittent Blue Creek passes through the eastern part of the Wilderness Study Area and the narrow cliff-walled canyon is dominated by ash, cottonwood, Arizona sycamore, and willow. The uplands are dominated by desert grasses and shrubs. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Unknown | BLM | Blue Eagle | 59,560 | Nevada | Tonopah | 1992 | The Blue Eagle Wilderness Study Area lies in the northern end of the Grant Range and includes a small portion of Railroad Valley. The Wilderness Study Area is located in northeastern Nye County and is approximately 100 miles east of Tonopah. High mountains with deep, narrow winding drainages dominate the landscape. Craggy outcrops of white rock provide a colorful contrast to the dark green forest canopy on the slopes of Blue Eagle peak. In the north the Wilderness Study Area is dominated with a colorful montage of rolling hills painted in hues of yellow and red. Rare Bristlecone pine can be found at the higher elevations where their wind sculpted, curved trunks can be thousands of years old. Sharing the higher elevations is an indigenous bighorn sheep population. Opportunity for hiking, photography and camping are available throughout the Wilderness Study Area. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Unknown | BLM | Bluebell | 55,665 | Nevada | Elko | 1992 | Bluebell Wilderness Study Area is located approximately 95 miles east of Elko and 25 miles southwest of West Wendover, Nevada in the Toano Range. The Wilderness Study Area consists of steep mountainous terrain with many canyons radiating from a central ridgeline of mountain peaks. At the lower elevations of the Wilderness Study Area, there is a pinyon-juniper woodland with a small mixing of conifers, while at the upper elevations Bristlecone pine can be found. The Wilderness Study Area is located along a major raptor migration route. From late August through mid-October each year thousand of raptors including hawks, eagles, falcons, and kestrels among others can be seen during this time frame. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Recommended | BLM | Bobcat Draw Badlands | 17,150 | Wyoming | Worland | 1992 | The Bobcat Draw Badlands Wilderness Study Area encompasses 17,150 acres of BLM-administered land and 1,390 acres of state land. The Wilderness Study Area offers special features and scenic beauty which are outstanding. Terrain in the unit is highly unique and variable in land form and color. Located in the Willwood geologic formation, it is famous for a "Devil's Garden" of arches, goblins, castles and other fantastic or fanciful landforms. The Wilderness Study Area is within the Fifteenmile Wild Horse Herd Management Area. The National Park Service has identified the Gooseberry Badlands and the east ridge of Fifteenmile Creek, located near the Wilderness Study Area, as potential National Natural Landmarks. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Unknown | BLM | Book Cliffs Mountain Browse | 399 | Utah | 50 miles northwest of Grand Junction, CO | 1992 | The topography is a gentle rolling ridge top which gradually slopes downhill to the northeast. General vegetation includes sagebrush and squaw apple with small thickets of Gamble Oak, serviceberry, and Mountain mahogany. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Recommended | BLM | Borah Peak | 3,941 | Idaho | Mackay | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

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| Not Recommended | BLM | Bowden Hills | 59,031 | Oregon | South of Rome, OR | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Not Recommended | BLM | Box Creek | 439 | Idaho | McCall | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| None | BLM | Brewer Spruce | 208 | Oregon | East of Kerby, OR | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Not Recommended | BLM | Bridge Creek | 14,322 | Oregon | South of Burns, OR | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Unknown | BLM | Bridger Jack Mesa | 6,333 | Utah | 18 miles northwest of Monticello, UT | 1992 | The Wilderness Study Area is a north-south trending tableland bounded by spectacular orange-red cliffs. The view from the mesa is the major asset of the Wilderness Study Area because it enhances the recreational experience. Vegetation is predominantly pinyon-juniper woodland with small interspersed sagebrush parks. The Wilderness Study Area may contain several archaeological sites. | Yes | Bears Ears National Monument | Yes | Bears Ears National Monument |
| Not Recommended | BLM | Brokeoff Mountains | 31,606 | New Mexico | El Paso | 1992 | The Brokeoff Mountains Wilderness Study Area is located in southern New Mexico, contiguous with the Guadalupe Mountains Wilderness in Texas. The Wilderness Study Area consists of a low dominant north-south ridge cut by two canyons that run 500 feet deep. Elk winter in the Wilderness Study Area and cliffs, ledges, and rock outcrops provide suitable nesting and perching habitat for birds of prey. Vegetation includes Chihuahuan Desert scrub, cacti, agaves, soap tree yuccas, creosote bush, mesquite, semidesert grassland, and pines at higher elevations. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Unknown | BLM | Buffalo Hills | 45,287 | Nevada | Washoe County, Nevada and Lassen County, California | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | BLM | Buffalo Hump | 10,300 | Wyoming | Rock Springs | 1992 | The Buffalo Hump Wilderness Study Area encompasses 10,300 acres of BLM-administered land. This is a sand dune area of many sand valleys, blowouts, dunes and hills. The northern and western part of the area contains ponds, grass-covered marshes and playas. The southern and eastern part includes active dunes and meadows. This area and the adjacent Sand Dunes Wilderness Study Area are part of the range of the only herd of desert elk in Wyoming. Due to the topographic relief in the southern and eastern portions of the Wilderness Study Area, the remoteness of the area provides outstanding solitude. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | BLM | Bull Canyon | 599 | Utah | 4 miles north of Dinosaur, CO | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Unknown | BLM | Bull Mountain | 13,138 | Utah | 20 miles south of Hanksville, UT | 1992 | The Wilderness Study Area is in the Henry Mountains, well known since the late 1870's for classical studies in American geology. Like other places in the range, Bull Mountain is an igneous intrusion flanked by sedimentary rocks deformed by the emplacement of the igneous material. Subsequent erosion exposed the structure, leaving a dome-shaped mountain rising nearly 3,000 feet above the surrounding plains and benches to an elevation of 9,187 feet. Vegetation consists of shrubs and grasses in the lower portions of the area and pinyon-juniper woodland in the higher elevations with scattered stands of aspen, fir, and pine. Portions of the Wilderness Study Area are range for the Henry Mountains bison herd and a mule deer herd. A small population of bristlecone pine is found mixed with conifers in the southwestern portion of the Wilderness Study Area. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

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|--|--------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------|--|---|---|--|---|
| Unknown | BLM | Burbank Canyons | 13,395 | Nevada | Wellington | 1992 | Burbank Canyons Wilderness Study Area is located in Douglas County and Lyon County, five miles northwest of Wellington and 15 miles southeast of Gardnerville, Nevada. The Wilderness Study Area consists of three deep scenic canyons which contain several riparian areas. The combination of steep and rugged ridges and canyon slopes above the narrow riparian canyon bottoms make the Wilderness Study Area highly scenic and appealing landscape. A hiking trip up to the head of Burbank Canyon and back can be accomplished in one day. Overnight camping is not necessary to experience the Wilderness Study Area's scenic and wilderness qualities. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Unknown | BLM | Burning Hills | 65,710 | Utah | Northeast of Big Water, UT | 1992 | Centered on the Kaiparowits Plateau, the Wilderness Study Area takes its name from naturally occurring underground coal fires. Harsh, yet beautiful, dry canyons shelter pinyon-juniper woodland and hardy desert scrub vegetation offering homes for Desert Bighorn sheep and migratory raptors. | Yes | Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument | Yes | Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument |
| Not Recommended | BLM | Burnt Creek | 23,829 | Idaho | Challis | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Unknown | BLM | Butler Wash | 24,277 | Utah | 32 miles northwest of Monticello, UT | 1992 | The Wilderness Study Area is in the Canyonlands Section of the Colorado Plateau Physiographic Province. The terrain consists of northward draining shallow canyons of varying widths and low, parklike mesas, with scattered buttes, knobs, and spires. The Wilderness Study Area has outstanding scenic quality. Red and buff sandstone spires, knobs, and buttes contrast with the green vegetation and the blue sky. In the southeast, the heads of Salt Creek (most of which is in Canyonlands National Park) cut a myriad of shapes in the colorful sandstone. Other special features include historic evidence of early century cowboy use, and an array of wildlife including cougars, mule deer, and peregrine falcon. | Yes | Bears Ears National Monument | Yes | Bears Ears National Monument |
| Recommended | BLM | Cabazon | 8,159 | New Mexico | Albuquerque | 1992 | The Cabazon Wilderness Study Area is located in the northwestern part of the New Mexico and consists of a large volcanic plug—a steep-sided symmetrical neck of volcanic rock. At an elevation of 7,785 feet, this is the largest of a series of volcanic plugs in this area and is one of the most well-known landmarks in northwest New Mexico. This peak is a favorite among climbers. Basic mountain climbing experience and proper gear, including a helmet, are recommended. Many visitors climb the most common route (Class 3) without a rope. A successful climb to the summit will reward you with an expansive view of the Rio Puerco Valley. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | BLM | Camp Creek | 19,880 | Oregon | West of Boise, ID | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Unknown | BLM | Canaan Mountain | 4,985 | Utah | East of St. George, UT | 1992 | The Wilderness Study Area is in the Vermilion Cliffs portion of the Grand Staircase, a series of terraces and colored cliffs at the southern edge of the High Plateaus Section of the Colorado Plateau Physiographic Province. Canaan Mountain, a sheer plateau that rises 2,000 feet above surrounding land to an elevation of 7,340 feet, is the dominant feature of the Wilderness Study Area. Within the Wilderness Study Area are shallow lakes, springs, waterfalls and 4 miles of perennial streams. Most of the surface of the Wilderness Study Area is rock and bare soil; vegetation covers only about 20 percent of the Wilderness Study Area and includes Ponderosa pine mountain shrub and pinyon-juniper woodland. A lumbering operation that existed on Canaan Mountain from 1915 to 1928 has significant local historical value. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| | BLM | Carcass Canyon | 48,628 | Utah | South of Escalante, Utah | 1992 | The rim of the 2,000 foot high Straight Cliffs provide expansive vistas of the Escalante Canyon country to the east. Numerous deep, forested canyons dissect the western and southern portions of the Wilderness Study Area on the Kaiparowits Plateau. | Yes | Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument | Yes | Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument |
| Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | BLM | Carrizozo Lava Flow | 10,690 | New Mexico | Carrizozo | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Not Recommended | BLM | Castle Rock | 6,151 | Oregon | West of Ontario, OR | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

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|--|--------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------|---|---|---|--|------------------------------|
| Not Recommended | BLM | Cedar Butte | 36,390 | Idaho | Idaho Falls | 1992 | In Idaho, BLM manages nearly 37,000 acres of public lands in the Cedar Butte Wilderness Study Area. Lava flows here date back over 10,000 years. Several species of mammals live here including rodents, mule deer, antelope, coyotes, rabbits and over 100 species of birds including sage grouse and mourning doves. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | BLM | Cedar Mountain | 33,433 | Oregon | West of Boise, ID | 1992 | The Cedar Mountain Wilderness Study Area encompasses 21,560 acres of BLM-administered land with no private or state inholdings. The Wilderness Study Area is an area of rugged topography characterized by deep, steep-sided drainages flowing toward the Bighorn River. Cedar Mountain is the dominant feature of the unit. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | BLM | Cedar Mountain | 21,560 | Wyoming | Kirby | 1992 | The Cedar Mountains Wilderness Study Area is located in southwestern New Mexico. The area is characterized by a southeast trending ridge with scattered peaks and rolling hills. Vegetation consists of mixed mountain shrubs, creosote bush, and tobosa. The area provides habitat for mule deer and javelina. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Not Recommended | BLM | Cedar Mountains | 14,911 | New Mexico | Hachita | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Unknown | BLM | Cedar Ridge | 10,009 | Nevada | Elko | 1992 | Cedar Ridge Wilderness Study Area is located approximately 23 miles south of Elko, Nevada. Elevations within the Wilderness Study Area range from 5,613 feet to 7,149 feet. The east side of the Wilderness Study Area contains severely eroded and gullied terrain while the west side is an uptilted deeply dissected benchland. Vegetation within the Wilderness Study Area consists of brush communities and a pinyon-juniper woodland. Visitation is limited because of a lack of water resources within the Wilderness Study Area which can deter many visitors. But for those to whom this is not an obstacle solitary camping opportunities are more prevalent. Equestrian opportunities are good for the moderate rider as much of the terrain is not overtly challenging. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | BLM | Chamisa | 16,602 | New Mexico | Northwest New Mexico | 1992 | The northern portion of this Wilderness Study Area is arid, while the southern portion consists of a higher plateau dominated by piñon and ponderosa pines. The diversity of vegetation and landforms provide scenic appeal. Large numbers of elk use the area, as well as coyotes, mule deer, and Merriam's turkey. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Unknown | BLM | Cheesebox Canyon | 14,831 | Utah | 34 miles west of Blanding, UT | 1992 | This Wilderness Study Area is in the Canyonlands Section of the Colorado Plateau Physiographic Province. The Wilderness Study Area is a small mesa capped by the Cheesebox and cut by four meandering, steep-walled canyons which drain southwesterly into White Canyon. The surface of the mesa slopes gently southwest, and is almost featureless except for a few low buttes. About half of the Wilderness Study Area is barren of vegetation. The remainder is pinyon-juniper woodland and scattered stands of Ponderosa pine. Douglas fir is found on north facing slopes at the higher elevations with scattered areas of desert shrub and grasses. Visitors can find evidence of late 19th and early 20th century cowboys. Peregrine falcon and bald eagle may make occasional use of the Wilderness Study Area. Desert bighorn sheep inhabit the upper ends of Cheesebox Canyon, as well as Found Mesa and Fry Point. | Yes | Bears Ears National Monument | Yes | Bears Ears National Monument |
| Unknown | BLM | China Mountain | 10,358 | Nevada | Reno | 1992 | China Mountain Wilderness Study Area is located in eastern Pershing County and is approximately 42 miles west of Battle Mountain, Nevada. The Wilderness Study Area consists of a high plateau with elevations ranging from 5,060 to 8,842 feet. There are two main canyons within the mountain range and several smaller canyons. The China Mountain plateau as well as Hoffman Canyon and Lee Canyon are exceptionally scenic. There is a fishery habitat for brown, cutthroat and rainbow trout in Hoffman Canyon. Opportunities for day-hiking, back packing and nature study are particularly noteworthy. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| None | BLM | Chopaka Mountain | 5,554 | Washington | West of Oroville, WA | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

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|--|--------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------|---|---|---|--|-------------------------|
| Unknown | BLM | Clan Alpine Mountains | 196,128 | Nevada | West Central Nevada, Churchill County | 1992 | The Clan Alpine Mountains Wilderness Study Area is located in Churchill County, in west central Nevada. The Wilderness Study Area includes several peaks over 8,000 feet including Mount Augusta the highest peak in the range. Horse Creek and Cherry Creek contain trout fisheries, an added bonus since fishable streams are so rare in this portion of Nevada. From the main ridgeline of the range, broad vistas greatly enhance the sense of isolation and solitude. Geological formations and structures exposed along nearly vertical fault scarps visually enhance the ruggedness of the Wilderness Study Area, primarily in Horse Creek Canyon and the strange rock hoodoos of Deep Canyon. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Not Recommended | BLM | Clarks Butte | 31,291 | Oregon | Southwest of Boise, ID | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Unknown | BLM | Coal Canyon | 60,755 | Utah | West of Grand Junction Colorado | 1992 | Coal Canyon Wilderness Study Area sits between the face of the Bookcliffs and the top of the Roan Cliffs. It is a dissected landscape of steep ridges and "V"-shaped canyons formed by many drainages. Vegetation is predominantly pinyon-juniper woodland with high desert plant communities in the southern portion. Other vegetation includes Douglas fir, sagebrush, riparian and mountain shrub. Erosional features of scenic interest are pinnacles, balanced rocks, alcoves, overhangs, potholes, and arches. The Wilderness Study Area has year-round populations of elk, mountain lion, black bear and Rocky mountain bighorn sheep. Portions of this Wilderness Study Area were burned in a large fire in 2002; the area is currently revegetating. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Unknown | BLM | Conger Mountain | 20,161 | Utah | 50 miles west of Delta, UT | 1992 | The vegetation on the upper slopes of the Conger Mountains is comprised of mountain brush and juniper communities. Lower slopes are dominated by shadscale/Indian ricegrass and sagebrush communities. A wild horse herd roams the Wilderness Study Area; bald eagles, peregrine falcons, and golden eagles also inhabit the area. Sensitive Species which may inhabit the Wilderness Study Area include the ferruginous hawk, long-billed curlew, burrowing owl, kit fox, and Swasey Spring pocket gopher. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | BLM | Continental Divide | 68,761 | New Mexico | Datil | 1992 | The Continental Divide Wilderness Study Area is located in the west-central part of New Mexico. The landmark of this area is Pelona Mountain, rising to 9,212 feet. Rolling grassland gives way to steeper slopes covered in piñon pine woodland and ponderosa pine forest, although the summit of the mountain itself is mostly grassland. Views from the top of Pelona Mountain stretch out for miles across the surrounding plains. The Continental Divide National Scenic Trail passes through this Wilderness Study Area. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Not Recommended | BLM | Cooke's Range | 20,248 | New Mexico | North of Deming | 1992 | The Cooke's Range Wilderness Study Area is located in southern New Mexico about 60 miles from Las Cruces. The central feature in the Wilderness Study Area is Cooke's Peak, which rises over 3,600 feet above the surrounding plains. The northern portion is extremely rugged while the southern portion is rolling and includes open hills cut by deep canyons. Vegetation consists of piñon and juniper woodlands as well as mixed desert shrubs. The cliffs in the higher elevations provide nesting sites for birds of prey. Mogollon style petroglyphs are found at Frying Pan Spring. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Not Recommended | BLM | Copper Mountain | 6,858 | Wyoming | Thermopolis | 1992 | The Copper Mountain Wilderness Study Area encompasses 6,858 acres of BLM-administered land without any inholdings or split estate. It is part of the Copper Mountain Range also known as the Bridger Mountains. It is dry and mountainous with scattered limber pine and juniper on rocky slopes. The stark ridges and draws of the study area stand in sharp contrast to the waters of nearby Boysen Reservoir. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | BLM | Cottonwood Creek | 8,110 | Oregon | East of Burns, OR | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Not Recommended | BLM | Cougar Well | 19,345 | Oregon | Southeast of Bend, OR | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

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|------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------|--|---|---|--|---|
| Recommended | BLM | Cowboy Spring | 6,699 | New Mexico | Lordsburg | 1992 | Cowboy Spring Wilderness Study Area is located in the southwestern part of New Mexico approximately 50 miles south of Lordsburg. The Wilderness Study Area consists of rugged canyons and rough hill country and is covered by juniper, mixed mountain shrubs, and grasses. This area is located at a convergent point of Chihuahuan Desert, Rocky Mountain, and Sierra Madre ecosystems. The Wilderness Study Area boasts 130 species of birds, 60 species of mammals, and 40 species of reptiles. | Yes | Continental Divide National Scenic Trail corridor | No | |
| Unknown | BLM | Crack Canyon | 26,303 | Utah | 15 miles north of Hanksville, UT | 1992 | The Wilderness Study Area includes colorful badlands of eroded soils, cliffs, and rock monuments, including fins which form a sawtooth sandstone ridge, and knobs, caves, and arches. Canyons from 200 to 500 feet deep cross the Reef and the Wilderness Study Area, narrowing in places to clefts with bottoms coNational Scenic Trailantly in shadow. Canyons from 200 to 500 feet deep cross the Reef, narrowing in places to clefts with bottoms coNational Scenic Trail in shadow and exposing geologic strata and arches, caves, and narrow twisted and textured pathways. Small pictograph or petroglyph panels are within the Wilderness Study Area. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Unknown | BLM | Cross Canyon | 949 | Utah | 14 miles southwest of Cahone, CO | 1992 | This Wilderness Study Area includes portions of three main canyons which continue into the Cahone Canyon Wilderness Study Area. The relatively flat plateau through which these canyons are cut has a gentle southwest downward tilt from its 6,500 feet elevation at the northeast boundary of the Wilderness Study Area. Numerous ledges, rocky outcrops, and cliffs are exposed in the stair-stepped canyons which range in depth from 300-900 feet. Vegetation is thick pinyon-juniper woodland on the slopes and canyon rim, with sage parks and riparian vegetation along the canyon bottom. Ancestral Puebloan ruins are common in the canyon. Geologic formations are well exposed for scientific and educational study: the Summerville and Morrison Formations of the Jurassic Period outcrop and are overlain by Burro Canyon and Dakota Formations of the Upper Cretaceous. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Not Recommended | BLM | Crystal Lake | 8,893 | Idaho | St. Maries | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Not Recommended | BLM | Culp Canyon | 10,937 | New Mexico | Alamogordo | 1992 | The Culp Canyon Wilderness Study Area is located in southern New Mexico and is characterized by gently rolling hills and steep mountain slopes dissected by numerous canyons and arroyos. Vegetation consists of desert grasses and shrubs. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Unknown | BLM | Daniels Canyon | 2,516 | Utah | 22 miles east of Vernal, Utah | 1992 | Daniels Canyon is an east-west trending canyon with high vertical walls. Elevations in the Wilderness Study Area range from 5,600 feet on Cub Creek to 7,720 feet on the eastern boundary. Pinyon-juniper woodland, intermixed with sagebrush, predominates in the Wilderness Study Area. The upper northern slopes consist of heavy shrub cover of mountain mahogany, serviceberry, and big sagebrush. Scattered pinyon trees also grow here with densities of both juniper and pinyon increasing at lower elevations. At the highest elevation and on the eastern and northern edges of the Wilderness Study Area are small stands of Ponderosa pine. The flat canyon bottoms consist of greasewood, big sagebrush, and various grasses. Surrounding the spring and along the stream in lower Daniels Canyon are patches of box elder trees. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Unknown | BLM | Dark Canyon | 67,825 | Utah | 30 miles west of Monticello, UT | 1992 | This Wilderness Study Area is a complex of fragments of the Dark Canyon Plateau and seven deep, meandering canyons that drain into Cataract Canyon of the Colorado River, northwest of the Wilderness Study Area. An unusual feature in the Canyonlands country is the 10 miles of perennial stream that flow through the northern portion of the Wilderness Study Area in a series of plunge pools and waterfalls. Limestone ledges, with red chert nodule inclusions and cockleshell and crinoids stem fossils, make deep and narrow lower Dark Canyon, an especially scenic canyon due to their waterfall producing effect. Ancestral Puebloan occupation seems to have been somewhat sparse compared to canyons further south, such as Grand Gulch. Cliff dwellings, granaries, petroglyphs, and lithic scatters do exist within the area. These features enhance the primitive recreation values present and add to the feeling of timelessness in these rugged and remote canyons. | Yes | Bears Ears National Monument | Yes | Bears Ears National Monument |
| Unknown | BLM | Death Ridge | 66,286 | Utah | South of Escalante, Utah | 1992 | Centrally located in GSENM, Death Ridge Wilderness Study Area creates a feeling of deep remoteness. Canyons are deep, with ridges long and narrow making this country difficult to navigate. The scenery is quite unique, with ridges offering distant views in all directions. Trap Canyon Slot and the monoliths of Death Ridge are worthy day hikes. | Yes | Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument | Yes | Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument |

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|------------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|---|---------------|--|---|---|--|---|
| Unknown | BLM | Deep Creek Mountains | 79,144 | Utah | South of Ibadah, Utah | 1992 | Flanked on the east by the Great Salt Lake Desert and on the west by the Deep Creek Valley, the Deep Creek Mountains are the highest landmark in all of western Utah. As an isolated "island" ecosystem and the fourth highest range in the Great Basin, the "Deeps" dominate the Great Salt Lake Desert in altitude, sheer mass, and biotic richness. From a barren landscape of alluvial outwash and playa basins, two 12,000 foot peaks rise 7,800 feet above the desert floor transitioning through sagebrush-grassland benches, pinyon-juniper forest, evergreen and aspen forests, and alpine meadows to form nine perennial streams and numerous canyons that twist through massive granite formations or quartzite cliffs. | Yes | Pony Express National Historic Trail corridor | No | |
| Not Recommended | BLM | Deer Creek | 8,071 | Idaho | Gooding and Camas County | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Unknown | BLM | Desatoya Mountains | 51,402 | Nevada | Churchill County - Lander County Line | 1992 | The Desatoya Mountains Wilderness Study Area lies along the Churchill County / Lander County lines with the majority of the Wilderness Study Area in Churchill County. Most of the Wilderness Study Area is quite rugged with numerous peaks and ridges that rise over 9,000 feet. Deeply cut canyons on the west side of the Wilderness Study Area contain fascinating rock formations and riparian communities. Cutthroat trout are present in Edwards Creek and Smith Creek and Brook trout can be found in Big Dens Creek. The fish are small but their mere presence is relatively unusual in this part of Nevada. | Yes | Pony Express National Historic Trail corridor | No | |
| Not Recommended | BLM | Deschutes Canyon - Steelhead Falls | 3,192 | Oregon | Southwest of Madras, OR | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Middle Deschutes Wild and Scenic River corridor | No | |
| Unknown | BLM | Desolation Canyon | 294,581 | Utah | 6 miles north of Green River, UT | 1992 | At 290,845 acres, the Desolation Canyon Wilderness Study Area is the largest Wilderness Study Area managed by BLM in the contiguous 48 states. The 84 mile segment of the Green River through Desolation and Gray canyons is the most prominent feature. The Wilderness Study Area has an extensive system of deep canyons. The canyon at Rock Creek is more than 1 mile deep. The Wilderness Study Area contains arches, pinnacles, and other erosional remnants not known to occur elsewhere in the Wasatch Formation in similar concentrations or settings. Vegetation is diverse, ranging from desert to high mountain types in a distance of only 5-10 miles. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Not Recommended | BLM | Devil's Backbone | 8,904 | New Mexico | 15 miles southwest of Socorro at the eastern end of the Magdalena Mountains | 1992 | The Devil's Backbone Wilderness Study Area is characterized by its knife-edged ridges and peaks rising above the surrounding desert grassland. The north contains piñon-juniper while the south is comprised of rocky grasslands. A great number of raptors, including one pair of golden eagles, nests in the area. Mountain lions are also seen on occasion. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Unknown | BLM | Devils Canyon | 9,142 | Utah | 12 miles south of Emery, UT | 1992 | Devils Canyon Wilderness Study Area is a rugged, sinuous gorge with numerous short tributary canyons that drain westward toward Muddy Creek. Pour offs, abrupt changes in the gradient of the canyon floor are characteristic of the area. The north-eastern part of the Wilderness Study Area is a densely vegetated area of rounded knobs and benches. The southwestern portion of the Wilderness Study Area is a sparsely vegetated area of pink, red, cream, and purple soils. A small wild horse herd of approximately 10-15 animals use the Wilderness Study Area. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Not Recommended | BLM | Devil's Den Canyon | 320 | New Mexico | Southwest of Carlsbad | 1992 | The Devil's Den Canyon Wilderness Study Area is located in southern New Mexico, approximately 40 miles southwest of Carlsbad and is contiguous with the Guadalupe Escarpment Wilderness Study Area (managed by the U.S. Forest Service). Devil's Den Canyon contains the mouth of a major drainage on the west side of Guadalupe Escarpment and has a variety of vegetation including desert shrubs and grasses, piñon and juniper woodlands, and sub-riparian trees and shrubs in the canyon bottom. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Unknown | BLM | Devil's Garden | 633 | Utah | North of Moab, UT | 1992 | Colorful rock outcrops, hoodoos, pedestals and famous Metate Arch are scattered about this desert fairyland. Devil's Garden contains "unique scenic values and natural wonders" in a small area of erosional sculptures carved from Entrada sandstone. | Yes | Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument | Yes | Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument |

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|--|--------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------|--|---|---|--|-------------------------|
| Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | BLM | Devil's Garden Lava Bed | 28,163 | Oregon | South East of Bend, OR | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Recommended | BLM | Devil's Playground/Twin Buttes | 23,841 | Wyoming | Green River | 1992 | The area is characterized by highly eroded badlands surrounding two large mesas of high relief. Elevation ranges from 6,200 feet in the northern washes of Devils Playground to 8,012 feet on the Twin Butte Mesa. Very little vegetation grows on the badlands, which comprises the vast majority of the Wilderness Study Areas. However, there are some pockets of sagebrush, saltbrush and juniper. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | BLM | Diablo Mountain | 118,693 | Oregon | Northwest of Paisley, OR | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Unknown | BLM | Diamond Breaks | 3,926 | Utah | 65 miles northwest of Maybell, CO | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Unknown | BLM | Dirty Devil | 71,883 | Utah | 10 miles southeast of Hanksville, UT | 1992 | The study area includes a portion of the canyon of the Dirty Devil River along the western side of the Wilderness Study Area and several tributary canyons as much as 500 feet deep. Some of the canyons are more than 10 miles long, and are bounded by sheer cliffs with large overhangs in several places. The upper parts of the benches between canyons are mostly undulating bare rock surfaces. About 70 percent of the study area is barren sand and rock, with sparse black-brush and other desert shrubs, some pinyon-juniper, saltbrush, and scrub oak. Petrified wood occurs in several canyons. Prehistoric rock art is found in Robbers Roost Canyon, which is also reputed to have been one of the major hideouts of the famous outlaw Butch Cassidy. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Unknown | BLM | Disaster Peak | 13,200 | Nevada | West-central Trout Creek Mountains | 1992 | Disaster Peak Wilderness Study Area is located in both Nevada and Oregon and is the southern most Wilderness Study Area in a group of five Wilderness Study Areas known collectively as the Trout Creek Combination. The Wilderness Study Area's diverse terrain consists of broad, flat to gently rolling ridges to deep, wide steep-walled canyons. The scenery in the Wilderness Study Area is outstanding because of the geologic landmark of Disaster Peak and dramatic topography that is expressed in prominent cliffs, spires, and massive outcrops of volcanic and granitic formations that have eroded into extensive badlands. Vegetation in the Wilderness Study Area is quite diverse and includes sagebrush / grass communities to extensive stands of mountain mahogany at the higher elevations. Water and campsites are abundant through much of the Wilderness Study Area which provide ample opportunity for primitive recreation in all seasons. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | BLM | Disaster Peak | 17,376 | Oregon | North East of Denio, OR | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| None | BLM | Douglas-Fir | 579 | Oregon | East of Conquille, OR | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Not Recommended | BLM | Dry Creek | 23,353 | Oregon | West of Boise, ID | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Not Recommended | BLM | Dry Creek Buttes | 51,285 | Oregon | West of Boise, ID | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

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|--|--------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|---|---------------|--|---|--|--|---------------------------------------|
| Recommended | BLM | Dry Valley Rim | 76,177 | Nevada | Washoe County, Nevada and Lassen County, California | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Not Recommended | BLM | Dubois Badlands | 4,520 | Wyoming | Dubois | 1992 | The Dubois Badlands Wilderness Study Area encompasses 4,520 acres of BLM-administered land with no split estate or private inholdings. The topography of the area is primarily badlands and flat topped benches, which are extensively eroded and separated by numerous and intricate drainage patterns. Bands of red and tan sedimentary rock and clays make interesting color patters through the area. The Dubois Badlands Wilderness Study Area is essentially in a natural condition. The topography of the Wilderness Study Area consists of badlands that are extensively eroded and separated by intricate drainage patterns. Eroded pinnacles and spires rise as high as 400 feet above the Wind River. Vegetation in the Wilderness Study Area varies with the elevation. The upper slopes have widely scattered limber pines, and the lower slopes contain sagebrush. The flat tops of most ridges have low-growing grass as the dominant plant life. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Not Recommended | BLM | Eagle Peak | 43,960 | New Mexico | Six miles west of Quemado; north of Highway 60 | 1992 | The Eagle Peak Wilderness Study Area is located in western New Mexico. It is characterized by rolling topography and broken by sandstone and basalt mesas and canyons. Volcanic features include large cinder cones and lava flows. Vegetation consists of grassland and piñon-juniper woodland. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Not Recommended | BLM | East Alvord | 22,142 | Oregon | North East of Andrews, Oregon | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | BLM | Eighteen Mile | 25,015 | Idaho | Leadore | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Continental Divide National Scenic Trail corridor | No | |
| Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | BLM | El Malpais | 21,300 | New Mexico | Southwest of Grants, New Mexico, within the El Malpais National Conservation Area | 1992 | The El Malpais Wilderness Study Area consists of several independent tracts of land under consideration for wilderness designation in conjunction with lands proposed for wilderness within the El Malpais National Monument (managed by the National Park Service). One tract includes Little Hole in the Wall, a "kipuka" (a Hawaiian term meaning island of fertile ground), which lava flowed around on all sides leaving grassland segregated by a sea of broken, jagged basalt. This area is covered by piñon-juniper woodlands and open stands of ponderosa pine. The Continental Divide National Scenic Trail passes through this Wilderness Study Area. | Yes | Continental Divide National Scenic Trail corridor, El Malpais National Conservation Area | Yes | El Malpais National Conservation Area |
| Recommended | BLM | Empedrado | 9,007 | New Mexico | Northwest New Mexico | 1992 | The Empedrado Wilderness Study Area is characterized by deep arroyos, highly sculpted mesas, canyons, and sandstone and shale outcrops. This area is easily traveled by horseback. Nesting sites for golden eagles, prairie falcon, great horned owl, red-tailed hawk, and raven are found on sandstone cliffs. Vegetation includes grama grass, cactus and Knight's milkvetch. The Continental Divide National Scenic Trail passes through this Wilderness Study Area. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

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|------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------|--|---|---|--|---|
| Recommended | BLM | Encampment River Canyon | 4,547 | Wyoming | Encampment | 1992 | The topography of the entire unit is mountainous. The National Conservation Encampment River and Miner Creek, a major tributary, add scenic features to the area. Stands of conifers and aspen on the slopes and cottonwoods along the river create a typical alpine setting. From their lofty perches, bighorn sheep warily eye the hikers on the National Conservation Encampment River Trail below. The trail, which traverses the Wilderness Study Area and enters Colorado to the south, follows the scenic National Conservation Encampment River. Located two miles south of National Conservation Encampment and easily accessible from BLM's National Conservation Encampment River Campground, this 4,547-acre Wilderness Study Area contains grasslands, riparian areas and forested slopes. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Unknown | BLM | Escalante Canyon Tract 1 | 364 | Utah | Southwest of Escalante , Utah | 1992 | Sheer red cliffs at the northeast corner of Silver Falls Bench form a distinctive part of the rim of the Circle Cliffs region. | Yes | Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument | Yes | Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument |
| Unknown | BLM | Escalante Canyons Tract 5 | 761 | Utah | Southwest of Escalante , Utah | 1992 | Hikers pass through this intimate steep-walled canyon along upper Coyote Gulch on their way to Jacob Hamblin Arch and the Escalante River in Glen Canyon NRA. | Yes | Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument | Yes | Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument |
| Unknown | BLM | Fandango | 530 | Nevada | Tonopah | 1992 | Fandango Wilderness Study Area is located in northeastern Nye County approximately 70 miles east of Tonopah. The Wilderness Study Area encompasses the Hot Creek Range and a small portion of Little Fish Lake Valley. A dense pinyon and juniper woodland blankets the landscape leading up to Little Fandango Ridge where alpine vegetation of grasses and low shrubs break from the timber to present the entire Wilderness Study Area in a sweeping vista. Views from the higher elevations of the Wilderness Study Area are indeed spectacular. Morey Peak rises precipitously to the east, while to the west lies the USFS administered Table Mountain Wilderness with its high snow covered plateau. Outstanding opportunity exists for hiking, camping, backpacking, photography and wildlife viewing. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Recommended | BLM | Ferris Mountains | 22,245 | Wyoming | Encampment | 1992 | The Ferris Mountains Wilderness Study Area encompasses 22,245 acres of BLM-administered land and one private inholding of 160 acres. The study area is steep and rugged, providing unusual and spectacular scenery. Ferris Peak is the highest point in the Great Divide Basin at 10,037 feet and rises some 3,000 feet from the valley floor. Large stands of Douglas fir, interspersed with grassy parks create an alpine setting. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Unknown | BLM | Fiddler Butte | 73,360 | Utah | 30 miles southeast of Hanksville, UT | 1992 | The Wilderness Study Area consists of several distinct parts: a prominent mesa in the eastern portion of the Wilderness Study Area, known as The Block, where elevations range from about 5,600 feet near the base of the mesa to 7,100 feet of North Block; and the western portion of the Wilderness Study Area, which consists of narrow ridges that separate eight essentially parallel canyons 5 to 8 miles long, that slope southwest into North Wash, a tributary of the Colorado River. Vegetation throughout the area is predominantly blackbrush-shadscale with scattered pinyon-juniper woodland, but almost one-fifth of the Wilderness Study Area is bare rock and sand. The Wilderness Study Area includes a 4 mile segment of the Dirty Devil River. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Recommended | BLM | Fifteenmile Creek | 50,352 | Oregon | Northwest of McDermitt, OR | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Unknown | BLM | Fifty Mile Mountain | 160,833 | Utah | South of Escalante, Utah | 1992 | This Wilderness Study Area is bounded by the Straight Cliffs on the east, and numerous southwest draining canyons on the west. Fifty Mile Mountain Wilderness Study Area is high elevation island of pinyon-juniper woodland with aspen stands overlooking the sandstone expanse of southern Glen Canyon country, Lake Powell and Navajo Mountain. The Pinyon/Juniper woodland of Fifty Mile Mountain continues to reveal many new scientific insights into the fire history of this important habitat. | Yes | Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument | Yes | Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument |

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|--|--------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|--|---------------|---|---|---|--|------------------------------|
| Unknown | BLM | Fish Creek Canyon | 46,102 | Utah | 40 miles southwest of Blanding, UT | 1992 | The four main canyons of this Wilderness Study Area are up to 700 feet deep. The canyons meander somewhat and contain numerous rock fins, alcoves, pinnacles, step-like pour offs on the canyon floors, and impressive natural arches. In addition to pinyon-juniper woodland and sagebrush, desert shrubs are common. Ponderosa pine is found in the drainages of the northern part of the Wilderness Study Area. The Wilderness Study Area includes land extensively occupied by Ancestral Puebloan dwellers from about 200 A.D. to 1300 A.D. A stabilized archeological site, Comb Wash Overlook, has 4 tower bases, a wall on the mesa rim, and rock shelter dwellings below. The Hole in the Rock Trail, the route followed by the Mormon settlers in 1879 to 1880, forms most of this unit's southern boundary. | Yes | Bears Ears National Monument | Yes | Bears Ears National Monument |
| Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | BLM | Fish Creek Rim | 19,141 | Oregon | West of Adel | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Unknown | BLM | Fish Springs | 57,609 | Utah | 60 miles northwest of Delta, UT | 1992 | Vegetation in this Wilderness Study Area is predominantly shrubs and grasses at lower elevations and scattered pinyon pine and juniper at higher elevations. Some white fir grow in isolated, higher locations. The Wilderness Study Area includes most of the Fish Springs Range, a north-south trending ridge that rises abruptly from approximately 5,000 feet at the base to 8,500 feet at the crest. The range is at the southern margin of the Great Salt Lake Desert. Bald eagles, peregrine falcons, and golden eagles inhabit the Wilderness Study Area. Sensitive species that may occur in the Wilderness Study Area include the ferruginous hawk, long-billed curlew, and kit fox. | Yes | Pony Express National Historic Trail corridor | No | |
| Not Recommended | BLM | Five Springs | 1,383 | Nevada | Eagle Lake | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Unknown | BLM | Florida Mountains | 22,336 | New Mexico | Deming | 1992 | The Florida Mountains Wilderness Study Area is located in southern New Mexico about 10 miles southeast of Demming. The Florida Mountains are an isolated, rocky, north-south trending range with steep canyons and vertical cliffs. Alluvial fans slope toward the valley floors on all sides of the mountain range. The plant species in the Wilderness Study Area consist of grasses, mixed desert shrubs, and juniper trees. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Unknown | BLM | Floy Canyon | 72,282 | Utah | 8 miles north of the town of Green River | 1992 | With nearly 4,500 feet of elevation gain, this Wilderness Study Area offers a broad range of vegetation types including shadscale, grassland, pinyon-juniper woodland, and Douglas fir. Rock outcroppings, pinnacles, chimneys and soil colors, and the dense and varied vegetation enhance the visual character of the area. The Wilderness Study Area's extensive canyon systems, ridges, abundant springs, and wildlife trails provide outstanding opportunities for a variety of primitive recreation activities including hiking, backpacking, horseback riding, hunting, wildlife observation and photography. The Wilderness Study Area has populations of mountain lion, elk and black bear, as well as Rocky mountain bighorn sheep. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Not Recommended | BLM | Flume Canyon | 50,628 | Utah | North of Moab, UT | 1992 | This is a dissected landscape of steep ridges and "V"-shaped canyons formed by the many drainages leading north to Westwater Creek Canyon along the northern boundary, east to Sulphur Creek and Antone Wash, and south to Diamond Canyon. Flume Canyon itself runs south in the central part of the Wilderness Study Area. The western portion of the Wilderness Study Area was partially burned in a large fire that occurred in the summer of 2002. It has year round populations of mountain lion, elk and black bear. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | BLM | Fortification Creek | 12,419 | Wyoming | Buffalo | 1992 | The Wilderness Study Area contains steeply sloping and dissected drainages and ridges, which divide the area. In addition, with the major drainages there are numerous opportunities to experience solitude and avoid the sights and sounds of others within the Wilderness Study Area. Approximately 99 percent of the Wilderness Study Area is considered crucial yearlong range for elk as designated by the Wyoming Game and Fish Department. Elk have historically used the area for winter range because of the available forage and cover. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Unknown | BLM | Four Craters Lava Bed | 12,474 | Oregon | Southeast of Bend, OR | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

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|--|--------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------|--|---|---|--|-------------------------|
| Unknown | BLM | Fox Range | 75,404 | Nevada | Gerlach | 1992 | The Fox Range Wilderness Study Area is located in central Washoe County approximately 10 miles south of Gerlach. Elevations range from 3,900 to 7,608 feet. The Wilderness Study Area is bounded by the Smoke Creek Desert to the west and San Emidio Desert to the east. The west side of the Wilderness Study Area is a highly rugged landform of steep canyons and prominent ridges. A large bowl-like basin; Juniper Flat is located near the ridge crest. The east side of the Wilderness Study Area is a smoother rolling landscape that alternates between narrow, confined drainages to open drainages with several major canyons. Opportunities for primitive and unconfined recreation include day-hiking, camping rock climbing and nature study throughout the Wilderness Study Area | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Unknown | BLM | Fremont Gorge | 2,843 | Utah | 3 miles east of Torrey, UT | 1992 | The Wilderness Study Area is on a broad plateau that slopes gently north-northeast, and is intricately dissected by deep, narrow, meandering canyons that drain eastward into the Fremont River. Narrow, relatively flat-topped ridges separate the canyons. Vegetation is predominantly pinyon-juniper with associated grasses. Ecological and botanical features are related to high quality riparian habitat along Sulfur Creek. Peregrine falcons, bald eagles, and golden eagles may frequent the Wilderness Study Area. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Not Recommended | BLM | French Spring-Happy Canyon | 24,306 | Utah | 25 miles southeast of Hanksville | 1992 | The study area consists of high, narrow ridges and a mesa cut by narrow, sheer-walled, meandering canyons 600 to 1,000 feet deep. More than half of the surface of the Wilderness Study Area is bare rock and sand. Pinyon-juniper, grasses and blackbrush are the characteristic vegetative types in the portion of the Wilderness Study Area with plant cover. The Wilderness Study Area's exceptional scenic values were identified as a special feature. Desert bighorn sheep, which is a wilderness associated species, may inhabit the Wilderness Study Area. The peregrine falcon, bald eagle and golden eagle may inhabit or visit the Wilderness Study Area. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Unknown | BLM | Friedman Creek | 9,424 | Idaho | Blaine County | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Not Recommended | BLM | Gabbs Valley Range | 79,600 | Nevada | Hawthorne | 1992 | The Gabbs Valley Range Wilderness Study Area is located in Mineral County, 30 miles east of Hawthorne, Nevada. Vegetation within the Wilderness Study Area consists of a pinyon - juniper woodland. The southern portion of the Wilderness Study Area contains badland scenery while the drainages on the north side of Mt Ferguson and Petrified Wash on the south provide the most interesting access to the highest points in the Wilderness Study Area. The most pleasing area within the Wilderness Study Area would be the basin of Redrock Canyon. Foot and horseback travel is relatively easy throughout the Wilderness Study Area and access is good. There is limited water resources in the Wilderness Study Area which can provide some challenge to backpackers. Visitors can view wild horses which frequent most of the Wilderness Study Area. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Not Recommended | BLM | Gardner Mountain | 6,423 | Wyoming | Buffalo | 1992 | The Gardner Mountain Wilderness Study Area encompasses 6,423 acres of public land with no state or private inholdings. The area is generally rugged terrain of the southern Big Horn Mountains dominated by pine, scattered mountain mahogany and meadows. The two principle drainages are deep, steep-walled canyons. Beartrap Creek and the North Fork of the Red Fork of the Powder River flow through the area. Part of the Dull Knife Battlefield, a National Historic Site, extends into the southern part of the area. The Gardner Mountain Foot and Horse Trail is accessed via WY-191/Mayoworth-Slip Road north of Kaycee. Take WY-191 west from Kaycee to the community of Mayoworth. Fork left onto Slip Road and continue 6.7 miles up a series of switchbacks. Turn left and head downhill to the parking area. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | BLM | Gerry Mountain | 22,289 | Oregon | East of Bend, OR | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

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|--|--------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|---|---------------|--|---|---|--|------------------------------|
| Recommended | BLM | Gila Lower Box | 8,555 | New Mexico | Five miles down the Gila River from Redrock | 1992 | An oasis in the desert, the Gila Lower Box Wilderness Study Area is located in southwestern New Mexico about 20 miles northwest of Lordsburg. The Gila River has cut a five mile-long steep-walled canyon 600 feet deep in some areas, creating the "Lower Box." The pristine canyon is heavily vegetated with riparian species such as ash, cottonwood, Arizona sycamore, and willow. The Lower Box has very high biological diversity with 265 species of birds, 67 mammal species, 12 species of amphibians, and 54 reptile species recorded. This is one of the best bird watching areas in New Mexico. The area contains cultural features including petroglyphs and rock shelters. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Not Recommended | BLM | Gold Creek | 13,591 | Oregon | West of Boise, ID | 1992 | Goshute Canyon Wilderness Study Area is located in the Cherry Creek Mountains portion of Elko County in east-central Nevada. The majority of this Wilderness Study Area was designated as wilderness (Goshute Canyon Wilderness) in the White Pine County Conservation & Recreation Development Act of 2006. The remaining 365 acres of the Wilderness Study Area in Elko County were retained as a Wilderness Study Area. This Wilderness Study Area consists of two small drainages that branch from Dry Canyon toward Dry Canyon Spring. Vegetation within the Wilderness Study Area consists of a pinyon-juniper woodland with low shrub and grass community. The area remains natural in character and opportunities for solitude and primitive recreation rests primarily within the contiguous Goshute Canyon Wilderness. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | BLM | Goldburg | 3,946 | Idaho | Challis | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Recommended | BLM | Gooding City of Rocks East | 14,317 | Idaho | Gooding | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Unknown | BLM | Gooding City of Rocks West | 6,656 | Idaho | Gooding | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Unknown | BLM | Goshute Canyon | 362 | Nevada | Ely | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Unknown | BLM | Goshute Peak | 69,770 | Nevada | Elko | 1992 | Goshute Peak Wilderness Study Area is located approximately 100 miles east of Elko and 20 miles southwest of West Wendover, Nevada. Elevations in the Wilderness Study Area range from 6,000 to 9,500 feet. The Wilderness Study Area contains about 15 drainages with moderately dense stands of pinyon pine, juniper, limber pine, white fir, mountain mahogany and Bristlecone pine. The Wilderness Study Area is located along a major raptor migratory route. From late August through mid October each year, thousands of raptors including eagles, hawks, falcons, kestrels and others migrate through the Goshute Mountains. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Not Recommended | BLM | Grand Gulch | 105,213 | Utah | 45 miles west of Blanding, UT | 1992 | This Wilderness Study Area is in the Canyonlands Section of the Colorado Plateau Physiographic Province. This Wilderness Study Area is predominantly a network of sinuous canyons, totaling more than 190 miles in length, that are tributary to the San Juan River. Pinyon-juniper woodland, sagebrush, and blackbrush are the predominant types of vegetation. Canyons, pinnacles, pedestals, knobs, arches, and alcoves offer unique and dramatic and colorful views in nearly every part of the area. The area contains extensive remains of Ancestral Puebloan dwellers occupation from about 200 A.D. to 1300 A.D including lithic scatters, walled fireplaces, pictographs, petroglyphs, pit-houses, pottery shards, towers, cliff dwellings, and kivas. The Grand Gulch Archaeological District (4,240 acres) was placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1982. A portion of the northern boundary follows the Hole in the Rock Trail. | Yes | Bears Ears National Monument | Yes | Bears Ears National Monument |
| Unknown | BLM | Grandmother Mountain | 11,825 | Idaho | Moscow | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

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|--|--------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------|--|---|---|--|-------------------------|
| None | BLM | Grapevine Mountains | 66,800 | Nevada | Beatty | 1992 | Grapevine Mountains Wilderness Study Area is located in Esmeralda County and Nye County, approximately 20 miles northwest of Beatty along the Nevada/California stateline. The Wilderness Study Area consists of mountainous country with deep canyons and sweeping views overlooking all of Death Valley NM while in the solitude of a pristine environment. Elevations range from numerous peaks over 7,000 feet down to two broad bajadas at 4,000 feet. The Wilderness Study Area is in a transitional vegetation zone of hot desert and cold desert species. Unlike Queer Mountain Wilderness Study Area, these two vegetation zones do not intermix but have a distinctive transition line. The hot desert species include creosote brush and joshua trees which are immediately replaced by big sage, saltbush and thinly populated groves of pinyon and juniper. Hiking, camping and backpacking are demanding and will test the skills and resourcefulness of visitors. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Not Recommended | BLM | Gray Peak | 14,678 | New Mexico | Lordsburg | 1992 | The Gray Peak Wilderness Study Area is located in southwestern New Mexico about 40 miles from Lordsburg. Through the center of the Wilderness Study Area runs a rugged mountain ridgeline 11 miles long with five peaks and dozens of smaller hills and ridges separated by canyons. Vegetation is comprised of Madrean pine-oak woodland, which provides habitat for uncommon wildlife including Mexican long-tongued bats, coatimundi, desert bighorn, and the green rat snake. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Recommended | BLM | Guadalupe Canyon | 4,146 | New Mexico | 30 miles east of Douglas, AZ | 1992 | The Guadalupe Canyon Wilderness Study Area is located in the southwestern part of New Mexico about 30 miles east of Douglas, AZ. This Wilderness Study Area is managed in conjunction with the contiguous Bunk Robinson Wilderness Study Area (managed by the U.S. Forest Service) and Baker Canyon Wilderness Study Area (BLM-Arizona). Vegetation is Madrean Encinal woodlands dominated by open stands of oaks and perennial grasses. Sycamores grow in the riparian areas and Chihuahuan pine on the higher north facing slopes. The Wilderness Study Area is located within the northern limits of the range of many plants and animals, and consequently, this region is the only place where some species can be found in the United States. The area is renowned for bird watching. The Wilderness Study Area is extremely remote and difficult to access. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| None | BLM | Guano Creek | 10,557 | Oregon | East of Adel, OR | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Not Recommended | BLM | Hampton Butte | 10,246 | Oregon | Southeast of Bend, OR | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Recommended | BLM | Hawk Mountain | 69,741 | Oregon | Northwest of Denio, OR | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Not Recommended | BLM | Hawley Mountain | 16,807 | Idaho | Howe | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Not Recommended | BLM | Heath Lake | 21,199 | Oregon | Southeast of New Princeton, OR | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Recommended | BLM | Hell's Half Acre | 67,751 | Idaho | Idaho Falls | 1992 | In Idaho, BLM manages 350 acres of public lands in the Henry's Lake Wilderness Study Area. Lush riparian vegetation like rose aspen, willow, serviceberry and snowberry follow the creek. Sagebrush, bitterbrush, and grasses such as needlegrass, mountain brome, fescue, and prairie junegrass grow on the slopes. Throughout much of the late spring and summer wildflowers like lupine, paintbrush, cinquefoil, buckwheat, arrowleaf balsamroot, common yarrow, geranium, gilia, monkeyflower, Oregon grape, pearly everlasting, and asters cover the slopes. Black bear, elk, moose, deer, grizzly bear and variety of birds call this area home. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | BLM | Henry's Lake | 338 | Idaho | Fremont County | 1992 | In Idaho, BLM manages 350 acres of public lands in the Henry's Lake Wilderness Study Area. Lush riparian vegetation like rose aspen, willow, serviceberry and snowberry follow the creek. Sagebrush, bitterbrush, and grasses such as needlegrass, mountain brome, fescue, and prairie junegrass grow on the slopes. Throughout much of the late spring and summer wildflowers like lupine, paintbrush, cinquefoil, buckwheat, arrowleaf balsamroot, common yarrow, geranium, gilia, monkeyflower, Oregon grape, pearly everlasting, and asters cover the slopes. Black bear, elk, moose, deer, grizzly bear and variety of birds call this area home. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

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|--|--------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------|--|---|---|--|--|
| Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | BLM | High Steens | 14,092 | Oregon | North of Andrews, OR | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area | Yes | Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area |
| Not Recommended | BLM | Home Creek | 1,178 | Oregon | North of Fields, OR | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area | Yes | Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area |
| Not Recommended | BLM | Homestead | 7,615 | Oregon | West of New Meadows, ID | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | BLM | Honeycomb Buttes | 40,548 | Wyoming | Rock Springs | 1992 | Much of the area is highly erodible and surface impacts fade relatively quickly. The Honeycomb Buttes proper and the North Fork of Bear Creek drainage, in the core of the recommended area, is a highly colorful and rugged desert badlands area. The headwaters of Red Creek and Sand Creek are relatively wide drainages bounded by rough eroded escarpments on three sides with wide flat benches between the drainages. The many cliffs, ridges, draws and secluded grottos provide numerous areas where a person could experience solitude. Topography of this type provides for effective screening of individuals from each other. The superb coloration of the buttes enhances one's appreciation for the undisturbed natural setting of the Honeycombs. This area provides some of the most outstanding opportunities for solitude that can be found in the Red Desert of Wyoming. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Not Recommended | BLM | Honeycombs | 38,771 | Oregon | West of Boise, ID | 1992 | The Honeycombs Wilderness Study Area encompasses 21,000 acres of BLM-administered land and 260 acres of split-estate land with minerals held by the state of Wyoming. The Honeycombs Wilderness Study Area consists of two land forms. The core area is comprised of sharply eroded, strongly dissected badlands. The area around the core is rolling to steep hills. Elevations in the Wilderness Study Area range from about 5,000 feet above sea level along the eastern boundary to about 4,400 feet where the western boundary crosses East Fork Nowater Creek. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | BLM | Honeycombs | 21,000 | Wyoming | Worland | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | BLM | Horse Mountain | 5,032 | New Mexico | Datil | 1992 | Rising above the grassy plains of San Agustin, Horse Mountain, at 9,450 feet, provides sweeping views across west-central New Mexico. On south-facing slopes, you will find one-seed juniper, alligator juniper, and two-leaf piñon, while on north-facing slopes, you will find ponderosa pine, Douglas fir, and Mexican white pine. Horse Mountain is an isolated forest and woodland providing habitat for wildlife including mule deer, elk, golden eagles, mountain lions, bobcats, and occasionally, bald eagles. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Unknown | BLM | Horseshoe Canyon (North) | 13,502 | Utah | 30 miles south of Green River, UT | 1992 | The Wilderness Study Area is elongated in a general curve around lower Horseshoe Canyon. The Wilderness Study Area includes approximately 20 miles of perennial streams, including the Green River along the eastern boundary of the Wilderness Study Area. The terrain in the study area consists of sandy flats and hilly areas between the canyons which are 1,000 feet deep where they join the Green River. Desert shrub and sagebrush are the dominant forms of vegetation in about half of the Wilderness Study Area. Scattered desert shrub, small areas of grassland, and riparian vegetation are found in the remainder of the Wilderness Study Area. Bowknot Bend is a perfect example of the present creation of a Rincon. The Green River has carved a large deeply entrenched meander, leaving only a narrow neck to be eroded away before its course takes a shortcut. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

