Report to Congress

on

Section 507 (a)

of

The Americans With Disabilities Act of 1990

June 1, 1992

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About this report...

The primary author of this report is Gregory J. Lais. Mr. Lais is the Executive Director of Wilderness Inquiry, Inc., a Minneapolis based non-profit organization that specializes in adventure travel and wilderness issues involving persons with disabilities.

Section 507 of the Americans With Disabilities Act of 1990:

FEDERAL WILDERNESS AREAS

(a) Study.--The National Council on Disability shall conduct a study and report on the effect that wilderness designations and wilderness land management practices have on the ability of individuals with disabilities to use and enjoy the NWPS as established under the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.).

(b) Submission of Report.--Not later than 1 year after the enactment of this Act, the National Council on Disability shall submit the report required under subsection (a) to Congress.

(c) Specific Wilderness Access--

(1) In General--Congress reaffirms that nothing in the Wilderness Act is to be construed as prohibiting the use of a wheelchair in a wilderness area by an individual whose disability requires use of a wheelchair, and consistent with the Wilderness Act no agency is required to provide any form of special treatment or accommodation, or to construct any facilities or modify any conditions of lands within a wilderness area to facilitate such use.

(2) Definition--For the purposes of paragraph (1), the term wheelchair means a device designed solely for use by a mobility-impaired person for locomotion, that is suitable for use in an indoor pedestrian area.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

> *On the surface, the concurrent goals of equal accessibility and preservation of wilderness areas seem to be antithetical. However, at a closer look, we do not believe that is actually the case. It is not, in our estimation, a question of one goal or legal mandate taking precedence over another or superseding another. It is a question of finding effective ways to balance the intent of both and finding ways to provide the highest level access with the lowest level impact on