DOI Wilderness Study Areas - Data Call

| Suitability Determination (if any) | DOI Bureau/ Office | Name of Wilderness Study Area | Number of acres | Wilderness Location: State | Wilderness Location: City | Year of Study | Synopsis of the Values Protected/Reason for Potential Wilderness Designation | Wilderness Area Located within a Designated Public Lands Area? (Y or N) | If yes, what is the Name of the Designated Public Lands Area? | Wilderness Area Located within a Monument Boundary? (Y or N) | If yes, which Monument? |
|------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|--|---------------|--|---|---|--|------------------------------|
| Unknown | BLM | Horseshoe Canyon (South) | 39,842 | Utah | 30 miles south of Green River, UT | 1992 | The area is elongated in a general curve around lower Horseshoe Canyon. The terrain in the study area consists of sandy flats and hilly areas between the canyons which are 1,000 feet deep where they join the Green River. The bottoms of the canyons are inaccessible in several places. Desert shrub and sagebrush are the dominant forms of vegetation in about half of the Wilderness Study Area. Scattered desert shrub, small areas of grassland, and riparian vegetation are found in the remainder of the Wilderness Study Area. The Wilderness Study Area includes approximately 20 miles of perennial streams, the majority of which is the Green River along the eastern boundary of the Wilderness Study Area. Bowknot Bend is a perfect example of the present creation of a Rincon. The Green River has carved a large deeply entrenched meander, leaving only a narrow neck to be eroded away before its course takes a shortcut. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Recommended | BLM | Hoverrocker | 22 | New Mexico | Las Cruces | 1992 | This Wilderness Study Area is a 22-acre area that remained after the adjacent Arizona portion of the Wilderness Study Area was released from wilderness review in 1990. The remaining New Mexico portion continues to be managed as a Wilderness Study Area pending Congressional action. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Unknown | BLM | Howell Peak | 27,545 | Utah | 45 miles west of Delta, UT | 1992 | This Wilderness Study Area is characterized by rugged terrain and steep cliffs. Shrubs and grasses are the dominant vegetation at lower elevations with pinyon-juniper woodland at higher elevations. Bald eagles, peregrine falcons, and golden eagles inhabit the Wilderness Study Area. Sensitive species that could inhabit the Wilderness Study Area include the ferruginous hawk, long-billed curlew, kit fox, and burrowing owl. The area is known in Utah and throughout the country for its beds of Cambrian trilobites. Council Cave, near Antelope Peak, has the largest entrance of any cave in Utah, and can be visible for 50 miles. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Recommended | BLM | Ignacio Chavez | 33,609 | New Mexico | Northwest New Mexico | 1992 | The Ignacio Chavez Wilderness Study Area is located in the northwestern portion of New Mexico. The northern portion of this Wilderness Study Area is arid, while the southern portion consists of a higher plateau dominated by piñon and ponderosa pines. The diversity of vegetation provides scenic appeal, and also a highly diverse wildlife population. The Continental Divide National Scenic Trail passes through this Wilderness Study Area. | Yes | Continental Divide National Scenic Trail corridor | No | |
| Unknown | BLM | Indian Creek | 211 | Oregon | Southeast of Canyon City, OR | 1992 | This Wilderness Study Area consists of several northward-sloping canyons as much as 300 feet deep and narrow, twisting tributary canyons cut through the red rock. Four miles of perennial streams are within the Wilderness Study Area. About 75 percent (5,163 acres) of the Wilderness Study Area is bare rock. Sparse desert shrub covers the remainder of the Wilderness Study Area. Two pour offs in Indian Creek near the western border of the Wilderness Study Area are picturesque when water is flowing in the intermittent drainage. The two pour offs drop almost 150 feet. Desert bighorn sheep, which are a wildlife species associated with wilderness, has been found within this Wilderness Study Area. Peregrine falcons, golden eagles, bald eagles, and Mexican spotted owls may occur in the Wilderness Study Area. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Unknown | BLM | Indian Creek | 6,554 | Utah | 45 miles west of Delta, UT | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Bears Ears National Monument | Yes | Bears Ears National Monument |
| Unknown | BLM | Jack Canyon | 7,203 | Utah | 15 miles northeast of East Carbon City, UT | 1992 | The terrain in the Wilderness Study Area is characteristic of the highly dissected Roan Cliffs and West Tavaputs Plateau, and includes both vertical-sided and V-shaped canyons, steep tributary draws, and narrow irregular ridges. The dominant vegetation includes pinyon-juniper woodland, sagebrush on the benches and moderate slopes, and Douglas fir on steep slopes and north-facing slopes. High value wildlife habitat in the Wilderness Study Area includes the intermittent stream and spring riparian associations in Jack Creek, Pine Springs Draw, and cliff and talus habitats. The Wilderness Study Area has small populations of Rocky Mountain big horn sheep, elk, cougar, and black bear, which are wildlife species associated with wilderness. The Mexican spotted owl, listed as a threatened species, nests within the Wilderness Study Area. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

DOI Wilderness Study Areas - Data Call

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|--|--------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|--|---------------|--|---|---|--|-------------------------|
| Unknown | BLM | Job Peak | 90,209 | Nevada | West Central Nevada, Churchill County | 1992 | Job Peak Wilderness Study Area is located in Churchill County in west central Nevada. Elevation in the Wilderness Study Area range from 3600 feet to 8785 feet at the summit of Job Peak. There are several rugged canyons in the northeast portion of the Wilderness Study Area stretching from Coyote Canyon to Little Box Canyon which provide excellent opportunities for sightseeing. A fault escarpment on the east side of the Wilderness Study Area along the base of the mountains is the result of an earthquake in 1954. It is easily seen and in places the earth has been displaced about seven feet. Remnants of an old mercury retort about 1/2 mile west of Coyote Canyon may be of interest. Also desert big horn sheep, once native to the range were successfully reintroduced into the Wilderness Study Area in 1981. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | BLM | Jordan Craters | 27,761 | Oregon | Southwest of Boise, ID | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Recommended | BLM | Jornada del Muerto | 31,147 | New Mexico | 10 miles south of Bosque del Apache National Wildlife Refuge, on the east side of the Rio Grande | 1992 | The Jornada del Muerto Wilderness Study Area is located in the west-central part of New Mexico about 45 air miles south-southeast of Socorro. The Wilderness Study Area is almost entirely composed of lava flows that are characterized by lava tubes, sink holes, and pressure ridges. Many of these structures have been silted in by fine windblown sand and clay materials, which support a variety of grass species and soap tree yucca. This area is also home to many species of dark reptiles and a large population of bats that live in a lava tube extending from a crater. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Unknown | BLM | Kawich | 54,320 | Nevada | Tonopah | 1992 | The Kawich Wilderness Study Area is located in the Kawich Range in northeastern Nye County, approximately 50 miles east of Tonopah. The Wilderness Study Area consists of mountainous country with a high central plateau and several peaks. These peaks overlook the Bellehele Lakes, two small one-half acre lakes located on the plateau at the northern end of the Wilderness Study Area. Vegetation within the Wilderness Study Area consists mainly of a dense pinyon-juniper woodland with a northern desert shrub understory. Stands of mountain mahogany can be found above 8,000 feet. Activities in the Wilderness Study Area include hiking, backpacking, equestrian use, rock climbing and photography. Although access can be difficult, the plateau region offers spectacular views of the Wilderness Study Area and surrounding valleys. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Not Recommended | BLM | King Hill Creek | 28,218 | Idaho | Boise | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Unknown | BLM | King Top | 92,847 | Utah | 50 miles southwest of Delta, UT | 1992 | Like most other mountain ranges in the Great Basin, the Confusion Range rises abruptly above the surrounding desert valleys. The Range differs from other Great Basin ranges in that the summit portion is almost a plateau, a hilly upland with the steepest slopes on the eastern side. Desert shrub predominates at lower elevations and pinyon-juniper woodland is dominant on the King Top plateau. Wild horses, bald eagles, peregrine falcons, and golden eagles inhabit the Wilderness Study Area. Sensitive species that could inhabit the Wilderness Study Area include the ferruginous hawk, long-billed curlew, kit fox, and burrowing owl. Fossil Mountain is one of the more important locations in the world for early Ordovician fossils, and is frequently visited by paleontologists and amateur collectors. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Recommended | BLM | La Lena | 11,718 | New Mexico | Northwest New Mexico | 1992 | The La Leña Wilderness Study Area is characterized by deep arroyos, highly sculpted mesas, canyons, and sandstone and shale outcrops. This area is easily traveled by horseback. Nesting sites for golden eagles, prairie falcon, great horned owl, red-tailed hawk, and raven are found on sandstone cliffs. Vegetation includes grama grass, cactus and Knight's milkvetch. The Continental Divide National Scenic Trail passes through this Wilderness Study Area. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

DOI Wilderness Study Areas - Data Call

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|--|--------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|---|---------------|---|---|---|--|--|
| Unknown | BLM | Lahontan Cutthroat Trout | 12,316 | Nevada | Winnemucca | 1992 | Lahontan Cutthroat Trout ISA is located in western Humboldt County, about 78 miles northwest of Winnemucca. The northern extremities of the Black Rock Range lie to the south of the Wilderness Study Area. The Wilderness Study Area consists of running water, large stands of aspen, willow and mahogany with lush meadows, colorful rock formations and good populations of wildlife. Mahogany Creek which runs east to west through the ISA and several feeder creeks contain Lahontan Cutthroat Trout, but it is not legal to fish for them. Due to the small size of the creeks, the trout are usually viewable. The trout use Mahogany Creek as their principal spawning area which is the reason for the designation of the Natural Area. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Not Recommended | BLM | Lake Mountain | 13,865 | Wyoming | LaBarge | 1992 | The study area is in the Wyoming Range and contains an irregular series of steep-sided ridges ranging in elevation from 7,400 to over 9,600 feet. Rock creek, in the central part of the Wilderness Study Area, contains a population of Colorado Cutthroat Trout, a candidate for the status of threatened and endangered species. Dense stands of conifers cover the north and east facing slopes. Rock Creek contains a pure strain of Colorado River cutthroat trout and part of the Wilderness Study Area has been designated an Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) to protect trout habitat. The Colorado River cutthroat has been identified as a candidate species for possible status as a threatened or endangered species. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Not Recommended | BLM | Las Uvas Mountains | 11,067 | New Mexico | Eight miles northwest of Las Cruces | 1992 | The Las Uvas Mountains Wilderness Study Area is located in the south-central portion of New Mexico in the Chihuahuan Desert. The area is a mountain complex of tilted, bedded volcanic rock. The western slopes are gentle, while cliffs dominate the east side. The landform is characterized by mesas, buttes, and canyons. The vegetation is primarily grasses and desert shrubs, with juniper on north facing slopes at higher elevations. Rimrock along the mesas provides nesting sites for many raptors. | Yes | Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks National Monument | Yes | Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks National Monument |
| Not Recommended | BLM | Lava | 23,276 | Idaho | Shoshone | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Unknown | BLM | Link Flats | 882 | Utah | 12 miles south of the town of Emery, UT | 1992 | Link Flats National Scenic Trails Study Area (912 acres) lies in the San Rafael Swell, a breached anticline on the western edge of the Colorado Plateau physiographic province. Link Flats is one of a series of grassy flats between two major drainages, Devil's Canyon and Red's Canyon, which run to the south-west. Link Flats, Copper Globe Flats, and Justensen Flats are generally defined by pronounced sandstone bluffs to the northwest and are separated by pinyon-juniper desert woodlands. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | BLM | Little Black Peak | 15,469 | New Mexico | Four miles west of Carrizozo | 1992 | The Little Black Peak Wilderness Study Area is located in the central part of New Mexico. At 5,676 feet, Little Black Peak, the primary source of the surrounding lava flow, is the only feature rising significantly above the surrounding flat plain. It is a rugged landscape of lava approximately 5,000 years old. The lava is broken by fissures and jumbled outcrops, and includes an occasional lava tube. Sparse desert shrubs and grasses grow in the cracks, providing an interesting contrast of green against the National Scenic Trail and the black lava. The area supports a remarkably diverse ecosystem, including some species that have developed darker skin coloration to match the rock. Hiking onto the lava flow is extremely rugged. You must be well prepared with appropriate footwear and other outdoor gear. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Not Recommended | BLM | Little City of Rocks | 6,606 | Idaho | Gooding | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Not Recommended | BLM | Little Deer | 13,936 | Idaho | Blaine | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Craters of the Moon National Monument | Yes | Craters of the Moon National Monument |

DOI Wilderness Study Areas - Data Call

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|--|--------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------|--|---|---|--|-------------------------|
| Unknown | BLM | Little Humboldt River | 42,213 | Nevada | Elko | 1992 | Little Humboldt River Wilderness Study Area is located 65 miles northwest of Elko and three miles north of Midas, Nevada along the eastern flank of the Snowstorm Mountains. The Wilderness Study Area contains deep canyons, volcanic mesas, high rocky ridges and wide undulating plains. The river provides good trout fishing opportunities as it winds through groves of aspen, willows and wild roses that line the watercourses. The rugged landscape and riparian areas support high populations of cliff-nesting raptors such as prairie falcons and golden eagles. The Wilderness Study Area provides a unique opportunity to study the transition between the southern Owyhee Cold Desert and a Basin & Range aspen forest without the typical pinyon-juniper woodland. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Unknown | BLM | Little Rockies | 40,733 | Utah | 75 miles south of Hanksville, UT | 1992 | The Wilderness Study Area is dominated by Mt. Ellsworth and Mt. Holmes, two mountain peaks which are bodies of igneous rocks that intruded and deformed overlying sedimentary layers. In the northern and eastern portions of the area there are high, narrow mesas cut by deep canyons. Almost half the Wilderness Study Area is bare rock outcrop. Blackbrush and other shrubs are the dominant vegetative type in the remainder of the area. Because of the remote and isolated nature of portions of this Wilderness Study Area, there is high quality habitat for desert bighorn sheep. Bald eagles and peregrine falcons may occur in the Wilderness Study Area. Sclerocactus wrightii, an endangered plant species, may occur in the Wilderness Study Area. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| None | BLM | Little Sink | 80 | Oregon | South of Falls City, OR | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Recommended | BLM | Little Wood River | 4,183 | Idaho | Blaine County | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Not Recommended | BLM | Lonesome Ridge | 3,505 | New Mexico | Carlsbad | 1992 | Lonesome Ridge Wilderness Study Area is located in southern New Mexico, about 40 miles southwest of Carlsbad on the eastern side of the Guadalupe Escarpment. The area features stark landscape transitions from Chihuahuan Desert shrubs at the lower elevations to sheer limestone cliffs dotted with scattered ponderosa pines at higher elevations. The steep, rugged mountains with dramatic rock outcrops are highly scenic. The Wilderness Study Area is contiguous with the Guadalupe Escarpment Wilderness Study Area (managed by the U.S. Forest Service) and Guadalupe Mountains Wilderness (managed by the National Park Service) in Texas. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Not Recommended | BLM | Lookout Butte | 66,194 | Oregon | Northeast of McDermitt, OR | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Not Recommended | BLM | Lost Forest | 8,084 | Oregon | Southeast of Bend, OR | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Unknown | BLM | Lost Spring Canyon | 1,625 | Utah | North of Moab | 1992 | The Wilderness Study Area is contiguous with a recent addition to Arches National Park. The Wilderness Study Area surrounds deep canyons which are bordered by colorful Summerville, Entrada and Navajo sandstone canyon walls. Desert shrub sagebrush vegetation covers most of the Wilderness Study Area with the rest being juniper woodland. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | BLM | Lower John Day | 25,406 | Oregon | East of Grass Valley, OR | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | John Day Wild and Scenic River corridor | No | |
| Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | BLM | Lower Owyhee Canyon | 74,767 | Oregon | Southwest of Boise, ID | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Owyhee Wild and Scenic River corridor | No | |
| Not Recommended | BLM | Lower Salmon Falls Creek | 3,282 | Idaho | Twin Falls | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

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|--|--------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------|--|---|---|--|--|
| Not Recommended | BLM | Lower Stonehouse | 7,460 | Oregon | North of Andrews, OR | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area | Yes | Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area |
| Not Recommended | BLM | Mahogany Ridge | 27,365 | Oregon | North East of Denio, OR | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Not Recommended | BLM | Malheur River-Bluebucket Creek | 5,543 | Oregon | Southeast of Canyon City, OR | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Unknown | BLM | Mancos Mesa | 50,889 | Utah | 50 miles west of Blanding, UT | 1992 | This Wilderness Study Area is in the Canyonlands Section of the Colorado Plateau Physiographic Province. Mancos mesa is a rugged, westward-sloping mesa bounded by canyons as much as 600 feet deep. Three winding canyons from 250 to 800 feet deep cut across the mesa. Wind-blown sand covers large parts of the mesa and has accumulated in large deposits in portions of the canyons. Blackbrush is the most common vegetation. The Mancos Mesa Wilderness Study Area contains archaeological, geological, wildlife, and scenic values. The peregrine falcon and 8 animal species that are considered sensitive may occur in the Wilderness Study Area. Desert bighorn sheep, which is a wildlife species associated with wilderness is occasionally sighted in the Wilderness Study Area. | Yes | Bears Ears National Monument | Yes | Bears Ears National Monument |
| Recommended | BLM | Manzano | 881 | New Mexico | 16 air miles east of Los Lunas | 1992 | The Manzano Wilderness Study Area is under consideration for addition to the Manzano Wilderness managed by the Cibola National Forest. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Not Recommended | BLM | Marshall Mountain | 5,527 | Idaho | Riggins | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Not Recommended | BLM | Massacre Rim | 101,290 | Nevada | Washoe County | 1992 | Massacre Rim Wilderness Study Area is located in Washoe County in northwest Nevada about 28 miles from Cedarville, CA. Because the Wilderness Study Area is closer to the Surprise Field Office rather than the Winnemucca District Office, the Wilderness Study Area is administered by BLM California. Elevations with the Wilderness Study Area range from 5,520 to 6,780 feet and includes Massacre Rim and all of Massacre and Bitner benchlands. The topography is generally open rolling terrain dominated by sagebrush and scattered juniper. Massacre Rim which is a 1,200 foot fault block exposure dominates the northwestern portion of the Wilderness Study Area. Excellent scenic vistas of up to 60 miles can be viewed from many locations within the Wilderness Study Area along with wildlife viewing and hunting opportunities. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Not Recommended | BLM | Mathers | 362 | New Mexico | 40 miles east of Roswell | 1992 | The Mathers Wilderness Study Area is located in eastern New Mexico, about 40 miles east of Roswell. The area is on the edge of the southern part of the Great Plains and at the northern end of a 6-10 mile wide belt of sand dunes stabilized by shinnery oak, a low growing shrub. The area provides critical habitat for the dunes sagebrush lizard and lesser prairie chicken; the latter can be observed displaying in leks during mating season. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | BLM | McCullough Peaks | 24,570 | Wyoming | Cody | 1992 | The McCullough Peaks Wilderness Study Area encompasses 23,290 acres of BLM-administered land, 640 acres of split-estate land, and 640 acres of state-owned land. The Wilderness Study Area consists of the badlands that form the north slope of the McCullough Peaks. The terrain is characterized by sharp ridges and deeply eroded drainages. There are also large expanses of open, gentle terrain. The area is scenic and provides opportunities for solitude and primitive recreation. The panoramic views from the top of McCullough Peaks are outstanding and include not only the study area's badlands but views of Heart Mountain, the Beartooth Mountains and the Absaroka Range. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Not Recommended | BLM | McGraw Creek | 505 | Oregon | West of New Meadows, ID | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Not Recommended | BLM | McKittrick Canyon | 200 | New Mexico | Southwest of Carlsbad | 1992 | The McKittrick Canyon Wilderness Study Area is located in southern New Mexico, approximately 40 miles southwest of Carlsbad. It is contiguous with the Guadalupe Escarpment Wilderness Study Area (managed by the U.S. Forest Service). McKittrick Canyon contains Chihuahuan Desert grassland and scrub, including creosote bush and mesquite, as well as piñon-juniper woodlands and deciduous riparian. This Wilderness Study Area consists almost entirely of steep side slopes. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

DOI Wilderness Study Areas - Data Call

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|--|--------------------|--|-----------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|--|---|---|--|------------------------------|
| Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | BLM | Medicine Lodge | 7,740 | Wyoming | Hyattville | 1992 | The Medicine Lodge Wilderness Study Area encompasses 7,740 acres of BLM-administered land with no private or state inholdings. The Wilderness Study Area consists of spectacular canyon walls towering 1,000 feet above Medicine Lodge Creek. Elevations range between 5,100 and 8,500 feet. The area includes crucial winter range for elk and deer. Bighorn sheep may use parts of the Wilderness Study Area as summer range. Rich color combinations, vertical or nearly vertical cliffs, spires and formations; variation in form, pattern, texture and type of vegetation; and presence of free-flowing, cascading water make the Wilderness Study Area highly scenic. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Not Recommended | BLM | Mesita Blanca National Conservation Area | 19,414 | New Mexico | 24 miles west of Quemado | 1992 | The Mesita Blanca National Conservation Area Wilderness Study Area is located in western New Mexico. It is characterized by rolling grasslands broken by isolated sandstone and basalt mesas. Vegetation consists of grasslands and piñon-juniper woodlands. The 500-foot Red Hill Cinder Cone and lava flow provides a landmark within the Wilderness Study Area. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Unknown | BLM | Mexican Mountain | 58,326 | Utah | West of Green River, UT | 1992 | The landscape is characterized by features resulting from erosion of the multi-colored sedimentary rocks of the eastern San Rafael Swell. Brightly colored cliffs, buttes, ridges, alcoves, and pinnacles dominate the viewscape with elevations ranging from 4,700 feet in the southeast to 6,900 feet on Mexican Mountain. Roughly half the area is barren rock with pinyon-juniper woodlands, brush, and grass covering the remaining land. This vegetation along with riparian growth provides for diverse habitat making the Wilderness Study Area home to bighorn sheep, cougars, raptors, and several reptile species. Two endangered plant species (Maguire daisy, Wright fishhook cactus) may also occur within the unit. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Unknown | BLM | Mill Creek Canyon | 9,866 | Utah | east of Moab, Utah | 1992 | Major canyons within the Wilderness Study Area include the North Fork of Mill Creek, Rill Creek, and Burkholder Draw. Riparian vegetation follows the streams within the canyons. Above these canyons are pinyon-juniper/blackbrush vegetation and large expanses of Navajo sandstone domes and fins. The Mill Creek Canyon Wilderness Study Area is best know for its perennial streams, sheer canyon walls, large Navajo sandstone "fins" and wonderful hiking opportunities. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Not Recommended | BLM | Million Hills | 21,296 | Nevada | Las Vegas | 1992 | Million Hills Wilderness Study Area is located in the Gold Butte area of northeastern Clark County, about 45 miles east of Las Vegas. The north half of the Wilderness Study Area contains low ridges and gently rolling hills while the south half consists of a north-south tilted ridge made up of colorful folds. The Wilderness Study Area provides scenic vistas, secluded locations and geologic features for visitors hiking or interested in photography or nature study. The Wilderness Study Area also contains a large population of burros and the threatened and endangered desert tortoise. | Yes | Gold Butte National Monument | Yes | Gold Butte National Monument |
| Unknown | BLM | Moquith Mountain | 15,249 | Utah | 4 miles west of Kanab | 1992 | Five distinct landforms comprise the Wilderness Study Area. In the central part are the Vermilion Cliffs, a "step" in the Grand Staircase, the southern end of the High Plateaus of the Utah Section of the Colorado Plateau Physiographic Province. The north side of the Vermilion Cliffs terrace includes a portion of the Coral Pink Sand Dunes and an escarpment above the dunes. Moquith Mountain is a study in opposites. Its western edge is open sand dunes dotted with islands of vegetation. Its eastern edge is a series of deep canyons where Ponderosa pine and pinyon-juniper woodlands thrive from the rims to the floors of the canyon. In alcoves on the sides of these canyons, you can find hanging gardens and the sites of lost civilizations. In the spring-fed upper reaches of these canyons, you find a stunning array of plant life such as cottonwood, cliff rose, oaks and maples. The top of the mountain is forested. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Unknown | BLM | Morey Peak | 5,070 | Nevada | Tonopah | 1992 | Morey Peak Wilderness Study Area is located in northeastern Nye County approximately 70 miles east of Tonopah. The central point of interest in the Wilderness Study Area is Morey Peak which rises to over 10,240 feet. The peak is rugged and provides panoramic views of all surrounding valleys. The slopes of Morey Peak are gouged with a myriad of steeply walled canyons capped by rocky spires. The rocky and barren peaks give way to dense stands of pinyon, juniper, mountain mahogany, limber pine and ancient bristlecone pine. Of special interest are six charcoal kilns. These kilns were built in the 1870's, are in excellent condition and are an important element of Nevada's historic past. The Wilderness Study Area contains one of only two locations where bristlecone pines are growing in volcanic soils. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

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|--|--------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|--|---------------|--|---|---|--|--|
| Unknown | BLM | Mount Limbo | 23,752 | Nevada | Reno | 1992 | Mount Limbo Wilderness Study Area is located in western Pershing County, about 50 miles north of Wadsworth. Elevations within the Wilderness Study Area range from 3,880 to 8,237 feet. The Wilderness Study Area contains three distinct landforms; a portion of the ridge crest that is granitic; a portion of the crest that is basaltic and the fringing desert piedmont. The granitic portion of the ridge crest is a single granite ridgeline with three major peaks: Kumiva Peak, Mount Limbo and Purgatory Peak. There are two aspen groves and four meadows that can be accessed along the drainages in the vicinity of Kumiva Peak. The Wilderness Study Area offers views of surrounding desert landforms, granitic rock outcrops and some of the best mountain climbing opportunities in the Winnemucca District. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Recommended | BLM | Mount Riley | 8,488 | New Mexico | 30 miles southwest of Las Cruces | 1992 | The Mount Riley Wilderness Study Area is located in southern New Mexico approximately 30 miles southwest of Las Cruces. The Wilderness Study Area is comprised of three volcanic cinder cones rising approximately 1,500 feet above the plains. Vegetation consists of desert grasses and shrubs. There are no maintained trails to the summits; however, hikers are rewarded with 360 degree views from the top. | Yes | Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks National Monument | Yes | Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks National Monument |
| Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | BLM | Mount Stirling | 5,600 | Nevada | Las Vegas | 1992 | Mount Stirling Wilderness Study Area is located 45 miles west of Las Vegas in Clark County and Nye County. The Wilderness Study Area occupies the northern most portion of the Spring Mountain Range. Topography in the Wilderness Study Area consists of a rugged landscape of canyons and ridges cumulating with Wheeler Peak and Mount Stirling. Both provide excellent scenic vistas of the surrounding valleys. The Wilderness Study Area also contains evidence of paleozoic marine formations and cultural sites including three charcoal kilns listed on the National Register of Historic Places. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Recommended | BLM | Mountain Lakes | 340 | Oregon | Northwest of Klamath Falls, OR | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Unknown | BLM | Mountain Meadow Instant Study Area | 22 | Nevada | Eureka | 1992 | The Mountain Meadow National Scenic Trail Study Area, (ISA) is located between the Hot Creek Range and the Park Range in Nye County, approximately 50 miles southwest of Eureka, Nevada. The ISA is an unusual natural meadow surrounded by rocky buttes. The surrounding terrain has a thin cover of a pinyon-juniper woodland. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Unknown | BLM | Mt. Ellen-Blue Hills | 81,363 | Utah | 15 miles southwest of Hanksville, UT | 1992 | The Blue Hills, in the northern and western portion of the Wilderness Study Area, are low mesas and barren badlands carved by erosion from blue-gray marine shales. The Mt. Ellen portion of the Wilderness Study Area consists of steep slopes and rounded peaks, including Mt. Ellen, with large basins and wide canyons. Mt. Ellen is the highest point of the Henry Mountains (11,522 feet), well-known in American geology for classical studies of intrusive mountain structures, upturned sedimentary rocks, and stream gradients. Mt. Ellen is the largest structural dome in the Henry Mountains, with a diameter of 12 to 15 miles. The higher elevations of Mt. Ellen offer outstanding vistas of the geology of central Utah and the entire Waterpocket Fold. Portions of Mt. Ellen are summer range for the free-roaming Henry Mountain bison herd. The isolated, rugged terrain is habitat for cougar and mule deer, wildlife species frequently associated with wilderness. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Unknown | BLM | Mt. Hillers | 19,277 | Utah | 60 miles south of Hanksville, UT | 1992 | Mt. Hillers is a rugged peak with steep slopes carved by narrow canyons. Mt. Hillers is 5 to 6 miles across, and is cut by several radial narrow, steep, v-shaped valleys separated by elongated, jagged ridges. Hogbacks formed from upturned sedimentary rocks flank the mountain, and are vertical in the Pink Cliffs area. Vegetation is predominantly sagebrush and pinyon-juniper woodlands on the southern slopes. Ponderosa pine, Douglas fir, and bristlecone pine grow on the northern and the higher slopes. The Wilderness Study Area has geological and scenic special features, including scenic views and geologic formations of stocks and laccoliths. Portions of the Wilderness Study Area are used by the Henry Mountains bison herd. Bald eagles and peregrine falcons may occur in the Wilderness Study Area. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Unknown | BLM | Mt. Pennell | 77,137 | Utah | 45 miles south-southwest of Hanksville, UT | 1992 | Mt. Pennell is the second highest peak in the Henry Mountains. Several deep canyons cut the sides of the mountain, which on the higher slopes supports oak, Ponderosa pine, subalpine fir, spruce, Douglas fir, and aspen. Four distinct biological life zones are within the Wilderness Study Area due to nearly 5,000 feet of change in elevation. Portions of the Wilderness Study Area are summer range for the Henry Mountain bison herd, and bison are frequently seen in the vicinity of The Horn. Cougar, a wildlife species associated with wilderness, inhabit the Wilderness Study Area. Peregrine falcons and bald eagles, and five animal species that are considered sensitive may inhabit the Wilderness Study Area. One plant species that is listed as endangered or threatened, Sclerocactus wrightii, may be in the Wilderness Study Area. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

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|------------------------------------|--------------------|---|-----------------|----------------------------|---|---------------|---|---|---|--|---|
| Unknown | BLM | Mud Spring Canyon | 40,573 | Utah | 20 miles southwest of Escalante, Utah | 1992 | Steep-walled canyons forested with Ponderosa pine and Douglas fir border the west side of the Kaiparowits Plateau which descends into the blue/gray badlands of the upper Wahweap canyon system. Two parallel, knife-edged ridges at the north end of the Cockscomb, a major geologic fold of the western Colorado Plateau, divides the Wilderness Study Area. Water is scarce and the area is rarely visited, enhancing opportunities for hikers seeking solitude. Points within the Wilderness Study Area offer unique overlooks and perspective into the vast interior of Grand Staircase Escalante National Monument. | Yes | Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument | Yes | Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument |
| Unknown | BLM | Muddy Creek | 30,521 | Utah | 30 miles south of Emery, UT | 1992 | Muddy Creek, a tributary of the Dirty Devil River to the south, flows east across the northern portion of the Wilderness Study Area then south through the eastern portion, and has a deep canyon through the study area. The south-central portion of the Wilderness Study Area consists of steep mesas. The southern part of the study area is a mesa bisected by Muddy Creek Canyon, and is locally referred to as "The Pasture" west of the canyon and "Keesle Country" east of the canyon. Pinyon, juniper, and desert shrub are the predominant types of vegetation, but the plant cover in the Wilderness Study Area is generally sparse. The upper reaches provide dramatic views of the twisted and carved character of the area, surrounded by the volcanic evidence and up thrust rock structures. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Not Recommended | BLM | Mudgetts | 2,941 | New Mexico | Southwest of Carlsbad | 1992 | The Mudgetts Wilderness Study Area is located in southern New Mexico about 30 miles southwest of the city of Carlsbad. The Wilderness Study Area is contiguous with Carlsbad Wilderness (managed by the National Park Service). The area is characterized by steeply rolling limestone hills and canyons covered in desert shrubs and cactus with scattered sotol, agave, and juniper. The region is known for its diverse vegetation, scenic vistas and caves. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Unknown | BLM | Mule Canyon | 6,171 | Utah | 20 miles west of Blanding, UT | 1992 | This Wilderness Study Area is bounded by the Straight Cliffs on the east, and numerous southwest draining canyons on the west. Fifty Mile Mountain Wilderness Study Area is high elevation island of pinyon-juniper woodland with Aspen stands overlooking the sandstone expanse of southern Glen Canyon country, Lake Powell and Navajo Mountain. The pinyon-juniper woodland of Fifty Mile Mountain continues to reveal many new scientific insights into the fire history of this important habitat. | Yes | Bears Ears National Monument | Yes | Bears Ears National Monument |
| Unknown | BLM | Negro Bill Canyon | 7,560 | Utah | northeast of Moab | 1992 | Negro Bill Canyon includes a perennial stream within a canyon bordered by sheer walls of Navajo sandstone. Morning Glory Natural Bridge, located just outside of the Wilderness Study Area on State Land, is the main destination for hikers. A ribbon of riparian vegetation follows the stream within the canyon. Above the canyon, there is a sparse covering of pinyon-juniper vegetation and large expanses of barren Navajo sandstone domes and fins. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Unknown | BLM | North Escalante Canyons/The Gulch | 127,459 | Utah | 10 miles east of Escalante, Utah | 1992 | Majestic scenery and a tangled topography dominated by cliffs, canyons, alcoves, domes and vistas of the Navajo, Kayenta and Wingate Formations characterize this Wilderness Study Area. Sinuous, steep walled canyons such as Phipps Canyon, Boulder Creek, the Gulch and the Escalante River separate the broad, sandy and slick rock mesas and plateaus. With landforms so diverse, opportunities are limited only by one's level of experience and imagination. The lives of early hunters, gatherers and farmers, are recorded in various forms of rock writing (petroglyphs & pictographs), granaries and middens, which are distributed through the Wilderness Study Area. | Yes | Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument | Yes | Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument |
| Not Recommended | BLM | North Fork | 11,398 | Oregon | East of Prineville, OR | 1992 | North Fork Little Humboldt River Wilderness Study Area is located in northcentral Nevada, in northeastern Humboldt County. The Wilderness Study Area lies within the central Little Owyhee Desert and is bisected by 14 miles of the North Fork of the Little Humboldt River Gorge. Elevations range from 4,700 to 6,000 feet and vegetation throughout most of the Wilderness Study Area is low growing sage with scattered big sagebrush flats. The 200-700 foot deep gorge supports lush riparian vegetation with willow, redosier dogwood and native grasses. There are outstanding opportunities for various types of recreation, including day-hiking, backpacking, camping and nature study. The Wilderness Study Area also provides a diverse wildlife population in the rugged scenic canyon. | Yes | North Fork Crooked Wild and Scenic River corridor | No | |
| Unknown | BLM | North Fork of the Little Humboldt River | 69,683 | Nevada | North-central Nevada, in northeastern Humboldt County | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

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|--|--------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|--|---------------|---|---|---|--|-------------------------|
| Not Recommended | BLM | North Fork Powder River | 10,089 | Wyoming | Buffalo | 1992 | The North Fork of the Powder River Wilderness Study Area encompasses 10,089 acres of public land with no state or private inholdings. The area is moderately steep, forested terrain, with pine and fir being the principle tree species. Pass Creek and the North Fork of the Powder River are rugged, scenic canyons running through the area. Falcons, hawks and eagles migrate through the area and elk winter in the North Fork Canyon. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Unknown | BLM | North Fork Virgin River | 1,080 | Utah | East of Springdale, UT | 1992 | Hanging gardens of maiden hair fern, pink-flowered shooting star and scarlet monkey flower can be found under rock overhangs along the river. About 21 percent of the Wilderness Study Area is covered in pinyon-juniper woodland, Ponderosa pine, fir and maple. Bald eagle and peregrine falcon visit this Wilderness Study Area. There are 12 additional animal species and 4 plant species that are considered to be sensitive that occur or may occur in the Wilderness Study Area. Elk, mule deer, and Cougar also use the Wilderness Study Area. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | BLM | North Pole Ridge | 7,317 | Oregon | Southwest of Condon, OR | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | John Day Wild and Scenic River corridor | No | |
| Unknown | BLM | North Stansbury Mountains | 10,786 | Utah | West of Salt Lake City | 1992 | The Wilderness Study Area is just north of the Deseret Peak Wilderness (US Forest Service) and south of the Great Salt Lake. The North Stansbury range rises above the desert between two valley floors with elevations varying between 5,200 feet along the northern base of the range and up to 8,800 feet on the southern end and consists of steep V-shaped canyons. Vegetation consists primarily of juniper-conifer forests with different elevations providing for distinct growth zones. Lower elevations are covered with typical juniper and sagebrush scrublands while higher elevations see wild rose, service berry and mountain mahogany. There are approximately 180 species of wildlife inhabiting the area including cougar, bobcat, deer, grouse, raptors, and cottontails, golden eagle and bald eagle. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Unknown | BLM | Notch Peak | 57,296 | Utah | 45 miles west of Delta, UT | 1992 | Notch Peak is a distinct landmark in west-central Utah, and can be visible for 70 miles. A precipice of almost 3,000 feet high on the west side of the peak has a shallow groove at the top, giving the mountain its name. Sagebrush is the dominant vegetation at lower elevations, with pinyon-juniper woodland at higher elevations. Conifer forests occupy many of the eastern and northern slopes at the highest elevations. The peak also supports isolated patches of aspen. Sensitive wildlife species that could inhabit the Wilderness Study Area include the ferruginous hawk, long-billed curlew, burrowing owl, and kit fox. Bald eagles, peregrine falcons, and golden eagles inhabit the Wilderness Study Area. Bristlecone pine grows on some of the higher ridges in the Wilderness Study Area. Some of these pines have been aged at more than 2,000 years old. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Recommended | BLM | Ojito | 124 | New Mexico | 5 miles southwest of the village of San Ysidro | 1992 | The Ojito Wilderness Study Area is located adjacent to, and is under consideration for addition to, the Ojito Wilderness. Please visit the Ojito Wilderness webpage for more information | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Unknown | BLM | Orderville Canyon | 1,952 | Utah | West of Orderville, UT | 1992 | Hanging gardens of maiden hair fern, pink-flowered shooting star and scarlet monkey flower can be found under rock overhangs along the river. About 21 percent of the Wilderness Study Area is covered in pinyon-juniper woodland, Ponderosa pine, fir and maple. Bald eagle and peregrine falcon visit this Wilderness Study Area. There are 12 additional animal species and 4 plant species that are considered to be sensitive that occur or may occur in the Wilderness Study Area. Elk, mule deer, and Cougar also use the Wilderness Study Area. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Recommended | BLM | Oregon Buttes | 5,700 | Wyoming | Farson | 1992 | The Oregon Buttes Wilderness Study Area appears to be in an essentially natural condition. The buttes are a remarkable landmark. They dominate the surrounding countryside with their grandeur and diversity. Visibility from the butte tops is outstanding, offering miles of scenic vistas including the Wind River Mountains on the north to the Unita Mountain Range to the southwest. The Oregon Buttes is a major landmark for travelers of the Oregon Trail, which is located less than seven miles to the north of the Wilderness Study Area. Emigrants viewed the Buttes as the halfway point on their journey from Independence, Mo., to the Pacific Ocean. The Buttes also denoted the point where the emigrants passed over the Continental Divide and into the Pacific watershed. Nearly 300,000 emigrants passed this way between 1843 and 1863. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

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|--|--------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|---------------|--|---|---|--|--|
| Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | BLM | Oregon Canyon | 42,071 | Oregon | Northeast of Denio, OR | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Recommended | BLM | Orejana Canyon | 24,147 | Oregon | Southwest of Burns, OR | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| None | BLM | Organ Mountains | 7,283 | New Mexico | East of Las Cruces | 1992 | The Organ Mountains Wilderness Study Area is located in south-central New Mexico on the eastern edge of Las Cruces. The Organ Mountains are one of the most spectacular and rugged ranges in the U. S. and range from 4,600 to just over 9,000 feet, and are so named because of the steep, needle-like spires that resemble the pipes of an organ. Alligator juniper, gray oak, mountain mahogany and sotol are the dominant plant species here, but in the upper elevations stands of ponderosa pine may be found. Seasonal springs and streams occur in canyon bottoms, with a few perennial springs that support riparian habitats. Wildlife includes desert mule deer, mountain lion, a variety of song birds, and a race of the Colorado chipmunk. The Wilderness Study Area includes the Baylor Pass National Recreation Trail. | Yes | Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks National Monument | Yes | Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks National Monument |
| Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | BLM | Owl Creek | 710 | Wyoming | Thermopolis | 1992 | The Owl Creek Wilderness Study Area encompasses 710 acres in three units. All three units are located on the major ridge line that divides Rock Creek and the South Fork of Owl Creek and is adjacent to the 703,981 acre Washakie Wilderness Area. The Wilderness Study Area is characterized by rugged terrain broken by steep draws, excellent vegetative cover and remoteness. The Wilderness Study Area provides important critical habitat for deer, moose, elk, bear and bighorn sheep. The altitude in the Wilderness Study Area ranges from 9,000 to 10,900 feet. The geology of the area is largely unexplored and offers excellent opportunities for study of tertiary volcanics in the area. There are two culturally significant sites which are believed to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. These sites are important for study of high altitude aboriginal occupation | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Unknown | BLM | Owyhee Breaks | 13,108 | Oregon | Northeast of McDermitt, OR | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Owyhee Wild and Scenic River corridor | No | |
| Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | BLM | Owyhee Canyon | 21,875 | Nevada | Elko | 1992 | Owyhee Canyon Wilderness Study Area is located 90 miles northwest of Elko, Nevada. The western 2/3 of the Wilderness Study Area consists of a gently rolling plateau with sage, bitterbrush and bunchgrass communities. The eastern third is cut by 21 miles of 100-300 foot deep canyons including 18 miles of the South Fork Owyhee River. From plateau high points, wide scenic vistas from Steens Mountains in Oregon to Juniper Mountain in Idaho to the Bull Run Mountains in Nevada are visible. The Wilderness Study Area is rich in scenic, wildlife and cultural values. Sensitive wildlife species include bobcat, river otter and redband trout. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Unknown | BLM | Owyhee River Canyon | 187,344 | Oregon | | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Owyhee Wild and Scenic River corridor | No | |
| Unknown | BLM | Palisade Mesa | 99,550 | Nevada | Tonopah | 1992 | Palisade Mesa Wilderness Study Area is located in northeastern Nye County approximately 65 miles east of Tonopah. The Wilderness Study Area is composed of rocky, sheer-sided mesas, changes in elevation are abrupt creating a varied and interesting topography. The fortress-like walls and the prehistoric sense of volcanic craters, cinder cones and lava flows all exemplify the feeling of naturalness and antiquity of the Wilderness Study Area. This primeval character is emphasized by the unusual lands forms such as Lunar Crater. Rock climbing opportunities abound along the precipitous cliffs of the mesa, including some multi-pitch technical climbs. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Not Recommended | BLM | Palomino Hills | 54,256 | Oregon | West of Silver City, ID | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Unknown | BLM | Paria Hackberry | 145,828 | Utah | South of Henrieville, UT | 1992 | The massive Navajo Sandstone walls of the Paria River and its tributaries are some of the tallest in Grand Staircase Escalante National Monument. In between are high forested plateaus and slick rock benches all of which make for excellent hiking and backpacking challenges and a topographic and geologic wonderland. The canyons are deep and routes hard to find and follow. Observant hikers may also discover evidence of past Anasazi and Fremont civilizations. Uncounted and unnamed arches abound in a maze of opportunity for exploration. | Yes | Old Spanish National Historic Trail corridor, Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument | Yes | Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument |

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|--|--------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------|--|---|---|--|---|
| Unknown | BLM | Paria Hackberry 202 | 402 | Utah | South of Henrieville, UT | 1992 | Same as Paria-Hackberry- can we combine? | Yes | Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument | Yes | Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument |
| Unknown | BLM | Park Range | 47,268 | Nevada | Ely | 1992 | Park Range Wilderness Study Area is located in Nye County approximately 50 miles southeast of Eureka and 110 miles southwest of Ely. The Wilderness Study Area contains a pinyon-juniper woodland with occasional groves of mountain mahogany. Unlike many of Nevada's Wilderness Study Areas, the Park Range has numerous streams throughout. The high mountain meadows scattered throughout the range seem to hang in basins surrounded by volcanic towers inaccessible to livestock and vehicles but easily climbed by hikers. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Unknown | BLM | Parunuweap Canyon | 30,907 | Utah | Northwest of Kanab, Utah | 1992 | This expanse of public land offers stunning canyon vistas and a unique hiking opportunity. The main landmarks in and directly south of the southern portion of the Wilderness Study Area are Harris Mountain and Elephant Butte. Again, springs and plant life concentrate animals in the area. Mule deer are common, and with the mule deer come predatory mountain lions. Many kinds of hawks, eagles and other birds can also be seen in the area. Beware, however, since rattlesnakes are also common here. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Not Recommended | BLM | Peloncillo Mountains | 4,061 | New Mexico | Southwestern New Mexico | 1992 | The Peloncillo Mountains Wilderness Study Area is in southwestern New Mexico and contiguous with the Peloncillo Wilderness in Arizona. The landform is comprised of low mountains, cliffs, and numerous canyons, with gentle hills covered in desert grasses and shrubs. Desert bighorn sheep inhabit the Peloncillo Mountains as well as Gila National Scenic Trailers and pincushion cacti. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | BLM | Petaca Pinta | 11,668 | New Mexico | 50 miles southwest of Albuquerque | 1992 | This area is known for its dramatic, colorful, and diverse topography that features lava, colorful mesas, and cliffs of sandstone. It is full of geological, biological, and archeological features, including both riparian and canyon-wall ecology. Vegetation includes piñon-juniper, desert scrub, cottonwoods, willows, and cattails. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Not Recommended | BLM | Petticoat Peak | 11,192 | Idaho | Lava Hot Springs | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Unknown | BLM | Phipps-Death Hollow | 45,328 | Utah | Northeast of Escalante, UT | 1992 | The light colored Navajo Sandstone canyons and mesas of the upper Escalante River drainage are distinct from the darker red canyons further down National Scenic Trail stream. At higher elevation, the sandstone is more sharply broken due to fractures and joints in the rock. The Escalante River itself has carved perhaps the deepest canyon in the watershed. Death Hollow, Sand Creek and Calf Creek have all carved deep, sinuous canyons. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | Yes | Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument |
| Unknown | BLM | Pigeon Spring | 3,575 | Nevada | Lida | 1992 | Pigeon Spring Wilderness Study Area lies along the Nevada / California stateline approximately 10 miles west of Lida, Nevada. The 3,575 acre Wilderness Study Area is contiguous with the Sylvania Mountains Wilderness Study Area in the California Desert Conservation Area. The Wilderness Study Area contains the upper drainages of Cucamonga Canyon in the Sylvania Mountains. The central feature of the Wilderness Study Area is one and one-half miles of steep walled canyon that continues on into the California side. Vegetation consists of pinyon-juniper woodland throughout and there are no springs or streams within the Wilderness Study Area. The woodland and topography of the area provide visitors with opportunity for solitude. This is somewhat enhanced by low visitation numbers. Activities generally include some day-hiking, scenic viewing and hunting; both big game and upland bird. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Unknown | BLM | Pine Creek | 211 | Oregon | Southeast of Canyon City, OR | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Unknown | BLM | Pinyon Joshua Instant Study Area | 560 | Nevada | Silver Peak | 1992 | Pinyon-Joshua Instant National Scenic Trail and Study Area is located approximately 12 miles southwest of Silver Peak, Nevada in Esmeralda County. The ISA was designated as a natural area in 1965 because it represented the northern most location of the Joshua Tree. The ISA is small, approximately 560 acres in size. The ISA is associated with a portion of the Silver Peak range and a vast spreading bajada sweeping to the south and east away from the mountains. Small canyons and draws contain some scattered stands of pinyon pine and juniper with creosote and a low desert shrub community. Recreational opportunities generally include day hiking, upland gamebird hunting and equestrian uses. Occasionally, groups of wild horses can be viewed in the ISA. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

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|------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|---|---------------|--|---|---|--|-------------------------|
| Unknown | BLM | Pole Creek | 12,969 | Nevada | Gerlach | 1992 | Pole Creek Wilderness Study Area is located in central Washoe County about 20 miles southwest of Gerlach. The Wilderness Study Area occupies a portion of the Fox Range that is a highly dissected landform of steep canyons and prominent ridges. The elevation of the Wilderness Study Area ranges from 3,870 to the 7,608 summit of Pah Rum Peak. A fringing desert piedmont is the transition zone between the Smoke Creek Desert to the west and the Fox Mountain Range. Day-hiking, camping, rock climbing and nature study are activities known to occur in the Wilderness Study Area. There is also potential for a fishery in Wild Horse Canyon, but currently the fish population is practically non-existent. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Unknown | BLM | Poodle Mountain | 142,050 | Nevada | Gerlach | 1992 | Poodle Mountain Wilderness Study Area is located in central Washoe County, approximately 15 miles northwest of Gerlach. The Wilderness Study Area encompasses most of the Buffalo Hills, a circular shaped basaltic plateau dominated by large canyons radiating from the center. The elevations in the Wilderness Study Area range between 3,850 to 6,832 feet. There are three distinct landforms to be found in the Wilderness Study Area: basalt plateau highlands, basalt plateau canyon country and fringing desert piedmont. The plateau highlands are generally flat to rolling terrain; the canyon country has numerous deep canyons and gorges. The fringing piedmont is a desert landscape of low-relief alluvium with low parallel ridges and drainages that lie perpendicular to the basalt plateau. The Poodle Mountain volcanic center and many canyons provide visitors with scenic views, nature study opportunity and numerous wildlife species. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Not Recommended | BLM | Presilla | 8,680 | New Mexico | East of the Rio Grande; about two miles east of Socorro | 1992 | The Presilla Wilderness Study Area is located in central New Mexico, approximately 10 miles east of Socorro. The landform consists of a mesa cut by large arroyos, rugged limestone, sandstone hills, and scattered coppice dunes. Vegetation consists of desert shrubs. The Wilderness Study Area is home to many wildlife species, including Red-tailed and Cooper's hawks, prairie falcons, doves, quail, songbirds, mule deer, gray and kit fox, rock squirrels, jackrabbits, and several reptilian species. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Recommended | BLM | Prospect Mountain | 1,145 | Wyoming | Encampment | 1992 | Prospect Mountain and Prospect Creek, coupled with dense forest cover and riparian areas, provide a high degree of solitude while creating numerous secluded places for recreational activities. With 70 percent of the area covered by trees, visitors are easily screened from one another. The Platte River Wilderness, which forms the eastern boundary of the Wilderness Study Area and contains 23,000 acres, enhances the opportunity for solitude in this Wilderness Study Area because of its undeveloped nature. The Prospect Mountain Wilderness Study Area is highly scenic. Color and texture of the Wilderness Study Area contrast sharply with the adjacent high desert environment. There are many shades of green and blue in the warmer months, which change to green, gold and brown in the fall. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Recommended | BLM | Pryor Mountain | 4,352 | Wyoming | Lovell | 1992 | The Wilderness Study Area is located along the mid-elevation, south-trending slopes of the Pryor Mountains in Montana and Wyoming. Elevations range from 3,780 ft. at the southern end of the Wilderness Study Area to 8,480 ft. in the north. Vegetation at the lower elevations is characterized by the Red Desert/salt shrub community. The mid-elevations of the Wilderness Study Area are characterized by the mountain shrub community, including Utah juniper, mountain mahogany and big sagebrush. Douglas fir and limber pine occur in patches at the highest elevations of the Wilderness Study Area, along with occasional open parks with big sagebrush, shrubby cinquefoil and a variety of grasses. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Unknown | BLM | Pueblo Mountains | 600 | Nevada | Fields, Oregon | 1992 | Pueblo Mountains Wilderness Study Area is primarily located in southern Oregon but extends into Nevada's Humboldt County near Denio on the Oregon / Nevada stateline. Of the 72,000+ acres only 600 acres are in Nevada. The most prominent feature of the Wilderness Study Area is the Pueblo Mountain ridgeline which runs in a north to south direction along the entire length of the Wilderness Study Area. This is a tilted fault block that averages 7,300 feet in elevation which is steep, rugged and rocky while much of the western slope is like a table top tilted to the west at nearly a 45 degree angle. The Wilderness Study Area contains a segment of the Desert Trail which is part of the Oregon State Recreation Trails System. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Unknown | BLM | Pueblo Mountains | 73,433 | Oregon | North of Denio, NV | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

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|------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|---|---|---|--|---------------------------------------|
| Unknown | BLM | Queer Mountain | 81,550 | Nevada | Beatty | 1992 | Queer Mountain Wilderness Study Area is located in Esmeralda County, Nevada along the California/Nevada stateline about 20 miles northwest of Beatty. The Wilderness Study Area represents the transition between the hot desert ecosystem and the cold desert ecosystem. The uplands of the Wilderness Study Area contain a scattering of pinyon and juniper trees interspersed with big sage, bitterbrush and cliff rose. Some northern slopes contain a Joshua Tree forest, cacti and other hot desert vegetation. The flat benches within the Wilderness Study Area break into colorful mosaics of volcanic rock. The primary special feature of the Wilderness Study Area is the uniqueness of the vegetation and natural condition of the area. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Recommended | BLM | Raven's Eye | 31,319 | Idaho | Carey | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Craters of the Moon National Monument | Yes | Craters of the Moon National Monument |
| Unknown | BLM | Rawhide Mountain | 64,360 | Nevada | Tonopah | 1992 | Rawhide Mountain Wilderness Study Area is located in the Hot Creek range in northeastern Nye County approximately 50 miles east of Tonopah. Canyons leading into the core area of the Wilderness Study Area are composed of craggy rock outcrops bathed in brilliant red and orange which contrasts sharply with the green pinyon-juniper woodland. There are charcoal kilns within this Wilderness Study Area. These kilns were built in the 1870's and made of red brick, oval in shape and are about 30 feet in height. Known as the Tybo Kilns, they are on the National Register of Historic Places. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Recommended | BLM | Raymond Mountain | 32,936 | Wyoming | Cokeville | 1992 | Wildlife is an important special feature in the area. The Thomas Fork watershed, which includes Huff and Raymond creeks, has been designated as an Area of Critical Environmental Concern. This area supports the Bear River Cutthroat trout and provides crucial winter habitat for moose, elk, mule deer and numerous other wildlife species. The scenic quality is outstanding due in part to the interaction of the mountainous landforms, geologic outcrops, diverse vegetation, open parks and waterways. Two waterways within the Wilderness Study Area have been recommended for inclusion in the National Wild & Scenic Rivers System: Huff Creek has scenic and fisheries values, and unique land and resource diversity; Raymond Creek has scenic, recreational, fisheries and wildlife values and unique land and resource diversity. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Not Recommended | BLM | Red Butte | 11,350 | Wyoming | Worland | 1992 | The Red Butte Wilderness Study Area encompasses 11,350 acres of BLM-administered land. The Wilderness Study Area contains bare, rugged badlands created by peaks and ridges broken by irregular, sharply cut drainages. Red Butte dominates this central terrain at an elevation of 5,185 feet. The northeastern portion of the Wilderness Study Area exhibits less rugged badlands intermixed with a series of small, bench-like terraces overlooking Fivemile Creek. This area exhibits a moderately dense cover of sagebrush-grass vegetation in contrast with the bare, red-hued badland ridges. In the western portion, the badlands open up to broad, shallow drainages and flat-to-rolling plains. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Not Recommended | BLM | Red Creek Badlands | 8,020 | Wyoming | Rock Springs | 1992 | The Wilderness Study Area contains highly erodible red shale and sandstones. The coloration of the rocks and cliffs, mixed with the various shades of vegetation provide a most interesting landscape. Pinon pine stands, a rare occurrence at this latitude, can also be found. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Not Recommended | BLM | Red Lake | 9,515 | Wyoming | Point of Rocks | 1992 | Opportunities for solitude in the Wilderness Study Area are excellent. The Wilderness Study Area is relatively open but has topographic relief and vegetation that provides screening. The Killpecker Sand Dunes traverse the Wilderness Study Area from west to east. The Wilderness Study Area includes a remnant of the Red Desert area of the Great Divide Basin. This region may be of significant scientific value for the study of active sand dunes, their movement and how they are stabilized. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Not Recommended | BLM | Red Mountain | 15,649 | Oregon | Northeast of Denio, OR | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

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|--|--------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------|---|---|--|--|------------------------------|
| Unknown | BLM | Red Spring | 7,847 | Nevada | Elko | 1992 | Red Spring Wilderness Study Area is located approximately 20 miles south of Elko, Nevada and occupies the northern end of Cedar Ridge. The Wilderness Study Area consists of an eroded limestone ridge of rolling hills and drainages covered with a dense pinyon-juniper woodland. Elevations within the Wilderness Study Area vary between 5,500 feet and 6,400 feet. Camping opportunities, wildlife observation and short hiking exists within the Wilderness Study Area. Equestrian opportunities are good but the lack of water resources can be limiting. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Not Recommended | BLM | Resting Springs | 3,850 | Nevada | Pahrump | 1992 | Resting Springs Wilderness Study Area is approximately 60 miles west of Las Vegas along the Nevada - California stateline, in Nye County. This relatively small Wilderness Study Area consists of rolling foothills with broad washes which extend into the contiguous 89,000 acre Resting Springs Wilderness Study Area in California. Several small drainages from Shadow Mountain cut through the southern portion of the Wilderness Study Area. Vegetation in the Wilderness Study Area is relatively sparse and consists primarily of hot desert grasses and low shrubs. Generally, short term day-use activities such as photography or light hiking are appropriate within the Wilderness Study Area, but for those who desire a more distant destination a hike up Shadow Mountain in the contiguous California Resting Springs Wilderness Study Area is in the offing. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | BLM | Rincon | 108,485 | Oregon | Northwest of Denio, OR | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | BLM | Rio Chama | 12,671 | New Mexico | Northern New Mexico | 1992 | The Rio Chama Wilderness Study Area is located in northern New Mexico. The landscape consists of gently rolling sagebrush-covered plains and a 900 foot deep canyon of colorful siltstone and sandstone carved by the Rio Chama. Piñon woodlands cover the hills, and forests of ponderosa pine and Douglas fir cover the north facing slopes. The diversity of habitat types provide for a variety of wildlife. This scenic area includes excellent opportunities for river rafting; the Rio Chama is designated as a Wild and Scenic River. This Wilderness Study Area is adjacent to the Chama River Canyon Wilderness, which is managed by the U.S. Forest Service. | Yes | Continental Divide National Scenic Trail, Rio Chama Wild and Scenic River corridor | No | |
| Unknown | BLM | Riordan's Well | 57,002 | Nevada | Ely | 1992 | Riordan's Well Wilderness Study Area is located in the Grant Range in east central Nevada, in Nye County, 50 miles southwest of Ely. Elevation ranges from 5,000 feet to 9,352 foot summit of Heath Peak. The Wilderness Study Area is not a single ridgeline but consists of a number of interconnected but separate peaks. Vegetation consists of a pinyon-juniper woodland at the lower elevations that transition to white fir, limber pine and ponderosa pine at higher elevations. Big horn sheep can be found around rocky outcrops and higher peaks. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Unknown | BLM | Road Canyon | 52,404 | Utah | 10 miles north of Mexican Hat, UT | 1992 | This Wilderness Study Area is in the southeastern part of the Grand Gulch Plateau. Three canyons, including Road Canyon, cut through the unit. Steep canyon walls and knobs, pinnacles, arches, and alcoves characterize the Wilderness Study Area. Desert shrubs and pinyon-juniper woodland are the predominant vegetative types. Scenic and geological special features include the deep canyons, sheer cliffs, and dramatic views from the canyon rims. A portion of Valley of the Gods within the Wilderness Study Area includes monolithic sandstone buttes that rise 400 to 500 feet above the valley floor. The Hole in the Rock Trail, a National Register site, used by Mormon pioneers forms the unit's northeast boundary. Peregrine falcons and bald eagles may inhabit or use the Wilderness Study Area. | Yes | Bears Ears National Monument | Yes | Bears Ears National Monument |
| Unknown | BLM | Roberts Mountain | 15,090 | Nevada | Eureka | 1992 | Roberts Mountain Wilderness Study Area is located in Lander County and Eureka County approximately 40 miles northwest of Eureka. The WSA consists of three prominent peaks. Vegetation consists of willow cottonwood, aspen, birch and dogwood trees in deep narrow canyons with mountain mahogany and limber pine near barren rock ridge lines. The Roberts Thrust Fault, responsible for the mountains existence is one of the great geologic features of the intermountain west. The Thrust provides for excellent geologic study as a "window on the mantel" and provides excellent opportunities for geologic field trips and mapping exercises. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

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|--|--------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------|--|---|--|--|---|
| Not Recommended | BLM | Robledo Mountains | 12,946 | New Mexico | Eight miles northwest of Las Cruces | 1992 | The Robledo Mountains Wilderness Study Area is located in the south-central portion of New Mexico in the Chihuahuan Desert. A diversity of habitats such as canyons, limestone cliffs, gentle slopes, caves, and riparian areas combine to make this area unique. Vegetation includes scattered junipers, diverse cacti, mesquite, creosote bush, and grassland. | Yes | Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks National Monument and Prehistoric Trackways National Monument | Yes | Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks NM and Prehistoric Trackways National Monument |
| Unknown | BLM | Rockwell | 9,342 | Utah | 28 miles west of Nephi, UT | 1992 | The Wilderness Study Area is an alluvium (loose soil shaped by water) and sand dune covered valley. The terrain consists of free-moving sand dunes, dunes stabilized by trees or brush, and sagebrush flats. Old juniper trees and changing shadow patterns on the dunes provide a variety of visual settings. Vegetation is relatively sparse, consisting of scattered junipers, saltbrush, greasewood, and sagebrush. Old gnarled junipers are scattered throughout the 5,200 acres of juniper woodlands within the Wilderness Study Area. Bald eagles winter in the Wilderness Study Area. Sensitive wildlife species that may inhabit the Wilderness Study Area include the ferruginous hawk, long-billed curlew, burrowing owl, and kit fox. A unique plant known as Atriplex canescens var gigantea grows in the Wilderness Study Area. It is a four-wing saltbrush that grows to 10 feet tall and appears to be the last relic community of a plant species that was once widespread. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Unknown | BLM | Rough Hills | 6,685 | Nevada | Elko | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Not Recommended | BLM | Saddle Butte | 85,766 | Oregon | Southwest of Boise, ID | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Not Recommended | BLM | Sage Hen Hills | 7,974 | Oregon | Northwest of Denio, OR | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Not Recommended | BLM | San Antonio | 7,050 | New Mexico | Northwest of Taos | 1992 | The San Antonio Wilderness Study Area is located in northern New Mexico. A flat plain at about 8,400 feet in elevation contains a gorge about 100 feet deep carved by the Rio San Antonio. Because of upstream diversions, the lower stretches of the river go dry in the summer. The plain is grass and shrub covered, while the gorge includes stretches with Douglas fir and spruce. | Yes | Old Spanish National Historic Trail corridor, Rio Grande del Norte National Monument | Yes | Rio Grande del Norte National Monument |
| Unknown | BLM | San Rafael Reef | 59,051 | Utah | East of Green River, Utah | 1992 | The Wilderness Study Area makes up the eastern edge of the San Rafael Swell and is a nearly north-south trending hogback that dips steeply eastward. Considered a major geologic feature in Utah, the area consists of domes, vertical fins and canyons from 200 to 1,000 feet deep that drain eastward. Elevations range from 4,800 feet along the eastern base of the Reef to 6,600 feet in the central and northern portions. Vegetation consists primarily of pinyon-juniper woodlands and is barren rock in most places. Desert bighorn sheep, cougars, peregrine falcons, bald eagles, and golden eagles all frequent the Wilderness Study Area. In addition, two endangered plants species (Maguire daisy and Wright fishhook cactus) and two threatened plant species (Jones cycladenia and Last Chance townsendia) may also exist in the Wilderness Study Area. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Recommended | BLM | Sand Butte | 21,399 | Idaho | Shoshone | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Not Recommended | BLM | Sand Dunes | 16,478 | Oregon | Southeast of Bend, OR | 1992 | Many wind-blown basins exist within the Wilderness Study Area. The draws, valleys and ridges in the northern and eastern sections also provide outstanding opportunities for solitude due to the screening effect they offer. The size of the Wilderness Study Area and the large amount of active sand dunes create further opportunities for solitude. The variety of dunes, from active to stabilized, adds to the uniqueness of the area. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | BLM | Sand Dunes | 26,309 | Wyoming | Farson | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

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|--|--------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------|--|---|---|--|---|
| Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | BLM | Sand Hollow | 9,368 | Oregon | East of Bend, OR | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Not Recommended | BLM | Sand Mountain | 21,709 | Idaho | St. Anthony | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Recommended | BLM | Scab Creek Primitive Area | 7,636 | Wyoming | Sublette County | 1992 | This area was originally established and managed as a primitive area in 1975. In April 1985, the Scab Creek National Scenic Trail Study Area was proposed by former president Ronald Reagan for addition to the National Wilderness Preservation System. The Scab Creek Wilderness Study Area adjoins the Bridger Wilderness in the Bridger-Teton National Forest, which lies to the east. | Yes | Continental Divide National Scenic Trail corridor | No | |
| Unknown | BLM | Scorpion | 37,319 | Utah | Southwest of Escalante , Utah | 1992 | Slick rock and sandy benches sliced by numerous slot canyons are very characteristic of the Glen Canyon section of the Escalante River region. Twenty-Five Mile Wash drains the northern and central Kaiparowits Plateau into the Escalante River and floods frequently. Expansive views, intimate narrows and challenging slot canyons await the well-prepared adventurer. | Yes | Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument | Yes | Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument |
| Unknown | BLM | Scott's Basin | 8,265 | Utah | Ibapah | 1992 | Same as Deep Creek Mountains - Suggest combining | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Unknown | BLM | Selenite Mountains | 32,041 | Nevada | Gerlach | 1992 | Selenite Mountains Wilderness Study Area is located in western Pershing County and is about two miles southwest of Gerlach. The main ridge runs in a north/south direction and consists of eroded granite and basaltic flows. There are noticeable wave-cut terraces for rock hounding and outstanding views of the surrounding countryside. Views of the Black Rock playa where the annual Burning Man festival is held can be seen from the Wilderness Study Area. Other activities that are available include day-hiking, camping and backpacking which are considered to be outstanding, even though there are no water sources available in the Wilderness Study Area. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Not Recommended | BLM | Selkirk Crest | 622 | Idaho | Bonnors Ferry | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Pacific Northwest National Scenic Trail corridor | No | |
| Not Recommended | BLM | Shale Butte | 15,560 | Idaho | Shoshone South of Canyon City, OR | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| None | BLM | Sheep Gulch | 730 | Oregon | | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Not Recommended | BLM | Sheep Mountain | 7,247 | Oregon | West of New Meadows, ID | 1992 | The Sheep Mountain Wilderness Study Area encompasses 23,250 acres of BLM-administered public land, and 640 acres of split estate land. The Wilderness Study Area contains bare, rugged badlands created by peaks and ridges broken by irregular, sharply cut drainages radiating from the central portion of the area that is dominated by Sheep Mountain. The Sheep Mountain Wilderness Study Area contains limited geologic and paleontological resources and is occasionally used by wild horses. The area is dominated by the rugged badlands formed by the erosive action of wind and water on the shales and sandstones of the Willwood Formation. Sharp ridges and barren hills separate innumerable branches of the larger drainages. Elk Creek, Dorsey Creek and Dry Creek are the main drainages, none of which are perennial streams. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Recommended | BLM | Sheep Mountain | 23,250 | Wyoming | Worland | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | BLM | Sheepshead Mountains | 52,793 | Oregon | 10 miles west of Burns Junction | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

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|--|--------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------|---|---|---|--|-------------------------|
| Unknown | BLM | Sheldon Contiguous | 23,700 | Nevada | Cedarville | 1992 | The Sheldon Contiguous Wilderness Study Area is adjacent with the Sheldon Wildlife Reserve and located in Washoe County in northwest Nevada. The Wilderness Study Area is about 40 miles northeast of Cedarville, CA. Because the Wilderness Study Area is closer to the Surprise Field Office rather than the Winnemucca District Office, the Wilderness Study Area is administered by BLM California. The Wilderness Study Area includes the eastern portion of Macy Flat, an intermittent lakebed, upland benches and part of a series of low ridges on the north side of Yellow Peak. Topography is typical of Great Basin volcanic flows intermixed with playas. The dominate vegetation is sagebrush and scattered juniper. Elevation ranges from 5,300 to 6,600 feet. The Wilderness Study Area receives limited visitor use so size of the Wilderness Study Area, the gentle terrain and generally low vegetation provides excellent visibility and opportunity for solitude. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Not Recommended | BLM | Shoshone | 6,757 | Idaho | Shoshone | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Not Recommended | BLM | Sids Cabin 202 | 439 | Utah | Green River | 1992 | The Wilderness Study Area is in the northwest portion of the San Rafael Swell and is named after one of the area's earliest ranchers, Sid Swasey. Sid's Cabin was built in the 1920's and is situated in one of the large rolling meadows within the Wilderness Study Area. The landscape is characterized by an intricate canyon system which drains northward into the San Rafael River. Massive sandstone walls, winding routes, and small tributary canyons make up the eastern portion whereas in the west, rough badlands terrain consisting of colorful, eroded soils, cliffs, and mesas exist throughout. Pinyon-juniper woodlands is the dominant vegetation type. The area is home to Utah's largest herd of bighorn sheep as well as cougars, raptors, and various species of reptile. Three endangered species (Maguire daisy, San Rafael cactus, Wright fishhook cactus) and two threatened species (Jones cycladenia, Last Chance townsendia) may occur within the Wilderness Study Area. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Unknown | BLM | Sids Mountain | 75,216 | Utah | Huntington, Utah | 1992 | The Wilderness Study Area is in the northwest portion of the San Rafael Swell and is named after one of the area's earliest ranchers, Sid Swasey. Sid's Cabin was built in the 1920's and is situated in one of the large rolling meadows within the Wilderness Study Area. The landscape is characterized by an intricate canyon system which drains northward into the San Rafael River. Massive sandstone walls, winding routes, and small tributary canyons make up the eastern portion whereas in the west, rough badlands terrain consisting of colorful, eroded soils, cliffs, and mesas exist throughout. Pinyon-juniper woodlands is the dominant vegetation type. The area is home to Utah's largest herd of bighorn sheep as well as cougars, raptors, and various species of reptile. Three endangered species (Maguire daisy, San Rafael cactus, Wright fishhook cactus) and two threatened species (Jones cycladenia, Last Chance townsendia) may occur within the Wilderness Study Area. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | BLM | Sierra de las Canas | 12,838 | New Mexico | 7 air miles east of Socorro | 1992 | The Sierra de las Cañas Wilderness Study Area is located in west-central New Mexico. This rugged desert mountain range is highly scenic. It features colorful sheer rock escarpments, deep narrow canyons, mountain ridges, mesa tops, and badlands. This highly scenic area contains the Loma de las Cañas ridgecrest with multi-colored sandstone, limestone, siltstone, and shale. There is also interesting vegetation including yuccas, cholla, prickly pear cacti, and ocotillo. Spring wildflowers are a special attraction. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | BLM | Sierra Ladrones | 45,308 | New Mexico | 60 air miles southwest of Albuquerque | 1992 | The Sierra Ladrones Wilderness Study Area is located in west-central New Mexico. It rises precipitously out of the Rio Grande Valley on the east and from mesa grasslands and piñon-juniper woodland on the north, west, and south. The area is highly scenic and contains the Rio Salado creek in the south. The diverse topography includes high mountain peaks, isolated canyons, and badlands. There are no designated trails; however, hikers who find their way to the top of Ladrones Mountain are rewarded with panoramic views. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Unknown | BLM | Silver Peak Range | 33,900 | Nevada | Silver Peak | 1992 | The Silver Peak Range Wilderness Study Area is located in Esmeralda County about 10 miles west of Silver Peak and 40 miles southwest of Tonopah. The central feature of the Wilderness Study Area is a flat-topped three mile long summit ridge with 9,450 foot Piper Peak as its highest point. Two long drainages, Icehouse and Piper, cut canyons through colorful formations of white, pink and green tufts and other volcanic rocks. This Wilderness Study Area has a large population of desert big horn sheep and excellent examples of volcanic activity. The most significant feature is the Silver Peak caldera which underlies the northeast portion of the Wilderness Study Area. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

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|--|--------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|--|---|---|--|--|
| Unknown | BLM | Simpson Park | 49,670 | Nevada | Eureka | 1992 | Simpson Park Wilderness Study Area is located in the Simpson Park mountain range in Lander County and Eureka County approximately 50 miles northwest of Eureka, Nevada. The northern and eastern portions of the Wilderness Study Area are covered with a desert shrub vegetation with scattered stands of pinyon-juniper woodland on the west facing slopes. Scattered stands of aspen and cottonwood can be found in wet areas with mountain mahogany on the rocky ridges. Diverse opportunities for hiking, photography, equestrian and hunting abound within the Wilderness Study Area. The size of the Wilderness Study Area along with the remoteness of the area contribute greatly to opportunities for solitude which are more extensive in the southern part of the Wilderness Study Area. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Unknown | BLM | Skedaddle | 589 | Nevada | Eagle Lake | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | BLM | Slocum Creek | 7,530 | Oregon | Burns, OR | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Not Recommended | BLM | Snake River Islands | 341 | Idaho | Heise | 1992 | In Idaho, BLM manages nearly 1,000 acres of public lands in the Snake River Islands Wilderness Study Area. The Snake River Islands are characterized by dense riparian vegetation. From Conant Valley the river flows through rugged deep gorge comprising the most scenic stretch of the South Fork. Fishing from and around the islands is the most popular activity here. This area has an excellent cutthroat trout fishery in the South Fork of the Snake River. The river channel along the islands offers challenge for boaters to test their skills on flat swift water. Primitive camping is available on several of the larger islands where there are grassy openings in the thick vegetation. The abundance and diversity of wildlife on the islands offer good deer and waterfowl hunting and excellent chances to observe and photograph several wildlife species particularly bald and golden eagles. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Not Recommended | BLM | Snowhole Rapids | 5,336 | Idaho | Cottonwood | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Nez Perce National Historic Trail corridor | No | |
| Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | BLM | South Fork | 20,341 | Oregon | East of Bend, OR | 1992 | South Fork Owyhee River Wilderness Study Area is approximately 100 miles northwest of Elko, Nevada. This Wilderness Study Area extends from Elko County Nevada into Owyhee County Idaho. The Wilderness Study Area is a flat to hilly plateau cut by 20 miles of canyons including a 17 mile segment of the South Fork Owyhee River. Vegetation throughout the Wilderness Study Area consists of a sage, bitterbrush and bunchgrass community. The miles of canyons with their diverse eroded rock landscapes create a deep sense of isolation, enhancing the wilderness experience. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Not Recommended | BLM | South Fork Donner Und Blitzen | 27,980 | Oregon | North of Fields, OR | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Donner und Blitzen Wild and Scenic River corridor, Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area | Yes | Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area |
| Unknown | BLM | South Fork Owyhee River | 7,842 | Nevada | Elko | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | South Fork Owyhee Wild and Scenic River corridor | No | |

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|------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------|--|---|---|--|------------------------------|
| Unknown | BLM | South Needles | 160 | Utah | 10 miles northwest of Monticello, UT | 1992 | The terrain in this Wilderness Study Area consists of sloping slickrock that drains northeastward and low benches. Vegetation is predominantly pinyon-juniper woodland. The unit is very scenic. Red and buff spires, knobs, and buttes contrast with green vegetation and blue sky. The highly eroded sandstone features, including numerous pinnacles and the Vanhemert Arch, provide for geologic study and viewing. A spring on the northern edge of the Wilderness Study Area flows about 0.5 cubic feet per second and supports a small riparian area of cottonwoods, oak, and reeds. Cougar which is a wildlife species associated with wilderness, may be found in the Wilderness Study Area in the pursuit of mule deer. Peregrine falcons and golden eagles, a species considered by the BLM to be sensitive, are found in the Wilderness Study Area. Six other sensitive animal species and one sensitive plant species may occur in the Wilderness Study Area. | Yes | Bears Ears National Monument | Yes | Bears Ears National Monument |
| Unknown | BLM | South Pequop | 41,090 | Nevada | Elko | 1992 | South Pequop Wilderness Study Area is located 45 miles southeast of Elko, Nevada along a U-shaped trending ridge in the southern Pequop Mountains. Elevations range from 5,650 to 8,950 feet. Vegetation consists of sage and grass communities on south facing slopes to a pinyon-juniper woodland throughout the northern exposures. The higher elevations contain white fir, limber pine and small stands of Bristlecone pine. Scenic vistas are outstanding with views of up to 70 miles of the Ruby Mountain range, Spruce Mountain and the East Humboldt range. | Yes | California National Historic Trail corridor | No | |
| Not Recommended | BLM | South Pinnacles | 10,800 | Wyoming | Rock Springs | 1992 | The rimrock area of the South Pinnacles Wilderness Study Area provides outstanding opportunity for solitude. The numerous pockets and small draws provide an excellent opportunity to avoid the sights and sounds of other people. The South Pinnacles Wilderness Study Area encompasses 10,800 acres, including 26 acres of split estate land. The study area contains mostly flat topography, with an exposure of broken rimrock and ridges running west to east. Rough, rocky crags and unusual escarpments are prominent in this area. Greasewood communities occupy the draws while big sagebrush and Nuttall's saltbrush dominate the open areas. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Unknown | BLM | South Reveille | 106,200 | Nevada | Tonopah | 1992 | South Reveille Wilderness Study Area is located in northeastern Nye County, approximately 70 miles east of Tonopah, Nevada. The core of this Wilderness Study Area consists of a thick multi-ridged strip of steep sided mountains rising to flat topped summits between 8,000 to 9,000 feet. A pinyon-juniper woodland blankets the upper elevations with desert shrub type vegetation at the lower elevations. There are two specific attractions to this Wilderness Study Area, Fang Ridge and Reveille Peak. Trips along the length of the range would be challenging but offer spectacular views and provide a transect of several Great Basin Province ecosystems. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Not Recommended | BLM | Spaulding | 68,411 | Oregon | Northwest of Denio, OR | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Recommended | BLM | Sperry Creek | 5,296 | Oregon | Burns, OR | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Not Recommended | BLM | Spring Creek Canyon | 4,333 | Utah | 12 miles south of Cedar City | 1992 | Spring Creek Canyon Wilderness Study Area includes a portion of the Hurricane Cliffs, an impressive west-facing escarpment that extends from north of Cedar City into northwestern Arizona. Two major canyons, Kanarra and Spring Creek, bisect the Wilderness Study Area with elevations ranging from 5,600 feet at the base of the cliffs to almost 7,900 feet on the ridge tops. Vegetation consists primarily of juniper, scrub oak, shrubs, and grasses; however, along the riparian zone, sedges, rushes, cottonwoods, and willows are prevalent. The area provides habitat for various birds of prey such as the bald eagle and peregrine falcon as well as many other animals and at least four plant species that are considered sensitive. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Unknown | BLM | Spruce Canyon | 20,353 | Utah | North of Moab | 1992 | This Wilderness Study Area consists of steep ridges and "V"-shaped canyons and formed by the many drainages leading south to Cottonwood Canyon along its southern boundary. Its major canyons include Cherry, Tepee, Spruce, Bull and Halfway. Nearly half of the Wilderness Study Area is covered by a Douglas fir forest. Half of this Wilderness Study Area was burned in a large fire in 2002; the area is currently revegetating. Spruce Canyon has year-round populations of mountain lion, elk and black bear. Recreational use of the area is low due to its remote location and limited access, with hunting being the most popular activity. Other recreation activities include hiking, backpacking, and horseback riding. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

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|--|--------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------|--|---|--|--|--|
| Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | BLM | Squaw Ridge Lava Bed | 28,673 | Oregon | Southeast of Bend, OR | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Unknown | BLM | Squaw/Papoose Canyon | 6,560 | Utah | 12 miles southwest of Dove Creek | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Not Recommended | BLM | Stallion | 24,238 | New Mexico | Northeast of Socorro | 1992 | The Stallion Wilderness Study Area is located in central New Mexico, approximately 15 miles east of Socorro. The area is composed of escarpments, box canyons, rolling foothills, mountains, and badlands. The vegetation is typical of the upper Chihuahuan Desert. It is a semi-arid area that is known for its rugged terrain and near vertical escarpments that reach elevations of 7,100 feet. The mountainous topography and numerous rock outcrops are attractive to birds of prey. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Unknown | BLM | Steep Creek | 23,978 | Utah | 3 miles east of Boulder, Utah | 1992 | Deep Wingate and Navajo Sandstone canyons drain the Aquarius Plateau and feed the Escalante River. Riparian springs and creek vegetation wind through canyon bottoms to create visual contrast with the pinyon-juniper woodland. | Yes | Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument | Yes | Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument |
| Unknown | BLM | Stillwater Range | 94,607 | Nevada | West Central Nevada, Churchill County | 1992 | The Stillwater Range Wilderness Study Area is located in Churchill County in west central Nevada. Elevation ranges from 3400 feet to 7516 feet at the summit of Eagle Peak. The lower reaches of the Wilderness Study Area consists of mountainous terrain dissected with canyons and limited vegetative covering. Colorful geologic formations and rugged terrain in and around Mississippi Canyon are probably the most interesting features in the Wilderness Study Area. A fault escarpment on the east side along the base of the mountains is a result of an earthquake in 1954. It is easily seen and in places the earth has been displaced up to seven feet. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Not Recommended | BLM | Stonehouse | 22,763 | Oregon | Southeast of Burns, OR | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area | Yes | Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area |
| Unknown | BLM | Swasey Mountain | 59,006 | Utah | 35 miles west of Delta, UT | 1992 | At over 9,600 feet, Swasey Mountain is the highest peak in the House Range. Swasey Peak, Tatow Knob, and the sheer limestone cliffs along the west side are the most striking features. Pinyon-juniper woodland is the dominant vegetation type. Stands of Douglas fir, White fir, Limber pine, Ponderosa pine, Bristlecone pine, and aspen grow at higher elevations. Bald eagles, peregrine falcons, and golden eagles inhabit the Wilderness Study Area. Sensitive wildlife that could inhabit the Wilderness Study Area include the ferruginous hawk, long-billed curlew, burrowing owl, kit fox, and Swasey Spring pocket gopher. On the higher slopes are 1,100 acres of bristlecone pine, one of the oldest living species of trees. A herd of wild horses roams the Wilderness Study Area. The area around the Wilderness Study Area is considered to be outstanding in Utah and nationally for Cambrian trilobites. At least four limestone caves exist within the Wilderness Study Area. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | BLM | Sweetwater Canyon | 9,056 | Wyoming | South Pass City | 1992 | The Sweetwater Canyon Wilderness Study Area encompasses 9,056 acres of BLM-administered land without any split estate or private inholdings. The Wilderness Study Area lies along the southeastern flank of the Wind River Range in the high plains desert. The 5,538 acres recommended for wilderness include the core area of the Sweetwater River Canyon, which is roughly 7 miles long and averages 500 feet deep. The inaccessibility of the Sweetwater River means that outstanding opportunities for solitude exist in the dramatic canyon. Rainbow, brown and brook trout inhabit the river and its tributaries, and moose, elk, mule deer and antelope may be found in the area, depending on the time of year. Golden eagles, prairie falcons and ferruginous and red-tailed hawks dot the skies. The river canyon offers opportunities for hiking, backpacking, fishing, hunting, nature study and photography. | Yes | California National Historic Trail, Mormon Pioneer National Historic Trail, Oregon National Historic Trail, Pony Express National Historic Trail corridors | No | |
| Unknown | BLM | Sweetwater Rocks (Lankin Dome) | 6,316 | Wyoming | Jeffrey City | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

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| Unknown | BLM | Sweetwater Rocks (Miller Springs) | 6,429 | Wyoming | Jeffrey City | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Unknown | BLM | Sweetwater Rocks (Savage Peak) | 7,041 | Wyoming | Jeffrey City | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Unknown | BLM | Sweetwater Rocks (Split Rock) | 12,789 | Wyoming | Jeffrey City | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Recommended | BLM | Table Mountain | 40,051 | Oregon | North East of Andrews, Oregon | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Unknown | BLM | The Blues | 19,416 | Utah | 20 miles west of Escalante, Utah | 1992 | Each Wilderness Study Area has its own beauty, and the sparsely vegetated blue/gray clay and sandstone badlands of the Blues Wilderness Study Area is no exception. Water is normally scarce, but heavy rain occasionally produces dramatic flooding. The gradual erosion of soft rocks is revealing previously unknown secrets of a time when dinosaurs roamed on Earth. Tucked into one of the deep badland valleys, a person has the opportunity to feel isolation from modern mechanization and form deep connections with the Earth's past. | Yes | Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument | Yes | Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument |
| Unknown | BLM | The Cockscomb | 9,921 | Utah | 40 miles east of Kanab, Utah | 1992 | Tilted Navajo and Entrada Sandstones of the Cockscomb offer unusual and colorful erosional features creating scenic vistas of this Wilderness Study Area for travelers along Highway 89 on the southern edge of Grand Staircase Escalante National Monument. | Yes | Old Spanish National Historic Trail corridor | Yes | Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument |
| Unknown | BLM | The Wall | 38,000 | Nevada | Tonopah | 1992 | The Wall Wilderness Study Area lies within the National Conservation Area range in northeastern Nye County approximately 75 miles east of Tonopah, Nevada. The Wall, named for its sheet vertical face is an unusual volcanic formation that lies on the eastern edge of a larger volcanic field. The vertical perspective created by the Wall gives the impression of an impenetrable fortress looming over the flat sands and playas of Railroad Valley. The unique and imposing geology of the area provides for scenic and imposing landscapes for rock collectors, amateur geologists or photographer. The uniqueness of this terrain is the greatest draw of the Wilderness Study Area which provides visitors a landscape unlike any other in Nevada. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | BLM | Thirtymile | 7,624 | Oregon | West of Condon, OR | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | John Day Wild and Scenic River corridor | No | |
| Unknown | BLM | Tobin Range | 13,107 | Nevada | Winnemucca | 1992 | The Tobin Range Wilderness Study Area is located in eastern Pershing County, about 40 miles south of Winnemucca. Elevations within the Wilderness Study Area range from 4,640 to 9,775 feet. Much of the Wilderness Study Area can be characterized by smooth, dominate ridges separated by shallow drainages. The foothills consist of deeply cut drainages and several dominate rock outcrops bounded by a prominent fault scarp 10 to 20 feet high, formed by a major earthquake in 1915. There is excellent potential for day-hiking, camping, backpack / horse packing and nature study. These are especially notable in the higher elevations of the Wilderness Study Area, where excellent views of the surrounding desert enhance the recreation potential. During winter months opportunity for winter camping and cross-country skiing is available. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Recommended | BLM | Trapper Creek | 7,200 | Wyoming | Shell | 1992 | The Trapper Creek Wilderness Study Area encompasses 7,200 acres of BLM-administered public land with no private or state inholdings. Trapper Creek is one of the most spectacular canyons on the west slope of the Bighorns. It is characterized by the dramatic vertical relief of the cliffs, spires and massive rock outcrops of the canyon walls, the presence of a clear cascading stream and the rich color combinations. It contains important habitat for rare and endangered species such as bald eagles and peregrine falcons and is crucial winter range for elk and deer. The lower entrance to Great Expectations Cave (Great X) is located in the Wilderness Study Area. The elevation difference between the lower and upper entrances is 1,403 feet, making Great X the third-deepest cave in the United States. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

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|--|--------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|---|---------------|---|---|---|--|---|
| Unknown | BLM | Turtle Canyon | 33,379 | Utah | 8 miles southeast of Sunnyside, UT | 1992 | About one-third of the Wilderness Study Area supports pinyon-juniper woodland and nearly one-third of the area contains Douglas fir and mountain shrub. The remainder of the Wilderness Study Area is predominantly rock outcrop, pinyon-juniper and Douglas fir. Flat areas in the southern portion of the Wilderness Study Area are limited to canyon floors, ledges, and narrow ridge tops. South of the cliffs, alternate layers of soft and resistant rocks form a landscape of benches and slopes cut by canyons 100 to 500 feet deep. The Wilderness Study Area has small populations of cougar, elk, Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep, and black bear; peregrine falcons and bald eagles may frequent the Wilderness Study Area. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | BLM | Twelvemile Creek | 28,111 | Oregon | North East of Denio, OR | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Unknown | BLM | Twin Peaks | 65,114 | Nevada | Washoe County, Nevada and Lassen County, California | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Recommended | BLM | Upper Leslie Gulch | 2,911 | Oregon | Southwest of Nampa, ID | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Recommended | BLM | Upper West Little Owyhee | 61,489 | Oregon | Northeast of McDermitt, OR | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | West Little Owyhee Wild and Scenic River corridor | No | |
| Not Recommended | BLM | Veranito | 7,206 | New Mexico | 4 miles north-northeast of Socorro | 1992 | The Veranito Wilderness Study Area is located in central New Mexico approximately five miles east of Socorro. The area is characterized by a series of undulating, parallel ridges cut by numerous arroyos. It is interspersed with low-lying hills and a low elevation east-facing escarpment. The vegetation is typical of the upper Chihuahuan Desert. | Yes | El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro National Historic Trail corridor | No | |
| Not Recommended | BLM | Virgin Mountain Instant Study Area | 6,560 | Nevada | Mesquite | 1992 | Virgin Mountain ISA is located approximately four miles south of Mesquite, Nevada. Topography within the Wilderness Study Area consists of steep walled canyons and ridges with jagged rock outcrops at the highest elevations. A wide variety of vegetative species including creosote, black brush, manzanita, pinyon-juniper, ponderosa pine, white fir and Douglas fir can be found throughout the Wilderness Study Area. The ISA was designated because of ecological, geological and other features of scientific, educational, scenic or historic values that can be found there. | Yes | Gold Butte National Monument | Yes | Gold Butte National Monument |
| Proposed and Proposed Potential | NPS | Voyageurs National Park | 124,994 (P) 2,442 (PP) | Minnesota | International Falls | 1992 | Meets NPS eligibility criteria | Yes | Voyageurs National Park | No | |
| Unknown | BLM | Wah Wah Mountains | 49,429 | Utah | East of Milford, Utah | 1992 | The Wilderness Study Area encloses a narrow, flat-topped mountain range with steep and rugged topography and elevations ranging from 5,600 to 8,980 feet. Vegetation consists primarily of pinyon-juniper woodlands with mixed stands of Ponderosa pine, white fir, and mountain mahogany. Bristlecone pine grows on approximately 190 acres in the higher elevations of the Wilderness Study Area. Bristlecones are rare in this area and those in the Wilderness Study Area are exceptionally large, reaching heights of 50 feet or more. Bristlecone pines are among the oldest living trees. The area is also teeming with wildlife as cougar, antelope, deer, chukar partridge, and various birds of prey all reside within the unit. The area also provides unique geological and archaeological characteristics, particularly around the area of Crystal Peak. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Unknown | BLM | Wahweap | 144,268 | Utah | North of Big water, Utah | 1992 | Dry escarpments and benches are deeply eroded by sheer walled canyons. Stark scenery is punctuated with hoodoos, balanced rocks and large coves. Water is scarce – but only until rain storms produce the next flash flood. | Yes | Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument | Yes | Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument |

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|------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------|--|---|---|--|-------------------------|
| Unknown | BLM | Wall Canyon | 46,305 | Nevada | Cedarville | 1992 | Wall Canyon Wilderness Study Area is located within Washoe County in northwest Nevada. The Wilderness Study Area is about 25 miles southeast of Cedarville, CA. Because the Wilderness Study Area is closer to the Surprise Field Office rather than the Winnemucca District Office, the Wilderness Study Area is administered by BLM California. Elevations within the Wilderness Study Area extend from 5,300 to 7,340 feet and encompass the Hays Canyon mountain range. The topography and vegetation are typical of mid-elevation Great Basin mountainous areas with abundant canyons, buttes, rims as well as upland benchlands and wide valley floors all dominated by sagebrush/grass communities. The Wilderness Study Area supports high archeological values due to the presence of water and topographic diversity. The Wilderness Study Area contains portions of several archeological districts of potentially National Register quality. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Unknown | BLM | West Cold Spring | 3,283 | Utah | 65 miles northwest of Maybell, CO | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Not Recommended | BLM | West Peak | 8,593 | Oregon | North East of Andrews, Oregon | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| None | BLM | Western Juniper | 609 | Oregon | Southeast of Bend, OR | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Recommended | BLM | Westwater Canyon | 30,066 | Utah | West of Grand Junction Colorado | 1992 | This Wilderness Study Area spans the Westwater Canyon portion of the Colorado River with the eastern two-thirds located in the Dolores Triangle. Major tributary canyons on the east side of the river include Little Dolores, Marble, and Star canyons. A short box canyon, Little Hole, and a rincon (Big Hole) are the main features northwest of the river. Pinyon-juniper woodlands cover over half of the Wilderness Study Area, with the remaining cover consisting of sagebrush and blackbrush. Most recreation users visit the area as part of a Westwater Canyon float trip. Opportunities for whitewater boating and related camping and hiking are outstanding. Westwater Canyon has great scenery and unique geologic features including black, pre-Cambrian rock, the oldest exposed rock in Utah, which forms Westwater's inner canyon. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Not Recommended | BLM | Whiskey Mountain | 487 | Wyoming | Dubois | 1992 | The Whiskey Mountain Wilderness Study Area encompasses 487 acres of BLM-administered land. The area is on the north-facing slope of Whiskey Mountain in the Wind River Mountains. These lands became a study area because of their proximity to the Fitzpatrick Wilderness Area. The terrain is rough and mountainous with scattered limber pine and Douglas fir. The largest concentration of Rocky Mountain Bighorn Sheep in the United States inhabits the area and surrounding environs. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Not Recommended | BLM | White Knob Mountains | 10,047 | Idaho | Arco | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Unknown | BLM | White Rock Range | 3,767 | Utah | Southeast of Atlante, NV | 1992 | The White Rock Range Wilderness Study Area is a part of the greater White Rock Mountains, a pristine north-south oriented mountain range that straddles the border of east-central Nevada and western Utah. The Wilderness Study Area is adjacent to designated wilderness in Nevada. The area consists of gentle mountain terrain with foothills and benches. Many side canyons and drainages exist throughout the range offer opportunities for exploration. Vegetation consists mostly of pinyon-juniper woodland and fir depending on elevation, which ranges from approximately 6,200 to over 9,000 feet. Interspersed throughout the area are numerous small grassy meadows where springs support riparian vegetation. Notable wildlife found in the White Rock Range Wilderness Study Area include cougar, bobcat, badger, jackrabbit, along with several bird and reptile species, as well as a large elk herd and mule deer herd. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Not Recommended | BLM | Whitehorse Creek | 4,002 | Wyoming | Farson | 1992 | The Whitehorse Creek Wilderness Study Area has many opportunities for solitude. Opportunities for solitude are particularly high in areas west of the Continental Divide, north of the Oregon Buttes and south of Pastel Butte. The rugged terrain and the eroded escarpments provide opportunities to avoid the sights and sounds of others. From the top of the largest butte in the area, which rises 650 feet above the basin floor and 7,915 feet above sea level, a sense of isolation and solitude is felt as one looks down into the maze-like setting created by the eroded escarpments lining the Whitehorse Creek Basin. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Not Recommended | BLM | Wild Horse Basin | 12,967 | Oregon | West of Boise, ID | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

DOI Wilderness Study Areas - Data Call

| Suitability Determination (if any) | DOI Bureau/ Office | Name of Wilderness Study Area | Number of acres | Wilderness Location: State | Wilderness Location: City | Year of Study | Synopsis of the Values Protected/Reason for Potential Wilderness Designation | Wilderness Area Located within a Designated Public Lands Area? (Y or N) | If yes, what is the Name of the Designated Public Lands Area? | Wilderness Area Located within a Monument Boundary? (Y or N) | If yes, which Monument? |
|--|--------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|--|---------------|--|---|---|--|-------------------------|
| Recommended | BLM | Wildcat Canyon | 34,746 | Oregon | west of Rome, Oregon | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | BLM | Willow Creek | 29,853 | Oregon | North East of Denio, OR | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Not Recommended | BLM | Windy Gulch | 12,274 | Colorado | Meeker | 1992 | The Windy Gulch Wilderness Study Area is characterized by a series of high ridges, deep gulches and side drainages. East Jordan Gulch, West Jordan Gulch, and Windy Gulch have cut through the Gray Hills, north to south, creating very steep, rugged topography. Steep, rocky cliffs and hillsides support stands of conifers including Douglas fir, ponderosa pine, pinyon, and juniper. Vegetation also includes tall sagebrush, native grasses and forbs, oakbrush, serviceberry, mountain mahogany, aspen, and other mountain brush species. Fauna includes mule deer, elk, black bear, mountain lion, golden eagles, various other raptors, and numerous other birds, mammals, and reptiles. Activities include hiking, backpacking, camping, hunting, and photography. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Not Recommended | BLM | Winter Range | 15,501 | Oregon | West of Rome, OR | 1992 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Unknown | BLM | Winter Ridge | 43,322 | Utah | 60 miles south of Vernal, UT | 1992 | The main feature in the northern part of the Wilderness Study Area is Main Canyon, a relatively shallow canyon that drains toward the northwest. Tributary canyons and the northern slopes of Winter Ridge comprise the southern portion of the unit. Vegetation is predominantly pinyon juniper woodland and sagebrush/saltbrush. The Wilderness Study Area has year-round populations of cougar, elk, mule deer, and black bear which are species associated with wilderness. The peregrine falcon and bald eagle and six other animal species considered sensitive may occur in the Wilderness Study Area. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Not Recommended | BLM | Beauty Mountain | 3,830 | California | Riverside, CA | 1991 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Not Recommended | BLM | Big Butte | 1,500 | California | 3 miles southeast of the town of Bridgeville, CA | 1991 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| None | BLM | Bitterbrush Instant Study Area | 640 | California | Susanville, CA | 1991 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Not Recommended | BLM | Bodie | 16,482 | California | between Lee Vining and Bridgeport | 1991 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Not Recommended | BLM | Bodie Mountain | 23,934 | California | between Lee Vining and Bridgeport | 1991 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Not Recommended | BLM | Buffalo Hills | 856 | California | Susanville, CA | 1991 | Buffalo Hills Wilderness Study Area is located primarily in Washoe County, Nevada with a small portion in Lassen County California. Because accessibility to this Wilderness Study Area is closer to the Eagle Lake Field Office rather than the Winnemucca District Office, the Wilderness Study Area is administered by BLM California. The Wilderness Study Area consists of relatively flat terrain with small rims and shallow canyons. Dominate vegetation is sagebrush with associated shrub/grass communities and scattered juniper. Features of topographic interest are the Hole-In-The-Ground, a 200' deep one-mile wide caldera and the canyons of the west, middle and north forks of Buffalo Creek. The canyons of Buffalo Creek provide opportunities for exploration and activities such as hiking, wildlife observation, nature study and geological sightseeing. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

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|------------------------------------|--------------------|--|-----------------|----------------------------|---|---------------|--|---|--|--|---------------------------------------|
| None | BLM | Caliente Mountain | 17,590 | California | Maricopa, CA | 1991 | Caliente Mountain WAS lies entirely within the Carrizo Plain National Monument. The topography is rugged consisting of steep canyons and high ridges. Vegetation varies from chaparral and juniper along ridgelines to scattered shrubs and annual grasses in canyon floors, in additional seasonal wildflower displays are possible in the late spring. Caliente Mountain Ridge Trail is a 14 mile round trip hike and provides scenic views of Carrizo Plain and Cuyama. Along the trail you might see roadrunners, scrub jays, red-tailed hawks, cottontail rabbits and maybe deer, you also might spot animal tracks for mountain lion, bobcat and bear. | Yes | Carrizo Plain National Monument | Yes | Carrizo Plain National Monument |
| None | BLM | Carrizo Gorge | 890 | California | 60 miles east of San Diego and 52 miles west of El Centro | 1991 | The Carrizozo Lava Flow Wilderness Study Area is located in central New Mexico. This lava flow is believed to be one of the most recent lava flows in the continental United States, dating back 1,500 years. This is a flat plain but a rugged landscape nonetheless. The surface of the lava is extremely rough and broken by fractures, collapsed lava tubes, and pressure ridges. Sparse desert shrubs and grasses grow in the cracks providing an interesting contrast of green against the National Scenic Trail black lava. The area supports a remarkably diverse ecosystem, including melanistic species -- i. e. their fur or skin is darker than is typical for their species since they live mostly on the dark lava. The landscape is difficult to traverse; consequently, the opportunity to find solitude is limitless. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| None | BLM | Carson Iceberg | 550 | California | northeast boundary of Mono and Alpine Counties | 1991 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Not Recommended | BLM | Casa Diablo | 5,325 | California | Bishop, CA | 1991 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Not Recommended | BLM | Cerro Gordo | 5,800 | California | Keeler, CA | 1991 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Not Recommended | BLM | Chain of Craters | 18,300 | New Mexico | Southwest of Grants | 1991 | The Chain of Craters Wilderness Study Area is located in west-central New Mexico within the El Malpais National Conservation Area. This is a line of more than 25 cinder cones that was the result of magma finding a weak spot in the Earth's crust. The lower elevations are dominated by piñon and juniper woodland giving way to forests of ponderosa pine at higher elevations. The tops of many of the craters offer expansive vistas after a modest climb of several hundred vertical feet. The Continental Divide National Scenic Trail passes through this Wilderness Study Area. | Yes | Continental Divide National Scenic Trail corridor, El Malpais National Conservation Area | Yes | El Malpais National Conservation Area |
| Not Recommended | BLM | Chidago Canyon | 19,702 | California | Bishop, CA | 1991 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Not Recommended | BLM | Crater Mountain | 7,069 | California | Big Pine, CA | 1991 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Recommended | NPS | Craters of the Moon National Monument - 2000 Great Rift Wilderness Study Area addition | 341,000 (R) | Idaho | Arco | 1991 | Meets NPS eligibility criteria | Yes | Craters of the Moon National Monument | Yes | Craters of the Moon National Monument |
| Unknown | BLM | Dry Valley Rim | 18,131 | California | Susanville, CA | 1991 | Dry Valley Rim Wilderness Study Area is located in Washoe County Nevada and Lassen County California. Because accessibility to this Wilderness Study Area is closer to the Eagle Lake Field Office rather than the Winnemucca District Office the Wilderness Study Area is administered by BLM California. The western side of the Wilderness Study Area does not vary topographically consisting of numerous small rims and shallow canyons. This side of the Wilderness Study Area offers excellent opportunities for wildlife viewing where wintering deer and antelope herds are prevalent. Bands of wild horses and burro are also common in this area. The eastern and northern parts of the Wilderness Study Area contain steep canyons offering excellent opportunity for solitude. | Yes | California National Historic Trail corridor | No | |

DOI Wilderness Study Areas - Data Call

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|------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|---|---------------|--|---|---|--|-------------------------|
| Not Recommended | BLM | Eden Valley | 6,166 | California | East of Laytonville, CA | 1991 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Not Recommended | BLM | Excelsior | 9,383 | California | northeast of Mono Lake, CA | 1991 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Not Recommended | BLM | Fish Slough | 14,700 | California | six miles north of Bishop, CA | 1991 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Not Recommended | BLM | Five Springs | 47,823 | California | Susanville, CA and Reno, NV | 1991 | Five Springs Wilderness Study Area extends from Lassen County California to Washoe County Nevada with 97% of the Wilderness Study Area in California. Because the Wilderness Study Area is closer to the Eagle Lake Field Office rather than the Winnemucca District Office the Wilderness Study Area is administered by BLM California. The Wilderness Study Area is about 30 miles south of Susanville, CA. The Nevada portion of the Wilderness Study Area consists of a small volcanic mesa approximately one mile long and 1/4 mile wide. Vegetation consists of low desert shrubs and grass communities. In general, as a whole, elevation ranges from 4,500 to 6,300 feet with numerous broad open canyons throughout the Wilderness Study Area. The Wilderness Study Area also provides a good example of the transition from arid Great Basin volcanic mountain ranges. | Yes | California National Historic Trail corridor | No | |
| Not Recommended | BLM | Garcia Mountain | 80 | California | Pozo, CA | 1991 | Garcia Mountain Wilderness Study Area consists of two small parcels of public lands adjacent to Los Padres National Forest's Garcia Mountain Wilderness Area. Like the adjacent Garcia Mountain Wilderness, this Wilderness Study Area contains rugged, chaparral-cloaked slopes and oak woodlands highlighted by meadows, grasslands, and lush creekside vegetation. Los Padres National Forest's Caldwell Trout Creek Trail (15E06), a possible future part of the 400 mile long Condor Trail, passes through this Wilderness Study Area. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Not Recommended | BLM | Hauser Mountain | 5,540 | California | Campo, CA | 1991 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail corridor | No | |
| Not Recommended | BLM | Independence Creek | 6,458 | California | eight miles south of Independence, California | 1991 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Not Recommended | BLM | Lava | 10,770 | California | Alturas, CA | 1991 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Not Recommended | BLM | Machesna | 70 | California | 25 miles east of San Luis Obispo, CA | 1991 | Machesna Wilderness Study Area is a small Wilderness Study Area located adjacent to Machesna Mountain Wilderness Area. Like the surrounding Wilderness Area, Machesna Wilderness Study Area consists mostly of chaparral brushland and oak- and coulter pine- dotted grassland. You may see deer, mountain lions, or black bears. The area borders critical habitat for the protection of the California Condor. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Not Recommended | BLM | Merced River | 12,959 | California | eight miles north of Mariposa, CA | 1991 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Merced Wild and Scenic River corridor | No | |
| Not Recommended | BLM | Milk Ranch/Case Mountain | 8,970 | California | Three Rivers, CA | 1991 | Milk Ranch/ Case Mountain Wilderness Study Area is located adjacent to Sequoia National Park. It includes some of the only Giant Sequoia groves managed by the Bureau of Land Management, as well as pine and fire forest, and dense chaparral. The area provides outstanding views of the High Sierras, particularly the high peaks around Mineral King in Sequoia National Park. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Not Recommended | BLM | Mount Biedeman | 13,069 | California | Bridgeport, CA | 1991 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Recommended | BLM | Owens Peak | 310 | California | 30 miles east of the town of Lake Isabella | 1991 | Owens Peak Wilderness Study Area encompasses many of the public lands adjacent to Owens Peak Wilderness Area. Just as in adjacent Owens Peak Wilderness, here the Sierra Nevada meets the Great Basin and the Mojave Desert, creating unusual overlapping ecosystems. You'll find creosote bush scrub communities, Joshua trees, cactuses, and flowering annuals presenting dramatic wildflower displays, as well as dramatic views of Owens Peak-- a high point in the southern Sierra Nevada Mountains at more than 8,400 feet. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

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|------------------------------------|--------------------|--|-----------------|----------------------------|--|---------------|--|---|---|--|---|
| Not Recommended | BLM | Panoche Hills North | 6,631 | California | 25 miles south of Los Banos, CA | 1991 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Not Recommended | BLM | Panoche Hills South | 11,229 | California | 25 miles south of Los Banos, CA | 1991 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Unknown | BLM | Pinto Mountain | 9,484 | California | Palm Springs, CA | 1991 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Not Recommended | BLM | Pit River Canyon | 11,724 | California | 50 miles northwest of Susan Riley and 10 miles south-southwest of Bieber, CA | 1991 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | California National Historic Trail corridor | No | |
| Not Recommended | BLM | Piute Cypress Instant Study Area | 3,453 | California | 3 miles south of Bodfish, access through Lake Isabella | 1991 | The Piute Cypress ISA is located in the southern Sierra Nevada southwest of Lake Isabella and includes 3,453 acres of BLM and 1,760 acres of Forest Service, for a total of 5,213 acres of public land. The Wilderness Study Area is known for its populations of the rare Piute cypress (<i>Hesperocyperis nevadensis</i>), which occur only in 13 small groves in the southern Sierras. Piute cypress is a fire-dependent species; the persistent cones only open after a fire has passed through a grove. Fires passed through the area in 1921 and 2010. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Not Recommended | BLM | Rockhouse (a) | 130 | California | Kennedy Meadows, CA | 1991 | Rockhouse Wilderness Study Area is located along the boundary of the US Forest Service portion of Domelands Wilderness. It consists mostly of Pinyon Pine woodland, overlooks the South Fork of the Kern River, and provides some views of the striking granite formations of Domelands Wilderness. The Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail (PCNational Scenic Trail/PCT) travels within three tenths of a mile of the Wilderness Study Area in its route along the South Fork of the Kern River. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Not Recommended | BLM | Rocky Creek/Cache Creek | 6,570 | California | Clear Lake, CA | 1991 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Berryessa Snow Mountain National Monument | Yes | Berryessa Snow Mountain National Monument |
| Recommended | BLM | Sacatar Meadows | 140 | California | 7 miles south of the community of Kennedy Meadows | 1991 | Sacatar Meadows Wilderness Study Area includes several small parcels of public lands located adjacent to the higher elevation portions of Sacatar Trails Wilderness. Like the adjacent Wilderness, it consists stands of outstanding Pinyon Pine woodland intermixed with open, high desert meadows of sagebrush and rabbitbrush. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| None | BLM | San Benito Mountain Instant Study Area | 1,500 | California | southern part of San Benito County | 1991 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Not Recommended | BLM | San Felipe Hills | 5,325 | California | 18 miles west of Borrego Springs and 85 miles northeast of San Diego | 1991 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail corridor | No | |
| Not Recommended | BLM | San Ysidro Mountain | 2,125 | California | 18 miles west of Borrego Springs and 85 miles northeast of San Diego | 1991 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

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|------------------------------------|--------------------|--|-----------------|----------------------------|--|---------------|---|---|---|--|-------------------------|
| Not Recommended | BLM | Sawtooth Mountains A | 3,883 | California | 35 miles west of Borrego Springs and 95 miles northeast of San Diego | 1991 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| None | BLM | Sawtooth Mountains C | 600 | California | 45 miles west of Borrego Springs and 95 miles northeast of San Diego | 1991 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Not Recommended | BLM | Sheep Ridge | 5,102 | California | Three Rivers, CA | 1991 | Sheep Ridge Wilderness Study Area is located adjacent to Sequoia National Park north of the town of Three Rivers. It encompasses a rugged, steep ridgeline between Sheep Creek and the North Fork of the Kaweah River. Like most other lands in the foothills of the Sierras, Sheep Ridge Wilderness Study Area includes scattered oaks and grasslands and dense chaparral scrub. Karst/ limestone formations in the area suggest the possible locations of as yet undiscovered caves. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Not Recommended | BLM | Skedaddle | 61,421 | California | Susanville, CA | 1991 | Skedaddle Wilderness Study Area is located primarily in Lassen County California with a relatively small acreage in Washoe County Nevada. Because the Wilderness Study Area is closer to the Eagle Lake Field Office rather than the Winnemucca District Office the Wilderness Study Area is administered by BLM California. The Wilderness Study Area is about 30 miles southeast of Susanville, CA. The Wilderness Study Area includes the Skedaddle and Amedee Mountain ranges where elevations range from 4,200 feet in the lower foothills to the 7,680 foot summit of Skedaddle Mountain. Sage and bunchgrass communities dominate the Wilderness Study Area. The unique geographic location of the Wilderness Study Area provides visitors with panoramic views of three major geologic provinces, the Cascade Mountains, the Great Basin and the Sierra Nevada. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Not Recommended | BLM | Slinkard | 6,268 | California | northeast boundary of Mono and Alpine Counties | 1991 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Recommended | BLM | South Warner Contiguous | 4,330 | California | Fifteen miles south of Cedarville | 1991 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Recommended | BLM | Southern Inyo | 4,900 | California | Four miles east of Lone Pine | 1991 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Not Recommended | BLM | Symmes Creek | 7,694 | California | Southwest of Independence | 1991 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Not Recommended | BLM | Table Mountain | 1,018 | California | 60 miles east of San Diego and 45 miles west of El Centro | 1991 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Not Recommended | BLM | Thatcher Ridge | 130 | California | 160 miles north of San Francisco | 1991 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Not Recommended | BLM | Timbered Crater & Baker Cypress Instant Study Area | 17,896 | California | 10 miles north of Fall River Mills and 50 miles northeast of Redding | 1991 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Not Recommended | BLM | Tule Mountain | 16,998 | California | Alturas | 1991 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

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|--|--|--|----------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------|--|---|---|--|--|
| Not Recommended | BLM | Tunnison Mountain | 19,884 | California | 10 mi northeast of Susanville | 1991 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Unknown | BLM | Twin Peaks | 25,677 | California | Lassen County, California | 1991 | Twin Peaks Wilderness Study Area is located 40 miles southwest of Egeville, CA and 45 miles west of Gerlach, NV. The majority of the Wilderness Study Area is within Washoe County with an extension into Lassen County California. Because the Wilderness Study Area is closer to the Eagle Lake Field Office rather than the Winnemucca District Office, the Wilderness Study Area is administered by BLM California. The Wilderness Study Area contains steep canyons, numerous peaks and ridges, small springs and two perennial streams. Vegetation is a mixture of big and low sage, grass communities and sparsely scattered junipers. Elevation range from 3,900 to 6,572 feet at the summit of Twin Peaks. Excellent opportunities exist for sightseeing, wildlife observation and nature study. The Smoke Creek Archeological District which is eligible for National Register status is within the Wilderness Study Area. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Not Recommended | BLM | Volcanic Tablelands | 12,499 | California | northwest of Bishop | 1991 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | BLM | West Potrillo Mountains | 148,697 | New Mexico | Southwest of Las Cruces | 1991 | The West Potrillo Mountains Wilderness Study Area is located in southern New Mexico, approximately 30 miles southwest of Las Cruces in the Chihuahuan Desert. These mountains are a series of 48 volcanic cinder cones with small sand dunes, playas, and lava fields in-between. The vegetation consists of desert grasses and shrubs. Indian Basin, a natural depression at the southwest end of the West Potrillo Mountains, fills with water during the rainy season providing a temporary pond for ducks. Wintering raptors are found in high numbers due to a high small mammal prey base. | Yes | Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks | Yes | Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks National Monument |
| Not Recommended | BLM | Yolla Bolly Contiguous | 646 | California | Covelo | 1991 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Suitable | NPS | Aniakchak National Monument and Preserve | 602,779 (S) | Alaska | King Salmon | 1987 | See footnote (4) below | Yes | Aniakchak National Monument and Preserve | Yes | Aniakchak National Monument and Preserve |
| Proposed and Proposed Potential | NPS | Cape Lookout National Seashore | 2,990 (P) 2 (PP) | North Carolina | Harkers Island | 1985 | Meets NPS eligibility criteria | Yes | Cape Lookout National Seashore | No | |
| Not Recommended | BLM | China Cup Butte Instant Study Area | 166 | Idaho | Idaho Falls | 1985 | BLM manages approximately 160 acres of public lands in the China Cup Butte Wilderness Study Area. This geologically important area features an almost perfectly circular cone 1,260 feet in diameter with a 100-foot deep crater located about nine miles southwest of Big Southern Butte in the south-central Snake River Plain. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Not Recommended | BLM | Great Rift Instant Study Area | 46,632 | Idaho | Arco | 1985 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Craters of the Moon National Monument | Yes | Craters of the Moon National Monument |
| N/A | Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes * Designated Tribal Wilderness Area | Mission Mountains Tribal Wilderness | 89,500 | Montana | Polson, MT | 1982 | The Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes designated privately owned tribal lands along the western slopes of the Mission Mountains as wilderness, the first such wildland dedication by any tribe on its own. These mountains have an abundance of water from perpetual snowfields that feed one of the densest concentrations of alpine lakes in the northern Rockies. Waterfalls, creeks and streams are plentiful. The tribes' management demonstrates their cultural and spiritual links to wilderness with a priority on wildlife. | No | | No | |
| Proposed and Proposed Potential | NPS | Glen Canyon National Recreation Area | 588,855 (P) 48,995 (PP) | Arizona/Utah | Page, AZ | 1980 | Meets NPS eligibility criteria | Yes | Glen Canyon National Recreation Area | No | |

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|---------------------------------------|--------------------|---|----------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|--|---|---|--|----------------------------|
| None | BLM | Bear Canyon | 318 | California | King City, CA | 1979 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| None | BLM | Bear Mountain | 4,023 | California | King City, CA | 1979 | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| Recommended and Recommended Potential | NPS | Arches National Park | 61,547 (R) 8,461 (RP) | Utah | Moab | 1978 | Meets NPS eligibility criteria | Yes | Arches National Park | No | |
| Recommended and Recommended Potential | NPS | Big Bend National Park | 538,250 (R) 44,750 (RP) | Texas | Big Bend National Park | 1978 | Meets NPS eligibility criteria | Yes | Big Bend National Park | No | |
| Recommended | NPS | Bryce Canyon National Park | 20,810 (R) | Utah | Bryce | 1978 | Meets NPS eligibility criteria | Yes | Bryce Canyon National Park | No | |
| Recommended and Recommended Potential | NPS | Colorado National Monument | 13,842 (R) 937 (RP) | Colorado | Fruita | 1978 | Meets NPS eligibility criteria | Yes | Colorado National Monument | Yes | Colorado National Monument |
| Recommended | NPS | Crater Lake National Park | 127,058 (R) | Oregon | Crater Lake | 1978 | Meets NPS eligibility criteria | Yes | Crater Lake National Park | No | |
| Recommended and Recommended Potential | NPS | Cumberland Gap National Historical Park | 12,191 (R) 1,900 (RP) | Kentucky | Middlesboro | 1978 | Meets NPS eligibility criteria | Yes | Cumberland Gap National Historical Park | No | |
| Recommended and Recommended Potential | NPS | Dinosaur National Monument | 205,672 (R) 5,055 (RP) | Colorado/Utah | Vernal, UT | 1978 | Meets NPS eligibility criteria | Yes | Dinosaur National Monument | Yes | Dinosaur National Monument |
| Recommended and Recommended Potential | NPS | Grand Teton National Park | 122,604 (R) 20,850 (RP) | Wyoming | Moose | 1978 | Meets NPS eligibility criteria | Yes | Grand Teton National Park | No | |
| Recommended | NPS | Yellowstone National Park | 2,032,721 (R) | Wyoming/ Montana/ Idaho | Yellowstone National Park | 1978 | Meets NPS eligibility criteria | Yes | Yellowstone National Park | No | |
| Recommended and Recommended Potential | NPS | Canyonlands National Park | 260,150 (R) 18,270 (RP) | Utah | Moab | 1977 | Meets NPS eligibility criteria | Yes | Canyonlands National Park | No | |
| Recommended and Recommended Potential | NPS | Capital Reef National Park | 179,815 (R) 4,050 (RP) | Utah | Torrey | 1977 | Meets NPS eligibility criteria | Yes | Canyonlands National Park | No | |

DOI Wilderness Study Areas - Data Call

| Suitability Determination (if any) | DOI Bureau/ Office | Name of Wilderness Study Area | Number of acres | Wilderness Location: State | Wilderness Location: City | Year of Study | Synopsis of the Values Protected/Reason for Potential Wilderness Designation | Wilderness Area Located within a Designated Public Lands Area? (Y or N) | If yes, what is the Name of the Designated Public Lands Area? | Wilderness Area Located within a Monument Boundary? (Y or N) | If yes, which Monument? |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|--|---|---|--|--------------------------------|
| Recommended and Recommended Potential | NPS | Assateague Island National Seashore | 440 (R) 4,760 (RP) | Maryland | Berlin | 1974 | Meets NPS eligibility criteria | Yes | Assateague Island National Seashore | No | |
| Recommended and Recommended Potential | NPS | Glacier National Park | 927,550 (R) 3,360 (RP) | Montana | West Glacier | 1974 | Meets NPS eligibility criteria | Yes | Glacier National Park | No | |
| Recommended and Recommended Potential | NPS | Great Smoky Mountains National Park | 418,031 (R) 400 (RP) | North Carolina/ Tennessee | Gatlinburg | 1974 | Meets NPS eligibility criteria | Yes | Great Smoky Mountains National Park | No | |
| Recommended | NPS | Cedar Breaks National Monument | 4,830 (R) | Utah | Cedar City | 1973 | Meets NPS eligibility criteria | Yes | Cedar Breaks National Monument | Yes | Cedar Breaks National Monument |

DOI Wilderness Study Areas - Data Call

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|--------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|---|---------------|------------------------------------|--|---|---|--|---------------------------------------|
| BLM | Apache Box Add-On | 6,229 | New Mexico | Silver City | NA | None | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Avawatz Mountains | 49,838 | California | San Bernardino County, CA | NA | Not Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Baker Canyon | 4,812 | Arizona | Douglas, AZ | NA | Unknown | The 4,812 acre Baker Canyon Wilderness Study Area is unusually rich in wildlife. It is part of a wildlife corridor connecting ecosystems in Arizona, New Mexico, and Mexico. Bird life is extraordinary with unusual species of hummingbirds, trogons, and turkey, among others. The Wilderness Study Area is also home to a variety of animal species including bats, coatimundi, Coues' white-tailed deer, bobcat, mountain lion, and several species of bats. Interesting plants species, including Chihuahuah pine, Mexican pinyon, and Arizona rosewood (a federal candidate threatened and endangered species), have been identified. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Black Canyon | 1,430 | Colorado | Villa Grove | NA | Recommended | The Black Canyon Wilderness Study Area consists of the western side slopes and lower mountains of the Sangre de Cristo Range - an uplifted block formed by faulting along the Rio Grande rift. Intermittent streams have created a maze of valleys, which provide excellent opportunities for recreation, especially hiking. The valleys alternate between steep and level sections creating a stair-step approach to the upper reaches of the mountain slopes. Vistas of the peaks or the vast San Luis Valley are spotted throughout the Wilderness Study Area. Vegetation consists mainly of pine, fir, pinyon-juniper, and aspen. Fauna includes mule deer, elk, black bear, various smaller mammals, and various raptors. Activities include hiking, backpacking, camping, and photography. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Black Mountain | 150 | California | Barstow, CA | NA | Not Recommended | Black Mountain Wilderness Study Area is an isolated tract of public lands adjacent to Los Padres National Forest. The Wilderness Study Area is at the foot of Black Mountain, which rises impressively to 6,202 feet. The Wilderness Study Area is made up almost entirely of thick chaparral brushland and steep rugged terrain cut by numerous drainages that feed into Yaro Creek. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Cady Mountains | 84,400 | California | 45 miles east of Barstow, California | NA | Not Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Mojave Trails National Monument | Yes | Mojave Trails National Monument |
| BLM | Canyons | 3,930 | New Mexico | Grants | NA | None | This Wilderness Study Area is made up of sagebrush flats and pinyon covered sandstone hills. This area is under consideration for addition to the Cebolla Wilderness. Please see the Cebolla Wilderness webpage for more information. | Yes | El Malpais National Conservation Area | Yes | El Malpais National Conservation Area |
| BLM | Central Arctic Management Area | 260,000 | Alaska | Fairbanks, AK | NA | Unknown | The Central Arctic Management Area (CAMA) Wilderness Study Area (Wilderness Study Area) is located southeast of the National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska (NPR-A), north and west of the Gates of the Arctic National Park, and North of the Noatak National Preserve. CAMA consists of 8 individual parcels of land (A-H), the smallest parcel containing 11,442 acres and the largest containing 106,171 acres. The Wilderness Study Area is located in one of the most remote locations in the U. S. and consists of a spectacular array of tundra covered hills, mountains, and flatlands. Within the Wilderness Study Area, there is a 29,000 -acre Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) known as the Nigu-Iteriak ACEC which was established to protect geology and cultural resources. The BLM established a withdrawal within the ACEC to protect the Mesa Archaeological Site, the first well-documented Paleoindian site to be found in the North American Arctic. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Death Valley 17 | 46,218 | California | 30 miles north of Baker | NA | Not Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Devil's Reach | 860 | New Mexico | 15 miles southwest of Socorro at the eastern end of the Magdalena Mountains | NA | None | The Devil's Reach Wilderness Study Area is a rugged area just west of the Devil's Backbone Wilderness Study Area. Devil's Reach is primarily grass covered. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

DOI Wilderness Study Areas - Data Call

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|--------------------|--|-----------------|----------------------------|--|---------------|--|---|---|---|--|--|
| BLM | Great Falls Basin | 7,867 | California | Ridgecrest, CA | NA | Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Kingston Range | 39,750 | California | Baker, California, 50 miles southwest; Barstow, California, 110 miles southwest; and Las Vegas, Nevada, 50 miles northeast | NA | Not Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Old Spanish National Historic Trail corridor | No | |
| BLM | Moses | 558 | California | Springville, CA | NA | None | Moses Wilderness Study Area is an isolated parcel of public lands located on the slopes of Lumreau Mountain adjacent to Sequoia National Monument. It features the scrub and oak woodlands and striking exposed slabs of granite typical of the foothills of the Sierra Nevadas, riparian areas, and rugged terrain. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Organ Needles | 7,604 | New Mexico | East of Las Cruces | NA | Not Recommended | The Organ Needles Wilderness Study Area is located in the south-central portion of New Mexico on the eastern edge of Las Cruces. The mountain range is composed of jagged, high spires with steep rocky ridges interspersed by narrow rocky canyons. The steep, angular, rock pinnacles and outcroppings are massive. The northern area is granite, while the southern portion is rhyolite, which creates a distinct color variation. Vegetation consists of mixed desert shrubs, piñon, and juniper woodlands and, in narrow chasms between rock outcrops, ribbons of green oak trees and ponderosa pine. Many of the canyons contain seasonal or year-long springs which create unique habitats for plants and animals. Archaeological sites include remnants of historic mining and prehistoric rock shelters. | Yes | Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks National Monument | Yes | Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks National Monument |
| BLM | Pats Cabin | 9,817 | Oregon | North of Mitchell , OR | NA | None | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Peña Blanca National Conservation Area | 4,444 | New Mexico | East of Las Cruces | NA | None | The Peña Blanca National Conservation Area Wilderness Study Area is located in the south-central portion of New Mexico on the eastern edge of Las Cruces. The Peña Blanca National Conservation Area rock shelters are the site of the earliest known cultivated corn in the United States, a primitive variety with eight rows of kernels. | Yes | Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument | Yes | Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument |
| BLM | Scodie | 420 | California | approximately 4 miles east of the community of Onyx, CA and 2 5 miles west of the community of Canebrake, CA. | NA | None | Scodie Wilderness Study Area is located adjacent to Kiavah Wilderness. The Wilderness Study Area encompasses portions of the rugged foothills of the Scodie Mountains. It includes a scattering of huge granite boulders and patches of grey pine and pinyon pine intermixed with desert shrubs and joshua trees. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Soda Mountains | 80,430 | California | Baker | NA | Not Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Old Spanish National Historic Trail corridor | No | |
| BLM | Sutton Mountain | 28,878 | Oregon | North of Mitchell , OR | NA | None | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | White Mountains | 1,700 | California | Bishop | NA | Not Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Cottonwood Creek Wild and Scenic River corridor | No | |

DOI Wilderness Study Areas - Data Call

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|--------------------|---|---------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|------------------------------------|---|---|---|--|-------------------------------------|
| FWS | Canaan Valley | 10,381 | West Virginia | Davis | 2016 | None | Has exceptionally untrammeled and undeveloped conditions and appears to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, which would significantly benefit the wildlife, vegetation, water, and soil resources of the refuge, in particular, migratory birds and rare plants. Excellent opportunities for solitude and primitive and unconfined recreation. Exceptional scenic, scientific, and ecological features of value are found in the diversity of habitats and wildlife typical of more northern latitudes. | Yes | Canaan Valley NWR | No | |
| NPS | Hawaii Volcanoes National Park - Kahuku Unit | 121,015 (P) | Hawaii | Volcano | 2016 | Proposed | Meets NPS eligibility criteria | Yes | Hawaii Volcanoes National Park | No | |
| FWS | Sevilleta | 130,159 | New Mexico | Socorro | 2016 | None | Values include biological diversity, including migratory birds and rare plants, integrity of four major biomes, and natural dark skies. Also provide outstanding opportunities for solitude and primitive recreational activities. | Yes | Sevilleta NWR | No | |
| FWS | Baca | 13,800 | Colorado | Alamosa | 2015 | None | Offers opportunities for solitude and unconfined recreation and area has rich diverse wetlands and riparian areas that provide scientific, educational, and scenic value. | Yes | Baca NWR | No | |
| NPS | Everglades National Park - East Everglades Addition | 42,200 (P) 43,100 (PP) | Florida | Homestead | 2015 | Proposed and Proposed Potential | Meets NPS eligibility criteria | Yes | Everglades National Park | No | |
| NPS | Ozark National Scenic Riverways | 3,430 (P) | Missouri | Van Buren | 2015 | Proposed | Meets NPS eligibility criteria | Yes | Ozark National Scenic Riverways | No | |
| FWS | Great Swamp | 161 | New Jersey | Long Hill Township | 2014 | None | Offers outstanding opportunities for solitude and primitive and unconfined recreation. Provides important habitat for state and federally listed species. | Yes | Great Swamp NWR | No | |
| FWS | Rose Atoll | 21/1,592* | Hawaii | N/A | 2013 | None | The littoral forest and beach strand host colonies of seabirds and migratory shorebirds and nesting green turtles. There is a complete complement of native plants and wildlife indicative of habitat types with pest species comprising a negligible portion of the landscape. Underwater, patch coral reefs and pinnacles support a dense community of fish, foraging green and hawksbill turtles, and faisua. Rose supports the largest populations of faisua, nesting sea turtles, nesting seabirds, and rare species of fish in American Samoa. *Terrestrial acres/ submerged lands and waters | Yes | Rose Atoll NWR | Yes | Rose Atoll Marine National Monument |
| FWS | Wichita Mountains | 40,546 | Oklahoma | Indiahoma | 2013 | None | Roadless areas that prevail in their natural and/or historic state, and provide outstanding scenic, ecological and/or educational features. Also provide outstanding opportunities for solitude and primitive recreational activities. | Yes | Wichita Mountains NWR | No | |
| FWS | Charles M Russell (CMR) | 19,942 | Montana | Lewiston | 2012 | None | All of the recommended wilderness study areas generally appear to have been affected primarily by nature, with the imprint of human uses and activities substantially unnoticeable. And all of the recommended, wilderness study areas offer outstanding opportunities for both solitude and primitive recreation". | Yes | CMR NWR | No | |
| FWS | Malheur (Harney Lake) | 31,157 | Oregon | Princeton | 2012 | None | Harney Lake provides critical breeding areas and serves as a migration stopover for a wide variety of migratory birds. Unit is in a natural state and does not contain man-made features. | Yes | Malheur NWR | No | |
| FWS | Sheldon/Hart Mt. | 106,071 | Nevada | Lakeview, OR | 2012 | None | Abundant antelope and sagebrush habitat, opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation, scenic canyonlands, prehistoric cultural sites/petroglyphs. | Yes | Sheldon/Hart Mt. NWR | No | |
| FWS | Bogue Chitto | 9,760 | Louisiana | Picayune | 2011 | None | Would protect the naturalness and wildness of the area. Also has outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation; and it contains ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic or historical value. | Yes | Bogue Chitto NWR | No | |
| FWS | Hakalau Forest | 23,000 | Hawaii | Hilo | 2010 | None | Contains unique lava tube and lava tube skylight formations. Contains rare forest bird and native plant species. | Yes | Hakalau Forest NWR | No | |
| NPS | Big Cypress Preserve Addition | 47,067 (P) | Florida | Ochopee | 2010 | Proposed | Meets NPS eligibility criteria | | | | |
| FWS | J.B. Hansen (Wallace Island (OR) and Hunting Island (WA)) | 1344 | Oregon/Washington | Cathlamet, WA | 2010 | None | These islands have retained their natural character and are much the same as they were 200 years ago. They contain Sitka Spruce swamp, a rare habitat type in the lower Columbia River. Waterfowl hunting in the fall and winter months is a traditional activity along the shores of Wallace island. | Yes | Julia Butler Hansen NWR | No | |

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|--------------------|---|-------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|------------------------------------|---|---|---|--|---|
| FWS | Lewis and Clark | 6,745 | Oregon/Washington | Ilwaco, WA | 2010 | None | These islands represent some of the most pristine natural habitat remaining on in the lower Columbia River and contain outstanding examples of a variety of Lower Columbia River Habitats: scrub-shrub, Sitka spruce, and cottonwood/willow swamps; tidal marsh; and mudflats and sandbars. Provides essential habitat for listed salmonids. | Yes | Lewis and Clark NWR | No | |
| FWS | Moosehorn | 1,088 | Maine | Edmunds | 2010 | None | Offers outstanding opportunities for solitude and primitive and unconfined recreation. | Yes | Moosehorn NWR | No | |
| FWS | Nomans Island | 628 | Massachusetts | Chilmark | 2010 | None | Appears to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprint of man's work substantially unnoticeable; has outstanding opportunities for solitude; and it contains ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic or historical value. | Yes | Nomans Island NWR | No | |
| FWS | Castle Rock | 14 | California | Loleta | 2009 | None | Would protect the naturalness and wildness of the area. Also has outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation; and it contains ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic or historical value. | Yes | Castle Rock NWR | No | |
| FWS | Pahranagat | 1,118 | Nevada | Alamo | 2009 | None | Would protect the naturalness and wildness of the area. Also has outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation; and it contains ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic or historical value. | Yes | Pahranagat NWR | No | |
| FWS | Baker Island | 0/31,378* | Hawaii | N/A | 2008 | None | Baker Island and its surrounding coral reefs and deep water areas compose a complete and functioning ecosystem. Isolated, predator-free islands are valuable and often required for successful seabird nesting. Nearshore waters, coral reefs, and associated currents combine and provide food resources for foraging seabirds and coral reef communities. *Terrestrial acres/ submerged lands and waters | Yes | Baker Island NWR | Yes | Pacific Remote Islands Marine National Monument |
| FWS | Howland | 648/34,319 *see note below | Hawaii | N/A | 2008 | None | Pristine coral reefs, reef fish, giant clams, beaches, native terrestrial vegetation, unexplored deep slopes, localized upwelling currents, migratory shorebirds, and large populations and variety of seabirds. *Terrestrial acres/ submerged lands and waters | Yes | Howland NWR | Yes | Pacific Remote Islands Marine National Monument |
| FWS | Jarvis Island | 1,100/36,214 * | Hawaii | N/A | 2008 | None | No substantial features were constructed or modified by humans during the island's entire geological history. Pristine coral reefs, reef fish, giant clams, beaches, native moderate visitors. The lack of historic and current human impact provides a rare opportunity to study unaltered marine ecosystems. *Terrestrial acres/ submerged lands and waters | Yes | Jarvis Island NWR | Yes | Pacific Remote Islands Marine National Monument |
| FWS | Waccamaw | 4,600 | South Carolina | Murrells Inlet | 2008 | None | Would protect the naturalness and wildness of the area. Also has outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation; and it contains ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic or historical value. | Yes | Waccamaw NWR | No | |
| FWS | Alligator River | 46,715 | North Carolina | Manteo | 2007 | None | Would protect the naturalness and wildness of the area. Also has outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation; and it contains ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic or historical value. | Yes | Alligator River NWR | No | |
| NPS | Great Sand Dunes National Park and Preserve | 4,556 (P) 48,457 (PP) | Colorado | Mosca | 2007 | Proposed and Proposed Potential | Meets NPS eligibility criteria | Yes | Great Sand Dunes National Park and Preserve | No | |
| FWS | Pocosin Lake | 17,332 | North Carolina | Columbia | 2007 | None | Would protect the naturalness and wildness of the area. Also has outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation; and it contains ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic or historical value. | Yes | Pocosin Lake NWR | No | |
| BLM | Cactus Plain | 59,118 | Arizona | Parker, AZ | 2005 | Unknown | The 59,100-acre Cactus Plain Wilderness Study Area is 15 miles southeast of Parker, and three miles north of Bouse, Arizona in La Paz County. The Wilderness Study Area embraces the western two-thirds of the Cactus Plain, an immense open area of stabilized and semi-stabilized sand dunes, unique in western Arizona. Dunes vary in type and color from west to east. Recreation such as backpacking, day hiking, sightseeing, horseback riding, and botanical and wildlife study are enhanced by varying dune topography, colors, and vegetation. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| NPS | Crater Lake National Park - 1980 Addition | 39,091 (P) | Oregon | Crater Lake | 2003 | Proposed | Meets NPS eligibility criteria | Yes | Crater Lake National Park | No | |

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|--------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|--|--|---|--|--|---|
| NPS | El Malpais National Monument | 84,886 (R) 11,161 (RP) | New Mexico | Grants | 2002 | Recommended and Recommended Potential | Meets NPS eligibility criteria | Yes | El Malpais National Monument | Yes | El Malpais National Monument |
| BLM | Adobe Badlands | 10,425 | Colorado | Western Delta County | 1993 | Not Recommended | The Adobe Badlands Wilderness Study Area is characterized by abruptly sloping hills dissected by rugged, serpentine canyons. Most of this Wilderness Study Area is composed of Mancos shale formations that create a sparsely vegetated badlands landscape known locally as "the adobes." In portions of the area, wind and water erosion have created isolated small mesas surrounded by a maze of deeply-carved canyons, washes, and ravines. The Devil's Thumb, a conspicuous rock formation, is a predominant feature of this Wilderness Study Area. Vegetation includes low saltbush, desert trumpet, buckwheat, grasses, the Uinta Basin hookless cactus, and pinyon-juniper. Fauna includes deer, elk, pronghorn antelope, prairie dogs, badgers, coyotes, bobcats, red-tailed hawks and golden eagles. Within the Mancos shale formations are ancient marine deposits containing numerous fossils. The northern portion of the Wilderness Study Area includes expansive views of the Uncompahgre Plateau and the San Juan Mountains. Activities include hiking, backpacking, horseback riding, hunting, and photography. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | American Flats | 3,306 | Colorado | Ouray | 1993 | Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | The American Flats Wilderness Study Area is adjacent to the Uncompahgre Wilderness (managed by the BLM). A high-elevation expanse of rolling, grassy tundra, it is centered on Sunshine Mountain (13,321 feet), and includes the headwaters of North Fork Hensen Creek. Vegetation consists mainly of alpine grasses, sedges, and forbs, and spruce and fir at lower elevations. Fauna includes Rocky Mountain elk and Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep. Expansive alpine meadows and steep mountain summits support outstanding opportunities for solitude and challenge. Activities include hiking, backpacking, mountain climbing, hunting, and photography. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Ant Hills | 4,354 | Colorado | Craig | 1993 | Not Recommended | The Ant Hills Wilderness Study Area consists of hills and valleys on the slopes of Douglas Mountain trending southward to the Yampa River in the adjacent Dinosaur National Monument. Vegetation consists mainly of ponderosa pine, pinyon-juniper woodlands, sagebrush, and native grass communities. Fauna includes mule deer, elk, and various birds, small mammals and reptiles. The area offers opportunities for deer and elk hunting, camping, sightseeing, hiking, backpacking and horseback riding, all off trail. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Antelope Creek | 12,350 | Montana | Benton | 1993 | Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | The Antelope Creek Wilderness Study Area is a river breaks topography with steep, highly eroded coulees formed by tributaries that drop toward the Missouri River. The Missouri River cut deeply into soft shales and sandstones forming numerous steep hills and deep coulees of sparsely vegetated exposed rock. Vegetation includes sagebrush, greasewood, and short prairie grasses. Juniper, ponderosa pine, lodgepole pine, Douglas fir and cottonwood grow along the coulees. This Wilderness Study Area offers outstanding opportunities for solitude and provides a diversity of primitive recreational opportunities such as hiking, photography, hunting, and rock climbing. The area is rich in historical significance, including Kid Curry's outlaw hideaway. | Yes | Upper Missouri Wild and Scenic River corridor, Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument | Yes | Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument |
| BLM | Axolotl Lakes | 7,804 | Montana | Dillon | 1993 | Not Recommended | The Axolotl Lakes Wilderness Study Area is a picturesque land of numerous small lakes, grasslands, meadows, and forests. The abundant wide variety of wildlife in the area includes grizzly bears, elk, deer, moose and antelope. The area is home to the "axolotl" salamander, a unique non-metamorphosing form of the blotched tiger salamander which retains its juvenile characteristics. The terrain is ideal for horseback riding, hiking and backpacking, and the scenery and varied habitats provide excellent opportunities for photography, nature study, hunting and fishing. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Beaver Creek | 26,150 | Colorado | Canon City | 1993 | Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | The Beaver Creek Wilderness Study Area varies from rocky, rolling hills in the southern portion to steep, rugged peaks in the north. The focal points are the spectacular scenery of the east and west branches of Beaver Creek, which twist through several miles of deep, rugged, granite-walled canyons, with several falls and many boulder-strewn pools and rapids along their courses. Vegetation within the area is very diverse, including semi-arid species in the lower elevations, riparian zones along streams, and spruce, fir, and pine forests on the mountain slopes. Fauna includes cutthroat trout, Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep, mountain lion, mule deer, black bear, bobcat, elk, badger, and various species of raptors. From the higher points in the Wilderness Study Area excellent scenic views of snowcapped peaks of the Sangre de Cristo Range and Pikes Peak provide a feeling of vastness. Activities include hiking, backpacking, camping, rock climbing, hunting, fishing, and photography. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

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|--------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|--|---------------|------------------------------------|---|---|---|--|--|
| BLM | Bell/Limekiln Canyons | 9,650 | Montana | Dillon | 1993 | Not Recommended | The Bell and Limekiln Canyon Wilderness Study Area is a mosaic of grass, sagebrush, forested ridges, canyons, and slopes. Drainages are seasonally dry except for occasional springs. Excellent mule deer hunting and in addition, elk hunting are outstanding here as well as cross country skiing and snowshoeing. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Big Horn Tack-On | 2,470 | Montana | Wedge between the Pryor Mountain Range and Bighorn Canyon National Recreation area, less than two miles west of the Crow Indian Reservation and crossing the Wyoming border. | 1993 | Recommended | The Bighorn Tack-On Wilderness Study Area is located on the Rim of the deeply incised Bighorn Canyon and includes colorful sedimentary geology. The scenic quality of the surrounding area is outstanding with views down into the bighorn canyon to the east, and to the south and west, the hillsides and steeply incised canyons and coulees of Pryor Mountain. There is a small herd of Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep in the area. The Wilderness Study Area is located within the Pryor Mountain Wild Horse Range and so wild horse viewing opportunities are excellent. Other recreation opportunities include, hiking, photography, and rock climbing. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Bill Hare Gulch | 76 | Colorado | Lake City | 1993 | Not Recommended | The Bill Hare Gulch Wilderness Study Area is adjacent to the Uncompahgre Wilderness (managed by the USFS). The Wilderness Study Area is comprised of steep terrain at the lower end of three gulches. Vegetation consists mainly of aspen, spruce-fir, sagebrush, grasses, shrubs, and forbs. Fauna includes elk, mule deer, mountain lion, black bear, and bighorn sheep. Activities include exploring and hunting. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Billy Creek | 3,450 | Montana | Glasgow | 1993 | Not Recommended | Billy Creek Wilderness Study Area contains three deep coulees in rugged topography. Ridge tops and creek bottoms contain moderate stands of ponderosa pine and juniper. Elk, deer, hawks, owls, and a variety of songbirds find their home in this landscape. Steep slopes expose geological layers millions of years in age. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Bitter Creek | 59,660 | Montana | Glasgow | 1993 | Not Recommended | Bitter Creek Wilderness Study Area is located in glaciated plains of grassland prairie. Bird species of interest include Sprague's pipit, McCown's longspur, Baird's sparrow, and long-billed curlew. The Wilderness Study Area is a Watchable Wildlife area and a featured stop on Montana's Northeastern Plains Birding Trail. This is a popular area for hunting, backpacking, photography and wildlife viewing. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Black Mountain | 9,932 | Colorado | Meeker | 1993 | None | The Black Ridge Canyons Wilderness Study Area is adjacent to the Black Ridge Canyons Wilderness. The Wilderness Study Area is a strip of land between the 100-year high water mark of the Colorado River (the boundary of the Wilderness) and the southern edge of the Colorado River. When the majority of the original Wilderness Study Area was designated as wilderness, these parcels were left in Wilderness Study Area status. Vegetation consists mainly of pinyon-juniper, native grasses, cottonwood, willow and box elder. Fauna includes desert bighorn sheep, mule deer, elk, golden and bald eagles, peregrine falcons, various other raptors, and collared lizard. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Black Ridge Canyons | 0 | Colorado | Fruita | 1993 | Not Recommended | The Browns Canyon Wilderness Study Area contains very rugged topography, with many granite knolls and rocky outcrops, canyons, and gulches. Middle Cottonwood Gulch, Cottonwood Gulch, Spring Gulch, Sawmill Gulch, and Green Gulch drain east-to-west across the Wilderness Study Area. Vegetation includes pinyon pine and juniper, ponderosa pine, Douglas fir, aspen, willow, cottonwood, rabbitbrush, blue gramma grass, mountain muhly, Indian ricegrass, prickly pear cactus, cholla, yucca, and wildflowers. Fauna includes mule deer, mountain lion, bighorn sheep, red-tailed hawks, prairie falcons, and peregrine falcons. Majestic views of the 14,000-foot peaks of the Sawatch Range create a sense of vastness from the Wilderness Study Area, and outstanding opportunities for solitude are especially prevalent in the canyons and gulches. Activities include hiking, backpacking, camping, horseback riding, snowshoeing, and photography. | Yes | McInnis Canyons National Conservation Area | Yes | McInnis Canyons National Conservation Area |
| BLM | Black Sage | 5,926 | Montana | Halfway between Boulder and Whitehall near HWY 69 | 1993 | Not Recommended | Black Sage Wilderness Study Area is characterized by rolling hills vegetated with grasses, sagebrush, juniper, mountain mahogany, limber pine and Douglas-Fir. Elevations range from 5,000 to 6,000 feet in elevation. High quality antelope and mule deer hunting is found here. Other recreational opportunities include hiking, horseback riding, and nature study. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

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|--------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|---|---------------|--|---|---|---|--|---------------------------------|
| BLM | Blacktail Mountains | 17,479 | Montana | Dillon | 1993 | Not Recommended | The Blacktail Mountains Wilderness Study Area is predominantly forested. Located near sagebrush and riparian habitats, the edge effect of the different but adjoining habitats supports a broad array and abundance of wildlife species. Big game hunting is outstanding in the Wilderness Study Area. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Bridge Coulee | 5,900 | Montana | Just south of Charles M. Russell Wildlife Refuge near Glasgow and north of the Musselshell Breaks Wilderness Study Area | 1993 | Not Recommended | Bridge Coulee contains three moderately deep drainages separated by narrow ridges. Small stands of ponderosa pine and juniper grow in the bottoms. Grasses, saltbrush and native legumes cover the tops of the ridges. The setting is a limitless landscape of miles of rolling prairie and overlooking the Musselshell River. Fantastic panoramic vistas of the Little Snowy Mountains, Judith Mountains and Little Rocky Mountains create a sense of vastness. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Browns Canyon | 6,614 | Colorado | Salida | 1993 | Recommended | The Browns Canyon Wilderness Study Area contains very rugged topography, with many granite knolls and rocky outcrops, canyons, and gulches. Middle Cottonwood Gulch, Cottonwood Gulch, Spring Gulch, Sawmill Gulch, and Green Gulch drain east-to-west across the Wilderness Study Area. Vegetation includes pinyon pine and juniper, ponderosa pine, Douglas fir, aspen, willow, cottonwood, rabbitbrush, blue gramma grass, mountain muhly, Indian ricegrass, prickly pear cactus, cholla, yucca, and wildflowers. Fauna includes mule deer, mountain lion, bighorn sheep, red-tailed hawks, prairie falcons, and peregrine falcons. Majestic views of the 14,000-foot peaks of the Sawatch Range create a sense of vastness from the Wilderness Study Area, and outstanding opportunities for solitude are especially prevalent in the canyons and gulches. Activities include hiking, backpacking, camping, horseback riding, snowshoeing, and photography. | Yes | Browns Canyon National Monument | Yes | Browns Canyon National Monument |
| BLM | Bull Canyon | 11,777 | Colorado | Dinosaur | 1993 | Not Recommended | The majority of Bull Canyon is located in Colorado with 599 acres of the Wilderness Study Area in Utah. Geographically the area is cut by deep ridges and canyons of sandstone eroded by rain and snowmelt waters. Colorful cliffs, a maze of canyons, and unique rock formations are a result of deep erosion. The vegetation includes semi-arid species such as sagebrush and pinyon-juniper communities, with riparian zones along the drainages. The Dominguez/Escalante Expedition of 1776 reportedly camped within the west central portion of the Wilderness Study Area. The history of the National Conservation Area is well documented and recounts that the expedition drew water from a flowing well and hunted buffalo there. Significant paleontological resources have been found in the vicinity of the Wilderness Study Area and are likely to occur there. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Bull Gulch | 15,000 | Colorado | Eagle | 1993 | Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | The Bull Gulch Wilderness Study Area is characterized by rugged topography of colorful stratified cliffs, and unique geological formations such as pinnacles, landslide deposits, and volcanic intrusions. Major vegetation types include sagebrush/mesic mountain shrub, pinyon-juniper, aspen, Douglas fir, and cottonwood-willow riparian areas. Portions of the Colorado River, Alamo Creek, and Posey Creek are within the Wilderness Study Area. This landscape provides habitat for peregrine falcons, bald eagles, mountain lion, mule deer, Rocky Mountain elk, Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep, sage grouse, fox, and bobcat. The variety of topography and habitat types provide for outstanding opportunities for hiking, backpacking, camping, horseback riding, fishing, hunting, snowshoeing, rock climbing, rafting, canoeing, kayaking, and photography. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

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|--------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|---|---------------|------------------------------------|---|---|---|--|---|
| BLM | Burnt Lodge | 13,730 | Montana | Adjacent to the western edge of the Pryor Mountain Range and in the southern edge of Custer National Forest (just over two miles north of the Wyoming border) | 1993 | Recommended | Burnt Lodge Wilderness Study Area is on the Missouri Plateau in the northern Great Plains. Spectacular riverbreaks topography formed by tributaries to the Missouri River have exposed shale and sandstone rock into steep south-facing badlands with little vegetative cover. Ridgetops and north-facing slopes are vegetated by prairie grasses and forbs along with scattered stands of ponderosa and lodgepole pine, juniper and Douglas fir. The landscape provides outstanding opportunities for solitude. Big game and upland bird hunting are popular activities here. Other recreation opportunities include hiking, backpacking, primitive camping, hunting, wildlife viewing, photography, and horseback riding. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Burnt Timber Canyon | 3,430 | Montana | South of Billings, near the Wyoming Border | 1993 | Recommended | The Burnt Timber Canyon Wilderness Study Area is an extremely rugged and isolated area containing broad mesas and a deeply incised limestone canyon, Crooked Creek, which exhibits unique and outstanding geologic and scenic multicolored, multilayered shales and limestones. The canyons contain many caves, rock overhangs, and alcoves. Utah juniper, sagebrush, and ponderosa pine dominate on the higher canyon walls, while dense broadleaf shrub is the primary plant type in the canyon bottoms. Wildlife includes black bear, mule deer, rubber boa, and trout. Demijohn Flat Archeological District in the Wilderness Study Area contains an abundance of stone rings, rock cairn alignments, and petroglyphs made using paint in combination with incised designs. There are outstanding opportunities hiking, backpacking, photography, caving, nature study, study of cultural heritage, and exploration within the Wilderness Study Area. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Cahone Canyon | 8,960 | Colorado | Cahone | 1993 | Not Recommended | The Cahone Canyon Wilderness Study Area contains a magnificent confluence of three canyons: Cahone, Cross, and Dove Creek. The canyons are cut into the Morrison Formation and Dakota Sandstone revealing the geologic processes of the Jurassic and Cretaceous periods. The Morrison Formation is rich in fossil plants and vertebrates. Sandstone cliffs and ledges line the canyon rims overlooking deep, winding canyons, with numerous rock outcrops, and boulder-strewn and talus slopes. The ruggedness of the terrain creates scenic beauty as well as provides for outstanding opportunities for solitude. Vegetation consists of pinyon-juniper, sagebrush, cottonwood, boxelder, Russian olive, willow, tamarisk, and various shrubs. Fauna includes deer, beaver, badger, mountain lion, bobcat, red fox, great horned owls, bald eagles, and various raptors. The Cahone Canyon Wilderness Study Area provides a refuge for native flora and fauna displaced from surrounding areas by human activity. Activities include hiking, backpacking, horseback riding, hunting, and photography. | Yes | Old Spanish National Historic Trail corridor | Yes | Canyons of the Ancients National Monument |
| BLM | Camel Back | 10,402 | Colorado | Delta | 1993 | Not Recommended | The Camel Back Wilderness Study Area is characterized by a series of deep canyons and extensive mesas, sculptured by perennial and intermittent streams. These streams, which are oriented in a predominantly north-to-south direction, cut canyons with massive cliffs, amphitheaters, and talus slopes, and isolated numerous highlands as mesas and buttes. The area's geologic structure is of mesozoic sandstones raised by the Uncompahgre Uplift, which created the Uncompahgre Plateau. The Wilderness Study Area is in a transition zone between two ecosystems and two associated vegetation types: the Colorado Plateau Province and the Rocky Mountain Forest Province. Vegetation consists mainly of pinyon-juniper, saltbush/greasewood, spineless hedgehog cactus, Uinta Basin hookless cactus, cottonwood, and willows. Fauna includes deer, elk, coyote, raccoon, mountain lion, rabbit, desert bighorn sheep, and various non-game birds. Within the canyons, vegetative and topographic screening produce strong feelings of solitude. Activities include hiking, backpacking, camping, rock climbing, horseback riding, hunting, and photography. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

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|--------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|---|---------------|--|---|---|---|--|---|
| BLM | Castle Peak | 11,940 | Colorado | Eagle | 1993 | Not Recommended | Castle Peak, the namesake of the Wilderness Study Area, is a prominent, basalt formation with steep, rugged slopes. Four outstanding geologic formations of sedimentary and volcanic origins from Cretaceous to Pleistocene time are exposed in the area. The Wilderness Study Area contains several peaks that stand around 10,000 feet in elevation. From the main peak, topography varies from gently rolling hills to basins and meadows. With many springs, small lakes, and the headwaters of Milk Creek, Alkali Creek, Big Alkali Creek, Catamount Creek, Norman Creek and Castle Creek, the Wilderness Study Area provide abundant wetlands and aquatic habitat and in some waters, support trout. The main vegetation types include sagebrush/mesic mountain shrub, aspen, spruce-fir, and a number of grassy meadows replete with wildflowers. Fauna includes Rocky Mountain elk, mule deer, black bear, bobcat, mountain lion, coyote, beaver, raptors, and waterfowl. Opportunities for hiking, backpacking, camping, snowshoeing, fishing, hunting and photography abound. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Centennial Mountains | 27,691 | Montana | South of Red Rock Lakes near Yellowstone National Park | 1993 | Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | The Centennial Mountains Wilderness Study Area is some of southwest Montana's wildest and most scenic country. Considered an important corridor for wildlife movement, it provides an east-west trending mountain range connecting the Yellowstone Ecosystem with the northern Rocky Mountains. The Continental Divide forms the southern boundary of the Wilderness Study Area, and the northern face of the range rises nearly 3,000 feet in less than a mile. The climate is harsh and cold with considerable snowfall. Three hundred sixty-two taxa of vascular plants have been identified in the Wilderness Study Area. Lower elevation slopes are dominated by stands of Douglas fir with occasional lodgepole pine, Engelmann spruce, alpine fir, and quaking aspen. Higher elevations contain broad alpine meadows with scattered stands of subalpine fir, spruce, and whitebark pine. Wildflowers are especially abundant in mid to late summer. Abundant wildlife include wolverines, wolves, black and grizzly bears, peregrine falcons, and bald eagle. The scenic mountains and contrasting colors of the valley provides outstanding opportunities for photography and wildlife viewing. The Hell Roaring Creek area is popular for backcountry skiing. A 30-mile segment of the Continental Divide National Scenic Trail (CDT) runs through the mountain range. | Yes | Continental Divide National Scenic Trail corridor | No | |
| BLM | Chew Winter Camp | 1,320 | Colorado | Maybell | 1993 | Not Recommended | The Chew Winter Camp Wilderness Study Area consists of ridgetops on the slopes of Douglas Mountain trending southward to the Yampa River in the adjacent Dinosaur National Monument. Vegetation consists mainly of ponderosa pine, pinyon-juniper woodlands, sagebrush, and native grass communities. Fauna includes fox, coyote, black bear, mountain lion, mule deer, elk, raptors and songbirds, gopher snakes, and western diamondbacks. The rugged topography, dense vegetation, low recreation use and remoteness of this Wilderness Study Area result in outstanding opportunities for solitude. There area offers opportunities for deer and elk hunting, camping, sightseeing, hiking, backpacking and horseback riding off trail. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Cow Creek | 34,050 | Montana | North side of the Missouri River along the Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument near Fort Benton | 1993 | Not Recommended | The Cow Creek Wilderness Study Area is on the Missouri Plateau in the northern Great Plains, where the Missouri River has cut a canyon 600-800 feet deep. The Bull Creek, Winter Creek, and Hay Coulee drainages display spectacular sandstone cliffs, while other parts of the Wilderness Study Area are rolling open prairie. A four-mile long sheer wall of sandstone is found on the west side of the Winter Creek drainage. Vegetation is predominantly short prairie grasses, sagebrush and greasewood. Ponderosa pine, lodgepole pine, Douglas fir, and juniper are prevalent throughout and forming dense stand in the north. Hunting, horseback riding, hiking, photography, and rock climbing provide outstanding opportunities for recreation. | Yes | Nez Perce National Historic Trail, Upper Missouri Wild and Scenic River corridor, Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument | Yes | Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument |

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|--------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|---|---------------|--|--|---|---|--|---|
| BLM | Cross Canyon | 11,580 | Colorado | Cahone | 1993 | Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | The Cross Canyon Wilderness Study Area contains several breathtaking canyons, including Cross Canyon, Ruin Canyon and Cow Canyon, which are cut through uplifted Dakota Sandstone and Morrison Formation. Perennial streams are found in the 300 to 800 foot deep canyons. Many smaller tributary canyons spread out from the main canyons exposing rock outcrops, ledges, and cliffs creating scenic panoramas, as well as scientific and educational opportunities of Jurassic and Upper Cretaceous geological periods. Vegetation consists of pinyon-juniper, sagebrush, cottonwood, willow, boxelder, sage, mormon tea, mountain mahogany, rabbitbrush, cliffrose, antelope bitterbrush, and various other shrubs. Fauna includes black bear, mountain lion, coyote, bobcat, desert spiny lizard, western ribbon snake, Ord's kangaroo rat, various fish, bald and golden eagles, and various other raptors. This area is significant as an undisturbed refuge for indigenous flora and fauna in a region greatly modified by human activity. The Wilderness Study Area also contains abundant archaeological sites including numerous Anasazi ruins. Activities include hiking, backpacking, camping, hunting, horseback riding, and photography. | Yes | Canyons of the Ancients National Monument | Yes | Canyons of the Ancients National Monument |
| BLM | Cross Mountain | 14,081 | Colorado | Maybell | 1993 | Unknown | The Cross Mountain Wilderness Study Area includes the majority of Cross Mountain, an easily-identifiable landmark in the region. The oblong, flat-topped land mass rises over 2,200 feet above the Yampa River and the Little Snake River. The Yampa River cuts a 1,000-foot-deep gorge, the Cross Mountain Canyon, through the mountain, forming a classic example of a superimposed river gorge with spectacular geologic history. Erosion of the mountain's east and west flanks has exposed colorful, rocky rims, side canyons and rock outcrops. Where the Yampa River cuts through the Wilderness Study Area expert high risk and challenging whitewater provides outstanding opportunities for kayaking not found elsewhere in the region. The south end of the Cross Mountain is excellent for day hikes and fishing while the north end of the mountain provides a large area for backpacking, backcountry camping, hunting, and photography. Numerous side canyons provide outstanding opportunities for exploration, boulder scrambling and enjoying our cultural heritage. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Demaree Canyon | 21,050 | Colorado | Grand Junction | 1993 | Not Recommended | The Demaree Wilderness Study Area is characterized by four large, north-to-south canyons that dissect the high desert terrain between East Salt Creek and West Salt Creek. The Book Cliffs form the southern boundary, breaking the topography between this Wilderness Study Area and the Grand Valley. Vegetation consists of scattered pinyon-juniper woodlands, sagebrush, and mountain shrub communities. Fauna includes mule deer, elk, mountain lion, black bear, wild turkey, gray fox, raccoon, ringtail, squirrel, coyote, great horned owl, golden eagles, various other raptors, rattlesnake, and the collared lizard. Solitude and scenic vistas of the La Sal Mountains and the Grand Mesa are enjoyed from high points along the ridge top. Activities include hiking and backpacking off trail in a remote primitive setting where backcountry skills and knowledge are necessary. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Diamond Breaks | 31,480 | Colorado | Maybell | 1993 | Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | The Wilderness Study Area consists of the broken, mountainous land mass known as Diamond Mountain, part of the eastern extension of the Uinta Range. A dominant feature of the area is a series of northeast-southwest trending mountain peaks with ridges, steep draws, and canyons draining north and south. This series of colorful, rugged red sand stone ridges "break" toward the Green River to the north in Browns Park. The diverse vegetative communities range from sagebrush and pinyon-juniper woodlands to aspen, mountain brush, Douglas fir, limber pine, and Ponderosa pine forests. Significant cultural resources such as rock art, granaries, rock shelters, and lithic scatter sites related to prehistoric and historic occupation can be found in the Wilderness Study Area. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Dog Creek South | 5,150 | Montana | South side of the Missouri River along the Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument near Fort Benton | 1993 | Not Recommended | The Dog Creek South Wilderness Study Area contains extremely deep drainages separated by narrow ridges. The terrain formed during the Pleistocene Period when the ice sheet covering the region melted. The Missouri River cut deeply into the soft shales and sandstone, forming numerous steep hills and deep coulees creating a striking vertical and heavily eroded topography. Most slopes are composed of clay and soil layers, with shortgrass prairie communities present on the ridges. Vegetation includes greasewood, big sage, juniper, and native legumes. Isolated areas of ponderosa pine and Douglas fir grow primarily on the north-and west-facing slopes of the steeper drainages. | Yes | Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument | Yes | Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument |

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|--------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|--|---------------|--|--|---|---|--|--|
| BLM | Dolores River Canyon | 28,668 | Colorado | Dove Creek | 1993 | Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | The Dolores River Canyon Wilderness Study Area consists of rugged canyons cut through sedimentary strata creating vertical walls with colorful ledges and massive cliffs. Leading into to the main canyon are numerous tributary canyons. Many are very narrow, sheer-walled, and boulder-choked, with hidden grotto pools of clear, cool water and hanging ferns. The geologic history of the area is clearly exposed, offering a 160-million-year-old exhibit, beginning with the oldest exposed rock limestones of the Pennsylvanian Period (formed 300 million years ago) progressing to the youngest exposed material of the Entrada Sandstone from the Jurassic Period (formed 140 million years ago). The Wilderness Study Area lies within the Colorado Plateau Province. Vegetation includes pinyon-juniper, spineless hedgehog cactus, sagebrush, Mormon tea, squaw brush, buffalo berry, cottonwood, ponderosa pine, aspen, and spruce/fir. Fauna includes desert bighorn sheep, river otter, mountain lion, bobcat, mule deer, waterfowl, coyote, collared lizard, peregrine falcons, bald eagles, golden eagles, and various other raptors. Opportunities for primitive and unconfined recreation are excellent and include backpacking, hiking, photography, rock climbing and whitewater rafting. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Dominguez Canyon | 2,086 | Colorado | Grand Junction | 1993 | None | The Dominguez Canyon Wilderness Study Area is adjacent to the Dominguez Canyon Wilderness. The Wilderness Study Area is primarily on Steamboat Mesa, but includes numerous small scattered parcels. When the majority of the original Wilderness Study Area was designated as wilderness, these parcels were left in Wilderness Study Area status. Vegetation consists mainly of pinyon-juniper. Primitive forms of recreation may be engaged in on the Wilderness Study Area. | Yes | Dominguez-Escalante National Conservation Area | Yes | Dominguez-Escalante National Conservation Area |
| BLM | Eagle Mountain | 330 | Colorado | Aspen | 1993 | Recommended | This Eagle Mountain Wilderness Study Area is adjacent to the Maroon Bells-Snowmass Wilderness (managed by the USFS). At 9,937 feet, Eagle Mountain is the eastern terminus of a mountainous ridge that includes Haystack Mountain, Mt. Daly, and Capitol Peak and offers fantastic high-elevation views of the surrounding Elk Range. Eagle Mountain includes the Mancos Shale formation, and the Maroon, State Bridge, Chinle, Entrada, Morrison, Dakota, and Burro Canyon sandstone formations. Vegetation consists of spruce, Douglas fir, ponderosa pine, aspen, oakbrush, sagebrush, and narrow strips of riparian vegetation along the perennial streams in gulches. Several springs and wetlands are also found within this Wilderness Study Area. Fauna includes Rocky Mountain elk, mule deer, black bears, mountain lions, bobcat, sage-grouse, and various other small mammals, birds, and reptiles. The Wilderness Study Area provides outstanding opportunities for hiking, sightseeing and photography. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | East Fork Blacktail Deer Creek | 6,230 | Montana | North of Red Rock Lakes near Yellowstone National Park | 1993 | Recommended | The East Fork of Blacktail Deer Creek Wilderness Study Area is primarily a forested habitat especially on the north facing slopes, with several peaks and a steep canyon. A diversity of habitat types is present including open sagebrush foothills, grass parks, aspen and willow groves, alpine meadows, barren talus slopes, and Douglas fir and limber pine forests are located within the Wilderness Study Area. Outstanding recreation opportunities include hunting, hiking, and backpacking. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Elkhorn | 3,585 | Montana | Clancy | 1993 | None | One of the state's healthiest elk herds inhabits the Elkhorns. The remnants of trails and wagon roads once used by American Indians, trappers and gold miners remain and form the core of a primitive transportation system throughout the Elkhorns. Recreation opportunities include: wildlife viewing, camping, hunting, mountain biking, and hiking. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Ervin Ridge | 10,200 | Montana | Fort Benton | 1993 | Not Recommended | Ervin Ridge Wilderness Study Area is rugged with many steep and highly eroded ridges that drop sharply to the Missouri River. Scenic steep slopes of exposed clay and soil layers combine with short prairie grasses and sagebrush, and occasional groves of ponderosa and lodgepole pine, juniper, and Douglas fir. The area provides big game hunting and floating activities on the Upper Missouri River as well as hiking, sightseeing, photography, and fishing. | Yes | Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail and Upper Missouri Wild and Scenic River corridors, Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument | Yes | Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument |
| BLM | Farlin Creek | 1,139 | Montana | Dillon | 1993 | Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | The Farlin Creek Wilderness Study Area is hilly in nature and contains primarily forested habitat with open grasslands on the south facing aspects. Aspen stands and meadows border the creeks. Opportunities for hiking, backpacking, horseback riding, and hunting are present. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

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|-------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|---|---------------|--|---|---|---|--|-------------------------|
| NPS | Grand Canyon National Park | 1,109,257 (P) 29,820 (PP) | Arizona | Grand Canyon | 1993 | Proposed and Proposed Potential | Meets NPS eligibility criteria | Yes | Grand Canyon National Park | No | |
| BLM | Hack Lake | 10 | Colorado | Glenwood Springs | 1993 | None | The Hack Lake Wilderness Study Area is adjacent to the Flat Tops Wilderness (managed by the USFS). Topography of the Wilderness Study Area is formed by the points of two flat-to-rolling ridges, flanked by steep, rugged cliffs with rocky outcrops and rock slides. The area provides expansive views of Sweetwater Creek and rugged hills to the south and west. Vegetation consists mainly of spruce, fir and aspen. Fauna includes black bear, mountain lion, mule deer, Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep, and Rocky Mountain elk. Outstanding opportunities include hiking, backpacking, hunting and photography. A hiking trail leads to Hack Lake, about 4 miles from the trailhead. Continuing on the trail another 2 miles enters the Flat Tops Wilderness. Elevation ranges from 7,700 to 11,000 feet. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Handies Peak | 16,664 | Colorado | Lake City | 1993 | Not Recommended | The Handies Peak Wilderness Study Area includes multi-colored rock strata, numerous drainages, glacial cirques, diverse vegetation, and vast, open vistas. The namesake of the Wilderness Study Area, Handies Peak, rises to 14,048 feet elevation and is the highest point of land managed by the Bureau of Land Management outside of Alaska. The Wilderness Study Area includes 12 peaks over 13,000 feet, three alpine lakes, and three major canyons with streams. The geomorphology shows a variety of volcanic, glacial and Precambrian formations. Scenic quality is outstanding due to the high alpine mountainous landform. Vegetation consists mainly of mixed spruce, fir, aspen, alpine grasses, sedges, and forbs. Fauna includes elk, deer, black bear, various small mammals, bighorn sheep, and mountain goats. Activities include hiking, backpacking, camping, mountain climbing, and photography. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Henneberry Ridge | 9,806 | Montana | Dillon | 1993 | Not Recommended | The Henneberry Ridge Wilderness Study Area includes a maze of erosional features including small peaks, ridges, and drainages that create scenic interest. The Wilderness Study Area is dominated by sagebrush filled grasslands, dotted with juniper and pockets of forested habitat on the north facing slopes. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Hidden Pasture Creek | 15,509 | Montana | West of Dell | 1993 | Not Recommended | The Hidden Pasture Creek Wilderness Study Area is located in the lower slopes of the Tendoy Mountains. Sagebrush habitat with some forested areas are cut by numerous seasonally dry drainages. The area provides habitat for a bighorn sheep herd. The area is well suited to cross-country hiking, horseback riding, hunting, and fishing, and provides outstanding opportunities for solitude. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | High Mesa Grassland | 680 | Colorado | Canon City | 1993 | Not Recommended | The High Mesa Grassland Wilderness Study Area spans over a rolling mesa and the steep slopes of Table Mountain, locally known as Sommerville Table. Vegetation includes 17 species of native grasses, oakbrush, conifers, and mountain shrubs. Fauna includes elk, mule deer, bighorn sheep, black bear, mountain lion, bobcat, ringtail, gray fox, coyote, wild turkey, bald and golden eagles, and a diverse mix of migratory birds. Activities include hiking, horseback riding, and photography. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Hoodoo Mountain | 11,380 | Montana | Near the Wales Creek Study area Nevada Lake north of Deer Lodge | 1993 | Not Recommended | Hoodoo Mountain Wilderness Study Area is a forested area with interspersed rock outcrops, open grassland parks, and wet meadows. The area provides habitat for a variety of wildlife, including elk, moose, deer, black bear, porcupine, grouse, pine martin, fisher, wolverine and mountain lion. Wet Cottonwood Creek provides habitat for cutthroat trout and Cottonwood Meadow at the head of the creek is important habitat for elk and moose. Recreational opportunities include hunting, hiking, camping and remnants of foot trails. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Humbug Spires | 11,175 | Montana | South of Butte | 1993 | Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | The Humbug Spires Wilderness Study Area is located in western Montana. Granite outcroppings, part of the Boulder Batholith, rise 300-600 feet and provide scenic interest and outstanding rock climbing opportunities. Hiking along the trail located in the wilderness winds along Moose Creek and through a mixed conifer forest, and then climbs a ridge and continues to the "Wedge," one of the more prominent and scenic spires. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

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|--------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|------------------------------------|---|---|---|--|-------------------------|
| BLM | Little Book Cliffs | 26,525 | Colorado | Grand Junction | 1993 | Not Recommended | The Little Book Cliffs Wilderness Study Area is characterized by gently-sloping plateaus, four major canyons: Main Canyon, Coal Canyon, Cottonwood Canyon and Spring Canyon. Part of the southern edge of this Wilderness Study Area is dominated by the 2,000-foot-high face of the Book Cliffs. Several natural bridges and hoodoos are found within the wilderness contributing to outstanding scenic beauty and topographic diversity. Cultural sites of the Fremont Culture are found in the Wilderness Study Area. Vegetation consists mainly of sagebrush, rabbitbrush, four-wing saltbush, and pinyon-juniper. Fauna includes mule deer, elk, mountain lion, black bear, wild turkey, gray fox, raccoon, ringtail, squirrel, coyote, great horned owl, golden eagles, various other raptors, rattlesnake, and the collared lizard. The topography and vegetation create a setting which supports excellent opportunities for solitude and unconfined recreation. Activities include hiking, backpacking, horseback riding, and photography. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Lower Grape Creek | 11,220 | Colorado | Canon City | 1993 | Not Recommended | The Lower Grape Creek Wilderness Study Area varies from rocky, rolling hills to steep, rugged canyons and mountains. The predominant feature is Horseshoe Mountain, in the northeastern portion of the Wilderness Study Area. Vegetation consists mainly of pinyon and juniper, ponderosa pine, Douglas fir, and riparian species along Grape Creek. Fauna includes mule deer, mountain lion, black bear, various small mammals, wild turkey, various species of raptors, and trout. Subtle remains of the Denver and Rio Grande railroad spur offer historical significance. Activities include hiking, backpacking, camping, horseback riding, hunting, and photography. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | McIntyre Hills | 16,650 | Colorado | Canon City | 1993 | Not Recommended | The McIntyre Hills Wilderness Study Area is comprised of rugged canyon slopes, numerous rock outcrops, and rolling, forested, interconnected hills. Numerous drainages, including Thomas Gulch, Five Point Gulch, and Washtub Gulch, twist and turn to create many secluded areas. Vegetation includes pinyon pine, juniper, ponderosa pine, Douglas fir, and riparian areas along drainages. Fauna includes bald eagles, mule deer, elk, bighorn sheep, black bear, mountain lion, bobcat, coyote, gray fox, and wild turkey. The Wilderness Study Area offers numerous outstanding opportunities for solitude and primitive/unconfined recreation including cross country hiking, backpacking, horseback riding, hunting, and photography. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | McKenna Peak | 19,398 | Colorado | Dove Creek | 1993 | Not Recommended | The McKenna Peak Wilderness Study Area contains several intriguing features including McKenna Peak, rising 1,000 vertical feet, the Spring Creek Basin and Brumley Point. Highly eroded Mesa Verde sandstone and Mancos shale badlands are exposed by deep canyons, gently rolling mesas, and twisting arroyos which illustrate the geologic processes and natural history of the area. From high points, there are expansive vistas that give a feeling of vastness. Numerous fossil marine invertebrates can be found in the sedimentary strata. Vegetation includes salt desert shrubs, forbs, grasses, pinyon-juniper, ponderosa pine, Douglas fir, oakbrush, mountain mahogany, Uinta Basin hookless cactus, Naturita milkvetch, and spineless hedgehog cactus. Fauna includes mule deer, elk, pronghorn antelope, mountain lion, black bear, bobcat, coyote, long-tailed weasel, bald and golden eagles. The diversity of topography and vegetation provide for outstanding recreation opportunities including hiking, backpacking, horseback riding, hunting, wildlife viewing, nature and scenic photography, and rock climbing. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Menefee Mountain | 7,089 | Colorado | Mancos | 1993 | Not Recommended | The Menefee Mountain Wilderness Study Area contains scenic rugged terrain consisting of steep-sided canyons, cliff-rimmed mesas, and overhanging cliffs. From Menefee Mountain, steep canyons radiate out from the mountain's six-mile-long ridge. Exposed, layered rock of the Cretaceous Mancos Shale, Point Lookout, and Cliff House Sandstone are formed into vertical cliffs and overhangs in the canyons and slopes of the mountain. In the eastern section of the Wilderness Study Area, Joe's Canyon and its associated drainages form finger-like projections cut into the side of the mountain. Vegetation includes pinyon-juniper, oakbrush, ponderosa pine, serviceberry, cottonwood, sagebrush, mountain mahogany, Douglas fir, spruce, Mesa Verde cactus, Knowlton miniature cactus, and Mancos milkvetch. Fauna includes deer, elk, black bear, bobcat, mountain lion, bald and golden eagles. The area includes several archaeological sites related to the Anasazi culture-communities of prehistoric farmers who lived in earthen and stone structures approximately six to 20 centuries ago. The Wilderness Study Area provides outstanding recreation opportunities for the hiker, backpacker, rock climber and photographer. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

DOI Wilderness Study Areas - Data Call

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|--------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|------------------------------------|--|---|---|--|-------------------------|
| BLM | Musselshell Breaks | 8,650 | Montana | Glasgow | 1993 | Recommended | The Musselshell Breaks Wilderness Study Area is an area of steep hills and deep coulees, cut deeply into soft shales and sandstone forming a precipitous landscape and drainages that open out to the Musselshell River. Erosional process have created attractive riverbreaks scenery. Vegetation includes groves of ponderosa pine and juniper, range grasses, native wildflowers, and brush. The steep hills and deep coulees provide habitat for wildlife, including deer and elk. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Needle Rock | 80 | Colorado | Delta | 1993 | Not Recommended | The Needle Rock Wilderness Study Area is dominated by its namesake and main feature: Needle Rock. This is a highly unique geologic feature believed to be a neck of intrusive igneous rock, or a laccolith. Needle Rock originated in the late Miocene as molten rock which remained below the earth's surface and intruded into sedimentary formations. Gradually, with the passing of several million years, the overlying sedimentary beds eroded away, leaving this core of igneous rock that abruptly rises nearly 1,000 feet above the Smith Fork River valley. Vegetation consists mainly of oak, serviceberry, juniper, native grasses, and shrubs. Fauna includes falcon and various other raptors, and various small mammals. Activities include hiking, rock climbing, and photography. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | North Sand Hills | 791 | Colorado | Walden | 1993 | Not Recommended | The North Sand Hills Wilderness Study Area includes a Cold Climate Eolian sand deposit, forming active dunes. Two large active parabolic dunes are present with small, internal dunes migrating up the windward slopes. Several archaeological sites are located near the dunes. Vegetation around the dunes is mostly sagebrush and rabbitbrush, intermixed with stands of aspen. East of the active sand dunes is lodgepole pine forest. Fauna includes deer, elk and black bear. Activities include hiking, backpacking, camping, hunting and photography. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Oil Spring Mountain | 17,740 | Colorado | Rangely | 1993 | Not Recommended | The Oil Spring Mountain Wilderness Study Area is dominated by its namesake, the flat-topped Oil Spring Mountain. As elevations drop from the mountain, the landform changes to arid slickrock with numerous sandstone draws. A cave, and a natural arch are located in the slickrock terrain. Natural earth flows have occurred in several locations on the highly erosive soils of Oil Spring Mountain. Pinyon-juniper woodland, sagebrush steppe, mountain mahogany/oak scrub, and Douglas fir/pine forest ecosystems are found in the Wilderness Study Area. Fauna includes mule deer, elk, black bear, mountain lion, and various raptors. Activities include hiking, backpacking, camping, horseback riding, hunting, and photography. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Papa Keal | 366 | Colorado | Alamosa | 1993 | Recommended | The Papa Keal Wilderness Study Area consists of the western-facing side slopes of the lower portion of the Sangre de Cristo Range. The side slopes, which have been cut by intermittent streams that originate higher up in the Sangre de Cristo Range, transition to a rolling landform at the base of the mountain. Streams have created many small valleys. Dry streambeds offer a stair-step approach to the higher reaches of the range. Vegetation consists mainly of juniper-pine, pinyon-juniper, rabbitbrush, and grasses. Fauna includes mule deer, elk, black bear, various small mammals, and various raptors. Dense forests and winding valleys create great opportunities for solitude. Outstanding recreational opportunities include hiking, backpacking, camping, and photography. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Peterson Draw | 5,160 | Colorado | Maybell | 1993 | Not Recommended | The Peterson Draw Wilderness Study Area consists of several deep draws on the slopes of Douglas Mountain trending southward to the Yampa River in the adjacent Dinosaur National Monument. The Wilderness Study Area contains portions of Peterson, Buck, and Five Springs Draws which include intermittent drainages, rocky ridges, peaks and gently rolling hills. Vegetation consists mainly of ponderosa pine, pinyon-juniper woodlands, sagebrush, and native grass communities. There are also scattered mountain brush species and aspen trees. Fauna includes fox, coyote, black bear, mountain lion, mule deer, elk, raptors and various songbirds, gopher snakes, and western diamondbacks. The Wilderness Study Area offers opportunities for deer and elk hunting, camping, sightseeing, hiking, backpacking and horseback riding. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Platte River Contiguous | 30 | Colorado | Walden | 1993 | Recommended | The Platte River Contiguous Wilderness Study Area is adjacent to the Platte River Wilderness (managed by the USFS). It includes portions of Northgate Canyon and the rim of the North Platte River, a rugged, mountainous terrain with rock outcroppings, boulders and crags. North facing slopes have dense stands of Douglas-fir, sparse stands of Aspen among sagebrush occur on gentler slopes west of the canyon rim, and scattered Juniper and Limber Pine occur on the canyon rim. Fauna includes raptors, deer, elk, various other big game, and sage-grouse. The deep river canyon creates outstanding opportunities for solitude. The Wilderness Study Area provides outstanding opportunities for whitewater float boating in Class III-IV rapids, hiking, backpacking, fishing, hunting, and observing wildlife. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

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|--------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|---|---------------|--|---|---|---|--|---|
| BLM | Powderhorn | 7,022 | Colorado | Lake City | 1993 | Not Recommended | The Powderhorn Wilderness Study Area is adjacent to the Powderhorn Wilderness (managed by BLM). The Wilderness Study Area is characterized by dense forests and deep drainages. Vegetation includes spruce, fir, ponderosa, aspen, alpine grasses, sedges, forbs, and a small willow species. Fauna includes mule deer, elk, bighorn sheep, and trout. The Wilderness Study Area's remoteness provides opportunities for solitude and wildlife viewing. Activities include hiking, backpacking, camping, hunting and photography. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Pryor Mountain | 12,575 | Montana | Adjacent to Custer National Forest and reaching the border of Montana and Wyoming | 1993 | Recommended | The Pryor Mountain Wilderness Study Area contains rugged, isolated portions of the Pryor Mountain Range. The wide expanses and topographic and multicolored erosional geologic features provide for high scenic values. In less than 13 miles, the landscape transitions through a wide spectrum of geologic and biotic features, ranging from desert environments to those found in sub-alpine mountainous settings. Opportunities for nature photography, rock climbing hiking, backpacking, nature study, and scenic viewing are outstanding. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Quigg West | 520 | Montana | Hamilton | 1993 | Recommended | The Quigg West Wilderness Study Area includes forested ridges blend into grass and talus slopes. The abrupt slopes and heavy vegetation make foot travel difficult. The area provides habitat for bighorn sheep, elk and mule deer. Recreational use consists primarily of hunting and wildlife photography. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Rare Lizard and Snake | 443 | Colorado | Cortez | 1993 | Recommended | The Rare Lizard and Snake Wilderness Study Area is characterized by numerous, winding canyons with rugged, steep walls. Ancestral Puebloans were once in the area, leaving an abundant archaeological history. Located in the upper Sonoran Life Zone, which is sparsely vegetated by shrubs and grasses, sustains a relatively undisturbed population of reptilia, including at least 12 species of lizards, that are rare and unique and the most diverse in Colorado. These include the desert spiny lizard, collared lizard, sagebrush lizard, eastern fence lizard, tree lizard, side-blotched lizard, western rattlesnake, western whiptail snake, common kingsnake, gopher snake, and the western garter snake. Vegetation, although fairly sparse, includes pinyon-juniper, greasewood, grasses, sagebrush, and saltbrush. Activities include hiking, nature study, and photography. | Yes | Canyons of the Ancients National Monument | Yes | Canyons of the Ancients National Monument |
| BLM | Red Cloud Peak | 36,722 | Colorado | Lake City | 1993 | Not Recommended | The Red Cloud Peak Wilderness Study Area is heavily forested in the lower elevations, creating a feeling of total seclusion, and opens to tundra and multi-colored rock strata in higher terrain with broad vistas of exceptional scenic quality due to the high alpine mountainous landform including glacial cirques and alpine lakes and streams. The Wilderness Study Area contains 30 mountain peaks over 13,000 feet in elevation and two peaks over 14,000 feet (Red Cloud Peak (14,034 feet) and Sunshine Peak (14,001 feet)). Vegetation includes spruce, fir, alpine grasses, sedges, forbs, and a small willow species. Fauna includes mule deer, elk, bighorn sheep, cutthroat trout, and the Uncompahgre Peak fritillary butterfly. The higher elevations, with its expanses of alpine tundra and open scenic vistas, provides feelings of vastness and solitude. Activities include hiking, backpacking, camping, mountain climbing, horseback riding, hunting, fishing, and photography. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Ruby Mountains | 26,611 | Montana | Dillon | 1993 | Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | The Ruby Mountains Wilderness Study Area is precipitous in the northern portion and more gently sloped in the south. The Wilderness Study Area is mostly forested, with exposed, open, grassy ridges and south facing slopes. Vegetation is dominated by Douglas fir, lodgepole pine, limber pine, and Engelmann spruce. Rock outcrops, rock fins, caves, cliff faces and talus slopes emerge from the surrounding forest. There are a few springs, but no water flows through the canyons except during snowmelt. Aspen and canyon bottom meadows are common. Scenic quality of the Wilderness Study Area is high. Hiking, backpacking, camping and big game hunting is outstanding in this Wilderness Study Area. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | San Luis Hills | 10,240 | Colorado | Manassa | 1993 | Not Recommended | The San Luis Hills Wilderness Study Area is a series of hills which rise abruptly above the broad San Luis Valley. Cliffs occur in the northern portion of the otherwise rounded hills topography and numerous small drainages and the larger John James Gulch provide topographic relief. Distant views of the Sangre de Cristo and San Juan Mountains create a wonderful feeling of vastness. The arid climate results in low-growing desert shrubs and grasses, pinyon and juniper. Fauna is also sparse due to lack of water, but includes mule deer, antelope, various raptors, and various songbirds. Activities include hiking, backpacking, horseback riding, and photography. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

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|--------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|--|--|---|---|--|-------------------------|
| BLM | Seven Blackfoot | 20,250 | Montana | Glasgow | 1993 | Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | The Seven Blackfoot Wilderness Study Area consists of terrain highly dissected by washes and a single creek, Seven Blackfoot Creek. Wild and broken landforms formed by erosion through shales and sandstones have left a vista of rugged, stark cliffs cut into rolling prairie meadows and offset by pockets of ponderosa pine and Douglas fir. It is a rugged area of breathtaking beauty. The presence of Douglas fir is unusual this far east. Plant and flower enthusiasts can find several types of grass, many flowering forbs, brush such as silver sage, big sage, yucca, and greasewood. Wildlife within the Wilderness Study Area includes elk, deer, coyotes, porcupines, hawks, owls, badgers, horned lizards, and rattlesnakes. The fossils bearing Hell Creek and Tullock formations are exposed in places. Recreational opportunities in this Wilderness Study Area include hiking, hunting, horseback riding, nature photography and sightseeing. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Sewemup Mesa | 19,140 | Colorado | Gateway | 1993 | Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | The Sewemup Wilderness Study Area is formed of impressive sandstone cliffs, which almost entirely surround the Sewemup Mesa, the namesake of the Wilderness Study Area. The name comes from the days of cattle rustling when the McCarty Gang burnt off and "sewed up" the cattle's rightful brands and replaced them with their own - hence the name, "Sew 'em up." The mesa is surrounded by sheer 500 to 700 foot cliffs on three sides, making access difficult. The difficult access resulted in little use of the area, therefore, this Wilderness Study Area is one of the most ecologically pristine areas in Colorado. Vegetation consists mainly of ponderosa pine, pinyon-juniper, monkey flower, spike pappusgrass, purple lovegrass, wolftail, scrub oak, serviceberry, native grasses, sagebrush, and various wildflowers. Fauna includes elk, mule deer, desert bighorn sheep, mountain lion, peregrine falcon, golden eagle, and various other raptors. Activities include hiking, backpacking, camping, rock climbing, and photography. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Skull Creek | 13,740 | Colorado | Dinosaur | 1993 | Recommended | The Skull Creek Wilderness Study Area lies in the center of Skull Creek Basin. A slickrock formation area, this area contains scenic, colorful ridges, deep gullies, rock outcrops, and sandstone canyons eroded by rain and snowmelt. Rugged Box Canyon runs through the entire western portion of the Wilderness Study Area and with its intermittent creek is especially scenic. There are numerous archaeological sites dating back some 10,000 years within the area. Vegetation consists mainly of pinyon-juniper, sagebrush, native grasses, and saltbush/greasewood. Fauna includes deer, elk, golden eagles and numerous other birds, mammals, and reptiles. The Wilderness Study Area is also home to some of the oldest known pinyon pine trees. Activities include hiking, backpacking, camping, horseback riding, hunting, and photography. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Sleeping Giant/Sheep Creek | 10,454 | Montana | Wolf Creek | 1993 | None | The Sleeping Giant/Sheep Creek Wilderness Study Area are two units separated by a powerline Corridor. The Sleeping Giant unit is named for a profile of Beartooth Mountain and lower elevation rock outcroppings that resemble a reclining human figure as visible from Helena. It is a well-known landmark. Topography of the area is irregular, with numerous steep and narrow drainages dissecting the area. Sedimentary rock ledges and talus slopes provide further relief. Perennial streams are found in Sheep Creek and Rose and Falls Gulches in the Sheep Creek unit. About half the area is forested with ponderosa, limber and lodgepole pine, cottonwoods, and Douglas fir trees. Vegetation in the remainder is native grasslands consisting primarily of bluebunch wheatgrass, Idaho fescue and forbs. A diversity of wildlife species live here, including a thriving population of mountain goats that occupies the high outcroppings. Other wildlife include elk, black bear, bighorn sheep, mule deer, osprey, and golden eagles. Recreation opportunities include hiking, sightseeing, wildlife viewing, primitive camping, and fishing. Seven miles of ridge-line hiking trails offer spectacular panoramic views | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Square Butte | 1,947 | Montana | Geraldine | 1993 | Not Recommended | The Square Butte Wilderness Study Area centers on it's namesake, a butte which presents an imposing landmass whose vertical sides present a "square" appearance from a distance. The butte is a laccolith, an intrusive bubble of magma that has penetrated sedimentary beds. Erosion has left the main block of rock surrounded by eroded spires, ribs and fins, and soaring buttresses, of the same rock at the base. Dense stands of lodgepole, limber pine and Douglas fir cover the side slopes. Due to the steep cliffs, the summit has been isolation from human activity and the summit flora is a vegetative relict that has research value. Wildlife includes a population of Rocky Mountain goats and breeding populations of prairie falcons and other raptors that use the cliffs for nesting. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

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|--------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|--|--|---|---|--|---|
| BLM | Squaw/Papoose Canyon | 4,611 | Colorado | Dove Creek | 1993 | Not Recommended | The Wilderness Study Area centers on Squaw and Papoose Canyons and the narrow mesa that separates the two canyons. Vegetation is thick pinyon-juniper woodland on the slopes and canyon rim, with sage parks and riparian growth along the canyon bottom. The Wilderness Study Area has a high archaeological site density, it was heavily used by the Ancestral Puebloan dwellers from 450 A.D. to 1300 A.D. Geological formations are well exposed for scientific and educational study. The Summerville and Morrison formations of the Jurassic Period outcrop and are overlain by Burro Canyon and Dakota Formations of the Upper Cretaceous. The Morrison is rich in fossilized wood, plant remains and fossil vertebrate bones. | Yes | Canyons of the Ancients National Monument | Yes | Canyons of the Ancients National Monument |
| BLM | Stafford | 4,800 | Montana | Fort Benton | 1993 | Not Recommended | The Safford Wilderness Study Area is a scenic and rugged area of steep slopes of exposed clay and soil layers with narrow ridges along the Missouri River. The steep coulees, where slopes and soils permit, are vegetated by prairie grasses, sagebrush, and juniper. Big game hunting and boating use along the Missouri River are the major activities here. | Yes | Upper Missouri Wild and Scenic River corridor | Yes | Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument |
| BLM | Terry Badlands | 44,910 | Montana | Miles City | 1993 | Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | The Terry Badlands Wilderness Study Area includes colorful, banded cliffs that overlook rolling prairie. Geologic features include sandstone bridges, spires, table tops, and buttes divided by many deep gullies all formed by thousands of years of wind and water erosion. Rolling benches are vegetated with grasses, wildflowers and brush such as sage, yucca, greasewood, and scattered juniper. One of the most easterly stands of limber pine is located in the Wilderness Study Area. Wildlife include mule and whitetail deer, pronghorn, elk, badgers, many raptors and reptiles such as horned lizards. Petrified logs may be encountered in the Wilderness Study Area. The Wilderness Study Area is high in cultural resources. Historical resources include 1800s era U.S. Army troops graffiti on Sheridan Butte. The Wilderness Study Area is an excellent area for hiking, back country hunting, rock and fossil collecting and enjoying the spectacular badlands scenery. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | The Palisade | 26,050 | Colorado | Grand Junction | 1993 | Not Recommended | The Palisade Wilderness Study Area is characterized by steep cliffs and deep rugged canyons, rolling out to flat, desert valley bottoms. In places, cliffs tower 2,000 feet above the canyon floor. The area's main feature, The Palisade, is a towering, red-rock buttress, rising 1,700 feet above the confluence of West Creek and the Dolores River. Numerous hoodoos, jagged cliffs, and a series of waterfalls that tumble 1,700 feet in 1.5 miles add to the areas scenic values. Vegetation consists mainly of pinyon-juniper, oakbrush, aspen, ponderosa pine, and pockets of riparian vegetation. Fauna includes the rare Nokomis Fritillary butterfly, mule deer, elk, mountain lion, black bear, wild turkey, gray fox, raccoon, ringtail, squirrel, coyote, great horned owl, golden eagles, rattlesnake, bull snake, the collared lizard, and trout in the North Fork of West Creek. Activities include hiking, backpacking, camping, rock climbing, and photography. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Troublesome | 8,250 | Colorado | Kremmling | 1993 | Not Recommended | The Troublesome Wilderness Study Area is rugged, mountainous terrain and forest typical of central Colorado. The area consists of mountain peaks with rocky outcrops and talus slopes, and ridges cut by Rabbit Ears Creek and Troublesome Creek, with numerous steep-side drainages. Most of the Wilderness Study Area is forested with spruce, fir, aspen and lodgepole pines as well as riparian vegetation along the streams. Activities include hiking, backpacking, camping, horseback riding, cross-country skiing, snowshoeing, fishing, hunting, and photography. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Twin Coulee | 6,870 | Montana | Lewistown | 1993 | Not Recommended | The Twin Coulee Wilderness Study Area is very rugged, with several deeply incised drainages and extensive outcrops of bare limestone and sandstone on the southeast flank of the Big Snowy Mountains. Most of the Wilderness Study Area is contains a mixed coniferous forest with an understory of bunch grasses. Limestone outcroppings in some of the higher areas enhance the scenic quality of the area. Recreation opportunities include hunting, hiking, camping, rock climbing, and nature study. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Upper Grape Creek | 10,200 | Colorado | Canon City | 1993 | Not Recommended | The Upper Grape Creek Wilderness Study Area topography includes rocky, rolling hills in the western portion, with more rugged terrain near Grape Creek. The steep, red-brown slopes are spotted with gray-green vegetation, offering excellent scenic value to the area. Several peaks exist between East Mill Gulch and Granite Gulch. Vegetation consists mainly of pinyon and juniper, ponderosa pine, Douglas fir, and riparian species along Grape Creek. Fauna includes mule deer, mountain lion, black bear, various small mammals, wild turkey, and trout. Subtle remains of the Denver and Rio Grande railroad spur offer historical significance. Activities include hiking, backpacking, camping, horseback riding, hunting, and photography. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

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|-------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|------------------------------------|---|---|---|--|-------------------------|
| BLM | Vale of Tears | 7,420 | Colorado | Maybell | 1993 | Not Recommended | The Vale of Tears Wilderness Study Area consists of rugged canyons, ridges, peaks, and draws on the slopes of Douglas Mountain trending southward to the Yampa River in the adjacent Dinosaur National Monument. The Vale of Tears canyon in the southern section contains colorful badlands with banded, multicolored geology. Sawmill Canyon cuts through the northeastern part of the Wilderness Study Area. Vegetation consists mainly of pinyon-juniper woodlands with sagebrush and saltbush/greasewood communities at lower elevations. Fauna includes fox, coyote, black bear, mountain lion, mule deer, elk, raptors and various songbirds, gopher snakes, and western diamondbacks. The Wilderness Study Area offers opportunities for deer and elk hunting, camping, sightseeing, hiking, backpacking and horseback riding. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Wales Creek | 11,580 | Montana | Deer Lodge | 1993 | Not Recommended | The Wales Creek Wilderness Study Area contains four streams and is forested with stands of spruce, lodgepole pine, Douglas fir, and sub-alpine fir. The Wales Creek drainage has several thermal springs. The area provides habitat for moose, elk, deer, beaver, black bear, and mountain lion. Cutthroat trout inhabit Wales Creek. Recreation uses are primarily hunting and some primitive camping in conjunction with hunting. There are also opportunities for fishing and cross-country skiing. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Weber Mountain | 6,303 | Colorado | Mancos | 1993 | Not Recommended | The Weber Mountain Wilderness Study Area is focused on its namesake, Weber Mountain, a five-mile-long ridge from which steep canyons radiate. Exposed sandstone of the Cretaceous Mancos shale and sandstone series forms many overhangs and vertical cliffs in the canyons and on the slopes of the mountain. There is also a 600-foot spire shaped volcanic neck or plug, mid slope on the west side of the mountain. Vegetation includes oakbrush, pinyon-juniper, ponderosa pine, spruce/fir, sagebrush, Mesa Verde cactus, Knowlton miniature cactus, and Mancos milkvetch. Fauna includes deer, elk, bighorn sheep, black bear, bobcat, mountain lion, spotted owl, peregrine falcon, and bald eagles. The Wilderness Study Area contains archaeological sites related to the Anasazi culture, which were communities of prehistoric farmers who lived in earthen and stone structures six to 20 centuries ago. The Wilderness Study Area provides outstanding recreation opportunities for the hiker, backpacker and rock climber. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Weminuche Contiguous | 1,840 | Colorado | Silverton | 1993 | Recommended | The Weminuche Contiguous Wilderness Study Area is adjacent to the Weminuche Wilderness (managed by the USFS). It is incredibly scenic, with breathtaking high peaks - several over 13,000 feet - alpine and subalpine meadows and ridges, and alpine basins. The alpine tundra allows unconfined movement for cross-country travel. This, in combination with existing hiking trails and the high scenic quality of the area, provides wonderful opportunities for primitive recreation. The topographic relief offers outstanding solitude. Within the area are numerous running streams with cascading waterfalls. These form drainage patterns that radiate from Whitehead Peak and Sugarloaf. Vegetation consists mainly of spruce forest, alpine tundra grasses, Altain Starwort (proposed Endangered and Threatened Plant), and various wildflowers. Fauna includes lynx and bighorn sheep. Activities include hiking, backpacking, mountain climbing, horseback riding, cross-country skiing, snowshoeing, and photography. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | West Cold Spring | 14,482 | Colorado | Maybell | 1993 | Not Recommended | The Wilderness Study Area is primarily the western portion of the rugged, south facing slopes of Cold Spring Mountain. This area is characterized by deep draws and canyons that have been cut through the O-Wi-Yu-Kuts Plateau, forming a series of plateaus and ridges along the northern margins of the Green River Valley known as Browns Park. Diverse vegetation communities cover the area consisting of sagebrush steppe and saltbush/greasewood in the lower elevations to dense pinyon-juniper woodlands which dominate the area, to large old growth mountain mahogany and oak scrub communities at higher elevations. The area is known to possess historic and prehistoric cultural sites varying from Paleo-Indian to more modern Ute and Shoshone tribes. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Whitehead Gulch | 1,500 | Colorado | Silverton | 1993 | Not Recommended | The Whitehead Gulch Wilderness Study Area is adjacent to the Weminuche Wilderness (managed by the USFS). It lies mostly within the steep, forested Animas River Canyon. The mountainous landscape includes alpine streams. Vegetation consists mainly of alpine tundra, spruce, aspen, willow, raspberry, and sedges. Fauna includes lynx and various small mammals and birds. The mountainous terrain offers perfect opportunities for unconfined recreation and solitude. Activities include hiking, backpacking, camping, mountain climbing, fishing, and photography. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

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| BLM | Willow Creek | 13,368 | Colorado | Dinosaur | 1993 | Recommended | The Willow Creek Wilderness Study Area is characteristic of the arid canyon ecosystems found in the Colorado Plateau. The Wilderness Study Area lies within the Skull Creek Basin. The area is cut by steep, colorful ridges, hogbacks, deep gullies, unique rock formations, and sandstone canyons eroded by rain and snowmelt. A 1,000-foot cliff dominates the north end of the Wilderness Study Area. Vegetation consists mainly of pinyon-juniper, sagebrush, saltbush, native grasses and forbs, boxelder, cottonwoods, and willows. The area contains some of the oldest known pinyon pine trees. Fauna includes elk, mule deer, golden eagles, various other raptors, and smaller mammals, birds, and reptiles. Numerous and significant archaeological resources date back 10,000 years. The steep and rugged terrain and numerous canyons provide outstanding scenery and recreation opportunities including hiking, backpacking, camping, rock climbing, horseback riding, hunting, and photography. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Woodhawk | 8,100 | Montana | Fort Benton | 1993 | Not Recommended | The Woodhawk Wilderness Study Area is on the edge of the Missouri River in a very rugged portion of the Missouri Breaks. South facing slopes consist of bare, banded clay and soil layers supporting a shortgrass prairie. Juniper and ponderosa pine also are present. Exposed colorful rock in the breaks topography is sedimentary shales and sandstones. The Missouri River cut deeply into the soft sedimentary rock forming numerous steep hills and deep coulees. River floaters camp in the area. | Yes | Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail, Nez Perce National Historic Trail, and Upper Missouri Wild and Scenic River corridors; Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument | Yes | Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument |
| BLM | Worm Creek | 39 | Idaho | Montpelier | 1993 | Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Yellowstone River Island | 53 | Montana | Livingston | 1993 | Not Recommended | The Yellowstone River Island Wilderness Study Area is a continually changing island in an active portion of the Yellowstone River. Dense willows grow along the outer more recently formed extremities of the island. Cattail marsh areas are in low areas. The more stable and higher interior portion of the island contains cottonwood stands intermixed with open grassy areas. Due to the island's diverse vegetation, a wide range of wildlife can be seen. River floaters sometimes camp on the island. | Yes | Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail corridor | No | |
| BLM | Abert Rim | 25,105 | Oregon | Southeast of Paisley, OR | 1992 | Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Aden Lava Flow | 25,287 | New Mexico | Southwest of Las Cruces | 1992 | Recommended | The Aden Lava Flow Wilderness Study Area is located 20 miles southwest of Las Cruces in the Chihuahuan Desert. The area is characterized by basalt flows, volcanic craters, and coppice sand dunes which are formed by sand captured by clumps of vegetation. The lava flow includes pressure ridges, lava tubes, and steep-walled depressions of up to 100 feet wide. Grass and shrubs grow on the flow with many cacti and yucca. Vegetation is a mosaic of grasslands and desert shrubs such as mesquite and creosote. Vent tubes, and the many crevices found in the lava, provide cover and den sites for wildlife. Bats are numerous and the rock pocket mouse and black-tailed rattlesnake are found on the black lava flows. | Yes | Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks National Monument | Yes | Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks National Monument |
| BLM | Adobetown | 85,710 | Wyoming | Wamsutter | 1992 | Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | Located 25 miles away from Wamsutter town, Adobe Town has a total acreage of 82,350 acres. The Wilderness Study Area is known as a premier North American site for the educational and scientific study of paleontological resources. Fossil remains of mammals are numerous and widely distributed throughout the area. Two notable mammalian fossils found in the area are the Uintathere and the Titanother. The Uintathere was a large mammal about the size and configuration of an African rhinoceros. The species of Titanother found in the Wilderness Study Area was a tapir-like mammal, about 40 inches in height. Significant archaeological resources are also found throughout the Wilderness Study Area, representing 12,000 years of continuous human occupation from Paleo Indian through late Prehistoric periods. The cultural site density of the Wilderness Study Area is estimated to be 30 surface sites per square mile, which is unusually high. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

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| BLM | Ah-Shi-Sle-Pah | 6,563 | New Mexico | Southeast of Farmington | 1992 | Not Recommended | The Ah-shi-sle-pah Wilderness Study Area is located in northwestern New Mexico and is a scenic badland area of rolling water-carved clay hills. The area is rich in fossils and has little vegetation to conceal the unique and spectacular geological formations. The thin vegetation includes sagebrush, piñon-juniper, Great Basin scrubland, and grassland. It is a landscape of sandstone cap rocks and scenic olive-colored hills with an interesting array of hoodoos and other formations. Water in this area is scarce and there are no trails; however, the area is very scenic and contains pastel colors rarely seen elsewhere in the region. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Alama Hueco Mountains | 16,264 | New Mexico | Northwest of the Mexico Border | 1992 | Not Recommended | The Alamo Hueco Mountains Wilderness Study Area is situated in southwestern New Mexico. It is characterized by highly eroded volcanic mountains, mesas, cliffs, and long sinuous canyons that contain stands of juniper and oak brush. There are no maintained trails in this area; however, the desert scenery, archaeological sites, and wildlife diversity make this area a unique destination for those willing to explore. Wildlife species include javelina, Montezuma quail, desert bighorn sheep, mountain lions, golden eagles, red-tailed hawks, and prairie falcons. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Aldrich Mountain | 9,127 | Oregon | Northwest of Seneca, Oregon | 1992 | Not Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | John Day Wild and Scenic River corridor | No | |
| BLM | Alkali Basin/E Sand Dunes | 12,800 | Wyoming | 21 miles northeast of Point-of-Rocks | 1992 | Not Recommended | The Killpecker Dunes, the largest active sand dune region in Wyoming, and among the largest in the world, traverse the Wilderness Study Area. This Wilderness Study Area includes a remnant of the Red Desert area of the Great Divide Basin. The region is of scientific value for the study of active sand dunes, their movements and how they are stabilized. Valuable pronghorn antelope habitat is found within the Wilderness Study Area, and the Sands elk herd occasionally inhabits the Wilderness Study Area during the winter months. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Alkali Creek | 10,100 | Wyoming | Hyattville | 1992 | Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | The Alkali Creek Wilderness Study Area encompasses 10,100 acres of BLM-administered land surrounding an island of private lands totaling 680 acres. There are no private lands in the Wilderness Study Area and access to the private section is provided for through a cherry-stem road. Elevations range from about 4,850 to 7,000 feet. The Wilderness Study Area falls within an elk wintering area, is critical winter range for mule deer, and encompasses at least two sage grouse strutting grounds. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Alkali Draw | 16,990 | Wyoming | 25 miles north of Point of Rocks | 1992 | Not Recommended | The study area includes a pan of the Great Divide Basin – Red Desert Area. Alkali Draw in the main drainage running eastwardly from the Bush Rim and Steamboat Mountain. A series of smaller draws creates a washboard topographic effect. Big sagebrush and grease wood are the principle vegetative species. Eocene fossils (largely snails, clams and leaves) can be found in several layers of geologic strata, suggesting a former riparian habitat which occurred in the area of 36.6 million years ago. The fossils occur in most of the Wasatch Formation and in the Tipton shale of the Green River Formation. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Alvord Desert | 236,276 | Oregon | North East of Andrews, Oregon | 1992 | Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Antelope | 20,710 | New Mexico | San Antonio | 1992 | Not Recommended | The Antelope Wilderness Study Area is an open landscape that provides 360-degree views of rolling desert prairie. It is adjacent to the San Pasqual Wilderness, which is managed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. This area is home to both antelope and mule deer and boasts a mix of broom dalea and sand sage. The vegetation provides ideal raptor-feeding habitat. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Antelope Range | 43,700 | Nevada | Eureka | 1992 | Unknown | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Apache Box | 932 | New Mexico | Silver City | 1992 | Not Recommended | The Apache Box Wilderness Study Area is located in southwestern New Mexico. The namesake feature, Apache Box, is a deep narrow canyon carved by Apache Creek. Sheer cliffs rise 600 feet above the canyon floor and give way to rolling hills above the canyon. Diverse riparian trees are found in the canyon while the uplands are a mix of grassland and juniper and piñon woodlands, with occasional ponderosa pine stands on north facing slopes. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Appendicitis Hill | 25,376 | Idaho | Arco | 1992 | Not Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

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| BLM | Augusta Mountains | 89,372 | Nevada | Pershing | 1992 | Unknown | Augusta Mountains Wilderness Study Area is located in three Nevada counties; Pershing, Churchill and Lander. The Wilderness Study Area is approximately 60 miles southeast of Winnemucca. The Wilderness Study Area consists of three distinct sections: northern, central and southern. The northern area consists of silic ash flow tuff canyons and drainages. The central section encompasses 8,400 foot Cain Mountain, a limestone peak, highest point in the Wilderness Study Area. The southern section is uniformly hilly with shallow southwest draining washes and gullies that cut through gently sloping foothills. The Wilderness Study Area offers sightsee opportunities for geological features, wild horses and scenery. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Bad Lands | 9,426 | Nevada | Elko | 1992 | Unknown | Badlands Wilderness Study Area is located approximately 65 miles northeast of Elko and 25 miles southwest of Jackpot Nevada. The Wilderness Study Area includes rough volcanic ridges, cliffs and eight miles of Salmon Falls Creek. Salmon Falls Creek meanders below 250 foot high canyon walls and 100 foot high pinnacles and spires. The fishing opportunities along the creek are excellent. The creek offers a challenging adventure to kayakers and rafters during high water. A diversity of wildlife species providing outstanding opportunities for wildlife observation and photography abound. Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep were reintroduced into the Wilderness Study Area in 1989. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Basque Hills | 140,271 | Oregon | East of Fields, Oregon | 1992 | Not Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Bear Den Butte | 5,419 | Idaho | Carey | 1992 | Not Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Craters of the Moon National Monument | Yes | Craters of the Moon National Monument |
| BLM | Beaver Dam Creek | 19,080 | Oregon | East of Medford, Oregon | 1992 | Not Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Behind the Rocks | 13,065 | Utah | South of Moab, UT | 1992 | Unknown | Landforms in the Wilderness Study Area include massive Navajo sandstone domes and fins, steep cliffs, and several natural arches. Sixty percent of the area is barren of vegetation with the remainder in juniper and desert shrubs. The extreme topography of this Wilderness Study Area makes cross-country foot travel very challenging, yet possible. The highly scenic rock fins traversing the Wilderness Study Area are frequently sought out as a subject by photographers. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Bennett Mountains | 6,003 | Wyoming | Rawlins | 1992 | Not Recommended | The area contains three basic types of topography: the mountain plateau/ridges, the steep, rocky ledges and the many tributary draws. Vegetation is primarily grasses, sagebrush and other shrubs, with pockets of pine, aspen and willows. The high plateau, coupled with numerous drawers and rocky outcrops, provides a high degree of solitude. The mountain offers numerous secluded places for recreational activities. The spectacular view of Seminoe Reservoir to the southwest provides a feeling of spaciousness but also illustrates the effects of man's nearby development. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Big Hatchet Mountains | 65,872 | New Mexico | Lordsburg | 1992 | Recommended | The Big Hatchet Mountains Wilderness Study Area is located in southwestern New Mexico. It is the highest mountain in the vicinity and dominates the surrounding landscape. This is an isolated block fault uplifted mountain with tall stratified cliffs providing a layer-cake appearance. Desert grasses and shrubs in the lowlands give way to piñon, juniper, mountain mahogany, and oak trees in the higher elevations. These mountains are very rugged and include massive limestone cliffs. The area is home to desert bighorn sheep and significant bat colonies. The Continental Divide National Scenic Trail passes through this Wilderness Study Area. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Big Horn Tack-On | 80 | Wyoming | Lovell | 1992 | Recommended | The Bighorn Tack-On Wilderness Study Area includes public lands in both Montana (2,470 acres) and Wyoming (80 acres). This information encompasses the entire Wilderness Study AreaTwo caves in the Wilderness Study Area provide spelunking opportunities. These opportunities could not be considered outstanding, however, because of limited access and, in one situation, a dangerous point of entry. For experienced climbers, the possibility of rock climbing exists on some of the sheer limestone cliff faces and pinnacles. Hiking and associated photography and sightseeing activities are outstanding. The topographic relief, the unique geologic formations, and the wide expanse of rugged country within view from the ridge tops present a variety of challenges to potential users. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Black Butte | 3,893 | Idaho | Shoshone | 1992 | Not Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

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| BLM | Black Canyon (I) | 10,609 | Idaho | Gooding | 1992 | Not Recommended | The Black Canyon Wilderness Study Area consists of the western side slopes and lower mountains of the Sangre de Cristo Range - an uplifted block formed by faulting along the Rio Grande rift. Intermittent streams have created a maze of valleys, which provide excellent opportunities for recreation, especially hiking. The valleys alternate between steep and level sections creating a stair-step approach to the upper reaches of the mountain slopes. Vistas of the peaks or the vast San Luis Valley are spotted throughout the Wilderness Study Area. Vegetation consists mainly of pine, fir, pinyon-juniper, and aspen. Fauna includes mule deer, elk, black bear, various smaller mammals, and various raptors. Activities include hiking, backpacking, camping, and photography. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Black Canyon (II) | 5,534 | Idaho | Lemhi Mountain Range | 1992 | Not Recommended | The Black Canyon Wilderness Study Area consists of the western side slopes and lower mountains of the Sangre de Cristo Range - an uplifted block formed by faulting along the Rio Grande rift. Intermittent streams have created a maze of valleys, which provide excellent opportunities for recreation, especially hiking. The valleys alternate between steep and level sections creating a stair-step approach to the upper reaches of the mountain slopes. Vistas of the peaks or the vast San Luis Valley are spotted throughout the Wilderness Study Area. Vegetation consists mainly of pine, fir, pinyon-juniper, and aspen. Fauna includes mule deer, elk, black bear, various smaller mammals, and various raptors. Activities include hiking, backpacking, camping, and photography. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Black Ridge Canyon West | 52 | Utah | Westof Grand Junction Colorado | 1992 | Recommended | This 52 acre unit is adjacent to the Black Ridge Wilderness, managed by the Grand Junction, CO field office. | Yes | McInnis Canyons National Conservation Area | Yes | McInnis Canyons National Conservation Area |
| BLM | Blitzen River | 31,914 | Oregon | South of Burns, OR | 1992 | Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Donner und Blitzen Wild and Scenic River corridor, Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area | Yes | Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area |
| BLM | Blue Canyon | 12,581 | Oregon | West of Boise, ID | 1992 | Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Blue Creek | 14,896 | New Mexico | North of the Gila River; northwest of Bedrock; northeast of Virden | 1992 | Not Recommended | The Blue Creek Wilderness Study Area is located in the southwestern portion of New Mexico and is dominated by a volcanic fault block mountain named Black Mountain. The intermittent Blue Creek passes through the eastern part of the Wilderness Study Area and the narrow cliff-walled canyon is dominated by ash, cottonwood, Arizona sycamore, and willow. The uplands are dominated by desert grasses and shrubs. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Blue Eagle | 59,560 | Nevada | Tonopah | 1992 | Unknown | The Blue Eagle Wilderness Study Area lies in the northern end of the Grant Range and includes a small portion of Railroad Valley. The Wilderness Study Area is located in northeastern Nye County and is approximately 100 miles east of Tonopah. High mountains with deep, narrow winding drainages dominate the landscape. Craggy outcrops of white rock provide a colorful contrast to the dark green forest canopy on the slopes of Blue Eagle peak. In the north the Wilderness Study Area is dominated with a colorful montage of rolling hills painted in hues of yellow and red. Rare Bristlecone pine can be found at the higher elevations where their wind sculpted, curved trunks can be thousands of years old. Sharing the higher elevations is an indigenous bighorn sheep population. Opportunity for hiking, photography and camping are available throughout the Wilderness Study Area. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Bluebell | 55,665 | Nevada | Elko | 1992 | Unknown | Bluebell Wilderness Study Area is located approximately 95 miles east of Elko and 25 miles southwest of West Wendover, Nevada in the Toano Range. The Wilderness Study Area consists of steep mountainous terrain with many canyons radiating from a central ridgeline of mountain peaks. At the lower elevations of the Wilderness Study Area, there is a pinyon-juniper woodland with a small mixing of conifers, while at the upper elevations Bristlecone pine can be found. The Wilderness Study Area is located along a major raptor migration route. From late August through mid-October each year thousand of raptors including hawks, eagles, falcons, and kestrels among others can be seen during this time frame. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

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| BLM | Bobcat Draw Badlands | 17,150 | Wyoming | Worland | 1992 | Recommended | The Bobcat Draw Badlands Wilderness Study Area encompasses 17,150 acres of BLM-administered land and 1,390 acres of state land. The Wilderness Study Area offers special features and scenic beauty which are outstanding. Terrain in the unit is highly unique and variable in land form and color. Located in the Willwood geologic formation, it is famous for a "Devil's Garden" of arches, goblins, castles and other fantastic or fanciful landforms. The Wilderness Study Area is within the Fifteenmile Wild Horse Herd Management Area. The National Park Service has identified the Gooseberry Badlands and the east ridge of Fifteenmile Creek, located near the Wilderness Study Area, as potential National Natural Landmarks. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Book Cliffs Mountain Browse | 399 | Utah | 50 miles northwest of Grand Junction, CO | 1992 | Unknown | The topography is a gentle rolling ridge top which gradually slopes downhill to the northeast. General vegetation includes sagebrush and squaw apple with small thickets of Gamble Oak, serviceberry, and Mountain mahogany. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Borah Peak | 3,941 | Idaho | Mackay | 1992 | Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Bowden Hills | 59,031 | Oregon | South of Rome, OR | 1992 | Not Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Box Creek | 439 | Idaho | McCall | 1992 | Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Brewer Spruce | 208 | Oregon | East of Kerby, OR | 1992 | None | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Bridge Creek | 14,322 | Oregon | South of Burns, OR | 1992 | Not Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Bridger Jack Mesa | 6,333 | Utah | 18 miles northwest of Monticello, UT | 1992 | Unknown | The Wilderness Study Area is a north-south trending tableland bounded by spectacular orange-red cliffs. The view from the mesa is the major asset of the Wilderness Study Area because it enhances the recreational experience. Vegetation is predominantly pinyon-juniper woodland with small interspersed sagebrush parks. The Wilderness Study Area may contain several archaeological sites. | Yes | Bears Ears National Monument | Yes | Bears Ears National Monument |
| BLM | Brokeoff Mountains | 31,606 | New Mexico | El Paso | 1992 | Not Recommended | The Brokeoff Mountains Wilderness Study Area is located in southern New Mexico, contiguous with the Guadalupe Mountains Wilderness in Texas. The Wilderness Study Area consists of a low dominant north-south ridge cut by two canyons that run 500 feet deep. Elk winter in the Wilderness Study Area and cliffs, ledges, and rock outcrops provide suitable nesting and perching habitat for birds of prey. Vegetation includes Chihuahuan Desert scrub, cacti, agaves, soap tree yuccas, creosote bush, mesquite, semidesert grassland, and pines at higher elevations. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Buffalo Hills | 45,287 | Nevada | Washoe County, Nevada and Lassen County, California | 1992 | Unknown | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Buffalo Hump | 10,300 | Wyoming | Rock Springs | 1992 | Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | The Buffalo Hump Wilderness Study Area encompasses 10,300 acres of BLM-administered land. This is a sand dune area of many sand valleys, blowouts, dunes and hills. The northern and western part of the area contains ponds, grass-covered marshes and playas. The southern and eastern part includes active dunes and meadows. This area and the adjacent Sand Dunes Wilderness Study Area are part of the range of the only herd of desert elk in Wyoming. Due to the topographic relief in the southern and eastern portions of the Wilderness Study Area, the remoteness of the area provides outstanding solitude. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Bull Canyon | 599 | Utah | 4 miles north of Dinosaur, CO | 1992 | Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

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| BLM | Bull Mountain | 13,138 | Utah | 20 miles south of Hanksville, UT | 1992 | Unknown | The Wilderness Study Area is in the Henry Mountains, well known since the late 1870's for classical studies in American geology. Like other places in the range, Bull Mountain is an igneous intrusion flanked by sedimentary rocks deformed by the emplacement of the igneous material. Subsequent erosion exposed the structure, leaving a dome-shaped mountain rising nearly 3,000 feet above the surrounding plains and benches to an elevation of 9,187 feet. Vegetation consists of shrubs and grasses in the lower portions of the area and pinyon-juniper woodland in the higher elevations with scattered stands of aspen, fir, and pine. Portions of the Wilderness Study Area are range for the Henry Mountains bison herd and a mule deer herd. A small population of bristlecone pine is found mixed with conifers in the southwestern portion of the Wilderness Study Area. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Burbank Canyons | 13,395 | Nevada | Wellington | 1992 | Unknown | Burbank Canyons Wilderness Study Area is located in Douglas County and Lyon County, five miles northwest of Wellington and 15 miles southeast of Gardnerville, Nevada. The Wilderness Study Area consists of three deep scenic canyons which contain several riparian areas. The combination of steep and rugged ridges and canyon slopes above the narrow riparian canyon bottoms make the Wilderness Study Area highly scenic and appealing landscape. A hiking trip up to the head of Burbank Canyon and back can be accomplished in one day. Overnight camping is not necessary to experience the Wilderness Study Area's scenic and wilderness qualities. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Burning Hills | 65,710 | Utah | Northeast of Big Water, UT | 1992 | Unknown | Centered on the Kaiparowits Plateau, the Wilderness Study Area takes its name from naturally occurring underground coal fires. Harsh, yet beautiful, dry canyons shelter pinyon-juniper woodland and hardy desert scrub vegetation offering homes for Desert Bighorn sheep and migratory raptors. | Yes | Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument | Yes | Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument |
| BLM | Burnt Creek | 23,829 | Idaho | Challis | 1992 | Not Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Butler Wash | 24,277 | Utah | 32 miles northwest of Monticello, UT | 1992 | Unknown | The Wilderness Study Area is in the Canyonlands Section of the Colorado Plateau Physiographic Province. The terrain consists of northward draining shallow canyons of varying widths and low, parklike mesas, with scattered buttes, knobs, and spires. The Wilderness Study Area has outstanding scenic quality. Red and buff sandstone spires, knobs, and buttes contrast with the green vegetation and the blue sky. In the southeast, the heads of Salt Creek (most of which is in Canyonlands National Park) cut a myriad of shapes in the colorful sandstone. Other special features include historic evidence of early century cowboy use, and an array of wildlife including cougars, mule deer, and peregrine falcon. | Yes | Bears Ears National Monument | Yes | Bears Ears National Monument |
| BLM | Cabazon | 8,159 | New Mexico | Albuquerque | 1992 | Recommended | The Cabazon Wilderness Study Area is located in the northwestern part of the New Mexico and consists of a large volcanic plug—a steep-sided symmetrical neck of volcanic rock. At an elevation of 7,785 feet, this is the largest of a series of volcanic plugs in this area and is one of the most well-known landmarks in northwest New Mexico. This peak is a favorite among climbers. Basic mountain climbing experience and proper gear, including a helmet, are recommended. Many visitors climb the most common route (Class 3) without a rope. A successful climb to the summit will reward you with an expansive view of the Rio Puerco Valley. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Camp Creek | 19,880 | Oregon | West of Boise, ID | 1992 | Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Canaan Mountain | 4,985 | Utah | East of St. George, UT | 1992 | Unknown | The Wilderness Study Area is in the Vermilion Cliffs portion of the Grand Staircase, a series of terraces and colored cliffs at the southern edge of the High Plateaus Section of the Colorado Plateau Physiographic Province. Canaan Mountain, a sheer plateau that rises 2,000 feet above surrounding land to an elevation of 7,340 feet, is the dominant feature of the Wilderness Study Area. Within the Wilderness Study Area are shallow lakes, springs, waterfalls and 4 miles of perennial streams. Most of the surface of the Wilderness Study Area is rock and bare soil; vegetation covers only about 20 percent of the Wilderness Study Area and includes Ponderosa pine mountain shrub and pinyon-juniper woodland. A lumbering operation that existed on Canaan Mountain from 1915 to 1928 has significant local historical value. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Carcass Canyon | 48,628 | Utah | South of Escalante, Utah | 1992 | | The rim of the 2,000 foot high Straight Cliffs provide expansive vistas of the Escalante Canyon country to the east. Numerous deep, forested canyons dissect the western and southern portions of the Wilderness Study Area on the Kaiparowits Plateau. | Yes | Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument | Yes | Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument |

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| BLM | Carrizozo Lava Flow | 10,690 | New Mexico | Carrizozo | 1992 | Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Castle Rock | 6,151 | Oregon | West of Ontario, OR | 1992 | Not Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Cedar Butte | 36,390 | Idaho | Idaho Falls | 1992 | Not Recommended | In Idaho, BLM manages nearly 37,000 acres of public lands in the Cedar Butte Wilderness Study Area. Lava flows here date back over 10,000 years. Several species of mammals live here including rodents, mule deer, antelope, coyotes, rabbits and over 100 species of birds including sage grouse and mourning doves. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Cedar Mountain | 33,433 | Oregon | West of Boise, ID | 1992 | Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | The Cedar Mountain Wilderness Study Area encompasses 21,560 acres of BLM-administered land with no private or state inholdings. The Wilderness Study Area is an area of rugged topography characterized by deep, steep-sided drainages flowing toward the Bighorn River. Cedar Mountain is the dominant feature of the unit. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Cedar Mountain | 21,560 | Wyoming | Kirby | 1992 | Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | The Cedar Mountains Wilderness Study Area is located in southwestern New Mexico. The area is characterized by a southeast trending ridge with scattered peaks and rolling hills. Vegetation consists of mixed mountain shrubs, creosote bush, and tobosa. The area provides habitat for mule deer and javelina. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Cedar Mountains | 14,911 | New Mexico | Hachita | 1992 | Not Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Cedar Ridge | 10,009 | Nevada | Elko | 1992 | Unknown | Cedar Ridge Wilderness Study Area is located approximately 23 miles south of Elko, Nevada. Elevations within the Wilderness Study Area range from 5,613 feet to 7,149 feet. The east side of the Wilderness Study Area contains severely eroded and gullied terrain while the west side is an uptilted deeply dissected benchland. Vegetation within the Wilderness Study Area consists of brush communities and a pinyon-juniper woodland. Visitation is limited because of a lack of water resources within the Wilderness Study Area which can deter many visitors. But for those to whom this is not an obstacle solitary camping opportunities are more prevalent. Equestrian opportunities are good for the moderate rider as much of the terrain is not overtly challenging. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Chamisa | 16,602 | New Mexico | Northwest New Mexico | 1992 | Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | The northern portion of this Wilderness Study Area is arid, while the southern portion consists of a higher plateau dominated by piñon and ponderosa pines. The diversity of vegetation and landforms provide scenic appeal. Large numbers of elk use the area, as well as coyotes, mule deer, and Merriam's turkey. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Cheesebox Canyon | 14,831 | Utah | 34 miles west of Blanding, UT | 1992 | Unknown | This Wilderness Study Area is in the Canyonlands Section of the Colorado Plateau Physiographic Province. The Wilderness Study Area is a small mesa capped by the Cheesebox and cut by four meandering, steep-walled canyons which drain southwesterly into White Canyon. The surface of the mesa slopes gently southwest, and is almost featureless except for a few low buttes. About half of the Wilderness Study Area is barren of vegetation. The remainder is pinyon-juniper woodland and scattered stands of Ponderosa pine. Douglas fir is found on north facing slopes at the higher elevations with scattered areas of desert shrub and grasses. Visitors can find evidence of late 19th and early 20th century cowboys. Peregrine falcon and bald eagle may make occasional use of the Wilderness Study Area. Desert bighorn sheep inhabit the upper ends of Cheesebox Canyon, as well as Found Mesa and Fry Point. | Yes | Bears Ears National Monument | Yes | Bears Ears National Monument |

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|-------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------|--|---|---|---|--|-------------------------|
| BLM | China Mountain | 10,358 | Nevada | Reno | 1992 | Unknown | China Mountain Wilderness Study Area is located in eastern Pershing County and is approximately 42 miles west of Battle Mountain, Nevada. The Wilderness Study Area consists of a high plateau with elevations ranging from 5,060 to 8,842 feet. There are two main canyons within the mountain range and several smaller canyons. The China Mountain plateau as well as Hoffman Canyon and Lee Canyon are exceptionally scenic. There is a fishery habitat for brown, cutthroat and rainbow trout in Hoffman Canyon. Opportunities for day-hiking, back packing and nature study are particularly noteworthy. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Chopaka Mountain | 5,554 | Washington | West of Oroville, WA | 1992 | None | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Clan Alpine Mountains | 196,128 | Nevada | West Central Nevada, Churchill County | 1992 | Unknown | The Clan Alpine Mountains Wilderness Study Area is located in Churchill County, in west central Nevada. The Wilderness Study Area includes several peaks over 8,000 feet including Mount Augusta the highest peak in the range. Horse Creek and Cherry Creek contain trout fisheries, an added bonus since fishable streams are so rare in this portion of Nevada. From the main ridgeline of the range, broad vistas greatly enhance the sense of isolation and solitude. Geological formations and structures exposed along nearly vertical fault scarps visually enhance the ruggedness of the Wilderness Study Area, primarily in Horse Creek Canyon and the strange rock hoodoos of Deep Canyon. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Clarks Butte | 31,291 | Oregon | Southwest of Boise, ID | 1992 | Not Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Coal Canyon | 60,755 | Utah | West of Grand Junction Colorado | 1992 | Unknown | Coal Canyon Wilderness Study Area sits between the face of the Bookcliffs and the top of the Roan Cliffs. It is a dissected landscape of steep ridges and "V"-shaped canyons formed by many drainages. Vegetation is predominantly pinyon-juniper woodland with high desert plant communities in the southern portion. Other vegetation includes Douglas fir, sagebrush, riparian and mountain shrub. Erosional features of scenic interest are pinnacles, balanced rocks, alcoves, overhangs, potholes, and arches. The Wilderness Study Area has year-round populations of elk, mountain lion, black bear and Rocky mountain bighorn sheep. Portions of this Wilderness Study Area were burned in a large fire in 2002; the area is currently revegetating. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Conger Mountain | 20,161 | Utah | 50 miles west of Delta, UT | 1992 | Unknown | The vegetation on the upper slopes of the Conger Mountains is comprised of mountain brush and juniper communities. Lower slopes are dominated by shadscale/Indian ricegrass and sagebrush communities. A wild horse herd roams the Wilderness Study Area; bald eagles, peregrine falcons, and golden eagles also inhabit the area. Sensitive Species which may inhabit the Wilderness Study Area include the ferruginous hawk, long-billed curlew, burrowing owl, kit fox, and Swasey Spring pocket gopher. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Continental Divide | 68,761 | New Mexico | Datil | 1992 | Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | The Continental Divide Wilderness Study Area is located in the west-central part of New Mexico. The landmark of this area is Pelona Mountain, rising to 9,212 feet. Rolling grassland gives way to steeper slopes covered in piñon pine woodland and ponderosa pine forest, although the summit of the mountain itself is mostly grassland. Views from the top of Pelona Mountain stretch out for miles across the surrounding plains. The Continental Divide National Scenic Trail passes through this Wilderness Study Area. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Cooke's Range | 20,248 | New Mexico | North of Deming | 1992 | Not Recommended | The Cooke's Range Wilderness Study Area is located in southern New Mexico about 60 miles from Las Cruces. The central feature in the Wilderness Study Area is Cooke's Peak, which rises over 3,600 feet above the surrounding plains. The northern portion is extremely rugged while the southern portion is rolling and includes open hills cut by deep canyons. Vegetation consists of piñon and juniper woodlands as well as mixed desert shrubs. The cliffs in the higher elevations provide nesting sites for birds of prey. Mogollon style petroglyphs are found at Frying Pan Spring. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Copper Mountain | 6,858 | Wyoming | Thermopolis | 1992 | Not Recommended | The Copper Mountain Wilderness Study Area encompasses 6,858 acres of BLM-administered land without any inholdings or split estate. It is part of the Copper Mountain Range also known as the Bridger Mountains. It is dry and mountainous with scattered limber pine and juniper on rocky slopes. The stark ridges and draws of the study area stand in sharp contrast to the waters of nearby Boysen Reservoir. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

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| BLM | Cottonwood Creek | 8,110 | Oregon | East of Burns, OR | 1992 | Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Cougar Well | 19,345 | Oregon | Southeast of Bend, OR | 1992 | Not Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Cowboy Spring | 6,699 | New Mexico | Lordsburg | 1992 | Recommended | Cowboy Spring Wilderness Study Area is located in the southwestern part of New Mexico approximately 50 miles south of Lordsburg. The Wilderness Study Area consists of rugged canyons and rough hill country and is covered by juniper, mixed mountain shrubs, and grasses. This area is located at a convergent point of Chihuahuan Desert, Rocky Mountain, and Sierra Madre ecosystems. The Wilderness Study Area boasts 130 species of birds, 60 species of mammals, and 40 species of reptiles. | Yes | Continental Divide National Scenic Trail corridor | No | |
| BLM | Crack Canyon | 26,303 | Utah | 15 miles north of Hanksville, UT | 1992 | Unknown | The Wilderness Study Area includes colorful badlands of eroded soils, cliffs, and rock monuments, including fins which form a sawtooth sandstone ridge, and knobs, caves, and arches. Canyons from 200 to 500 feet deep cross the Reef and the Wilderness Study Area, narrowing in places to clefts with bottoms coNational Scenic Trail in shadow. Canyons from 200 to 500 feet deep cross the Reef, narrowing in places to clefts with bottoms coNational Scenic Trail in shadow and exposing geologic strata and arches, caves, and narrow twisted and textured pathways. Small pictograph or petroglyph panels are within the Wilderness Study Area. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Cross Canyon | 949 | Utah | 14 miles southwest of Cahone, CO | 1992 | Unknown | This Wilderness Study Area includes portions of three main canyons which continue into the Cahone Canyon Wilderness Study Area. The relatively flat plateau through which these canyons are cut has a gentle southwest downward tilt from its 6,500 feet elevation at the northeast boundary of the Wilderness Study Area. Numerous ledges, rocky outcrops, and cliffs are exposed in the stair-stepped canyons which range in depth from 300-900 feet. Vegetation is thick pinyon-juniper woodland on the slopes and canyon rim, with sage parks and riparian vegetation along the canyon bottom. Ancestral Puebloan ruins are common in the canyon. Geologic formations are well exposed for scientific and educational study: the Summerville and Morrison Formations of the Jurassic Period outcrop and are overlain by Burro Canyon and Dakota Formations of the Upper Cretaceous. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Crystal Lake | 8,893 | Idaho | St. Maries | 1992 | Not Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Culp Canyon | 10,937 | New Mexico | Alamogordo | 1992 | Not Recommended | The Culp Canyon Wilderness Study Area is located in southern New Mexico and is characterized by gently rolling hills and steep mountain slopes dissected by numerous canyons and arroyos. Vegetation consists of desert grasses and shrubs. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Daniels Canyon | 2,516 | Utah | 22 miles east of Vernal, Utah | 1992 | Unknown | Daniels Canyon is an east-west trending canyon with high vertical walls. Elevations in the Wilderness Study Area range from 5,600 feet on Cub Creek to 7,720 feet on the eastern boundary. Pinyon-juniper woodland, intermixed with sagebrush, predominates in the Wilderness Study Area. The upper northern slopes consist of heavy shrub cover of mountain mahogany, serviceberry, and big sagebrush. Scattered pinyon trees also grow here with densities of both juniper and pinyon increasing at lower elevations. At the highest elevation and on the eastern and northern edges of the Wilderness Study Area are small stands of Ponderosa pine. The flat canyon bottoms consist of greasewood, big sagebrush, and various grasses. Surrounding the spring and along the stream in lower Daniels Canyon are patches of box elder trees. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

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| BLM | Dark Canyon | 67,825 | Utah | 30 miles west of Monticello, UT | 1992 | Unknown | This Wilderness Study Area is a complex of fragments of the Dark Canyon Plateau and seven deep, meandering canyons that drain into Cataract Canyon of the Colorado River, northwest of the Wilderness Study Area. An unusual feature in the Canyonlands country is the 10 miles of perennial stream that flow through the northern portion of the Wilderness Study Area in a series of plunge pools and waterfalls. Limestone ledges, with red chert nodule inclusions and cockleshell and crinoids stem fossils, make deep and narrow lower Dark Canyon, an especially scenic canyon due to their waterfall producing effect. Ancestral Puebloan occupation seems to have been somewhat sparse compared to canyons further south, such as Grand Gulch. Cliff dwellings, granaries, petroglyphs, and lithic scatters do exist within the area. These features enhance the primitive recreation values present and add to the feeling of timelessness in these rugged and remote canyons. | Yes | Bears Ears National Monument | Yes | Bears Ears National Monument |
| BLM | Death Ridge | 66,286 | Utah | South of Escalante, Utah | 1992 | Unknown | Centrally located in GSENM, Death Ridge Wilderness Study Area creates a feeling of deep remoteness. Canyons are deep, with ridges long and narrow making this country difficult to navigate. The scenery is quite unique, with ridges offering distant views in all directions. Trap Canyon Slot and the monoliths of Death Ridge are worthy day hikes. | Yes | Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument | Yes | Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument |
| BLM | Deep Creek Mountains | 79,144 | Utah | South of Ibapah, Utah | 1992 | Unknown | Flanked on the east by the Great Salt Lake Desert and on the west by the Deep Creek Valley, the Deep Creek Mountains are the highest landmark in all of western Utah. As an isolated "island" ecosystem and the fourth highest range in the Great Basin, the "Deeps" dominate the Great Salt Lake Desert in altitude, sheer mass, and biotic richness. From a barren landscape of alluvial outwash and playa basins, two 12,000 foot peaks rise 7,800 feet above the desert floor transitioning through sagebrush-grassland benches, pinyon-juniper forest, evergreen and aspen forests, and alpine meadows to form nine perennial streams and numerous canyons that twist through massive granite formations or quartzite cliffs. | Yes | Pony Express National Historic Trail corridor | No | |
| BLM | Deer Creek | 8,071 | Idaho | Gooding and Camas County | 1992 | Not Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Desatoya Mountains | 51,402 | Nevada | Churchill County - Lander County Line | 1992 | Unknown | The Desatoya Mountains Wilderness Study Area lies along the Churchill County / Lander County lines with the majority of the Wilderness Study Area in Churchill County. Most of the Wilderness Study Area is quite rugged with numerous peaks and ridges that rise over 9,000 feet. Deeply cut canyons on the west side of the Wilderness Study Area contain fascinating rock formations and riparian communities. Cutthroat trout are present in Edwards Creek and Smith Creek and Brook trout can be found in Big Dens Creek. The fish are small but their mere presence is relatively unusual in this part of Nevada. | Yes | Pony Express National Historic Trail corridor | No | |
| BLM | Deschutes Canyon - Steelhead Falls | 3,192 | Oregon | Southwest of Madras, OR | 1992 | Not Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Middle Deschutes Wild and Scenic River corridor | No | |
| BLM | Desolation Canyon | 294,581 | Utah | 6 miles north of Green River, UT | 1992 | Unknown | At 290,845 acres, the Desolation Canyon Wilderness Study Area is the largest Wilderness Study Area managed by BLM in the contiguous 48 states. The 84 mile segment of the Green River through Desolation and Gray canyons is the most prominent feature. The Wilderness Study Area has an extensive system of deep canyons. The canyon at Rock Creek is more than 1 mile deep. The Wilderness Study Area contains arches, pinnacles, and other erosional remnants not known to occur elsewhere in the Wasatch Formation in similar concentrations or settings. Vegetation is diverse, ranging from desert to high mountain types in a distance of only 5-10 miles. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Devil's Backbone | 8,904 | New Mexico | 15 miles southwest of Socorro at the eastern end of the Magdalena Mountains | 1992 | Not Recommended | The Devil's Backbone Wilderness Study Area is characterized by its knife-edged ridges and peaks rising above the surrounding desert grassland. The north contains piñon-juniper while the south is comprised of rocky grasslands. A great number of raptors, including one pair of golden eagles, nests in the area. Mountain lions are also seen on occasion. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Devils Canyon | 9,142 | Utah | 12 miles south of Emery, UT | 1992 | Unknown | Devils Canyon Wilderness Study Area is a rugged, sinuous gorge with numerous short tributary canyons that drain westward toward Muddy Creek. Pour offs, abrupt changes in the gradient of the canyon floor are characteristic of the area. The north-eastern part of the Wilderness Study Area is a densely vegetated area of rounded knobs and benches. The southwestern portion of the Wilderness Study Area is a sparsely vegetated area of pink, red, cream, and purple soils. A small wild horse herd of approximately 10-15 animals use the Wilderness Study Area. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

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| DOI Bureau/ Office | Name of Wilderness Study Area | Number of acres | Wilderness Location: State | Wilderness Location: City | Year of Study | Suitability Determination (if any) | Synopsis of the Values Protected/Reason for Potential Wilderness Designation | Wilderness Area Located within a Designated Public Lands Area? (Y or N) | If yes, what is the Name of the Designated Public Lands Area? | Wilderness Area Located within a Monument Boundary? (Y or N) | If yes, which Monument? |
|--------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------|--|--|---|---|--|---|
| BLM | Devil's Den Canyon | 320 | New Mexico | Southwest of Carlsbad | 1992 | Not Recommended | The Devil's Den Canyon Wilderness Study Area is located in southern New Mexico, approximately 40 miles southwest of Carlsbad and is contiguous with the Guadalupe Escarpment Wilderness Study Area (managed by the U.S. Forest Service). Devil's Den Canyon contains the mouth of a major drainage on the west side of Guadalupe Escarpment and has a variety of vegetation including desert shrubs and grasses, piñon and juniper woodlands, and sub-riparian trees and shrubs in the canyon bottom. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Devil's Garden | 633 | Utah | North of Moab, UT | 1992 | Unknown | Colorful rock outcrops, hoodoos, pedestals and famous Metate Arch are scattered about this desert fairyland. Devil's Garden contains "unique scenic values and natural wonders" in a small area of erosional sculptures carved from Entrada sandstone. | Yes | Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument | Yes | Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument |
| BLM | Devil's Garden Lava Bed | 28,163 | Oregon | South East of Bend, OR | 1992 | Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Devil's Playground/Twin Buttes | 23,841 | Wyoming | Green River | 1992 | Recommended | The area is characterized by highly eroded badlands surrounding two large mesas of high relief. Elevation ranges from 6,200 feet in the northern washes of Devils Playground to 8,012 feet on the Twin Butte Mesa. Very little vegetation grows on the badlands, which comprises the vast majority of the Wilderness Study Areas. However, there are some pockets of sagebrush, saltbrush and juniper. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Diablo Mountain | 118,693 | Oregon | Northwest of Paisley, OR | 1992 | Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Diamond Breaks | 3,926 | Utah | 65 miles northwest of Maybell, CO | 1992 | Unknown | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Dirty Devil | 71,883 | Utah | 10 miles southeast of Hanksville, UT | 1992 | Unknown | The study area includes a portion of the canyon of the Dirty Devil River along the western side of the Wilderness Study Area and several tributary canyons as much as 500 feet deep. Some of the canyons are more than 10 miles long, and are bounded by sheer cliffs with large overhangs in several places. The upper parts of the benches between canyons are mostly undulating bare rock surfaces. About 70 percent of the study area is barren sand and rock, with sparse black-brush and other desert shrubs, some pinyon-juniper, saltbrush, and scrub oak. Petrified wood occurs in several canyons. Prehistoric rock art is found in Robbers Roost Canyon, which is also reputed to have been one of the major hideouts of the famous outlaw Butch Cassidy. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Disaster Peak | 13,200 | Nevada | West-central Trout Creek Mountains | 1992 | Unknown | Disaster Peak Wilderness Study Area is located in both Nevada and Oregon and is the southern most Wilderness Study Area in a group of five Wilderness Study Areas known collectively as the Trout Creek Combination. The Wilderness Study Area's diverse terrain consists of broad, flat to gently rolling ridges to deep, wide steep-walled canyons. The scenery in the Wilderness Study Area is outstanding because of the geologic landmark of Disaster Peak and dramatic topography that is expressed in prominent cliffs, spires, and massive outcrops of volcanic and granitic formations that have eroded into extensive badlands. Vegetation in the Wilderness Study Area is quite diverse and includes sagebrush / grass communities to extensive stands of mountain mahogany at the higher elevations. Water and campsites are abundant through much of the Wilderness Study Area which provide ample opportunity for primitive recreation in all seasons. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Disaster Peak | 17,376 | Oregon | North East of Denio, OR | 1992 | Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

DOI Wilderness Study Areas - Data Call

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|-------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|---|---------------|--|--|---|--|--|---------------------------------------|
| BLM | Douglas-Fir | 579 | Oregon | East of Conquille, OR | 1992 | None | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Dry Creek | 23,353 | Oregon | West of Boise, ID | 1992 | Not Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Dry Creek Buttes | 51,285 | Oregon | West of Boise, ID | 1992 | Not Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Dry Valley Rim | 76,177 | Nevada | Washoe County, Nevada and Lassen County, California | 1992 | Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Dubois Badlands | 4,520 | Wyoming | Dubois | 1992 | Not Recommended | The Dubois Badlands Wilderness Study Area encompasses 4,520 acres of BLM-administered land with no split estate or private inholdings. The topography of the area is primarily badlands and flat topped benches, which are extensively eroded and separated by numerous and intricate drainage patterns. Bands of red and tan sedimentary rock and clays make interesting color patters through the area. The Dubois Badlands Wilderness Study Area is essentially in a natural condition. The topography of the Wilderness Study Area consists of badlands that are extensively eroded and separated by intricate drainage patterns. Eroded pinnacles and spires rise as high as 400 feet above the Wind River. Vegetation in the Wilderness Study Area varies with the elevation. The upper slopes have widely scattered limber pines, and the lower slopes contain sagebrush. The flat tops of most ridges have low-growing grass as the dominant plant life. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Eagle Peak | 43,960 | New Mexico | Six miles west of Quemado; north of Highway 60 | 1992 | Not Recommended | The Eagle Peak Wilderness Study Area is located in western New Mexico. It is characterized by rolling topography and broken by sandstone and basalt mesas and canyons. Volcanic features include large cinder cones and lava flows. Vegetation consists of grassland and piñon-juniper woodland. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | East Alvord | 22,142 | Oregon | North East of Andrews, Oregon | 1992 | Not Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Eighteen Mile | 25,015 | Idaho | Leadore | 1992 | Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Continental Divide National Scenic Trail corridor | No | |
| BLM | El Malpais | 21,300 | New Mexico | Southwest of Grants, New Mexico, within the El Malpais National Conservation Area | 1992 | Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | The El Malpais Wilderness Study Area consists of several independent tracts of land under consideration for wilderness designation in conjunction with lands proposed for wilderness within the El Malpais National Monument (managed by the National Park Service). One tract includes Little Hole in the Wall, a "kipuka" (a Hawaiian term meaning island of fertile ground), which lava flowed around on all sides leaving grassland segregated by a sea of broken, jagged basalt. This area is covered by piñon-juniper woodlands and open stands of ponderosa pine. The Continental Divide National Scenic Trail passes through this Wilderness Study Area. | Yes | Continental Divide National Scenic Trail corridor, El Malpais National Conservation Area | Yes | El Malpais National Conservation Area |
| BLM | Empedrado | 9,007 | New Mexico | Northwest New Mexico | 1992 | Recommended | The Empedrado Wilderness Study Area is characterized by deep arroyos, highly sculpted mesas, canyons, and sandstone and shale outcrops. This area is easily traveled by horseback. Nesting sites for golden eagles, prairie falcon, great horned owl, red-tailed hawk, and raven are found on sandstone cliffs. Vegetation includes grama grass, cactus and Knight's milkvetch. The Continental Divide National Scenic Trail passes through this Wilderness Study Area. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

DOI Wilderness Study Areas - Data Call

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|--------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------|------------------------------------|--|---|---|--|---|
| BLM | Encampment River Canyon | 4,547 | Wyoming | Encampment | 1992 | Recommended | The topography of the entire unit is mountainous. The National Conservation Encampment River and Miner Creek, a major tributary, add scenic features to the area. Stands of conifers and aspen on the slopes and cottonwoods along the river create a typical alpine setting. From their lofty perches, bighorn sheep warily eye the hikers on the National Conservation Encampment River Trail below. The trail, which traverses the Wilderness Study Area and enters Colorado to the south, follows the scenic National Conservation Encampment River. Located two miles south of National Conservation Encampment and easily accessible from BLM's National Conservation Encampment River Campground, this 4,547-acre Wilderness Study Area contains grasslands, riparian areas and forested slopes. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Escalante Canyon Tract 1 | 364 | Utah | Southwest of Escalante , Utah | 1992 | Unknown | Sheer red cliffs at the northeast corner of Silver Falls Bench form a distinctive part of the rim of the Circle Cliffs region. | Yes | Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument | Yes | Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument |
| BLM | Escalante Canyons Tract 5 | 761 | Utah | Southwest of Escalante , Utah | 1992 | Unknown | Hikers pass through this intimate steep-walled canyon along upper Coyote Gulch on their way to Jacob Hamblin Arch and the Escalante River in Glen Canyon NRA. | Yes | Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument | Yes | Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument |
| BLM | Fandango | 530 | Nevada | Tonopah | 1992 | Unknown | Fandango Wilderness Study Area is located in northeastern Nye County approximately 70 miles east of Tonopah. The Wilderness Study Area encompasses the Hot Creek Range and a small portion of Little Fish Lake Valley. A dense pinyon and juniper woodland blankets the landscape leading up to Little Fandango Ridge where alpine vegetation of grasses and low shrubs break from the timber to present the entire Wilderness Study Area in a sweeping vista. Views from the higher elevations of the Wilderness Study Area are indeed spectacular. Morey Peak rises precipitously to the east, while to the west lies the USFS administered Table Mountain Wilderness with its high snow covered plateau. Outstanding opportunity exists for hiking, camping, backpacking, photography and wildlife viewing. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Ferris Mountains | 22,245 | Wyoming | Encampment | 1992 | Recommended | The Ferris Mountains Wilderness Study Area encompasses 22,245 acres of BLM-administered land and one private inholding of 160 acres. The study area is steep and rugged, providing unusual and spectacular scenery. Ferris Peak is the highest point in the Great Divide Basin at 10,037 feet and rises some 3,000 feet from the valley floor. Large stands of Douglas fir, interspersed with grassy parks create an alpine setting. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Fiddler Butte | 73,360 | Utah | 30 miles southeast of Hanksville, UT | 1992 | Unknown | The Wilderness Study Area consists of several distinct parts: a prominent mesa in the eastern portion of the Wilderness Study Area, known as The Block, where elevations range from about 5,600 feet near the base of the mesa to 7,100 feet of North Block; and the western portion of the Wilderness Study Area, which consists of narrow ridges that separate eight essentially parallel canyons 5 to 8 miles long, that slope southwest into North Wash, a tributary of the Colorado River. Vegetation throughout the area is predominantly blackbrush-shadscale with scattered pinyon-juniper woodland, but almost one-fifth of the Wilderness Study Area is bare rock and sand. The Wilderness Study Area includes a 4 mile segment of the Dirty Devil River. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Fifteenmile Creek | 50,352 | Oregon | Northwest of McDermitt, OR | 1992 | Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Fifty Mile Mountain | 160,833 | Utah | South of Escalante, Utah | 1992 | Unknown | This Wilderness Study Area is bounded by the Straight Cliffs on the east, and numerous southwest draining canyons on the west. Fifty Mile Mountain Wilderness Study Area is high elevation island of pinyon-juniper woodland with aspen stands overlooking the sandstone expanse of southern Glen Canyon country, Lake Powell and Navajo Mountain. The Pinyon/Juniper woodland of Fifty Mile Mountain continues to reveal many new scientific insights into the fire history of this important habitat. | Yes | Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument | Yes | Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument |

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|--------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|--|---------------|--|---|---|---|--|------------------------------|
| BLM | Fish Creek Canyon | 46,102 | Utah | 40 miles southwest of Blanding, UT | 1992 | Unknown | The four main canyons of this Wilderness Study Area are up to 700 feet deep. The canyons meander somewhat and contain numerous rock fins, alcoves, pinnacles, step-like pour offs on the canyon floors, and impressive natural arches. In addition to pinyon-juniper woodland and sagebrush, desert shrubs are common. Ponderosa pine is found in the drainages of the northern part of the Wilderness Study Area. The Wilderness Study Area includes land extensively occupied by Ancestral Puebloan dwellers from about 200 A.D. to 1300 A.D. A stabilized archeological site, Comb Wash Overlook, has 4 tower bases, a wall on the mesa rim, and rock shelter dwellings below. The Hole in the Rock Trail, the route followed by the Mormon settlers in 1879 to 1880, forms most of this unit's southern boundary. | Yes | Bears Ears National Monument | Yes | Bears Ears National Monument |
| BLM | Fish Creek Rim | 19,141 | Oregon | West of Adel | 1992 | Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Fish Springs | 57,609 | Utah | 60 miles northwest of Delta, UT | 1992 | Unknown | Vegetation in this Wilderness Study Area is predominantly shrubs and grasses at lower elevations and scattered pinyon pine and juniper at higher elevations. Some white fir grow in isolated, higher locations. The Wilderness Study Area includes most of the Fish Springs Range, a north-south trending ridge that rises abruptly from approximately 5,000 feet at the base to 8,500 feet at the crest. The range is at the southern margin of the Great Salt Lake Desert. Bald eagles, peregrine falcons, and golden eagles inhabit the Wilderness Study Area. Sensitive species that may occur in the Wilderness Study Area include the ferruginous hawk, long-billed curlew, and kit fox. | Yes | Pony Express National Historic Trail corridor | No | |
| BLM | Five Springs | 1,383 | Nevada | Eagle Lake | 1992 | Not Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Florida Mountains | 22,336 | New Mexico | Deming | 1992 | Unknown | The Florida Mountains Wilderness Study Area is located in southern New Mexico about 10 miles southeast of Deming. The Florida Mountains are an isolated, rocky, north-south trending range with steep canyons and vertical cliffs. Alluvial fans slope toward the valley floors on all sides of the mountain range. The plant species in the Wilderness Study Area consist of grasses, mixed desert shrubs, and juniper trees. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Floy Canyon | 72,282 | Utah | 8 miles north of the town of Green River | 1992 | Unknown | With nearly 4,500 feet of elevation gain, this Wilderness Study Area offers a broad range of vegetation types including shadscale, grassland, pinyon-juniper woodland, and Douglas fir. Rock outcroppings, pinnacles, chimneys and soil colors, and the dense and varied vegetation enhance the visual character of the area. The Wilderness Study Area's extensive canyon systems, ridges, abundant springs, and wildlife trails provide outstanding opportunities for a variety of primitive recreation activities including hiking, backpacking, horseback riding, hunting, wildlife observation and photography. The Wilderness Study Area has populations of mountain lion, elk and black bear, as well as Rocky mountain bighorn sheep. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Flume Canyon | 50,628 | Utah | North of Moab, UT | 1992 | Not Recommended | This is a dissected landscape of steep ridges and "V"-shaped canyons formed by the many drainages leading north to Westwater Creek Canyon along the northern boundary, east to Sulphur Creek and Antone Wash, and south to Diamond Canyon. Flume Canyon itself runs south in the central part of the Wilderness Study Area. The western portion of the Wilderness Study Area was partially burned in a large fire that occurred in the summer of 2002. It has year round populations of mountain lion, elk and black bear. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Fortification Creek | 12,419 | Wyoming | Buffalo | 1992 | Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | The Wilderness Study Area contains steeply sloping and dissected drainages and ridges, which divide the area. In addition, with the major drainages there are numerous opportunities to experience solitude and avoid the sights and sounds of others within the Wilderness Study Area. Approximately 99 percent of the Wilderness Study Area is considered crucial yearlong range for elk as designated by the Wyoming Game and Fish Department. Elk have historically used the area for winter range because of the available forage and cover. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Four Craters Lava Bed | 12,474 | Oregon | Southeast of Bend, OR | 1992 | Unknown | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

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|--------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------|--|--|---|---|--|-------------------------|
| BLM | Fox Range | 75,404 | Nevada | Gerlach | 1992 | Unknown | The Fox Range Wilderness Study Area is located in central Washoe County approximately 10 miles south of Gerlach. Elevations range from 3,900 to 7,608 feet. The Wilderness Study Area is bounded by the Smoke Creek Desert to the west and San Emidio Desert to the east. The west side of the Wilderness Study Area is a highly rugged landform of steep canyons and prominent ridges. A large bowl-like basin; Juniper Flat is located near the ridge crest. The east side of the Wilderness Study Area is a smoother rolling landscape that alternates between narrow, confined drainages to open drainages with several major canyons. Opportunities for primitive and unconfined recreation include day-hiking, camping rock climbing and nature study throughout the Wilderness Study Area | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Fremont Gorge | 2,843 | Utah | 3 miles east of Torrey, UT | 1992 | Unknown | The Wilderness Study Area is on a broad plateau that slopes gently north-northeast, and is intricately dissected by deep, narrow, meandering canyons that drain eastward into the Fremont River. Narrow, relatively flat-topped ridges separate the canyons. Vegetation is predominantly pinyon-juniper with associated grasses. Ecological and botanical features are related to high quality riparian habitat along Sulfur Creek. Peregrine falcons, bald eagles, and golden eagles may frequent the Wilderness Study Area. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | French Spring-Happy Canyon | 24,306 | Utah | 25 miles southeast of Hanksville | 1992 | Not Recommended | The study area consists of high, narrow ridges and a mesa cut by narrow, sheer-walled, meandering canyons 600 to 1,000 feet deep. More than half of the surface of the Wilderness Study Area is bare rock and sand. Pinyon-juniper, grasses and blackbrush are the characteristic vegetative types in the portion of the Wilderness Study Area with plant cover. The Wilderness Study Area's exceptional scenic values were identified as a special feature. Desert bighorn sheep, which is a wilderness associated species, may inhabit the Wilderness Study Area. The peregrine falcon, bald eagle and golden eagle may inhabit or visit the Wilderness Study Area. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Friedman Creek | 9,424 | Idaho | Blaine County | 1992 | Unknown | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Gabbs Valley Range | 79,600 | Nevada | Hawthorne | 1992 | Not Recommended | The Gabbs Valley Range Wilderness Study Area is located in Mineral County, 30 miles east of Hawthorne, Nevada. Vegetation within the Wilderness Study Area consists of a pinyon - juniper woodland. The southern portion of the Wilderness Study Area contains badland scenery while the drainages on the north side of Mt Ferguson and Petrified Wash on the south provide the most interesting access to the highest points in the Wilderness Study Area. The most pleasing area within the Wilderness Study Area would be the basin of Redrock Canyon. Foot and horseback travel is relatively easy throughout the Wilderness Study Area and access is good. There is limited water resources in the Wilderness Study Area which can provide some challenge to backpackers. Visitors can view wild horses which frequent most of the Wilderness Study Area. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Gardner Mountain | 6,423 | Wyoming | Buffalo | 1992 | Not Recommended | The Gardner Mountain Wilderness Study Area encompasses 6,423 acres of public land with no state or private inholdings. The area is generally rugged terrain of the southern Big Horn Mountains dominated by pine, scattered mountain mahogany and meadows. The two principle drainages are deep, steep-walled canyons. Beartrap Creek and the North Fork of the Red Fork of the Powder River flow through the area. Part of the Dull Knife Battlefield, a National Historic Site, extends into the southern part of the area. The Gardner Mountain Foot and Horse Trail is accessed via WY-191/Mayoworth-Slip Road north of Kaycee. Take WY-191 west from Kaycee to the community of Mayoworth. Fork left onto Slip Road and continue 6.7 miles up a series of switchbacks. Turn left and head downhill to the parking area. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Gerry Mountain | 22,289 | Oregon | East of Bend, OR | 1992 | Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

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|-------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|---|---------------|--|--|---|---|--|------------------------------|
| BLM | Gila Lower Box | 8,555 | New Mexico | Five miles down the Gila River from Redrock | 1992 | Recommended | An oasis in the desert, the Gila Lower Box Wilderness Study Area is located in southwestern New Mexico about 20 miles northwest of Lordsburg. The Gila River has cut a five mile-long steep-walled canyon 600 feet deep in some areas, creating the "Lower Box." The pristine canyon is heavily vegetated with riparian species such as ash, cottonwood, Arizona sycamore, and willow. The Lower Box has very high biological diversity with 265 species of birds, 67 mammal species, 12 species of amphibians, and 54 reptile species recorded. This is one of the best bird watching areas in New Mexico. The area contains cultural features including petroglyphs and rock shelters. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Gold Creek | 13,591 | Oregon | West of Boise, ID | 1992 | Not Recommended | Goshute Canyon Wilderness Study Area is located in the Cherry Creek Mountains portion of Elko County in east-central Nevada. The majority of this Wilderness Study Area was designated as wilderness (Goshute Canyon Wilderness) in the White Pine County Conservation & Recreation Development Act of 2006. The remaining 365 acres of the Wilderness Study Area in Elko County were retained as a Wilderness Study Area. This Wilderness Study Area consists of two small drainages that branch from Dry Canyon toward Dry Canyon Spring. Vegetation within the Wilderness Study Area consists of a pinyon-juniper woodland with low shrub and grass community. The area remains natural in character and opportunities for solitude and primitive recreation rests primarily within the contiguous Goshute Canyon Wilderness. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Goldburg | 3,946 | Idaho | Challis | 1992 | Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Gooding City of Rocks East | 14,317 | Idaho | Gooding | 1992 | Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Gooding City of Rocks West | 6,656 | Idaho | Gooding | 1992 | Unknown | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Goshute Canyon | 362 | Nevada | Ely | 1992 | Unknown | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Goshute Peak | 69,770 | Nevada | Elko | 1992 | Unknown | Goshute Peak Wilderness Study Area is located approximately 100 miles east of Elko and 20 miles southwest of West Wendover, Nevada. Elevations in the Wilderness Study Area range from 6,000 to 9,500 feet. The Wilderness Study Area contains about 15 drainages with moderately dense stands of pinyon pine, juniper, limber pine, white fir, mountain mahogany and Bristlecone pine. The Wilderness Study Area is located along a major raptor migratory route. From late August through mid October each year, thousands of raptors including eagles, hawks, falcons, kestrels and others migrate through the Goshute Mountains. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Grand Gulch | 105,213 | Utah | 45 miles west of Blanding, UT | 1992 | Not Recommended | This Wilderness Study Area is in the Canyonlands Section of the Colorado Plateau Physiographic Province. This Wilderness Study Area is predominantly a network of sinuous canyons, totaling more than 190 miles in length, that are tributary to the San Juan River. Pinyon-juniper woodland, sagebrush, and blackbrush are the predominant types of vegetation. Canyons, pinnacles, pedestals, knobs, arches, and alcoves offer unique and dramatic and colorful views in nearly every part of the area. The area contains extensive remains of Ancestral Puebloan dwellers occupation from about 200 A.D. to 1300 A.D including lithic scatters, walled fireplaces, pictographs, petroglyphs, pit-houses, pottery shards, towers, cliff dwellings, and kivas. The Grand Gulch Archaeological District (4,240 acres) was placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1982. A portion of the northern boundary follows the Hole in the Rock Trail. | Yes | Bears Ears National Monument | Yes | Bears Ears National Monument |
| BLM | Grandmother Mountain | 11,825 | Idaho | Moscow | 1992 | Unknown | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

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|--------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------|--|--|---|---|--|-------------------------|
| BLM | Grapevine Mountains | 66,800 | Nevada | Beatty | 1992 | None | Grapevine Mountains Wilderness Study Area is located in Esmeralda County and Nye County, approximately 20 miles northwest of Beatty along the Nevada/California stateline. The Wilderness Study Area consists of mountainous country with deep canyons and sweeping views overlooking all of Death Valley NM while in the solitude of a pristine environment. Elevations range from numerous peaks over 7,000 feet down to two broad bajadas at 4,000 feet. The Wilderness Study Area is in a transitional vegetation zone of hot desert and cold desert species. Unlike Queer Mountain Wilderness Study Area, these two vegetation zones do not intermix but have a distinctive transition line. The hot desert species include creosote brush and joshua trees which are immediately replaced by big sage, saltbush and thinly populated groves of pinyon and juniper. Hiking, camping and backpacking are demanding and will test the skills and resourcefulness of visitors. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Gray Peak | 14,678 | New Mexico | Lordsburg | 1992 | Not Recommended | The Gray Peak Wilderness Study Area is located in southwestern New Mexico about 40 miles from Lordsburg. Through the center of the Wilderness Study Area runs a rugged mountain ridgeline 11 miles long with five peaks and dozens of smaller hills and ridges separated by canyons. Vegetation is comprised of Madrean pine-oak woodland, which provides habitat for uncommon wildlife including Mexican long-tongued bats, coatimundi, desert bighorn, and the green rat snake. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Guadalupe Canyon | 4,146 | New Mexico | 30 miles east of Douglas, AZ | 1992 | Recommended | The Guadalupe Canyon Wilderness Study Area is located in the southwestern part of New Mexico about 30 miles east of Douglas, AZ. This Wilderness Study Area is managed in conjunction with the contiguous Bunk Robinson Wilderness Study Area (managed by the U.S. Forest Service) and Baker Canyon Wilderness Study Area (BLM-Arizona). Vegetation is Madrean Encinal woodlands dominated by open stands of oaks and perennial grasses. Sycamores grow in the riparian areas and Chihuahuan pine on the higher north facing slopes. The Wilderness Study Area is located within the northern limits of the range of many plants and animals, and consequently, this region is the only place where some species can be found in the United States. The area is renowned for bird watching. The Wilderness Study Area is extremely remote and difficult to access. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Guano Creek | 10,557 | Oregon | East of Adel, OR | 1992 | None | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Hampton Butte | 10,246 | Oregon | Southeast of Bend, OR | 1992 | Not Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Hawk Mountain | 69,741 | Oregon | Northwest of Denio, OR | 1992 | Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Hawley Mountain | 16,807 | Idaho | Howe | 1992 | Not Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Heath Lake | 21,199 | Oregon | Southeast of New Princeton, OR | 1992 | Not Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Hell's Half Acre | 67,751 | Idaho | Idaho Falls | 1992 | Recommended | In Idaho, BLM manages 350 acres of public lands in the Henry's Lake Wilderness Study Area. Lush riparian vegetation like rose aspen, willow, serviceberry and snowberry follow the creek. Sagebrush, bitterbrush, and grasses such as needlegrass, mountain brome, fescue, and prairie junegrass grow on the slopes. Throughout much of the late spring and summer wildflowers like lupine, paintbrush, cinquefoil, buckwheat, arrowleaf balsamroot, common yarrow, geranium, gilia, monkeyflower, Oregon grape, pearly everlasting, and asters cover the slopes. Black bear, elk, moose, deer, grizzly bear and variety of birds call this area home. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Henry's Lake | 338 | Idaho | Fremont County | 1992 | Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | In Idaho, BLM manages 350 acres of public lands in the Henry's Lake Wilderness Study Area. Lush riparian vegetation like rose aspen, willow, serviceberry and snowberry follow the creek. Sagebrush, bitterbrush, and grasses such as needlegrass, mountain brome, fescue, and prairie junegrass grow on the slopes. Throughout much of the late spring and summer wildflowers like lupine, paintbrush, cinquefoil, buckwheat, arrowleaf balsamroot, common yarrow, geranium, gilia, monkeyflower, Oregon grape, pearly everlasting, and asters cover the slopes. Black bear, elk, moose, deer, grizzly bear and variety of birds call this area home. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

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|-------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------|--|--|---|---|--|--|
| BLM | High Steens | 14,092 | Oregon | North of Andrews, OR | 1992 | Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area | Yes | Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area |
| BLM | Home Creek | 1,178 | Oregon | North of Fields, OR | 1992 | Not Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area | Yes | Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area |
| BLM | Homestead | 7,615 | Oregon | West of New Meadows, ID | 1992 | Not Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Honeycomb Buttes | 40,548 | Wyoming | Rock Springs | 1992 | Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | Much of the area is highly erodible and surface impacts fade relatively quickly. The Honeycomb Buttes proper and the North Fork of Bear Creek drainage, in the core of the recommended area, is a highly colorful and rugged desert badlands area. The headwaters of Red Creek and Sand Creek are relatively wide drainages bounded by rough eroded escarpments on three sides with wide flat benches between the drainages. The many cliffs, ridges, draws and secluded grottos provide numerous areas where a person could experience solitude. Topography of this type provides for effective screening of individuals from each other. The superb coloration of the buttes enhances one's appreciation for the undisturbed natural setting of the Honeycombs. This area provides some of the most outstanding opportunities for solitude that can be found in the Red Desert of Wyoming. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Honeycombs | 38,771 | Oregon | West of Boise, ID | 1992 | Not Recommended | The Honeycombs Wilderness Study Area encompasses 21,000 acres of BLM-administered land and 260 acres of split-estate land with minerals held by the state of Wyoming. The Honeycombs Wilderness Study Area consists of two land forms. The core area is comprised of sharply eroded, strongly dissected badlands. The area around the core is rolling to steep hills. Elevations in the Wilderness Study Area range from about 5,000 feet above sea level along the eastern boundary to about 4,400 feet where the western boundary crosses East Fork Nowater Creek. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Honeycombs | 21,000 | Wyoming | Worland | 1992 | Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Horse Mountain | 5,032 | New Mexico | Datil | 1992 | Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | Rising above the grassy plains of San Agustin, Horse Mountain, at 9,450 feet, provides sweeping views across west-central New Mexico. On south-facing slopes, you will find one-seed juniper, alligator juniper, and two-leaf piñon, while on north-facing slopes, you will find ponderosa pine, Douglas fir, and Mexican white pine. Horse Mountain is an isolated forest and woodland providing habitat for wildlife including mule deer, elk, golden eagles, mountain lions, bobcats, and occasionally, bald eagles. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Horseshoe Canyon (North) | 13,502 | Utah | 30 miles south of Green River, UT | 1992 | Unknown | The Wilderness Study Area is elongated in a general curve around lower Horseshoe Canyon. The Wilderness Study Area includes approximately 20 miles of perennial streams, including the Green River along the eastern boundary of the Wilderness Study Area. The terrain in the study area consists of sandy flats and hilly areas between the canyons which are 1,000 feet deep where they join the Green River. Desert shrub and sagebrush are the dominant forms of vegetation in about half of the Wilderness Study Area. Scattered desert shrub, small areas of grassland, and riparian vegetation are found in the remainder of the Wilderness Study Area. Bowknot Bend is a perfect example of the present creation of a Rincon. The Green River has carved a large deeply entrenched meander, leaving only a narrow neck to be eroded away before its course takes a shortcut. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

DOI Wilderness Study Areas - Data Call

| DOI Bureau/Office | Name of Wilderness Study Area | Number of acres | Wilderness Location: State | Wilderness Location: City | Year of Study | Suitability Determination (if any) | Synopsis of the Values Protected/Reason for Potential Wilderness Designation | Wilderness Area Located within a Designated Public Lands Area? (Y or N) | If yes, what is the Name of the Designated Public Lands Area? | Wilderness Area Located within a Monument Boundary? (Y or N) | If yes, which Monument? |
|-------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|--|---------------|------------------------------------|--|---|---|--|------------------------------|
| BLM | Horseshoe Canyon (South) | 39,842 | Utah | 30 miles south of Green River, UT | 1992 | Unknown | The area is elongated in a general curve around lower Horseshoe Canyon. The terrain in the study area consists of sandy flats and hilly areas between the canyons which are 1,000 feet deep where they join the Green River. The bottoms of the canyons are inaccessible in several places. Desert shrub and sagebrush are the dominant forms of vegetation in about half of the Wilderness Study Area. Scattered desert shrub, small areas of grassland, and riparian vegetation are found in the remainder of the Wilderness Study Area. The Wilderness Study Area includes approximately 20 miles of perennial streams, the majority of which is the Green River along the eastern boundary of the Wilderness Study Area. Bowknot Bend is a perfect example of the present creation of a Rincon. The Green River has carved a large deeply entrenched meander, leaving only a narrow neck to be eroded away before its course takes a shortcut. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Hoverrocker | 22 | New Mexico | Las Cruces | 1992 | Recommended | This Wilderness Study Area is a 22-acre area that remained after the adjacent Arizona portion of the Wilderness Study Area was released from wilderness review in 1990. The remaining New Mexico portion continues to be managed as a Wilderness Study Area pending Congressional action. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Howell Peak | 27,545 | Utah | 45 miles west of Delta, UT | 1992 | Unknown | This Wilderness Study Area is characterized by rugged terrain and steep cliffs. Shrubs and grasses are the dominant vegetation at lower elevations with pinyon-juniper woodland at higher elevations. Bald eagles, peregrine falcons, and golden eagles inhabit the Wilderness Study Area. Sensitive species that could inhabit the Wilderness Study Area include the ferruginous hawk, long-billed curlew, kit fox, and burrowing owl. The area is known in Utah and throughout the country for its beds of Cambrian trilobites. Council Cave, near Antelope Peak, has the largest entrance of any cave in Utah, and can be visible for 50 miles. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Ignacio Chavez | 33,609 | New Mexico | Northwest New Mexico | 1992 | Recommended | The Ignacio Chavez Wilderness Study Area is located in the northwestern portion of New Mexico. The northern portion of this Wilderness Study Area is arid, while the southern portion consists of a higher plateau dominated by piñon and ponderosa pines. The diversity of vegetation provides scenic appeal, and also a highly diverse wildlife population. The Continental Divide National Scenic Trail passes through this Wilderness Study Area. | Yes | Continental Divide National Scenic Trail corridor | No | |
| BLM | Indian Creek | 211 | Oregon | Southeast of Canyon City, OR | 1992 | Unknown | This Wilderness Study Area consists of several northward-sloping canyons as much as 300 feet deep and narrow, twisting tributary canyons cut through the red rock. Four miles of perennial streams are within the Wilderness Study Area. About 75 percent (5,163 acres) of the Wilderness Study Area is bare rock. Sparse desert shrub covers the remainder of the Wilderness Study Area. Two pour offs in Indian Creek near the western border of the Wilderness Study Area are picturesque when water is flowing in the intermittent drainage. The two pour offs drop almost 150 feet. Desert bighorn sheep, which are a wildlife species associated with wilderness, has been found within this Wilderness Study Area. Peregrine falcons, golden eagles, bald eagles, and Mexican spotted owls may occur in the Wilderness Study Area. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Indian Creek | 6,554 | Utah | 45 miles west of Delta, UT | 1992 | Unknown | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Bears Ears National Monument | Yes | Bears Ears National Monument |
| BLM | Jack Canyon | 7,203 | Utah | 15 miles northeast of East Carbon City, UT | 1992 | Unknown | The terrain in the Wilderness Study Area is characteristic of the highly dissected Roan Cliffs and West Tavaputs Plateau, and includes both vertical-sided and V-shaped canyons, steep tributary draws, and narrow irregular ridges. The dominant vegetation includes pinyon-juniper woodland, sagebrush on the benches and moderate slopes, and Douglas fir on steep slopes and north-facing slopes. High value wildlife habitat in the Wilderness Study Area includes the intermittent stream and spring riparian associations in Jack Creek, Pine Springs Draw, and cliff and talus habitats. The Wilderness Study Area has small populations of Rocky Mountain big horn sheep, elk, cougar, and black bear, which are wildlife species associated with wilderness. The Mexican spotted owl, listed as a threatened species, nests within the Wilderness Study Area. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

DOI Wilderness Study Areas - Data Call

| DOI Bureau/Office | Name of Wilderness Study Area | Number of acres | Wilderness Location: State | Wilderness Location: City | Year of Study | Suitability Determination (if any) | Synopsis of the Values Protected/Reason for Potential Wilderness Designation | Wilderness Area Located within a Designated Public Lands Area? (Y or N) | If yes, what is the Name of the Designated Public Lands Area? | Wilderness Area Located within a Monument Boundary? (Y or N) | If yes, which Monument? |
|-------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|--|---------------|--|--|---|---|--|-------------------------|
| BLM | Job Peak | 90,209 | Nevada | West Central Nevada, Churchill County | 1992 | Unknown | Job Peak Wilderness Study Area is located in Churchill County in west central Nevada. Elevation in the Wilderness Study Area range from 3600 feet to 8785 feet at the summit of Job Peak. There are several rugged canyons in the northeast portion of the Wilderness Study Area stretching from Coyote Canyon to Little Box Canyon which provide excellent opportunities for sightseeing. A fault escarpment on the east side of the Wilderness Study Area along the base of the mountains is the result of an earthquake in 1954. It is easily seen and in places the earth has been displaced about seven feet. Remnants of an old mercury retort about 1/2 mile west of Coyote Canyon may be of interest. Also desert big horn sheep, once native to the range were successfully reintroduced into the Wilderness Study Area in 1981. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Jordan Craters | 27,761 | Oregon | Southwest of Boise, ID | 1992 | Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Jornada del Muerto | 31,147 | New Mexico | 10 miles south of Bosque del Apache National Wildlife Refuge, on the east side of the Rio Grande | 1992 | Recommended | The Jornada del Muerto Wilderness Study Area is located in the west-central part of New Mexico about 45 air miles south-southeast of Socorro. The Wilderness Study Area is almost entirely composed of lava flows that are characterized by lava tubes, sink holes, and pressure ridges. Many of these structures have been silted in by fine windblown sand and clay materials, which support a variety of grass species and soap tree yucca. This area is also home to many species of dark reptiles and a large population of bats that live in a lava tube extending from a crater. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Kawich | 54,320 | Nevada | Tonopah | 1992 | Unknown | The Kawich Wilderness Study Area is located in the Kawich Range in northeastern Nye County, approximately 50 miles east of Tonopah. The Wilderness Study Area consists of mountainous country with a high central plateau and several peaks. These peaks overlook the Bellehele Lakes, two small one-half acre lakes located on the plateau at the northern end of the Wilderness Study Area. Vegetation within the Wilderness Study Area consists mainly of a dense pinyon-juniper woodland with a northern desert shrub understory. Stands of mountain mahogany can be found above 8,000 feet. Activities in the Wilderness Study Area include hiking, backpacking, equestrian use, rock climbing and photography. Although access can be difficult, the plateau region offers spectacular views of the Wilderness Study Area and surrounding valleys. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | King Hill Creek | 28,218 | Idaho | Boise | 1992 | Not Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | King Top | 92,847 | Utah | 50 miles southwest of Delta, UT | 1992 | Unknown | Like most other mountain ranges in the Great Basin, the Confusion Range rises abruptly above the surrounding desert valleys. The Range differs from other Great Basin ranges in that the summit portion is almost a plateau, a hilly upland with the steepest slopes on the eastern side. Desert shrub predominates at lower elevations and pinyon-juniper woodland is dominant on the King Top plateau. Wild horses, bald eagles, peregrine falcons, and golden eagles inhabit the Wilderness Study Area. Sensitive species that could inhabit the Wilderness Study Area include the ferruginous hawk, long-billed curlew, kit fox, and burrowing owl. Fossil Mountain is one of the more important locations in the world for early Ordovician fossils, and is frequently visited by paleontologists and amateur collectors. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | La Lena | 11,718 | New Mexico | Northwest New Mexico | 1992 | Recommended | The La Leña Wilderness Study Area is characterized by deep arroyos, highly sculpted mesas, canyons, and sandstone and shale outcrops. This area is easily traveled by horseback. Nesting sites for golden eagles, prairie falcon, great horned owl, red-tailed hawk, and raven are found on sandstone cliffs. Vegetation includes grama grass, cactus and Knight's milkvetch. The Continental Divide National Scenic Trail passes through this Wilderness Study Area. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

DOI Wilderness Study Areas - Data Call

| DOI Bureau/ Office | Name of Wilderness Study Area | Number of acres | Wilderness Location: State | Wilderness Location: City | Year of Study | Suitability Determination (if any) | Synopsis of the Values Protected/Reason for Potential Wilderness Designation | Wilderness Area Located within a Designated Public Lands Area? (Y or N) | If yes, what is the Name of the Designated Public Lands Area? | Wilderness Area Located within a Monument Boundary? (Y or N) | If yes, which Monument? |
|--------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|---|---------------|--|--|---|---|--|--|
| BLM | Lahontan Cutthroat Trout | 12,316 | Nevada | Winnemucca | 1992 | Unknown | Lahontan Cutthroat Trout ISA is located in western Humboldt County, about 78 miles northwest of Winnemucca. The northern extremities of the Black Rock Range lie to the south of the Wilderness Study Area. The Wilderness Study Area consists of running water, large stands of aspen, willow and mahogany with lush meadows, colorful rock formations and good populations of wildlife. Mahogany Creek which runs east to west through the ISA and several feeder creeks contain Lahontan Cutthroat Trout, but it is not legal to fish for them. Due to the small size of the creeks, the trout are usually viewable. The trout use Mahogany Creek as their principal spawning area which is the reason for the designation of the Natural Area. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Lake Mountain | 13,865 | Wyoming | LaBarge | 1992 | Not Recommended | The study area is in the Wyoming Range and contains an irregular series of steep-sided ridges ranging in elevation from 7,400 to over 9,600 feet. Rock creek, in the central part of the Wilderness Study Area, contains a population of Colorado Cutthroat Trout, a candidate for the status of threatened and endangered species. Dense stands of conifers cover the north and east facing slopes. Rock Creek contains a pure strain of Colorado River cutthroat trout and part of the Wilderness Study Area has been designated an Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) to protect trout habitat. The Colorado River cutthroat has been identified as a candidate species for possible status as a threatened or endangered species. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Las Uvas Mountains | 11,067 | New Mexico | Eight miles northwest of Las Cruces | 1992 | Not Recommended | The Las Uvas Mountains Wilderness Study Area is located in the south-central portion of New Mexico in the Chihuahuan Desert. The area is a mountain complex of tilted, bedded volcanic rock. The western slopes are gentle, while cliffs dominate the east side. The landform is characterized by mesas, buttes, and canyons. The vegetation is primarily grasses and desert shrubs, with juniper on north facing slopes at higher elevations. Rimrock along the mesas provides nesting sites for many raptors. | Yes | Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks National Monument | Yes | Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks National Monument |
| BLM | Lava | 23,276 | Idaho | Shoshone | 1992 | Not Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Link Flats | 882 | Utah | 12 miles south of the town of Emery, UT | 1992 | Unknown | Link Flats National Scenic Trails Study Area (912 acres) lies in the San Rafael Swell, a breached anticline on the western edge of the Colorado Plateau physiographic province. Link Flats is one of a series of grassy flats between two major drainages, Devil's Canyon and Red's Canyon, which run to the south-west. Link Flats, Copper Globe Flats, and Justensen Flats are generally defined by pronounced sandstone bluffs to the northwest and are separated by pinyon-juniper desert woodlands. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Little Black Peak | 15,469 | New Mexico | Four miles west of Carrizozo | 1992 | Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | The Little Black Peak Wilderness Study Area is located in the central part of New Mexico. At 5,676 feet, Little Black Peak, the primary source of the surrounding lava flow, is the only feature rising significantly above the surrounding flat plain. It is a rugged landscape of lava approximately 5,000 years old. The lava is broken by fissures and jumbled outcrops, and includes an occasional lava tube. Sparse desert shrubs and grasses grow in the cracks, providing an interesting contrast of green against the National Scenic Trail and the black lava. The area supports a remarkably diverse ecosystem, including some species that have developed darker skin coloration to match the rock. Hiking onto the lava flow is extremely rugged. You must be well prepared with appropriate footwear and other outdoor gear. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Little City of Rocks | 6,606 | Idaho | Gooding | 1992 | Not Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Little Deer | 13,936 | Idaho | Blaine | 1992 | Not Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Craters of the Moon National Monument | Yes | Craters of the Moon National Monument |

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|-------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------|--|--|---|---|--|-------------------------|
| BLM | Little Humboldt River | 42,213 | Nevada | Elko | 1992 | Unknown | Little Humboldt River Wilderness Study Area is located 65 miles northwest of Elko and three miles north of Midas, Nevada along the eastern flank of the Snowstorm Mountains. The Wilderness Study Area contains deep canyons, volcanic mesas, high rocky ridges and wide undulating plains. The river provides good trout fishing opportunities as it winds through groves of aspen, willows and wild roses that line the watercourses. The rugged landscape and riparian areas support high populations of cliff-nesting raptors such as prairie falcons and golden eagles. The Wilderness Study Area provides a unique opportunity to study the transition between the southern Owyhee Cold Desert and a Basin & Range aspen forest without the typical pinyon-juniper woodland. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Little Rockies | 40,733 | Utah | 75 miles south of Hanksville, UT | 1992 | Unknown | The Wilderness Study Area is dominated by Mt. Ellsworth and Mt. Holmes, two mountain peaks which are bodies of igneous rocks that intruded and deformed overlying sedimentary layers. In the northern and eastern portions of the area there are high, narrow mesas cut by deep canyons. Almost half the Wilderness Study Area is bare rock outcrop. Blackbrush and other shrubs are the dominant vegetative type in the remainder of the area. Because of the remote and isolated nature of portions of this Wilderness Study Area, there is high quality habitat for desert bighorn sheep. Bald eagles and peregrine falcons may occur in the Wilderness Study Area. Sclerocactus wrightii, an endangered plant species, may occur in the Wilderness Study Area. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Little Sink | 80 | Oregon | South of Falls City, OR | 1992 | None | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Little Wood River | 4,183 | Idaho | Blaine County | 1992 | Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Lonesome Ridge | 3,505 | New Mexico | Carlsbad | 1992 | Not Recommended | Lonesome Ridge Wilderness Study Area is located in southern New Mexico, about 40 miles southwest of Carlsbad on the eastern side of the Guadalupe Escarpment. The area features stark landscape transitions from Chihuahuan Desert shrubs at the lower elevations to sheer limestone cliffs dotted with scattered ponderosa pines at higher elevations. The steep, rugged mountains with dramatic rock outcrops are highly scenic. The Wilderness Study Area is contiguous with the Guadalupe Escarpment Wilderness Study Area (managed by the U.S. Forest Service) and Guadalupe Mountains Wilderness (managed by the National Park Service) in Texas. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Lookout Butte | 66,194 | Oregon | Northeast of McDermitt, OR | 1992 | Not Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Lost Forest | 8,084 | Oregon | Southeast of Bend, OR | 1992 | Not Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Lost Spring Canyon | 1,625 | Utah | North of Moab | 1992 | Unknown | The Wilderness Study Area is contiguous with a recent addition to Arches National Park. The Wilderness Study Area surrounds deep canyons which are bordered by colorful Summerville, Entrada and Navajo sandstone canyon walls. Desert shrub sagebrush vegetation covers most of the Wilderness Study Area with the rest being juniper woodland. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Lower John Day | 25,406 | Oregon | East of Grass Valley, OR | 1992 | Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | John Day Wild and Scenic River corridor | No | |
| BLM | Lower Owyhee Canyon | 74,767 | Oregon | Southwest of Boise, ID | 1992 | Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Owyhee Wild and Scenic River corridor | No | |
| BLM | Lower Salmon Falls Creek | 3,282 | Idaho | Twin Falls | 1992 | Not Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

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|-------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------|--|--|---|---|--|--|
| BLM | Lower Stonehouse | 7,460 | Oregon | North of Andrews, OR | 1992 | Not Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area | Yes | Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area |
| BLM | Mahogany Ridge | 27,365 | Oregon | North East of Denio, OR | 1992 | Not Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Malheur River-Bluebucket Creek | 5,543 | Oregon | Southeast of Canyon City, OR | 1992 | Not Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Mancos Mesa | 50,889 | Utah | 50 miles west of Blanding, UT | 1992 | Unknown | This Wilderness Study Area is in the Canyonlands Section of the Colorado Plateau Physiographic Province. Mancos mesa is a rugged, westward-sloping mesa bounded by canyons as much as 600 feet deep. Three winding canyons from 250 to 800 feet deep cut across the mesa. Wind-blown sand covers large parts of the mesa and has accumulated in large deposits in portions of the canyons. Blackbrush is the most common vegetation. The Mancos Mesa Wilderness Study Area contains archaeological, geological, wildlife, and scenic values. The peregrine falcon and 8 animal species that are considered sensitive may occur in the Wilderness Study Area. Desert bighorn sheep, which is a wildlife species associated with wilderness is occasionally sighted in the Wilderness Study Area. | Yes | Bears Ears National Monument | Yes | Bears Ears National Monument |
| BLM | Manzano | 881 | New Mexico | 16 air miles east of Los Lunas | 1992 | Recommended | The Manzano Wilderness Study Area is under consideration for addition to the Manzano Wilderness managed by the Cibola National Forest. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Marshall Mountain | 5,527 | Idaho | Riggins | 1992 | Not Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Massacre Rim | 101,290 | Nevada | Washoe County | 1992 | Not Recommended | Massacre Rim Wilderness Study Area is located in Washoe County in northwest Nevada about 28 miles from Cedarville, CA. Because the Wilderness Study Area is closer to the Surprise Field Office rather than the Winnemucca District Office, the Wilderness Study Area is administered by BLM California. Elevations with the Wilderness Study Area range from 5,520 to 6,780 feet and includes Massacre Rim and all of Massacre and Bitner benchlands. The topography is generally open rolling terrain dominated by sagebrush and scattered juniper. Massacre Rim which is a 1,200 foot fault block exposure dominates the northwestern portion of the Wilderness Study Area. Excellent scenic vistas of up to 60 miles can be viewed from many locations within the Wilderness Study Area along with wildlife viewing and hunting opportunities. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Mathers | 362 | New Mexico | 40 miles east of Roswell | 1992 | Not Recommended | The Mathers Wilderness Study Area is located in eastern New Mexico, about 40 miles east of Roswell. The area is on the edge of the southern part of the Great Plains and at the northern end of a 6-10 mile wide belt of sand dunes stabilized by shinnery oak, a low growing shrub. The area provides critical habitat for the dunes sagebrush lizard and lesser prairie chicken; the latter can be observed displaying in leks during mating season. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | McCullough Peaks | 24,570 | Wyoming | Cody | 1992 | Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | The McCullough Peaks Wilderness Study Area encompasses 23,290 acres of BLM-administered land, 640 acres of split-estate land, and 640 acres of state-owned land. The Wilderness Study Area consists of the badlands that form the north slope of the McCullough Peaks. The terrain is characterized by sharp ridges and deeply eroded drainages. There are also large expanses of open, gentle terrain. The area is scenic and provides opportunities for solitude and primitive recreation. The panoramic views from the top of McCullough Peaks are outstanding and include not only the study area's badlands but views of Heart Mountain, the Beartooth Mountains and the Absaroka Range. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | McGraw Creek | 505 | Oregon | West of New Meadows, ID | 1992 | Not Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | McKittrick Canyon | 200 | New Mexico | Southwest of Carlsbad | 1992 | Not Recommended | The McKittrick Canyon Wilderness Study Area is located in southern New Mexico, approximately 40 miles southwest of Carlsbad. It is contiguous with the Guadalupe Escarpment Wilderness Study Area (managed by the U.S. Forest Service). McKittrick Canyon contains Chihuahuan Desert grassland and scrub, including creosote bush and mesquite, as well as piñon-juniper woodlands and deciduous riparian. This Wilderness Study Area consists almost entirely of steep side slopes. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

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| DOI Bureau/ Office | Name of Wilderness Study Area | Number of acres | Wilderness Location: State | Wilderness Location: City | Year of Study | Suitability Determination (if any) | Synopsis of the Values Protected/Reason for Potential Wilderness Designation | Wilderness Area Located within a Designated Public Lands Area? (Y or N) | If yes, what is the Name of the Designated Public Lands Area? | Wilderness Area Located within a Monument Boundary? (Y or N) | If yes, which Monument? |
|--------------------|--|-----------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|--|--|---|---|--|------------------------------|
| BLM | Medicine Lodge | 7,740 | Wyoming | Hyattville | 1992 | Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | The Medicine Lodge Wilderness Study Area encompasses 7,740 acres of BLM-administered land with no private or state inholdings. The Wilderness Study Area consists of spectacular canyon walls towering 1,000 feet above Medicine Lodge Creek. Elevations range between 5,100 and 8,500 feet. The area includes crucial winter range for elk and deer. Bighorn sheep may use parts of the Wilderness Study Area as summer range. Rich color combinations, vertical or nearly vertical cliffs, spires and formations; variation in form, pattern, texture and type of vegetation; and presence of free-flowing, cascading water make the Wilderness Study Area highly scenic. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Mesita Blanca National Conservation Area | 19,414 | New Mexico | 24 miles west of Quemado | 1992 | Not Recommended | The Mesita Blanca National Conservation Area Wilderness Study Area is located in western New Mexico. It is characterized by rolling grasslands broken by isolated sandstone and basalt mesas. Vegetation consists of grasslands and piñon-juniper woodlands. The 500-foot Red Hill Cinder Cone and lava flow provides a landmark within the Wilderness Study Area. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Mexican Mountain | 58,326 | Utah | West of Green River, UT | 1992 | Unknown | The landscape is characterized by features resulting from erosion of the multi-colored sedimentary rocks of the eastern San Rafael Swell. Brightly colored cliffs, buttes, ridges, alcoves, and pinnacles dominate the viewscape with elevations ranging from 4,700 feet in the southeast to 6,900 feet on Mexican Mountain. Roughly half the area is barren rock with pinyon-juniper woodlands, brush, and grass covering the remaining land. This vegetation along with riparian growth provides for diverse habitat making the Wilderness Study Area home to bighorn sheep, cougars, raptors, and several reptile species. Two endangered plant species (Maguire daisy, Wright fishhook cactus) may also occur within the unit. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Mill Creek Canyon | 9,866 | Utah | east of Moab, Utah | 1992 | Unknown | Major canyons within the Wilderness Study Area include the North Fork of Mill Creek, Rill Creek, and Burkholder Draw. Riparian vegetation follows the streams within the canyons. Above these canyons are pinyon-juniper/blackbrush vegetation and large expanses of Navajo sandstone domes and fins. The Mill Creek Canyon Wilderness Study Area is best know for its perennial streams, sheer canyon walls, large Navajo sandstone "fins" and wonderful hiking opportunities. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Million Hills | 21,296 | Nevada | Las Vegas | 1992 | Not Recommended | Million Hills Wilderness Study Area is located in the Gold Butte area of northeastern Clark County, about 45 miles east of Las Vegas. The north half of the Wilderness Study Area contains low ridges and gently rolling hills while the south half consists of a north-south tilted ridge made up of colorful folds. The Wilderness Study Area provides scenic vistas, secluded locations and geologic features for visitors hiking or interested in photography or nature study. The Wilderness Study Area also contains a large population of burros and the threatened and endangered desert tortoise. | Yes | Gold Butte National Monument | Yes | Gold Butte National Monument |
| BLM | Moquith Mountain | 15,249 | Utah | 4 miles west of Kanab | 1992 | Unknown | Five distinct landforms comprise the Wilderness Study Area. In the central part are the Vermilion Cliffs, a "step" in the Grand Staircase, the southern end of the High Plateaus of the Utah Section of the Colorado Plateau Physiographic Province. The north side of the Vermilion Cliffs terrace includes a portion of the Coral Pink Sand Dunes and an escarpment above the dunes. Moquith Mountain is a study in opposites. Its western edge is open sand dunes dotted with islands of vegetation. Its eastern edge is a series of deep canyons where Ponderosa pine and pinyon-juniper woodlands thrive from the rims to the floors of the canyon. In alcoves on the sides of these canyons, you can find hanging gardens and the sites of lost civilizations. In the spring-fed upper reaches of these canyons, you find a stunning array of plant life such as cottonwood, cliff rose, oaks and maples. The top of the mountain is forested. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Morey Peak | 5,070 | Nevada | Tonopah | 1992 | Unknown | Morey Peak Wilderness Study Area is located in northeastern Nye County approximately 70 miles east of Tonopah. The central point of interest in the Wilderness Study Area is Morey Peak which rises to over 10,240 feet. The peak is rugged and provides panoramic views of all surrounding valleys. The slopes of Morey Peak are gouged with a myriad of steeply walled canyons capped by rocky spires. The rocky and barren peaks give way to dense stands of pinyon, juniper, mountain mahogany, limber pine and ancient bristlecone pine. Of special interest are six charcoal kilns. These kilns were built in the 1870's, are in excellent condition and are an important element of Nevada's historic past. The Wilderness Study Area contains one of only two locations where bristlecone pines are growing in volcanic soils. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

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| DOI Bureau/ Office | Name of Wilderness Study Area | Number of acres | Wilderness Location: State | Wilderness Location: City | Year of Study | Suitability Determination (if any) | Synopsis of the Values Protected/Reason for Potential Wilderness Designation | Wilderness Area Located within a Designated Public Lands Area? (Y or N) | If yes, what is the Name of the Designated Public Lands Area? | Wilderness Area Located within a Monument Boundary? (Y or N) | If yes, which Monument? |
|--------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|--|---------------|--|--|---|---|--|--|
| BLM | Mount Limbo | 23,752 | Nevada | Reno | 1992 | Unknown | Mount Limbo Wilderness Study Area is located in western Pershing County, about 50 miles north of Wadsworth. Elevations within the Wilderness Study Area range from 3,880 to 8,237 feet. The Wilderness Study Area contains three distinct landforms; a portion of the ridge crest that is granitic; a portion of the crest that is basaltic and the fringing desert piedmont. The granitic portion of the ridge crest is a single granite ridgeline with three major peaks: Kumiva Peak, Mount Limbo and Purgatory Peak. There are two aspen groves and four meadows that can be accessed along the drainages in the vicinity of Kumiva Peak. The Wilderness Study Area offers views of surrounding desert landforms, granitic rock outcrops and some of the best mountain climbing opportunities in the Winnemucca District. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Mount Riley | 8,488 | New Mexico | 30 miles southwest of Las Cruces | 1992 | Recommended | The Mount Riley Wilderness Study Area is located in southern New Mexico approximately 30 miles southwest of Las Cruces. The Wilderness Study Area is comprised of three volcanic cinder cones rising approximately 1,500 feet above the plains. Vegetation consists of desert grasses and shrubs. There are no maintained trails to the summits; however, hikers are rewarded with 360 degree views from the top. | Yes | Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks National Monument | Yes | Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks National Monument |
| BLM | Mount Stirling | 5,600 | Nevada | Las Vegas | 1992 | Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | Mount Stirling Wilderness Study Area is located 45 miles west of Las Vegas in Clark County and Nye County. The Wilderness Study Area occupies the northern most portion of the Spring Mountain Range. Topography in the Wilderness Study Area consists of a rugged landscape of canyons and ridges cumulating with Wheeler Peak and Mount Stirling. Both provide excellent scenic vistas of the surrounding valleys. The Wilderness Study Area also contains evidence of paleozoic marine formations and cultural sites including three charcoal kilns listed on the National Register of Historic Places. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Mountain Lakes | 340 | Oregon | Northwest of Klamath Falls, OR | 1992 | Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Mountain Meadow Instant Study Area | 22 | Nevada | Eureka | 1992 | Unknown | The Mountain Meadow National Scenic Trail Study Area, (ISA) is located between the Hot Creek Range and the Park Range in Nye County, approximately 50 miles southwest of Eureka, Nevada. The ISA is an unusual natural meadow surrounded by rocky buttes. The surrounding terrain has a thin cover of a pinyon-juniper woodland. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Mt. Ellen-Blue Hills | 81,363 | Utah | 15 miles southwest of Hanksville, UT | 1992 | Unknown | The Blue Hills, in the northern and western portion of the Wilderness Study Area, are low mesas and barren badlands carved by erosion from blue-gray marine shales. The Mt. Ellen portion of the Wilderness Study Area consists of steep slopes and rounded peaks, including Mt. Ellen, with large basins and wide canyons. Mt. Ellen is the highest point of the Henry Mountains (11,522 feet), well-known in American geology for classical studies of intrusive mountain structures, upturned sedimentary rocks, and stream gradients. Mt. Ellen is the largest structural dome in the Henry Mountains, with a diameter of 12 to 15 miles. The higher elevations of Mt. Ellen offer outstanding vistas of the geology of central Utah and the entire Waterpocket Fold. Portions of Mt. Ellen are summer range for the free-roaming Henry Mountain bison herd. The isolated, rugged terrain is habitat for cougar and mule deer, wildlife species frequently associated with wilderness. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Mt. Hillers | 19,277 | Utah | 60 miles south of Hanksville, UT | 1992 | Unknown | Mt. Hillers is a rugged peak with steep slopes carved by narrow canyons. Mt. Hillers is 5 to 6 miles across, and is cut by several radial narrow, steep, v-shaped valleys separated by elongated, jagged ridges. Hogbacks formed from upturned sedimentary rocks flank the mountain, and are vertical in the Pink Cliffs area. Vegetation is predominantly sagebrush and pinyon-juniper woodlands on the southern slopes. Ponderosa pine, Douglas fir, and bristlecone pine grow on the northern and the higher slopes. The Wilderness Study Area has geological and scenic special features, including scenic views and geologic formations of stocks and laccoliths. Portions of the Wilderness Study Area are used by the Henry Mountains bison herd. Bald eagles and peregrine falcons may occur in the Wilderness Study Area. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Mt. Pennell | 77,137 | Utah | 45 miles south-southwest of Hanksville, UT | 1992 | Unknown | Mt. Pennell is the second highest peak in the Henry Mountains. Several deep canyons cut the sides of the mountain, which on the higher slopes supports oak, Ponderosa pine, subalpine fir, spruce, Douglas fir, and aspen. Four distinct biological life zones are within the Wilderness Study Area due to nearly 5,000 feet of change in elevation. Portions of the Wilderness Study Area are summer range for the Henry Mountain bison herd, and bison are frequently seen in the vicinity of The Horn. Cougar, a wildlife species associated with wilderness, inhabit the Wilderness Study Area. Peregrine falcons and bald eagles, and five animal species that are considered sensitive may inhabit the Wilderness Study Area. One plant species that is listed as endangered or threatened, Sclerocactus wrightii, may be in the Wilderness Study Area. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

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|--------------------|---|-----------------|----------------------------|---|---------------|------------------------------------|---|---|---|--|---|
| BLM | Mud Spring Canyon | 40,573 | Utah | 20 miles southwest of Escalante, Utah | 1992 | Unknown | Steep-walled canyons forested with Ponderosa pine and Douglas fir border the west side of the Kaiparowits Plateau which descends into the blue/gray badlands of the upper Wahweap canyon system. Two parallel, knife-edged ridges at the north end of the Cockscomb, a major geologic fold of the western Colorado Plateau, divides the Wilderness Study Area. Water is scarce and the area is rarely visited, enhancing opportunities for hikers seeking solitude. Points within the Wilderness Study Area offer unique overlooks and perspective into the vast interior of Grand Staircase Escalante National Monument. | Yes | Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument | Yes | Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument |
| BLM | Muddy Creek | 30,521 | Utah | 30 miles south of Emery, UT | 1992 | Unknown | Muddy Creek, a tributary of the Dirty Devil River to the south, flows east across the northern portion of the Wilderness Study Area then south through the eastern portion, and has a deep canyon through the study area. The south-central portion of the Wilderness Study Area consists of steep mesas. The southern part of the study area is a mesa bisected by Muddy Creek Canyon, and is locally referred to as "The Pasture" west of the canyon and "Keesle Country" east of the canyon. Pinyon, juniper, and desert shrub are the predominant types of vegetation, but the plant cover in the Wilderness Study Area is generally sparse. The upper reaches provide dramatic views of the twisted and carved character of the area, surrounded by the volcanic evidence and up thrust rock structures. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Mudgetts | 2,941 | New Mexico | Southwest of Carlsbad | 1992 | Not Recommended | The Mudgetts Wilderness Study Area is located in southern New Mexico about 30 miles southwest of the city of Carlsbad. The Wilderness Study Area is contiguous with Carlsbad Wilderness (managed by the National Park Service). The area is characterized by steeply rolling limestone hills and canyons covered in desert shrubs and cactus with scattered sotol, agave, and juniper. The region is known for its diverse vegetation, scenic vistas and caves. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Mule Canyon | 6,171 | Utah | 20 miles west of Blanding, UT | 1992 | Unknown | This Wilderness Study Area is bounded by the Straight Cliffs on the east, and numerous southwest draining canyons on the west. Fifty Mile Mountain Wilderness Study Area is high elevation island of pinyon-juniper woodland with Aspen stands overlooking the sandstone expanse of southern Glen Canyon country, Lake Powell and Navajo Mountain. The pinyon-juniper woodland of Fifty Mile Mountain continues to reveal many new scientific insights into the fire history of this important habitat. | Yes | Bears Ears National Monument | Yes | Bears Ears National Monument |
| BLM | Negro Bill Canyon | 7,560 | Utah | northeast of Moab | 1992 | Unknown | Negro Bill Canyon includes a perennial stream within a canyon bordered by sheer walls of Navajo sandstone. Morning Glory Natural Bridge, located just outside of the Wilderness Study Area on State Land, is the main destination for hikers. A ribbon of riparian vegetation follows the stream within the canyon. Above the canyon, there is a sparse covering of pinyon-juniper vegetation and large expanses of barren Navajo sandstone domes and fins. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | North Escalante Canyons/The Gulch | 127,459 | Utah | 10 miles east of Escalante, Utah | 1992 | Unknown | Majestic scenery and a tangled topography dominated by cliffs, canyons, alcoves, domes and vistas of the Navajo, Kayenta and Wingate Formations characterize this Wilderness Study Area. Sinuous, steep walled canyons such as Phipps Canyon, Boulder Creek, the Gulch and the Escalante River separate the broad, sandy and slick rock mesas and plateaus. With landforms so diverse, opportunities are limited only by one's level of experience and imagination. The lives of early hunters, gatherers and farmers, are recorded in various forms of rock writing (petroglyphs & pictographs), granaries and middens, which are distributed through the Wilderness Study Area. | Yes | Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument | Yes | Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument |
| BLM | North Fork | 11,398 | Oregon | East of Prineville, OR | 1992 | Not Recommended | North Fork Little Humboldt River Wilderness Study Area is located in northcentral Nevada, in northeastern Humboldt County. The Wilderness Study Area lies within the central Little Owyhee Desert and is bisected by 14 miles of the North Fork of the Little Humboldt River Gorge. Elevations range from 4,700 to 6,000 feet and vegetation throughout most of the Wilderness Study Area is low growing sage with scattered big sagebrush flats. The 200-700 foot deep gorge supports lush riparian vegetation with willow, redosier dogwood and native grasses. There are outstanding opportunities for various types of recreation, including day-hiking, backpacking, camping and nature study. The Wilderness Study Area also provides a diverse wildlife population in the rugged scenic canyon. | Yes | North Fork Crooked Wild and Scenic River corridor | No | |
| BLM | North Fork of the Little Humboldt River | 69,683 | Nevada | North-central Nevada, in northeastern Humboldt County | 1992 | Unknown | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

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|--------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|--|---------------|--|---|---|---|--|-------------------------|
| BLM | North Fork Powder River | 10,089 | Wyoming | Buffalo | 1992 | Not Recommended | The North Fork of the Powder River Wilderness Study Area encompasses 10,089 acres of public land with no state or private inholdings. The area is moderately steep, forested terrain, with pine and fir being the principle tree species. Pass Creek and the North Fork of the Powder River are rugged, scenic canyons running through the area. Falcons, hawks and eagles migrate through the area and elk winter in the North Fork Canyon. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | North Fork Virgin River | 1,080 | Utah | East of Springdale, UT | 1992 | Unknown | Hanging gardens of maiden hair fern, pink-flowered shooting star and scarlet monkey flower can be found under rock overhangs along the river. About 21 percent of the Wilderness Study Area is covered in pinyon-juniper woodland, Ponderosa pine, fir and maple. Bald eagle and peregrine falcon visit this Wilderness Study Area. There are 12 additional animal species and 4 plant species that are considered to be sensitive that occur or may occur in the Wilderness Study Area. Elk, mule deer, and Cougar also use the Wilderness Study Area. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | North Pole Ridge | 7,317 | Oregon | Southwest of Condon, OR | 1992 | Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | John Day Wild and Scenic River corridor | No | |
| BLM | North Stansbury Mountains | 10,786 | Utah | West of Salt Lake City | 1992 | Unknown | The Wilderness Study Area is just north of the Deseret Peak Wilderness (US Forest Service) and south of the Great Salt Lake. The North Stansbury range rises above the desert between two valley floors with elevations varying between 5,200 feet along the northern base of the range and up to 8,800 feet on the southern end and consists of steep V-shaped canyons. Vegetation consists primarily of juniper-conifer forests with different elevations providing for distinct growth zones. Lower elevations are covered with typical juniper and sagebrush scrublands while higher elevations see wild rose, service berry and mountain mahogany. There are approximately 180 species of wildlife inhabiting the area including cougar, bobcat, deer, grouse, raptors, and cottontails, golden eagle and bald eagle. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Notch Peak | 57,296 | Utah | 45 miles west of Delta, UT | 1992 | Unknown | Notch Peak is a distinct landmark in west-central Utah, and can be visible for 70 miles. A precipice of almost 3,000 feet high on the west side of the peak has a shallow groove at the top, giving the mountain its name. Sagebrush is the dominant vegetation at lower elevations, with pinyon-juniper woodland at higher elevations. Conifer forests occupy many of the eastern and northern slopes at the highest elevations. The peak also supports isolated patches of aspen. Sensitive wildlife species that could inhabit the Wilderness Study Area include the ferruginous hawk, long-billed curlew, burrowing owl, and kit fox. Bald eagles, peregrine falcons, and golden eagles inhabit the Wilderness Study Area. Bristlecone pine grows on some of the higher ridges in the Wilderness Study Area. Some of these pines have been aged at more than 2,000 years old. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Ojito | 124 | New Mexico | 5 miles southwest of the village of San Ysidro | 1992 | Recommended | The Ojito Wilderness Study Area is located adjacent to, and is under consideration for addition to, the Ojito Wilderness. Please visit the Ojito Wilderness webpage for more information | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Orderville Canyon | 1,952 | Utah | West of Orderville, UT | 1992 | Unknown | Hanging gardens of maiden hair fern, pink-flowered shooting star and scarlet monkey flower can be found under rock overhangs along the river. About 21 percent of the Wilderness Study Area is covered in pinyon-juniper woodland, Ponderosa pine, fir and maple. Bald eagle and peregrine falcon visit this Wilderness Study Area. There are 12 additional animal species and 4 plant species that are considered to be sensitive that occur or may occur in the Wilderness Study Area. Elk, mule deer, and Cougar also use the Wilderness Study Area. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Oregon Buttes | 5,700 | Wyoming | Farson | 1992 | Recommended | The Oregon Buttes Wilderness Study Area appears to be in an essentially natural condition. The buttes are a remarkable landmark. They dominate the surrounding countryside with their grandeur and diversity. Visibility from the butte tops is outstanding, offering miles of scenic vistas including the Wind River Mountains on the north to the Unita Mountain Range to the southwest. The Oregon Buttes is a major landmark for travelers of the Oregon Trail, which is located less than seven miles to the north of the Wilderness Study Area. Emigrants viewed the Buttes as the halfway point on their journey from Independence, Mo., to the Pacific Ocean. The Buttes also denoted the point where the emigrants passed over the Continental Divide and into the Pacific watershed. Nearly 300,000 emigrants passed this way between 1843 and 1863. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

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|--------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|---------------|--|--|---|---|--|--|
| BLM | Oregon Canyon | 42,071 | Oregon | Northeast of Denio, OR | 1992 | Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Orejana Canyon | 24,147 | Oregon | Southwest of Burns, OR | 1992 | Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Organ Mountains | 7,283 | New Mexico | East of Las Cruces | 1992 | None | The Organ Mountains Wilderness Study Area is located in south-central New Mexico on the eastern edge of Las Cruces. The Organ Mountains are one of the most spectacular and rugged ranges in the U. S. and range from 4,600 to just over 9,000 feet, and are so named because of the steep, needle-like spires that resemble the pipes of an organ. Alligator juniper, gray oak, mountain mahogany and sotol are the dominant plant species here, but in the upper elevations stands of ponderosa pine may be found. Seasonal springs and streams occur in canyon bottoms, with a few perennial springs that support riparian habitats. Wildlife includes desert mule deer, mountain lion, a variety of song birds, and a race of the Colorado chipmunk. The Wilderness Study Area includes the Baylor Pass National Recreation Trail. | Yes | Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks National Monument | Yes | Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks National Monument |
| BLM | Owl Creek | 710 | Wyoming | Thermopolis | 1992 | Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | The Owl Creek Wilderness Study Area encompasses 710 acres in three units. All three units are located on the major ridge line that divides Rock Creek and the South Fork of Owl Creek and is adjacent to the 703,981 acre Washakie Wilderness Area. The Wilderness Study Area is characterized by rugged terrain broken by steep draws, excellent vegetative cover and remoteness. The Wilderness Study Area provides important critical habitat for deer, moose, elk, bear and bighorn sheep. The altitude in the Wilderness Study Area ranges from 9,000 to 10,900 feet. The geology of the area is largely unexplored and offers excellent opportunities for study of tertiary volcanics in the area. There are two culturally significant sites which are believed to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. These sites are important for study of high altitude aboriginal occupation | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Owyhee Breaks | 13,108 | Oregon | Northeast of McDermitt, OR | 1992 | Unknown | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Owyhee Wild and Scenic River corridor | No | |
| BLM | Owyhee Canyon | 21,875 | Nevada | Elko | 1992 | Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | Owyhee Canyon Wilderness Study Area is located 90 miles northwest of Elko, Nevada. The western 2/3 of the Wilderness Study Area consists of a gently rolling plateau with sage, bitterbrush and bunchgrass communities. The eastern third is cut by 21 miles of 100-300 foot deep canyons including 18 miles of the South Fork Owyhee River. From plateau high points, wide scenic vistas from Steens Mountains in Oregon to Juniper Mountain in Idaho to the Bull Run Mountains in Nevada are visible. The Wilderness Study Area is rich in scenic, wildlife and cultural values. Sensitive wildlife species include bobcat, river otter and redband trout. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Owyhee River Canyon | 187,344 | Oregon | | 1992 | Unknown | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Owyhee Wild and Scenic River corridor | No | |
| BLM | Palisade Mesa | 99,550 | Nevada | Tonopah | 1992 | Unknown | Palisade Mesa Wilderness Study Area is located in northeastern Nye County approximately 65 miles east of Tonopah. The Wilderness Study Area is composed of rocky, sheer-sided mesas, changes in elevation are abrupt creating a varied and interesting topography. The fortress-like walls and the prehistoric sense of volcanic craters, cinder cones and lava flows all exemplify the feeling of naturalness and antiquity of the Wilderness Study Area. This primeval character is emphasized by the unusual lands forms such as Lunar Crater. Rock climbing opportunities abound along the precipitous cliffs of the mesa, including some multi-pitch technical climbs. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Palomino Hills | 54,256 | Oregon | West of Silver City, ID | 1992 | Not Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Paria Hackberry | 145,828 | Utah | South of Henrieville, UT | 1992 | Unknown | The massive Navajo Sandstone walls of the Paria River and its tributaries are some of the tallest in Grand Staircase Escalante National Monument. In between are high forested plateaus and slick rock benches all of which make for excellent hiking and backpacking challenges and a topographic and geologic wonderland. The canyons are deep and routes hard to find and follow. Observant hikers may also discover evidence of past Anasazi and Fremont civilizations. Uncounted and unnamed arches abound in a maze of opportunity for exploration. | Yes | Old Spanish National Historic Trail corridor, Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument | Yes | Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument |

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|--------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------|--|--|---|---|--|---|
| BLM | Paria Hackberry 202 | 402 | Utah | South of Henrieville, UT | 1992 | Unknown | Same as Paria-Hackberry- can we combine? | Yes | Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument | Yes | Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument |
| BLM | Park Range | 47,268 | Nevada | Ely | 1992 | Unknown | Park Range Wilderness Study Area is located in Nye County approximately 50 miles southeast of Eureka and 110 miles southwest of Ely. The Wilderness Study Area contains a pinyon-juniper woodland with occasional groves of mountain mahogany. Unlike many of Nevada's Wilderness Study Areas, the Park Range has numerous streams throughout. The high mountain meadows scattered throughout the range seem to hang in basins surrounded by volcanic towers inaccessible to livestock and vehicles but easily climbed by hikers. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Parunuweap Canyon | 30,907 | Utah | Northwest of Kanab, Utah | 1992 | Unknown | This expanse of public land offers stunning canyon vistas and a unique hiking opportunity. The main landmarks in and directly south of the southern portion of the Wilderness Study Area are Harris Mountain and Elephant Butte. Again, springs and plant life concentrate animals in the area. Mule deer are common, and with the mule deer come predatory mountain lions. Many kinds of hawks, eagles and other birds can also be seen in the area. Beware, however, since rattlesnakes are also common here. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Peloncillo Mountains | 4,061 | New Mexico | Southwestern New Mexico | 1992 | Not Recommended | The Peloncillo Mountains Wilderness Study Area is in southwestern New Mexico and contiguous with the Peloncillo Wilderness in Arizona. The landform is comprised of low mountains, cliffs, and numerous canyons, with gentle hills covered in desert grasses and shrubs. Desert bighorn sheep inhabit the Peloncillo Mountains as well as Gila National Scenic Trailers and pincushion cacti. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Petaca Pinta | 11,668 | New Mexico | 50 miles southwest of Albuquerque | 1992 | Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | This area is known for its dramatic, colorful, and diverse topography that features lava, colorful mesas, and cliffs of sandstone. It is full of geological, biological, and archeological features, including both riparian and canyon-wall ecology. Vegetation includes piñon-juniper, desert scrub, cottonwoods, willows, and cattails. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Petticoat Peak | 11,192 | Idaho | Lava Hot Springs | 1992 | Not Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Phipps-Death Hollow | 45,328 | Utah | Northeast of Escalante, UT | 1992 | Unknown | The light colored Navajo Sandstone canyons and mesas of the upper Escalante River drainage are distinct from the darker red canyons further down National Scenic Trail stream. At higher elevation, the sandstone is more sharply broken due to fractures and joints in the rock. The Escalante River itself has carved perhaps the deepest canyon in the watershed. Death Hollow, Sand Creek and Calf Creek have all carved deep, sinuous canyons. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | Yes | Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument |
| BLM | Pigeon Spring | 3,575 | Nevada | Lida | 1992 | Unknown | Pigeon Spring Wilderness Study Area lies along the Nevada / California stateline approximately 10 miles west of Lida, Nevada. The 3,575 acre Wilderness Study Area is contiguous with the Sylvania Mountains Wilderness Study Area in the California Desert Conservation Area. The Wilderness Study Area contains the upper drainages of Cucamonga Canyon in the Sylvania Mountains. The central feature of the Wilderness Study Area is one and one-half miles of steep walled canyon that continues on into the California side. Vegetation consists of pinyon-juniper woodland throughout and there are no springs or streams within the Wilderness Study Area. The woodland and topography of the area provide visitors with opportunity for solitude. This is somewhat enhanced by low visitation numbers. Activities generally include some day-hiking, scenic viewing and hunting; both big game and upland bird. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Pine Creek | 211 | Oregon | Southeast of Canyon City, OR | 1992 | Unknown | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Pinyon Joshua Instant Study Area | 560 | Nevada | Silver Peak | 1992 | Unknown | Pinyon-Joshua Instant National Scenic Trail and Study Area is located approximately 12 miles southwest of Silver Peak, Nevada in Esmeralda County. The ISA was designated as a natural area in 1965 because it represented the northern most location of the Joshua Tree. The ISA is small, approximately 560 acres in size. The ISA is associated with a portion of the Silver Peak range and a vast spreading bajada sweeping to the south and east away from the mountains. Small canyons and draws contain some scattered stands of pinyon pine and juniper with creosote and a low desert shrub community. Recreational opportunities generally include day hiking, upland gamebird hunting and equestrian uses. Occasionally, groups of wild horses can be viewed in the ISA. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

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|--------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|---|---------------|------------------------------------|--|---|---|--|-------------------------|
| BLM | Pole Creek | 12,969 | Nevada | Gerlach | 1992 | Unknown | Pole Creek Wilderness Study Area is located in central Washoe County about 20 miles southwest of Gerlach. The Wilderness Study Area occupies a portion of the Fox Range that is a highly dissected landform of steep canyons and prominent ridges. The elevation of the Wilderness Study Area ranges from 3,870 to the 7,608 summit of Pah Rum Peak. A fringing desert piedmont is the transition zone between the Smoke Creek Desert to the west and the Fox Mountain Range. Day-hiking, camping, rock climbing and nature study are activities known to occur in the Wilderness Study Area. There is also potential for a fishery in Wild Horse Canyon, but currently the fish population is practically non-existent. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Poodle Mountain | 142,050 | Nevada | Gerlach | 1992 | Unknown | Poodle Mountain Wilderness Study Area is located in central Washoe County, approximately 15 miles northwest of Gerlach. The Wilderness Study Area encompasses most of the Buffalo Hills, a circular shaped basaltic plateau dominated by large canyons radiating from the center. The elevations in the Wilderness Study Area range between 3,850 to 6,832 feet. There are three distinct landforms to be found in the Wilderness Study Area: basalt plateau highlands, basalt plateau canyon country and fringing desert piedmont. The plateau highlands are generally flat to rolling terrain; the canyon country has numerous deep canyons and gorges. The fringing piedmont is a desert landscape of low-relief alluvium with low parallel ridges and drainages that lie perpendicular to the basalt plateau. The Poodle Mountain volcanic center and many canyons provide visitors with scenic views, nature study opportunity and numerous wildlife species. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Presilla | 8,680 | New Mexico | East of the Rio Grande; about two miles east of Socorro | 1992 | Not Recommended | The Presilla Wilderness Study Area is located in central New Mexico, approximately 10 miles east of Socorro. The landform consists of a mesa cut by large arroyos, rugged limestone, sandstone hills, and scattered coppice dunes. Vegetation consists of desert shrubs. The Wilderness Study Area is home to many wildlife species, including Red-tailed and Cooper's hawks, prairie falcons, doves, quail, songbirds, mule deer, gray and kit fox, rock squirrels, jackrabbits, and several reptilian species. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Prospect Mountain | 1,145 | Wyoming | Encampment | 1992 | Recommended | Prospect Mountain and Prospect Creek, coupled with dense forest cover and riparian areas, provide a high degree of solitude while creating numerous secluded places for recreational activities. With 70 percent of the area covered by trees, visitors are easily screened from one another. The Platte River Wilderness, which forms the eastern boundary of the Wilderness Study Area and contains 23,000 acres, enhances the opportunity for solitude in this Wilderness Study Area because of its undeveloped nature. The Prospect Mountain Wilderness Study Area is highly scenic. Color and texture of the Wilderness Study Area contrast sharply with the adjacent high desert environment. There are many shades of green and blue in the warmer months, which change to green, gold and brown in the fall. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Pryor Mountain | 4,352 | Wyoming | Lovell | 1992 | Recommended | The Wilderness Study Area is located along the mid-elevation, south-trending slopes of the Pryor Mountains in Montana and Wyoming. Elevations range from 3,780 ft. at the southern end of the Wilderness Study Area to 8,480 ft. in the north. Vegetation at the lower elevations is characterized by the Red Desert/salt shrub community. The mid-elevations of the Wilderness Study Area are characterized by the mountain shrub community, including Utah juniper, mountain mahogany and big sagebrush. Douglas fir and limber pine occur in patches at the highest elevations of the Wilderness Study Area, along with occasional open parks with big sagebrush, shrubby cinquefoil and a variety of grasses. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Pueblo Mountains | 600 | Nevada | Fields, Oregon | 1992 | Unknown | Pueblo Mountains Wilderness Study Area is primarily located in southern Oregon but extends into Nevada's Humboldt County near Denio on the Oregon / Nevada stateline. Of the 72,000+ acres only 600 acres are in Nevada. The most prominent feature of the Wilderness Study Area is the Pueblo Mountain ridgeline which runs in a north to south direction along the entire length of the Wilderness Study Area. This is a tilted fault block that averages 7,300 feet in elevation which is steep, rugged and rocky while much of the western slope is like a table top tilted to the west at nearly a 45 degree angle. The Wilderness Study Area contains a segment of the Desert Trail which is part of the Oregon State Recreation Trails System. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Pueblo Mountains | 73,433 | Oregon | North of Denio, NV | 1992 | Unknown | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

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|--------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|------------------------------------|---|---|---|--|---------------------------------------|
| BLM | Queer Mountain | 81,550 | Nevada | Beatty | 1992 | Unknown | Queer Mountain Wilderness Study Area is located in Esmeralda County, Nevada along the California/Nevada stateline about 20 miles northwest of Beatty. The Wilderness Study Area represents the transition between the hot desert ecosystem and the cold desert ecosystem. The uplands of the Wilderness Study Area contain a scattering of pinyon and juniper trees interspersed with big sage, bitterbrush and cliff rose. Some northern slopes contain a Joshua Tree forest, cacti and other hot desert vegetation. The flat benches within the Wilderness Study Area break into colorful mosaics of volcanic rock. The primary special feature of the Wilderness Study Area is the uniqueness of the vegetation and natural condition of the area. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Raven's Eye | 31,319 | Idaho | Carey | 1992 | Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Craters of the Moon National Monument | Yes | Craters of the Moon National Monument |
| BLM | Rawhide Mountain | 64,360 | Nevada | Tonopah | 1992 | Unknown | Rawhide Mountain Wilderness Study Area is located in the Hot Creek range in northeastern Nye County approximately 50 miles east of Tonopah. Canyons leading into the core area of the Wilderness Study Area are composed of craggy rock outcrops bathed in brilliant red and orange which contrasts sharply with the green pinyon-juniper woodland. There are charcoal kilns within this Wilderness Study Area. These kilns were built in the 1870's and made of red brick, oval in shape and are about 30 feet in height. Known as the Tybo Kilns, they are on the National Register of Historic Places. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Raymond Mountain | 32,936 | Wyoming | Cokeville | 1992 | Recommended | Wildlife is an important special feature in the area. The Thomas Fork watershed, which includes Huff and Raymond creeks, has been designated as an Area of Critical Environmental Concern. This area supports the Bear River Cutthroat trout and provides crucial winter habitat for moose, elk, mule deer and numerous other wildlife species. The scenic quality is outstanding due in part to the interaction of the mountainous landforms, geologic outcrops, diverse vegetation, open parks and waterways. Two waterways within the Wilderness Study Area have been recommended for inclusion in the National Wild & Scenic Rivers System: Huff Creek has scenic and fisheries values, and unique land and resource diversity; Raymond Creek has scenic, recreational, fisheries and wildlife values and unique land and resource diversity. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Red Butte | 11,350 | Wyoming | Worland | 1992 | Not Recommended | The Red Butte Wilderness Study Area encompasses 11,350 acres of BLM-administered land. The Wilderness Study Area contains bare, rugged badlands created by peaks and ridges broken by irregular, sharply cut drainages. Red Butte dominates this central terrain at an elevation of 5,185 feet. The northeastern portion of the Wilderness Study Area exhibits less rugged badlands intermixed with a series of small, bench-like terraces overlooking Fivemile Creek. This area exhibits a moderately dense cover of sagebrush-grass vegetation in contrast with the bare, red-hued badland ridges. In the western portion, the badlands open up to broad, shallow drainages and flat-to-rolling plains. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Red Creek Badlands | 8,020 | Wyoming | Rock Springs | 1992 | Not Recommended | The Wilderness Study Area contains highly erodible red shale and sandstones. The coloration of the rocks and cliffs, mixed with the various shades of vegetation provide a most interesting landscape. Pinon pine stands, a rare occurrence at this latitude, can also be found. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Red Lake | 9,515 | Wyoming | Point of Rocks | 1992 | Not Recommended | Opportunities for solitude in the Wilderness Study Area are excellent. The Wilderness Study Area is relatively open but has topographic relief and vegetation that provides screening. The Killpecker Sand Dunes traverse the Wilderness Study Area from west to east. The Wilderness Study Area includes a remnant of the Red Desert area of the Great Divide Basin. This region may be of significant scientific value for the study of active sand dunes, their movement and how they are stabilized. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Red Mountain | 15,649 | Oregon | Northeast of Denio, OR | 1992 | Not Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

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| BLM | Red Spring | 7,847 | Nevada | Elko | 1992 | Unknown | Red Spring Wilderness Study Area is located approximately 20 miles south of Elko, Nevada and occupies the northern end of Cedar Ridge. The Wilderness Study Area consists of an eroded limestone ridge of rolling hills and drainages covered with a dense pinyon-juniper woodland. Elevations within the Wilderness Study Area vary between 5,500 feet and 6,400 feet. Camping opportunities, wildlife observation and short hiking exists within the Wilderness Study Area. Equestrian opportunities are good but the lack of water resources can be limiting. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Resting Springs | 3,850 | Nevada | Pahrump | 1992 | Not Recommended | Resting Springs Wilderness Study Area is approximately 60 miles west of Las Vegas along the Nevada - California stateline, in Nye County. This relatively small Wilderness Study Area consists of rolling foothills with broad washes which extend into the contiguous 89,000 acre Resting Springs Wilderness Study Area in California. Several small drainages from Shadow Mountain cut through the southern portion of the Wilderness Study Area. Vegetation in the Wilderness Study Area is relatively sparse and consists primarily of hot desert grasses and low shrubs. Generally, short term day-use activities such as photography or light hiking are appropriate within the Wilderness Study Area, but for those who desire a more distant destination a hike up Shadow Mountain in the contiguous California Resting Springs Wilderness Study Area is in the offing. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Rincon | 108,485 | Oregon | Northwest of Denio, OR | 1992 | Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Rio Chama | 12,671 | New Mexico | Northern New Mexico | 1992 | Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | The Rio Chama Wilderness Study Area is located in northern New Mexico. The landscape consists of gently rolling sagebrush-covered plains and a 900 foot deep canyon of colorful siltstone and sandstone carved by the Rio Chama. Piñon woodlands cover the hills, and forests of ponderosa pine and Douglas fir cover the north facing slopes. The diversity of habitat types provide for a variety of wildlife. This scenic area includes excellent opportunities for river rafting; the Rio Chama is designated as a Wild and Scenic River. This Wilderness Study Area is adjacent to the Chama River Canyon Wilderness, which is managed by the U.S. Forest Service. | Yes | Continental Divide National Scenic Trail, Rio Chama Wild and Scenic River corridor | No | |
| BLM | Riordan's Well | 57,002 | Nevada | Ely | 1992 | Unknown | Riordan's Well Wilderness Study Area is located in the Grant Range in east central Nevada, in Nye County, 50 miles southwest of Ely. Elevation ranges from 5,000 feet to 9,352 foot summit of Heath Peak. The Wilderness Study Area is not a single ridgeline but consists of a number of interconnected but separate peaks. Vegetation consists of a pinyon-juniper woodland at the lower elevations that transition to white fir, limber pine and ponderosa pine at higher elevations. Big horn sheep can be found around rocky outcrops and higher peaks. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Road Canyon | 52,404 | Utah | 10 miles north of Mexican Hat, UT | 1992 | Unknown | This Wilderness Study Area is in the southeastern part of the Grand Gulch Plateau. Three canyons, including Road Canyon, cut through the unit. Steep canyon walls and knobs, pinnacles, arches, and alcoves characterize the Wilderness Study Area. Desert shrubs and pinyon-juniper woodland are the predominant vegetative types. Scenic and geological special features include the deep canyons, sheer cliffs, and dramatic views from the canyon rims. A portion of Valley of the Gods within the Wilderness Study Area includes monolithic sandstone buttes that rise 400 to 500 feet above the valley floor. The Hole in the Rock Trail, a National Register site, used by Mormon pioneers forms the unit's northeast boundary. Peregrine falcons and bald eagles may inhabit or use the Wilderness Study Area. | Yes | Bears Ears National Monument | Yes | Bears Ears National Monument |
| BLM | Roberts Mountain | 15,090 | Nevada | Eureka | 1992 | Unknown | Roberts Mountain Wilderness Study Area is located in Lander County and Eureka County approximately 40 miles northwest of Eureka. The WSA consists of three prominent peaks. Vegetation consists of willow cottonwood, aspen, birch and dogwood trees in deep narrow canyons with mountain mahogany and limber pine near barren rock ridge lines. The Roberts Thrust Fault, responsible for the mountains existence is one of the great geologic features of the intermountain west. The Thrust provides for excellent geologic study as a "window on the mantel" and provides excellent opportunities for geologic field trips and mapping exercises. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

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| BLM | Robledo Mountains | 12,946 | New Mexico | Eight miles northwest of Las Cruces | 1992 | Not Recommended | The Robledo Mountains Wilderness Study Area is located in the south-central portion of New Mexico in the Chihuahuan Desert. A diversity of habitats such as canyons, limestone cliffs, gentle slopes, caves, and riparian areas combine to make this area unique. Vegetation includes scattered junipers, diverse cacti, mesquite, creosote bush, and grassland. | Yes | Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks National Monument and Prehistoric Trackways National Monument | Yes | Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks NM and Prehistoric Trackways National Monument |
| BLM | Rockwell | 9,342 | Utah | 28 miles west of Nephi, UT | 1992 | Unknown | The Wilderness Study Area is an alluvium (loose soil shaped by water) and sand dune covered valley. The terrain consists of free-moving sand dunes, dunes stabilized by trees or brush, and sagebrush flats. Old juniper trees and changing shadow patterns on the dunes provide a variety of visual settings. Vegetation is relatively sparse, consisting of scattered junipers, saltbrush, greasewood, and sagebrush. Old gnarled junipers are scattered throughout the 5,200 acres of juniper woodlands within the Wilderness Study Area. Bald eagles winter in the Wilderness Study Area. Sensitive wildlife species that may inhabit the Wilderness Study Area include the ferruginous hawk, long-billed curlew, burrowing owl, and kit fox. A unique plant known as Atriplex canescens var gigantea grows in the Wilderness Study Area. It is a four-wing saltbrush that grows to 10 feet tall and appears to be the last relic community of a plant species that was once widespread. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Rough Hills | 6,685 | Nevada | Elko | 1992 | Unknown | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Saddle Butte | 85,766 | Oregon | Southwest of Boise, ID | 1992 | Not Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Sage Hen Hills | 7,974 | Oregon | Northwest of Denio, OR | 1992 | Not Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | San Antonio | 7,050 | New Mexico | Northwest of Taos | 1992 | Not Recommended | The San Antonio Wilderness Study Area is located in northern New Mexico. A flat plain at about 8,400 feet in elevation contains a gorge about 100 feet deep carved by the Rio San Antonio. Because of upstream diversions, the lower stretches of the river go dry in the summer. The plain is grass and shrub covered, while the gorge includes stretches with Douglas fir and spruce. | Yes | Old Spanish National Historic Trail corridor, Rio Grande del Norte National Monument | Yes | Rio Grande del Norte National Monument |
| BLM | San Rafael Reef | 59,051 | Utah | East of Green River, Utah | 1992 | Unknown | The Wilderness Study Area makes up the eastern edge of the San Rafael Swell and is a nearly north-south trending hogback that dips steeply eastward. Considered a major geologic feature in Utah, the area consists of domes, vertical fins and canyons from 200 to 1,000 feet deep that drain eastward. Elevations range from 4,800 feet along the eastern base of the Reef to 6,600 feet in the central and northern portions. Vegetation consists primarily of pinyon-juniper woodlands and is barren rock in most places. Desert bighorn sheep, cougars, peregrine falcons, bald eagles, and golden eagles all frequent the Wilderness Study Area. In addition, two endangered plants species (Maguire daisy and Wright fishhook cactus) and two threatened plant species (Jones cycladenia and Last Chance townsendia) may also exist in the Wilderness Study Area. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Sand Butte | 21,399 | Idaho | Shoshone | 1992 | Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Sand Dunes | 16,478 | Oregon | Southeast of Bend, OR | 1992 | Not Recommended | Many wind-blown basins exist within the Wilderness Study Area. The draws, valleys and ridges in the northern and eastern sections also provide outstanding opportunities for solitude due to the screening effect they offer. The size of the Wilderness Study Area and the large amount of active sand dunes create further opportunities for solitude. The variety of dunes, from active to stabilized, adds to the uniqueness of the area. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Sand Dunes | 26,309 | Wyoming | Farson | 1992 | Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

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|--------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------|--|--|---|---|--|---|
| BLM | Sand Hollow | 9,368 | Oregon | East of Bend, OR | 1992 | Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Sand Mountain | 21,709 | Idaho | St. Anthony | 1992 | Not Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Scab Creek Primitive Area | 7,636 | Wyoming | Sublette County | 1992 | Recommended | This area was originally established and managed as a primitive area in 1975. In April 1985, the Scab Creek National Scenic Trail Study Area was proposed by former president Ronald Reagan for addition to the National Wilderness Preservation System. The Scab Creek Wilderness Study Area adjoins the Bridger Wilderness in the Bridger-Teton National Forest, which lies to the east. | Yes | Continental Divide National Scenic Trail corridor | No | |
| BLM | Scorpion | 37,319 | Utah | Southwest of Escalante , Utah | 1992 | Unknown | Slick rock and sandy benches sliced by numerous slot canyons are very characteristic of the Glen Canyon section of the Escalante River region. Twenty-Five Mile Wash drains the northern and central Kaiparowits Plateau into the Escalante River and floods frequently. Expansive views, intimate narrows and challenging slot canyons await the well-prepared adventurer. | Yes | Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument | Yes | Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument |
| BLM | Scott's Basin | 8,265 | Utah | Ibapah | 1992 | Unknown | Same as Deep Creek Mountains - Suggest combining | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Selenite Mountains | 32,041 | Nevada | Gerlach | 1992 | Unknown | Selenite Mountains Wilderness Study Area is located in western Pershing County and is about two miles southwest of Gerlach. The main ridge runs in a north/south direction and consists of eroded granite and basaltic flows. There are noticeable wave-cut terraces for rock hounding and outstanding views of the surrounding countryside. Views of the Black Rock playa where the annual Burning Man festival is held can be seen from the Wilderness Study Area. Other activities that are available include day-hiking, camping and backpacking which are considered to be outstanding, even though there are no water sources available in the Wilderness Study Area. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Selkirk Crest | 622 | Idaho | Bonnors Ferry | 1992 | Not Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Pacific Northwest National Scenic Trail corridor | No | |
| BLM | Shale Butte | 15,560 | Idaho | Shoshone | 1992 | Not Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Sheep Gulch | 730 | Oregon | South of Canyon City, OR | 1992 | None | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Sheep Mountain | 7,247 | Oregon | West of New Meadows, ID | 1992 | Not Recommended | The Sheep Mountain Wilderness Study Area encompasses 23,250 acres of BLM-administered public land, and 640 acres of split estate land. The Wilderness Study Area contains bare, rugged badlands created by peaks and ridges broken by irregular, sharply cut drainages radiating from the central portion of the area that is dominated by Sheep Mountain. The Sheep Mountain Wilderness Study Area contains limited geologic and paleontological resources and is occasionally used by wild horses. The area is dominated by the rugged badlands formed by the erosive action of wind and water on the shales and sandstones of the Willwood Formation. Sharp ridges and barren hills separate innumerable branches of the larger drainages. Elk Creek, Dorsey Creek and Dry Creek are the main drainages, none of which are perennial streams. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Sheep Mountain | 23,250 | Wyoming | Worland | 1992 | Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Sheepshead Mountains | 52,793 | Oregon | 10 miles west of Burns Junction | 1992 | Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

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|--------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------|--|---|---|---|--|-------------------------|
| BLM | Sheldon Contiguous | 23,700 | Nevada | Cedarville | 1992 | Unknown | The Sheldon Contiguous Wilderness Study Area is adjacent with the Sheldon Wildlife Reserve and located in Washoe County in northwest Nevada. The Wilderness Study Area is about 40 miles northeast of Cedarville, CA. Because the Wilderness Study Area is closer to the Surprise Field Office rather than the Winnemucca District Office, the Wilderness Study Area is administered by BLM California. The Wilderness Study Area includes the eastern portion of Macy Flat, an intermittent lakebed, upland benches and part of a series of low ridges on the north side of Yellow Peak. Topography is typical of Great Basin volcanic flows intermixed with playas. The dominate vegetation is sagebrush and scattered juniper. Elevation ranges from 5,300 to 6,600 feet. The Wilderness Study Area receives limited visitor use so size of the Wilderness Study Area, the gentle terrain and generally low vegetation provides excellent visibility and opportunity for solitude. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Shoshone | 6,757 | Idaho | Shoshone | 1992 | Not Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Sids Cabin 202 | 439 | Utah | Green River | 1992 | Not Recommended | The Wilderness Study Area is in the northwest portion of the San Rafael Swell and is named after one of the area's earliest ranchers, Sid Swasey. Sid's Cabin was built in the 1920's and is situated in one of the large rolling meadows within the Wilderness Study Area. The landscape is characterized by an intricate canyon system which drains northward into the San Rafael River. Massive sandstone walls, winding routes, and small tributary canyons make up the eastern portion whereas in the west, rough badlands terrain consisting of colorful, eroded soils, cliffs, and mesas exist throughout. Pinyon-juniper woodlands is the dominant vegetation type. The area is home to Utah's largest herd of bighorn sheep as well as cougars, raptors, and various species of reptile. Three endangered species (Maguire daisy, San Rafael cactus, Wright fishhook cactus) and two threatened species (Jones cycladenia, Last Chance townsendia) may occur within the Wilderness Study Area. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Sids Mountain | 75,216 | Utah | Huntington, Utah | 1992 | Unknown | The Wilderness Study Area is in the northwest portion of the San Rafael Swell and is named after one of the area's earliest ranchers, Sid Swasey. Sid's Cabin was built in the 1920's and is situated in one of the large rolling meadows within the Wilderness Study Area. The landscape is characterized by an intricate canyon system which drains northward into the San Rafael River. Massive sandstone walls, winding routes, and small tributary canyons make up the eastern portion whereas in the west, rough badlands terrain consisting of colorful, eroded soils, cliffs, and mesas exist throughout. Pinyon-juniper woodlands is the dominant vegetation type. The area is home to Utah's largest herd of bighorn sheep as well as cougars, raptors, and various species of reptile. Three endangered species (Maguire daisy, San Rafael cactus, Wright fishhook cactus) and two threatened species (Jones cycladenia, Last Chance townsendia) may occur within the Wilderness Study Area. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Sierra de las Canas | 12,838 | New Mexico | 7 air miles east of Socorro | 1992 | Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | The Sierra de las Cañas Wilderness Study Area is located in west-central New Mexico. This rugged desert mountain range is highly scenic. It features colorful sheer rock escarpments, deep narrow canyons, mountain ridges, mesa tops, and badlands. This highly scenic area contains the Loma de las Cañas ridgecrest with multi-colored sandstone, limestone, siltstone, and shale. There is also interesting vegetation including yuccas, cholla, prickly pear cacti, and ocotillo. Spring wildflowers are a special attraction. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Sierra Ladrones | 45,308 | New Mexico | 60 air miles southwest of Albuquerque | 1992 | Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | The Sierra Ladrones Wilderness Study Area is located in west-central New Mexico. It rises precipitously out of the Rio Grande Valley on the east and from mesa grasslands and piñon-juniper woodland on the north, west, and south. The area is highly scenic and contains the Rio Salado creek in the south. The diverse topography includes high mountain peaks, isolated canyons, and badlands. There are no designated trails; however, hikers who find their way to the top of Ladrones Mountain are rewarded with panoramic views. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Silver Peak Range | 33,900 | Nevada | Silver Peak | 1992 | Unknown | The Silver Peak Range Wilderness Study Area is located in Esmeralda County about 10 miles west of Silver Peak and 40 miles southwest of Tonopah. The central feature of the Wilderness Study Area is a flat-topped three mile long summit ridge with 9,450 foot Piper Peak as its highest point. Two long drainages, Icehouse and Piper, cut canyons through colorful formations of white, pink and green tufts and other volcanic rocks. This Wilderness Study Area has a large population of desert big horn sheep and excellent examples of volcanic activity. The most significant feature is the Silver Peak caldera which underlies the northeast portion of the Wilderness Study Area. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

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|-------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|--|--|---|---|--|--|
| BLM | Simpson Park | 49,670 | Nevada | Eureka | 1992 | Unknown | Simpson Park Wilderness Study Area is located in the Simpson Park mountain range in Lander County and Eureka County approximately 50 miles northwest of Eureka, Nevada. The northern and eastern portions of the Wilderness Study Area are covered with a desert shrub vegetation with scattered stands of pinyon-juniper woodland on the west facing slopes. Scattered stands of aspen and cottonwood can be found in wet areas with mountain mahogany on the rocky ridges. Diverse opportunities for hiking, photography, equestrian and hunting abound within the Wilderness Study Area. The size of the Wilderness Study Area along with the remoteness of the area contribute greatly to opportunities for solitude which are more extensive in the southern part of the Wilderness Study Area. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Skedaddle | 589 | Nevada | Eagle Lake | 1992 | Unknown | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Slocum Creek | 7,530 | Oregon | Burns, OR | 1992 | Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Snake River Islands | 341 | Idaho | Heise | 1992 | Not Recommended | In Idaho, BLM manages nearly 1,000 acres of public lands in the Snake River Islands Wilderness Study Area. The Snake River Islands are characterized by dense riparian vegetation. From Conant Valley the river flows through rugged deep gorge comprising the most scenic stretch of the South Fork. Fishing from and around the islands is the most popular activity here. This area has an excellent cutthroat trout Fishery in the South Fork of the Snake River. The river channel along the islands offers challenge for boaters to test their skills on flat swift water. Primitive camping is available on several of the larger islands where there are grassy openings in the thick vegetation. The abundance and diversity of wildlife on the islands offer good deer and waterfowl hunting and excellent chances to observe and photograph several wildlife species particularly bald and golden eagles. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Snowhole Rapids | 5,336 | Idaho | Cottonwood | 1992 | Not Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Nez Perce National Historic Trail corridor | No | |
| BLM | South Fork | 20,341 | Oregon | East of Bend, OR | 1992 | Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | South Fork Owyhee River Wilderness Study Area is approximately 100 miles northwest of Elko, Nevada. This Wilderness Study Area extends from Elko County Nevada into Owyhee County Idaho. The Wilderness Study Area is a flat to hilly plateau cut by 20 miles of canyons including a 17 mile segment of the South Fork Owyhee River. Vegetation throughout the Wilderness Study Area consists of a sage, bitterbrush and bunchgrass community. The miles of canyons with their diverse eroded rock landscapes create a deep sense of isolation, enhancing the wilderness experience. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | South Fork Donner Und Blitzen | 27,980 | Oregon | North of Fields, OR | 1992 | Not Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Donner und Blitzen Wild and Scenic River corridor, Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area | Yes | Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area |
| BLM | South Fork Owyhee River | 7,842 | Nevada | Elko | 1992 | Unknown | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | South Fork Owyhee Wild and Scenic River corridor | No | |

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|--------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------|------------------------------------|--|---|---|--|------------------------------|
| BLM | South Needles | 160 | Utah | 10 miles northwest of Monticello, UT | 1992 | Unknown | The terrain in this Wilderness Study Area consists of sloping slickrock that drains northeastward and low benches. Vegetation is predominantly pinyon-juniper woodland. The unit is very scenic. Red and buff spires, knobs, and buttes contrast with green vegetation and blue sky. The highly eroded sandstone features, including numerous pinnacles and the Vanhemert Arch, provide for geologic study and viewing. A spring on the northern edge of the Wilderness Study Area flows about 0.5 cubic feet per second and supports a small riparian area of cottonwoods, oak, and reeds. Cougar which is a wildlife species associated with wilderness, may be found in the Wilderness Study Area in the pursuit of mule deer. Peregrine falcons and golden eagles, a species considered by the BLM to be sensitive, are found in the Wilderness Study Area. Six other sensitive animal species and one sensitive plant species may occur in the Wilderness Study Area. | Yes | Bears Ears National Monument | Yes | Bears Ears National Monument |
| BLM | South Pequop | 41,090 | Nevada | Elko | 1992 | Unknown | South Pequop Wilderness Study Area is located 45 miles southeast of Elko, Nevada along a U-shaped trending ridge in the southern Pequop Mountains. Elevations range from 5,650 to 8,950 feet. Vegetation consists of sage and grass communities on south facing slopes to a pinyon-juniper woodland throughout the northern exposures. The higher elevations contain white fir, limber pine and small stands of Bristlecone pine. Scenic vistas are outstanding with views of up to 70 miles of the Ruby Mountain range, Spruce Mountain and the East Humboldt range. | Yes | California National Historic Trail corridor | No | |
| BLM | South Pinnacles | 10,800 | Wyoming | Rock Springs | 1992 | Not Recommended | The rimrock area of the South Pinnacles Wilderness Study Area provides outstanding opportunity for solitude. The numerous pockets and small draws provide an excellent opportunity to avoid the sights and sounds of other people. The South Pinnacles Wilderness Study Area encompasses 10,800 acres, including 26 acres of split estate land. The study area contains mostly flat topography, with an exposure of broken rimrock and ridges running west to east. Rough, rocky crags and unusual escarpments are prominent in this area. Greasewood communities occupy the draws while big sagebrush and Nuttall's saltbrush dominate the open areas. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | South Reveille | 106,200 | Nevada | Tonopah | 1992 | Unknown | South Reveille Wilderness Study Area is located in northeastern Nye County, approximately 70 miles east of Tonopah, Nevada. The core of this Wilderness Study Area consists of a thick multi-ridged strip of steep sided mountains rising to flat topped summits between 8,000 to 9,000 feet. A pinyon-juniper woodland blankets the upper elevations with desert shrub type vegetation at the lower elevations. There are two specific attractions to this Wilderness Study Area, Fang Ridge and Reveille Peak. Trips along the length of the range would be challenging but offer spectacular views and provide a transect of several Great Basin Province ecosystems. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Spaulding | 68,411 | Oregon | Northwest of Denio, OR | 1992 | Not Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Sperry Creek | 5,296 | Oregon | Burns, OR | 1992 | Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Spring Creek Canyon | 4,333 | Utah | 12 miles south of Cedar City | 1992 | Not Recommended | Spring Creek Canyon Wilderness Study Area includes a portion of the Hurricane Cliffs, an impressive west-facing escarpment that extends from north of Cedar City into northwestern Arizona. Two major canyons, Kanarra and Spring Creek, bisect the Wilderness Study Area with elevations ranging from 5,600 feet at the base of the cliffs to almost 7,900 feet on the ridge tops. Vegetation consists primarily of juniper, scrub oak, shrubs, and grasses; however, along the riparian zone, sedges, rushes, cottonwoods, and willows are prevalent. The area provides habitat for various birds of prey such as the bald eagle and peregrine falcon as well as many other animals and at least four plant species that are considered sensitive. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Spruce Canyon | 20,353 | Utah | North of Moab | 1992 | Unknown | This Wilderness Study Area consists of steep ridges and "V"-shaped canyons and formed by the many drainages leading south to Cottonwood Canyon along its southern boundary. Its major canyons include Cherry, Tepee, Spruce, Bull and Halfway. Nearly half of the Wilderness Study Area is covered by a Douglas fir forest. Half of this Wilderness Study Area was burned in a large fire in 2002; the area is currently revegetating. Spruce Canyon has year-round populations of mountain lion, elk and black bear. Recreational use of the area is low due to its remote location and limited access, with hunting being the most popular activity. Other recreation activities include hiking, backpacking, and horseback riding. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

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| BLM | Squaw Ridge Lava Bed | 28,673 | Oregon | Southeast of Bend, OR | 1992 | Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Squaw/Papoose Canyon | 6,560 | Utah | 12 miles southwest of Dove Creek | 1992 | Unknown | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Stallion | 24,238 | New Mexico | Northeast of Socorro | 1992 | Not Recommended | The Stallion Wilderness Study Area is located in central New Mexico, approximately 15 miles east of Socorro. The area is composed of escarpments, box canyons, rolling foothills, mountains, and badlands. The vegetation is typical of the upper Chihuahuan Desert. It is a semi-arid area that is known for its rugged terrain and near vertical escarpments that reach elevations of 7,100 feet. The mountainous topography and numerous rock outcrops are attractive to birds of prey. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Steep Creek | 23,978 | Utah | 3 miles east of Boulder, Utah | 1992 | Unknown | Deep Wingate and Navajo Sandstone canyons drain the Aquarius Plateau and feed the Escalante River. Riparian springs and creek vegetation wind through canyon bottoms to create visual contrast with the pinyon-juniper woodland. | Yes | Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument | Yes | Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument |
| BLM | Stillwater Range | 94,607 | Nevada | West Central Nevada, Churchill County | 1992 | Unknown | The Stillwater Range Wilderness Study Area is located in Churchill County in west central Nevada. Elevation ranges from 3400 feet to 7516 feet at the summit of Eagle Peak. The lower reaches of the Wilderness Study Area consists of mountainous terrain dissected with canyons and limited vegetative covering. Colorful geologic formations and rugged terrain in and around Mississippi Canyon are probably the most interesting features in the Wilderness Study Area. A fault escarpment on the east side along the base of the mountains is a result of an earthquake in 1954. It is easily seen and in places the earth has been displaced up to seven feet. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Stonehouse | 22,763 | Oregon | Southeast of Burns, OR | 1992 | Not Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area | Yes | Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area |
| BLM | Swasey Mountain | 59,006 | Utah | 35 miles west of Delta, UT | 1992 | Unknown | At over 9,600 feet, Swasey Mountain is the highest peak in the House Range. Swasey Peak, Tatow Knob, and the sheer limestone cliffs along the west side are the most striking features. Pinyon-juniper woodland is the dominant vegetation type. Stands of Douglas fir, White fir, Limber pine, Ponderosa pine, Bristlecone pine, and aspen grow at higher elevations. Bald eagles, peregrine falcons, and golden eagles inhabit the Wilderness Study Area. Sensitive wildlife that could inhabit the Wilderness Study Area include the ferruginous hawk, long-billed curlew, burrowing owl, kit fox, and Swasey Spring pocket gopher. On the higher slopes are 1,100 acres of bristlecone pine, one of the oldest living species of trees. A herd of wild horses roams the Wilderness Study Area. The area around the Wilderness Study Area is considered to be outstanding in Utah and nationally for Cambrian trilobites. At least four limestone caves exist within the Wilderness Study Area. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Sweetwater Canyon | 9,056 | Wyoming | South Pass City | 1992 | Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | The Sweetwater Canyon Wilderness Study Area encompasses 9,056 acres of BLM-administered land without any split estate or private inholdings. The Wilderness Study Area lies along the southeastern flank of the Wind River Range in the high plains desert. The 5,538 acres recommended for wilderness include the core area of the Sweetwater River Canyon, which is roughly 7 miles long and averages 500 feet deep. The inaccessibility of the Sweetwater River means that outstanding opportunities for solitude exist in the dramatic canyon. Rainbow, brown and brook trout inhabit the river and its tributaries, and moose, elk, mule deer and antelope may be found in the area, depending on the time of year. Golden eagles, prairie falcons and ferruginous and red-tailed hawks dot the skies. The river canyon offers opportunities for hiking, backpacking, fishing, hunting, nature study and photography. | Yes | California National Historic Trail, Mormon Pioneer National Historic Trail, Oregon National Historic Trail, Pony Express National Historic Trail corridors | No | |
| BLM | Sweetwater Rocks (Lankin Dome) | 6,316 | Wyoming | Jeffrey City | 1992 | Unknown | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

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| BLM | Sweetwater Rocks (Miller Springs) | 6,429 | Wyoming | Jeffrey City | 1992 | Unknown | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Sweetwater Rocks (Savage Peak) | 7,041 | Wyoming | Jeffrey City | 1992 | Unknown | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Sweetwater Rocks (Split Rock) | 12,789 | Wyoming | Jeffrey City | 1992 | Unknown | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Table Mountain | 40,051 | Oregon | North East of Andrews, Oregon | 1992 | Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | The Blues | 19,416 | Utah | 20 miles west of Escalante, Utah | 1992 | Unknown | Each Wilderness Study Area has its own beauty, and the sparsely vegetated blue/gray clay and sandstone badlands of the Blues Wilderness Study Area is no exception. Water is normally scarce, but heavy rain occasionally produces dramatic flooding. The gradual erosion of soft rocks is revealing previously unknown secrets of a time when dinosaurs roamed on Earth. Tucked into one of the deep badland valleys, a person has the opportunity to feel isolation from modern mechanization and form deep connections with the Earth's past. | Yes | Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument | Yes | Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument |
| BLM | The Cockscomb | 9,921 | Utah | 40 miles east of Kanab, Utah | 1992 | Unknown | Tilted Navajo and Entrada Sandstones of the Cockscomb offer unusual and colorful erosional features creating scenic vistas of this Wilderness Study Area for travelers along Highway 89 on the southern edge of Grand Staircase Escalante National Monument. | Yes | Old Spanish National Historic Trail corridor | Yes | Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument |
| BLM | The Wall | 38,000 | Nevada | Tonopah | 1992 | Unknown | The Wall Wilderness Study Area lies within the National Conservation Area range in northeastern Nye County approximately 75 miles east of Tonopah, Nevada. The Wall, named for its sheet vertical face is an unusual volcanic formation that lies on the eastern edge of a larger volcanic field. The vertical perspective created by the Wall gives the impression of an impenetrable fortress looming over the flat sands and playas of Railroad Valley. The unique and imposing geology of the area provides for scenic and imposing landscapes for rock collectors, amateur geologists or photographer. The uniqueness of this terrain is the greatest draw of the Wilderness Study Area which provides visitors a landscape unlike any other in Nevada. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Thirtymile | 7,624 | Oregon | West of Condon, OR | 1992 | Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | John Day Wild and Scenic River corridor | No | |
| BLM | Tobin Range | 13,107 | Nevada | Winnemucca | 1992 | Unknown | The Tobin Range Wilderness Study Area is located in eastern Pershing County, about 40 miles south of Winnemucca. Elevations within the Wilderness Study Area range from 4,640 to 9,775 feet. Much of the Wilderness Study Area can be characterized by smooth, dominate ridges separated by shallow drainages. The foothills consist of deeply cut drainages and several dominate rock outcrops bounded by a prominent fault scarp 10 to 20 feet high, formed by a major earthquake in 1915. There is excellent potential for day-hiking, camping, backpack / horse packing and nature study. These are especially notable in the higher elevations of the Wilderness Study Area, where excellent views of the surrounding desert enhance the recreation potential. During winter months opportunity for winter camping and cross-country skiing is available. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Trapper Creek | 7,200 | Wyoming | Shell | 1992 | Recommended | The Trapper Creek Wilderness Study Area encompasses 7,200 acres of BLM-administered public land with no private or state inholdings. Trapper Creek is one of the most spectacular canyons on the west slope of the Bighorns. It is characterized by the dramatic vertical relief of the cliffs, spires and massive rock outcrops of the canyon walls, the presence of a clear cascading stream and the rich color combinations. It contains important habitat for rare and endangered species such as bald eagles and peregrine falcons and is crucial winter range for elk and deer. The lower entrance to Great Expectations Cave (Great X) is located in the Wilderness Study Area. The elevation difference between the lower and upper entrances is 1,403 feet, making Great X the third-deepest cave in the United States. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

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|--------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|---|---------------|--|---|---|---|--|---|
| BLM | Turtle Canyon | 33,379 | Utah | 8 miles southeast of Sunnyside, UT | 1992 | Unknown | About one-third of the Wilderness Study Area supports pinyon-juniper woodland and nearly one-third of the area contains Douglas fir and mountain shrub. The remainder of the Wilderness Study Area is predominantly rock outcrop, pinyon-juniper and Douglas fir. Flat areas in the southern portion of the Wilderness Study Area are limited to canyon floors, ledges, and narrow ridge tops. South of the cliffs, alternate layers of soft and resistant rocks form a landscape of benches and slopes cut by canyons 100 to 500 feet deep. The Wilderness Study Area has small populations of cougar, elk, Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep, and black bear; peregrine falcons and bald eagles may frequent the Wilderness Study Area. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Twelvemile Creek | 28,111 | Oregon | North East of Denio, OR | 1992 | Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Twin Peaks | 65,114 | Nevada | Washoe County, Nevada and Lassen County, California | 1992 | Unknown | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Upper Leslie Gulch | 2,911 | Oregon | Southwest of Nampa, ID | 1992 | Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Upper West Little Owyhee | 61,489 | Oregon | Northeast of McDermitt, OR | 1992 | Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | West Little Owyhee Wild and Scenic River corridor | No | |
| BLM | Veranito | 7,206 | New Mexico | 4 miles north-northeast of Socorro | 1992 | Not Recommended | The Veranito Wilderness Study Area is located in central New Mexico approximately five miles east of Socorro. The area is characterized by a series of undulating, parallel ridges cut by numerous arroyos. It is interspersed with low-lying hills and a low elevation east-facing escarpment. The vegetation is typical of the upper Chihuahuan Desert. | Yes | El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro National Historic Trail corridor | No | |
| BLM | Virgin Mountain Instant Study Area | 6,560 | Nevada | Mesquite | 1992 | Not Recommended | Virgin Mountain ISA is located approximately four miles south of Mesquite, Nevada. Topography within the Wilderness Study Area consists of steep walled canyons and ridges with jagged rock outcrops at the highest elevations. A wide variety of vegetative species including creosote, black brush, manzanita, pinyon-juniper, ponderosa pine, white fir and Douglas fir can be found throughout the Wilderness Study Area. The ISA was designated because of ecological, geological and other features of scientific, educational, scenic or historic values that can be found there. | Yes | Gold Butte National Monument | Yes | Gold Butte National Monument |
| NPS | Voyageurs National Park | 124,994 (P) 2,442 (PP) | Minnesota | International Falls | 1992 | Proposed and Proposed Potential | Meets NPS eligibility criteria | Yes | Voyageurs National Park | No | |
| BLM | Wah Wah Mountains | 49,429 | Utah | East of Milford, Utah | 1992 | Unknown | The Wilderness Study Area encloses a narrow, flat-topped mountain range with steep and rugged topography and elevations ranging from 5,600 to 8,980 feet. Vegetation consists primarily of pinyon-juniper woodlands with mixed stands of Ponderosa pine, white fir, and mountain mahogany. Bristlecone pine grows on approximately 190 acres in the higher elevations of the Wilderness Study Area. Bristlecones are rare in this area and those in the Wilderness Study Area are exceptionally large, reaching heights of 50 feet or more. Bristlecone pines are among the oldest living trees. The area is also teeming with wildlife as cougar, antelope, deer, chukar partridge, and various birds of prey all reside within the unit. The area also provides unique geological and archaeological characteristics, particularly around the area of Crystal Peak. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Wahweap | 144,268 | Utah | North of Big water, Utah | 1992 | Unknown | Dry escarpments and benches are deeply eroded by sheer walled canyons. Stark scenery is punctuated with hoodoos, balanced rocks and large coves. Water is scarce – but only until rain storms produce the next flash flood. | Yes | Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument | Yes | Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument |

DOI Wilderness Study Areas - Data Call

| DOI Bureau/Office | Name of Wilderness Study Area | Number of acres | Wilderness Location: State | Wilderness Location: City | Year of Study | Suitability Determination (if any) | Synopsis of the Values Protected/Reason for Potential Wilderness Designation | Wilderness Area Located within a Designated Public Lands Area? (Y or N) | If yes, what is the Name of the Designated Public Lands Area? | Wilderness Area Located within a Monument Boundary? (Y or N) | If yes, which Monument? |
|-------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------|------------------------------------|--|---|---|--|-------------------------|
| BLM | Wall Canyon | 46,305 | Nevada | Cedarville | 1992 | Unknown | Wall Canyon Wilderness Study Area is located within Washoe County in northwest Nevada. The Wilderness Study Area is about 25 miles southeast of Cedarville, CA. Because the Wilderness Study Area is closer to the Surprise Field Office rather than the Winnemucca District Office, the Wilderness Study Area is administered by BLM California. Elevations within the Wilderness Study Area extend from 5,300 to 7,340 feet and encompass the Hays Canyon mountain range. The topography and vegetation are typical of mid-elevation Great Basin mountainous areas with abundant canyons, buttes, rims as well as upland benchlands and wide valley floors all dominated by sagebrush/grass communities. The Wilderness Study Area supports high archeological values due to the presence of water and topographic diversity. The Wilderness Study Area contains portions of several archeological districts of potentially National Register quality. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | West Cold Spring | 3,283 | Utah | 65 miles northwest of Maybell, CO | 1992 | Unknown | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | West Peak | 8,593 | Oregon | North East of Andrews, Oregon | 1992 | Not Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Western Juniper | 609 | Oregon | Southeast of Bend, OR | 1992 | None | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Westwater Canyon | 30,066 | Utah | West of Grand Junction Colorado | 1992 | Recommended | This Wilderness Study Area spans the Westwater Canyon portion of the Colorado River with the eastern two-thirds located in the Dolores Triangle. Major tributary canyons on the east side of the river include Little Dolores, Marble, and Star canyons. A short box canyon, Little Hole, and a rincon (Big Hole) are the main features northwest of the river. Pinyon-juniper woodlands cover over half of the Wilderness Study Area, with the remaining cover consisting of sagebrush and blackbrush. Most recreation users visit the area as part of a Westwater Canyon float trip. Opportunities for whitewater boating and related camping and hiking are outstanding. Westwater Canyon has great scenery and unique geologic features including black, pre-Cambrian rock, the oldest exposed rock in Utah, which forms Westwater's inner canyon. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Whiskey Mountain | 487 | Wyoming | Dubois | 1992 | Not Recommended | The Whiskey Mountain Wilderness Study Area encompasses 487 acres of BLM-administered land. The area is on the north-facing slope of Whiskey Mountain in the Wind River Mountains. These lands became a study area because of their proximity to the Fitzpatrick Wilderness Area. The terrain is rough and mountainous with scattered limber pine and Douglas fir. The largest concentration of Rocky Mountain Bighorn Sheep in the United States inhabits the area and surrounding environs. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | White Knob Mountains | 10,047 | Idaho | Arco | 1992 | Not Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | White Rock Range | 3,767 | Utah | Southeast of Atlante, NV | 1992 | Unknown | The White Rock Range Wilderness Study Area is a part of the greater White Rock Mountains, a pristine north-south oriented mountain range that straddles the border of east-central Nevada and western Utah. The Wilderness Study Area is adjacent to designated wilderness in Nevada. The area consists of gentle mountain terrain with foothills and benches. Many side canyons and drainages exist throughout the range offer opportunities for exploration. Vegetation consists mostly of pinyon-juniper woodland and fir depending on elevation, which ranges from approximately 6,200 to over 9,000 feet. Interspersed throughout the area are numerous small grassy meadows where springs support riparian vegetation. Notable wildlife found in the White Rock Range Wilderness Study Area include cougar, bobcat, badger, jackrabbit, along with several bird and reptile species, as well as a large elk herd and mule deer herd. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Whitehorse Creek | 4,002 | Wyoming | Farson | 1992 | Not Recommended | The Whitehorse Creek Wilderness Study Area has many opportunities for solitude. Opportunities for solitude are particularly high in areas west of the Continental Divide, north of the Oregon Buttes and south of Pastel Butte. The rugged terrain and the eroded escarpments provide opportunities to avoid the sights and sounds of others. From the top of the largest butte in the area, which rises 650 feet above the basin floor and 7,915 feet above sea level, a sense of isolation and solitude is felt as one looks down into the maze-like setting created by the eroded escarpments lining the Whitehorse Creek Basin. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Wild Horse Basin | 12,967 | Oregon | West of Boise, ID | 1992 | Not Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

DOI Wilderness Study Areas - Data Call

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|--------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|--|---------------|--|--|---|---|--|-------------------------|
| BLM | Wildcat Canyon | 34,746 | Oregon | west of Rome, Oregon | 1992 | Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Willow Creek | 29,853 | Oregon | North East of Denio, OR | 1992 | Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Windy Gulch | 12,274 | Colorado | Meeker | 1992 | Not Recommended | The Windy Gulch Wilderness Study Area is characterized by a series of high ridges, deep gulches and side drainages. East Jordan Gulch, West Jordan Gulch, and Windy Gulch have cut through the Gray Hills, north to south, creating very steep, rugged topography. Steep, rocky cliffs and hillsides support stands of conifers including Douglas fir, ponderosa pine, pinyon, and juniper. Vegetation also includes tall sagebrush, native grasses and forbs, oakbrush, serviceberry, mountain mahogany, aspen, and other mountain brush species. Fauna includes mule deer, elk, black bear, mountain lion, golden eagles, various other raptors, and numerous other birds, mammals, and reptiles. Activities include hiking, backpacking, camping, hunting, and photography. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Winter Range | 15,501 | Oregon | West of Rome, OR | 1992 | Not Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Winter Ridge | 43,322 | Utah | 60 miles south of Vernal, UT | 1992 | Unknown | The main feature in the northern part of the Wilderness Study Area is Main Canyon, a relatively shallow canyon that drains toward the northwest. Tributary canyons and the northern slopes of Winter Ridge comprise the southern portion of the unit. Vegetation is predominantly pinyon juniper woodland and sagebrush/saltbrush. The Wilderness Study Area has year-round populations of cougar, elk, mule deer, and black bear which are species associated with wilderness. The peregrine falcon and bald eagle and six other animal species considered sensitive may occur in the Wilderness Study Area. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Beauty Mountain | 3,830 | California | Riverside, CA | 1991 | Not Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Big Butte | 1,500 | California | 3 miles southeast of the town of Bridgeville, CA | 1991 | Not Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Bitterbrush Instant Study Area | 640 | California | Susanville, CA | 1991 | None | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Bodie | 16,482 | California | between Lee Vining and Bridgeport | 1991 | Not Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Bodie Mountain | 23,934 | California | between Lee Vining and Bridgeport | 1991 | Not Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Buffalo Hills | 856 | California | Susanville, CA | 1991 | Not Recommended | Buffalo Hills Wilderness Study Area is located primarily in Washoe County, Nevada with a small portion in Lassen County California. Because accessibility to this Wilderness Study Area is closer to the Eagle Lake Field Office rather than the Winnemucca District Office, the Wilderness Study Area is administered by BLM California. The Wilderness Study Area consists of relatively flat terrain with small rims and shallow canyons. Dominate vegetation is sagebrush with associated shrub/grass communities and scattered juniper. Features of topographic interest are the Hole-in-The-Ground, a 200' deep one-mile wide caldera and the canyons of the west, middle and north forks of Buffalo Creek. The canyons of Buffalo Creek provide opportunities for exploration and activities such as hiking, wildlife observation, nature study and geological sightseeing. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

DOI Wilderness Study Areas - Data Call

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|-------------------|--|-----------------|----------------------------|---|---------------|------------------------------------|--|---|--|--|---------------------------------------|
| BLM | Caliente Mountain | 17,590 | California | Maricopa, CA | 1991 | None | Caliente Mountain WAS lies entirely within the Carrizo Plain National Monument. The topography is rugged consisting of steep canyons and high ridges. Vegetation varies from chaparral and juniper along ridgelines to scattered shrubs and annual grasses in canyon floors, in additional seasonal wildflower displays are possible in the late spring. Caliente Mountain Ridge Trail is a 14 mile round trip hike and provides scenic views of Carrizo Plain and Cuyama. Along the trail you might see roadrunners, scrub jays, red-tailed hawks, cottontail rabbits and maybe deer, you also might spot animal tracks for mountain lion, bobcat and bear. | Yes | Carrizo Plain National Monument | Yes | Carrizo Plain National Monument |
| BLM | Carrizo Gorge | 890 | California | 60 miles east of San Diego and 52 miles west of El Centro | 1991 | None | The Carrizozo Lava Flow Wilderness Study Area is located in central New Mexico. This lava flow is believed to be one of the most recent lava flows in the continental United States, dating back 1,500 years. This is a flat plain but a rugged landscape nonetheless. The surface of the lava is extremely rough and broken by fractures, collapsed lava tubes, and pressure ridges. Sparse desert shrubs and grasses grow in the cracks providing an interesting contrast of green against the National Scenic Trail black lava. The area supports a remarkably diverse ecosystem, including melanistic species -- i. e. their fur or skin is darker than is typical for their species since they live mostly on the dark lava. The landscape is difficult to traverse; consequently, the opportunity to find solitude is limitless. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Carson Iceberg | 550 | California | northeast boundary of Mono and Alpine Counties | 1991 | None | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Casa Diablo | 5,325 | California | Bishop, CA | 1991 | Not Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Cerro Gordo | 5,800 | California | Keeler, CA | 1991 | Not Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Chain of Craters | 18,300 | New Mexico | Southwest of Grants | 1991 | Not Recommended | The Chain of Craters Wilderness Study Area is located in west-central New Mexico within the El Malpais National Conservation Area. This is a line of more than 25 cinder cones that was the result of magma finding a weak spot in the Earth's crust. The lower elevations are dominated by piñon and juniper woodland giving way to forests of ponderosa pine at higher elevations. The tops of many of the craters offer expansive vistas after a modest climb of several hundred vertical feet. The Continental Divide National Scenic Trail passes through this Wilderness Study Area. | Yes | Continental Divide National Scenic Trail corridor, El Malpais National Conservation Area | Yes | El Malpais National Conservation Area |
| BLM | Chidago Canyon | 19,702 | California | Bishop, CA | 1991 | Not Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Crater Mountain | 7,069 | California | Big Pine, CA | 1991 | Not Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| NPS | Craters of the Moon National Monument - 2000 Great Rift Wilderness Study Area addition | 341,000 (R) | Idaho | Arco | 1991 | Recommended | Meets NPS eligibility criteria | Yes | Craters of the Moon National Monument | Yes | Craters of the Moon National Monument |
| BLM | Dry Valley Rim | 18,131 | California | Susanville, CA | 1991 | Unknown | Dry Valley Rim Wilderness Study Area is located in Washoe County Nevada and Lassen County California. Because accessibility to this Wilderness Study Area is closer to the Eagle Lake Field Office rather than the Winnemucca District Office the Wilderness Study Area is administered by BLM California. The western side of the Wilderness Study Area does not vary topographically consisting of numerous small rims and shallow canyons. This side of the Wilderness Study Area offers excellent opportunities for wildlife viewing where wintering deer and antelope herds are prevalent. Bands of wild horses and burro are also common in this area. The eastern and northern parts of the Wilderness Study Area contain steep canyons offering excellent opportunity for solitude. | Yes | California National Historic Trail corridor | No | |

DOI Wilderness Study Areas - Data Call

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|-------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|---|---------------|------------------------------------|--|---|---|--|-------------------------|
| BLM | Eden Valley | 6,166 | California | East of Laytonville, CA | 1991 | Not Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Excelsior | 9,383 | California | northeast of Mono Lake, CA | 1991 | Not Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Fish Slough | 14,700 | California | six miles north of Bishop, CA | 1991 | Not Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Five Springs | 47,823 | California | Susanville, CA and Reno, NV | 1991 | Not Recommended | Five Springs Wilderness Study Area extends from Lassen County California to Washoe County Nevada with 97% of the Wilderness Study Area in California. Because the Wilderness Study Area is closer to the Eagle Lake Field Office rather than the Winnemucca District Office the Wilderness Study Area is administered by BLM California. The Wilderness Study Area is about 30 miles south of Susanville, CA. The Nevada portion of the Wilderness Study Area consists of a small volcanic mesa approximately one mile long and 1/4 mile wide. Vegetation consists of low desert shrubs and grass communities. In general, as a whole, elevation ranges from 4,500 to 6,300 feet with numerous broad open canyons throughout the Wilderness Study Area. The Wilderness Study Area also provides a good example of the transition from arid Great Basin volcanic mountain ranges. | Yes | California National Historic Trail corridor | No | |
| BLM | Garcia Mountain | 80 | California | Pozo, CA | 1991 | Not Recommended | Garcia Mountain Wilderness Study Area consists of two small parcels of public lands adjacent to Los Padres National Forest's Garcia Mountain Wilderness Area. Like the adjacent Garcia Mountain Wilderness, this Wilderness Study Area contains rugged, chaparral-cloaked slopes and oak woodlands highlighted by meadows, grasslands, and lush creekside vegetation. Los Padres National Forest's Caldwell Trout Creek Trail (15E06), a possible future part of the 400 mile long Condor Trail, passes through this Wilderness Study Area. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Hauser Mountain | 5,540 | California | Campo, CA | 1991 | Not Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail corridor | No | |
| BLM | Independence Creek | 6,458 | California | eight miles south of Independence, California | 1991 | Not Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Lava | 10,770 | California | Alturas, CA | 1991 | Not Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Machesna | 70 | California | 25 miles east of San Luis Obispo, CA | 1991 | Not Recommended | Machesna Wilderness Study Area is a small Wilderness Study Area located adjacent to Machesna Mountain Wilderness Area. Like the surrounding Wilderness Area, Machesna Wilderness Study Area consists mostly of chaparral brushland and oak- and coulter pine- dotted grassland. You may see deer, mountain lions, or black bears. The area borders critical habitat for the protection of the California Condor. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Merced River | 12,959 | California | eight miles north of Mariposa, CA | 1991 | Not Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Merced Wild and Scenic River corridor | No | |
| BLM | Milk Ranch/Case Mountain | 8,970 | California | Three Rivers, CA | 1991 | Not Recommended | Milk Ranch/ Case Mountain Wilderness Study Area is located adjacent to Sequoia National Park. It includes some of the only Giant Sequoia groves managed by the Bureau of Land Management, as well as pine and fire forest, and dense chaparral. The area provides outstanding views of the High Sierras, particularly the high peaks around Mineral King in Sequoia National Park. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Mount Biedeman | 13,069 | California | Bridgeport, CA | 1991 | Not Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Owens Peak | 310 | California | 30 miles east of the town of Lake Isabella | 1991 | Not Recommended | Owens Peak Wilderness Study Area encompasses many of the public lands adjacent to Owens Peak Wilderness Area. Just as in adjacent Owens Peak Wilderness, here the Sierra Nevada meets the Great Basin and the Mojave Desert, creating unusual overlapping ecosystems. You'll find creosote bush scrub communities, Joshua trees, cactuses, and flowering annuals presenting dramatic wildflower displays, as well as dramatic views of Owens Peak-- a high point in the southern Sierra Nevada Mountains at more than 8,400 feet. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Panoche Hills North | 6,631 | California | 25 miles south of Los Banos, CA | 1991 | Not Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

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|-------------------|--|-----------------|----------------------------|--|---------------|------------------------------------|--|---|---|--|---|
| BLM | Panoche Hills South | 11,229 | California | 25 miles south of Los Banos, CA | 1991 | Not Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Pinto Mountain | 9,484 | California | Palm Springs, CA | 1991 | Unknown | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Pit River Canyon | 11,724 | California | 50 miles northwest of Susan Riley and 10 miles south-southwest of Bieber, CA | 1991 | Not Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | California National Historic Trail corridor | No | |
| BLM | Piute Cypress Instant Study Area | 3,453 | California | 3 miles south of Bodfish, access through Lake Isabella | 1991 | Not Recommended | The Piute Cypress ISA is located in the southern Sierra Nevada southwest of Lake Isabella and includes 3,453 acres of BLM and 1,760 acres of Forest Service, for a total of 5,213 acres of public land. The Wilderness Study Area is known for its populations of the rare Piute cypress (<i>Hesperocyperis nevadensis</i>), which occur only in 13 small groves in the southern Sierras. Piute cypress is a fire-dependent species; the persistent cones only open after a fire has passed through a grove. Fires passed through the area in 1921 and 2010. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Rockhouse (a) | 130 | California | Kennedy Meadows, CA | 1991 | Not Recommended | Rockhouse Wilderness Study Area is located along the boundary of the US Forest Service portion of Domelands Wilderness. It consists mostly of Pinyon Pine woodland, overlooks the South Fork of the Kern River, and provides some views of the striking granite formations of Domelands Wilderness. The Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail (PCNational Scenic Trail/PCT) travels within three tenths of a mile of the Wilderness Study Area in its route along the South Fork of the Kern River. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Rocky Creek/Cache Creek | 6,570 | California | Clear Lake, CA | 1991 | Not Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Berryessa Snow Mountain National Monument | Yes | Berryessa Snow Mountain National Monument |
| BLM | Sacatar Meadows | 140 | California | 7 miles south of the community of Kennedy Meadows | 1991 | Recommended | Sacatar Meadows Wilderness Study Area includes several small parcels of public lands located adjacent to the higher elevation portions of Sacatar Trails Wilderness. Like the adjacent Wilderness, it consists stands of outstanding Pinyon Pine woodland intermixed with open, high desert meadows of sagebrush and rabbitbrush. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | San Benito Mountain Instant Study Area | 1,500 | California | southern part of San Benito County | 1991 | None | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | San Felipe Hills | 5,325 | California | 18 miles west of Borrego Springs and 85 miles northeast of San Diego | 1991 | Not Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail corridor | No | |
| BLM | San Ysidro Mountain | 2,125 | California | 18 miles west of Borrego Springs and 85 miles northeast of San Diego | 1991 | Not Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Sawtooth Mountains A | 3,883 | California | 35 miles west of Borrego Springs and 95 miles northeast of San Diego | 1991 | Not Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

DOI Wilderness Study Areas - Data Call

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|-------------------|--|-----------------|----------------------------|--|---------------|------------------------------------|---|---|---|--|-------------------------|
| BLM | Sawtooth Mountains C | 600 | California | 45 miles west of Borrego Springs and 95 miles northeast of San Diego | 1991 | None | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Sheep Ridge | 5,102 | California | Three Rivers, CA | 1991 | Not Recommended | Sheep Ridge Wilderness Study Area is located adjacent to Sequoia National Park north of the town of Three Rivers. It encompasses a rugged, steep ridgeline between Sheep Creek and the North Fork of the Kaweah River. Like most other lands in the foothills of the Sierras, Sheep Ridge Wilderness Study Area includes scattered oaks and grasslands and dense chaparral scrub. Karst/ limestone formations in the area suggest the possible locations of as yet undiscovered caves. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Skedaddle | 61,421 | California | Susanville, CA | 1991 | Not Recommended | Skedaddle Wilderness Study Area is located primarily in Lassen County California with a relatively small acreage in Washoe County Nevada. Because the Wilderness Study Area is closer to the Eagle Lake Field Office rather than the Winnemucca District Office the Wilderness Study Area is administered by BLM California. The Wilderness Study Area is about 30 miles southeast of Susanville, CA. The Wilderness Study Area includes the Skedaddle and Amedee Mountain ranges where elevations range from 4,200 feet in the lower foothills to the 7,680 foot summit of Skedaddle Mountain. Sage and bunchgrass communities dominate the Wilderness Study Area. The unique geographic location of the Wilderness Study Area provides visitors with panoramic views of three major geologic provinces, the Cascade Mountains, the Great Basin and the Sierra Nevada. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Slinkard | 6,268 | California | northeast boundary of Mono and Alpine Counties | 1991 | Not Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | South Warner Contiguous | 4,330 | California | Fifteen miles south of Cedarville | 1991 | Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Southern Inyo | 4,900 | California | Four miles east of Lone Pine | 1991 | Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Symmes Creek | 7,694 | California | Southwest of Independence | 1991 | Not Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Table Mountain | 1,018 | California | 60 miles east of San Diego and 45 miles west of El Centro | 1991 | Not Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Thatcher Ridge | 130 | California | 160 miles north of San Francisco | 1991 | Not Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Timbered Crater & Baker Cypress Instant Study Area | 17,896 | California | 10 miles north of Fall River Mills and 50 miles northeast of Redding | 1991 | Not Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Tule Mountain | 16,998 | California | Alturas | 1991 | Not Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Tunnison Mountain | 19,884 | California | 10 mi northeast of Susanville | 1991 | Not Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

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| DOI Bureau/Office | Name of Wilderness Study Area | Number of acres | Wilderness Location: State | Wilderness Location: City | Year of Study | Suitability Determination (if any) | Synopsis of the Values Protected/Reason for Potential Wilderness Designation | Wilderness Area Located within a Designated Public Lands Area? (Y or N) | If yes, what is the Name of the Designated Public Lands Area? | Wilderness Area Located within a Monument Boundary? (Y or N) | If yes, which Monument? |
|---|--|----------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|--|--|---|---|--|--|
| BLM | Twin Peaks | 25,677 | California | Lassen County, California | 1991 | Unknown | Twin Peaks Wilderness Study Area is located 40 miles southwest of Egeville, CA and 45 miles west of Gerlach, NV. The majority of the Wilderness Study Area is within Washoe County with an extension into Lassen County California. Because the Wilderness Study Area is closer to the Eagle Lake Field Office rather than the Winnemucca District Office, the Wilderness Study Area is administered by BLM California. The Wilderness Study Area contains steep canyons, numerous peaks and ridges, small springs and two perennial streams. Vegetation is a mixture of big and low sage, grass communities and sparsely scattered junipers. Elevation range from 3,900 to 6,572 feet at the summit of Twin Peaks. Excellent opportunities exist for sightseeing, wildlife observation and nature study. The Smoke Creek Archeological District which is eligible for National Register status is within the Wilderness Study Area. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Volcanic Tablelands | 12,499 | California | northwest of Bishop | 1991 | Not Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | West Potrillo Mountains | 148,697 | New Mexico | Southwest of Las Cruces | 1991 | Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions) | The West Potrillo Mountains Wilderness Study Area is located in southern New Mexico, approximately 30 miles southwest of Las Cruces in the Chihuahuan Desert. These mountains are a series of 48 volcanic cinder cones with small sand dunes, playas, and lava fields in-between. The vegetation consists of desert grasses and shrubs. Indian Basin, a natural depression at the southwest end of the West Potrillo Mountains, fills with water during the rainy season providing a temporary pond for ducks. Wintering raptors are found in high numbers due to a high small mammal prey base. | Yes | Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks | Yes | Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks National Monument |
| BLM | Yolla Bolly Contiguous | 646 | California | Covelo | 1991 | Not Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| NPS | Aniakchak National Monument and Preserve | 602,779 (S) | Alaska | King Salmon | 1987 | Suitable | See footnote (4) below | Yes | Aniakchak National Monument and Preserve | Yes | Aniakchak National Monument and Preserve |
| NPS | Cape Lookout National Seashore | 2,990 (P) 2 (PP) | North Carolina | Harkers Island | 1985 | Proposed and Proposed Potential | Meets NPS eligibility criteria | Yes | Cape Lookout National Seashore | No | |
| BLM | China Cup Butte Instant Study Area | 166 | Idaho | Idaho Falls | 1985 | Not Recommended | BLM manages approximately 160 acres of public lands in the China Cup Butte Wilderness Study Area. This geologically important area features an almost perfectly circular cone 1,260 feet in diameter with a 100-foot deep crater located about nine miles southwest of Big Southern Butte in the south-central Snake River Plain. | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Great Rift Instant Study Area | 46,632 | Idaho | Arco | 1985 | Not Recommended | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Craters of the Moon National Monument | Yes | Craters of the Moon National Monument |
| Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes * <i>Designated Tribal Wilderness Area</i> | Mission Mountains Tribal Wilderness | 89,500 | Montana | Polson, MT | 1982 | N/A | The Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes designated privately owned tribal lands along the western slopes of the Mission Mountains as wilderness, the first such wildland dedication by any tribe on its own. These mountains have an abundance of water from perpetual snowfields that feed one of the densest concentrations of alpine lakes in the northern Rockies. Waterfalls, creeks and streams are plentiful. The tribes' management demonstrates their cultural and spiritual links to wilderness with a priority on wildlife. | No | | No | |
| NPS | Glen Canyon National Recreation Area | 588,855 (P) 48,995 (PP) | Arizona/Utah | Page, AZ | 1980 | Proposed and Proposed Potential | Meets NPS eligibility criteria | Yes | Glen Canyon National Recreation Area | No | |
| BLM | Bear Canyon | 318 | California | King City, CA | 1979 | None | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |
| BLM | Bear Mountain | 4,023 | California | King City, CA | 1979 | None | Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details | Yes | Designated BLM public lands* | No | |

DOI Wilderness Study Areas - Data Call

| DOI Bureau/Office | Name of Wilderness Study Area | Number of acres | Wilderness Location: State | Wilderness Location: City | Year of Study | Suitability Determination (if any) | Synopsis of the Values Protected/Reason for Potential Wilderness Designation | Wilderness Area Located within a Designated Public Lands Area? (Y or N) | If yes, what is the Name of the Designated Public Lands Area? | Wilderness Area Located within a Monument Boundary? (Y or N) | If yes, which Monument? |
|-------------------|---|----------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|---------------------------------------|--|---|---|--|----------------------------|
| NPS | Arches National Park | 61,547 (R) 8,461 (RP) | Utah | Moab | 1978 | Recommended and Recommended Potential | Meets NPS eligibility criteria | Yes | Arches National Park | No | |
| NPS | Big Bend National Park | 538,250 (R) 44,750 (RP) | Texas | Big Bend National Park | 1978 | Recommended and Recommended Potential | Meets NPS eligibility criteria | Yes | Big Bend National Park | No | |
| NPS | Bryce Canyon National Park | 20,810 (R) | Utah | Bryce | 1978 | Recommended | Meets NPS eligibility criteria | Yes | Bryce Canyon National Park | No | |
| NPS | Colorado National Monument | 13,842 (R) 937 (RP) | Colorado | Fruita | 1978 | Recommended and Recommended Potential | Meets NPS eligibility criteria | Yes | Colorado National Monument | Yes | Colorado National Monument |
| NPS | Crater Lake National Park | 127,058 (R) | Oregon | Crater Lake | 1978 | Recommended | Meets NPS eligibility criteria | Yes | Crater Lake National Park | No | |
| NPS | Cumberland Gap National Historical Park | 12,191 (R) 1,900 (RP) | Kentucky | Middlesboro | 1978 | Recommended and Recommended Potential | Meets NPS eligibility criteria | Yes | Cumberland Gap National Historical Park | No | |
| NPS | Dinosaur National Monument | 205,672 (R) 5,055 (RP) | Colorado/Utah | Vernal, UT | 1978 | Recommended and Recommended Potential | Meets NPS eligibility criteria | Yes | Dinosaur National Monument | Yes | Dinosaur National Monument |
| NPS | Grand Teton National Park | 122,604 (R) 20,850 (RP) | Wyoming | Moose | 1978 | Recommended and Recommended Potential | Meets NPS eligibility criteria | Yes | Grand Teton National Park | No | |
| NPS | Yellowstone National Park | 2,032,721 (R) | Wyoming/ Montana/ Idaho | Yellowstone National Park | 1978 | Recommended | Meets NPS eligibility criteria | Yes | Yellowstone National Park | No | |
| NPS | Canyonlands National Park | 260,150 (R) 18,270 (RP) | Utah | Moab | 1977 | Recommended and Recommended Potential | Meets NPS eligibility criteria | Yes | Canyonlands National Park | No | |
| NPS | Capital Reef National Park | 179,815 (R) 4,050 (RP) | Utah | Torrey | 1977 | Recommended and Recommended Potential | Meets NPS eligibility criteria | Yes | Canyonlands National Park | No | |
| NPS | Assateague Island National Seashore | 440 (R) 4,760 (RP) | Maryland | Berlin | 1974 | Recommended and Recommended Potential | Meets NPS eligibility criteria | Yes | Assateague Island National Seashore | No | |

DOI Wilderness Study Areas - Data Call

| DOI Bureau/Office | Name of Wilderness Study Area | Number of acres | Wilderness Location: State | Wilderness Location: City | Year of Study | Suitability Determination (if any) | Synopsis of the Values Protected/Reason for Potential Wilderness Designation | Wilderness Area Located within a Designated Public Lands Area? (Y or N) | If yes, what is the Name of the Designated Public Lands Area? | Wilderness Area Located within a Monument Boundary? (Y or N) | If yes, which Monument? |
|-------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|---------------------------------------|--|---|---|--|--------------------------------|
| NPS | Glacier National Park | 927,550 (R) 3,360 (RP) | Montana | West Glacier | 1974 | Recommended and Recommended Potential | Meets NPS eligibility criteria | Yes | Glacier National Park | No | |
| NPS | Great Smoky Mountains National Park | 418,031 (R) 400 (RP) | North Carolina/ Tennessee | Gatlinburg | 1974 | Recommended and Recommended Potential | Meets NPS eligibility criteria | Yes | Great Smoky Mountains National Park | No | |
| NPS | Cedar Breaks National Monument | 4,830 (R) | Utah | Cedar City | 1973 | Recommended | Meets NPS eligibility criteria | Yes | Cedar Breaks National Monument | Yes | Cedar Breaks National Monument |

Notes - National Park Service (NPS)

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|---------------------|---|
| Footnotes: | <p>(1) Abbreviations: S = Suitable Wilderess; E = Eligible Wilderness; R = Recommended Wilderness; RP = Recommended Potential Wilderness; P = Proposed Wilderness; PP = Proposed Potential Wilderness</p> <p>(2) Year of determination listed in column G.</p> <p>(3) The NPS replaced the term "suitable" with "eligible" in the 2006 Management Polciies. They have the same meaning.</p> <p>(4) Primary Eligibility Criteria: NPS lands will be considered eligible for wilderness if they are at least 5,000 acres or of sufficient size to make practicable their preservation and use in an unimpaired condition, and if they possess the following characteristics (as identified in the Wilderness Act): The earth and its community of life are untrammled by humans, where humans are visitors and do not remain. The area is undeveloped and retains its primeval character and influence without permanent improvements or human habitation. The area generally appears to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprint of humans' work substantially unnoticeable. The area is protected and managed so as to preserve its natural conditions. The area offers outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation.</p> |
| Definitions: | <p><i>Proposed Wilderness: The findings and conclusions of a formal wilderness study that have been submitted as the NPS proposal by the Director to the Department of the Interior, but has not been approved by the Secretary.</i></p> <p><i>Potential Wilderness: Lands which possess wilderness characteristics which would normally qualify them for designation within the National Wilderness Preservation System but contain temporary non-conforming or incompatible conditions (such as structures or roads) or uses (such as in-holdings, valid mining claims or operations) which prevent their being immediately designated as wilderness. These lands may be identified as "potential wilderness" in NPS wilderness proposals, wilderness recommendations, and by Congress in legislation designating other portions of the park as wilderness. Designated potential wilderness should be converted to designated wilderness once the non-conforming uses have been extinguished by publishing a notice on the federal register.</i></p> <p><i>Recommended Wilderness: An eligible wilderness area that has been studied and proposed by the NPS, recommended for wilderness designation by the Secretary to the President, and then transmitted by the President as his recommendation for wilderness designation to Congress.</i></p> |

Notes - Bureau of Land Management (BLM)

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|-------------------|--|
| Footnotes: | <p>Fourteen Wilderness Study Areas are in more than one state; these are listed under each state in this table. The total number of BLM Wilderness Study Areas is 517.</p> <p>*Designated BLM public lands areas may be general public lands or any of several various designation types determined through the public planning process (Special Recreation Management Areas, Special Bird Areas, etc.).</p> |
|-------------------|--|

NPS Lands Determined to be Suitable or Suitable but Not Enacted for Wilderness Designation

Summary

- Lands included in this list all meet NPS wilderness eligibility criteria and are at varying levels of proposed action
- Each of these areas were studied for their eligibility for designation as a wilderness area after notifying the public and the final determination for eligibility was published in the Federal Register.
- Differences in terminology used between agencies are defined below in an attempt to provide consistency when comparing the status of land evaluation.
- All lands are within the boundaries of NPS units.

NPS Classifications of Wilderness Included

The NPS has several classifications of lands in relation to their eligibility for wilderness designation. The lands included in this report have are at varying level of NPS or DOI recommendation, but have had no final action by Congress. The NPS response includes lands in the following NPS classification:

- **Proposed Wilderness:** Eligibility determination and studies are complete. The NPS Director has evaluated, but the Secretary has not forwarded the proposed wilderness to the President.
- **Recommended Wilderness:** Eligibility determination and studies are complete. Includes lands forwarded by the Secretary for the President's consideration. The President is then responsible for transmitting his recommendations with respect to wilderness designation to both houses of Congress.

“Suitable” vs “Eligible”

NPS Management Policies 2001 used the term “suitability” to refer to the NPS’s initial screening assessment as to whether lands meet the minimum criteria for inclusion in the national wilderness preservation system. The Wilderness Act, however, uses “suitability” to refer to the Secretary’s determinations in forwarding recommendations to the President. For purposes of clarity, the NPS initial screening assessment has been renamed an “eligibility” assessment.

Criteria for Eligibility as a Wilderness Area

NPS lands will be considered eligible for wilderness if they are at least 5,000 acres or of sufficient size to make practicable their preservation and use in an unimpaired condition, and if they possess the following characteristics (as identified in the Wilderness Act):

- The earth and its community of life are untrammelled by humans, where humans are visitors and do not remain.
- The area is undeveloped and retains its primeval character and influence without permanent improvements or human habitation.
- The area generally appears to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprint of humans’ work substantially unnoticeable.
- The area is protected and managed so as to preserve its natural conditions. The area offers outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation.

NPS Reference Manual #41 2013

NPS Wilderness Land Status Definitions¹ - March 2013

The purpose of the NPS Wilderness Land Status Definitions guidance is to provide internal clarification about wilderness land status categories. Articulated definitions of these categories will allow managers to better understand which category to classify their unit's wilderness resource under for internal tracking purposes. The broad categories may be used for reporting wilderness resource acreage to external entities, such as the number of eligible wilderness acres within the National Park system. The main purpose of the categories, however, is for internal data management, not external communication.

Un-assessed

- Land has not been assessed by a Superintendent to determine if it is eligible or ineligible for wilderness study.
- Land has been assessed in the past and found ineligible, but subsequent changes in interpretation of possible eligibility requires that the land be re-assessed.
- Land was assessed and found ineligible because of non-conforming or incompatible uses, but the use has been terminated or removed and land needs to be re-assessed.

Assessed

- Superintendent has assessed which lands are eligible or ineligible for further evaluation in a wilderness study, but a memorandum from the Regional Director has not been forwarded to the Director.
- Lands have been assessed for eligibility for further wilderness study by the Superintendent, and the Regional Director has forwarded the managerial determination of eligible/ineligible to the Director, but the Director has NOT approved the determination and published it in the Federal Register.

Ineligible

- Director has approved the managerial determination of "ineligible" and has published notice of this determination in the Federal Register.

Eligible²

- Director has approved the managerial determination of "eligible" and has published notice of eligibility in the Federal Register.
- Lands have not gone through the assessment process, but subsequent legislation directs that wilderness studies be completed on said land.
- Lands have been determined eligible and are in the process of being reviewed by a wilderness study.

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NPS Wilderness Land Status Definitions¹ - March 2013

- Lands that have been determined eligible, but upon completion of a formal wilderness study are not included in the proposal, are identified as "eligible - not proposed" for wilderness designation. According to NPS Management Policies Chapter 6, this is the only wilderness category that does not require the application of "minimum requirement" for the administration of the area. However, "eligible – not proposed" lands are still managed according to the 1916 Organic Act, other NPS wilderness management policies, and to preserve their eligibility (wilderness character) for possible future designation.

Proposed wilderness

- Formal wilderness study has been completed and lands have been identified as "proposed," a Record of Decision (ROD) has been signed, and the Federal Register Notice completed, but the Director has not acted on or forwarded the proposed wilderness to the Secretary.
- Lands have been evaluated by the Director and forwarded to the Secretary as proposed wilderness, but Secretary has not evaluated and forwarded the proposed wilderness to the President.

Proposed potential³ wilderness

- Formal wilderness study has been completed and lands have been identified as "potential", a Record of Decision (ROD) has been signed, and the Federal Register Notice completed, but the Director has not acted on or forwarded the proposed potential wilderness to the Secretary.
- Lands have been evaluated by the Director and forwarded to the Secretary as potential wilderness, but Secretary has not evaluated and forwarded the proposed potential wilderness to the President.

Recommended wilderness

- Recommended wilderness lands have been forwarded by the Secretary to the President as *suitable* for wilderness designation, but recommendations have not been transmitted by the President to Congress. A public hearing, in conformation with CFR standards, must be completed⁴ by this stage.
- Lands recommended by the President to Congress for Wilderness designation that have accompanying maps and legal descriptions.

Recommended potential⁵ wilderness

- Recommended potential wilderness lands have been forwarded by the Secretary to the President as *suitable* for wilderness designation, but recommendations have not been transmitted by the President to Congress.
- Lands recommended by the President to Congress for Potential Wilderness designation that have accompanying maps and legal descriptions.

Designated Wilderness

- Lands designated by Congress and signed into law by the President as Wilderness.

Designated Potential⁶ Wilderness

- Lands designated by Congress as "Potential Wilderness".

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NPS Wilderness Land Status Definitions¹ - March 2013

Transferable Wilderness Inholdings⁷

- Private, State-owned, Tribal, or other lands not under Federal control located within a designated Wilderness boundary that can convert to Wilderness without further Congressional action IF they are acquired by the National Park Service. Acquisition of said lands is subject to willing sellers, not condemnation.

NPS Reference Manual #41 2013

NPS Wilderness Land Status Definitions¹ - March 2013

¹ Definitions are based on the 1964 Wilderness Act, subsequent Wilderness legislation, and NPS *Management Policies 2006*.

² For purposes of clarity, the NPS *Management Policies 2006* renamed the initial NPS wilderness screening assessment, changing it from a “suitability” assessment to an “eligibility” assessment. The 1964 Wilderness Act uses the term “suitability” to refer to the Secretary’s determinations in forwarding recommendations to the President. Therefore, the use of “suitability” is confusing to use for the initial NPS wilderness screening assessment. The change from “suitability” to “eligibility” for the initial NPS wilderness screening assessment in no way lessens the protected status of “eligible” lands, and still requires management through the use of Minimum Requirement/Minimum Tool procedures once lands are determined eligible. (NPS *Management Policies 2006* 6.2.1)

³ NPS lands proposed for wilderness designation that do not qualify for immediate designation due to temporary nonconforming or incompatible conditions. If designated by Congress as “Potential Wilderness”, these lands can become designated “Wilderness” without further Congressional action, if the nonconforming use or incompatible condition is terminated or removed. Potential wilderness lands must be surrounded by or adjacent to eligible, proposed, recommended, or designated wilderness lands.

⁴ The required public hearing, in conformation with CFR standards, can be completed during Wilderness Study, or at any subsequent stage, as long as the public hearing process is completed before the Secretary recommends the wilderness lands for designation. If significant change occurs in the proposed boundaries of the wilderness area after the public hearing has been completed and public comments have been incorporated in the boundary delineation, but before the Secretary recommends the lands to the President, another public hearing must be conducted.

⁵ NPS lands recommended for wilderness designation that do not qualify for immediate designation due to temporary nonconforming or incompatible conditions. If designated by Congress as “Potential Wilderness”, these lands can become designated “Wilderness” without further Congressional action, if the nonconforming use or incompatible condition is terminated or removed. Potential wilderness lands must be surrounded by or adjacent to eligible, proposed, recommended, or designated wilderness lands.

⁶ NPS lands that do not themselves qualify for immediate designation due to temporary nonconforming or incompatible conditions, but will become designated wilderness upon the Secretary’s determination, published in the *Federal Register*, that they have finally met the qualifications for designation by the cessation or termination of the nonconforming or incompatible conditions.

⁷ This is a subset of Designated Wilderness lands.

---End of Guidance---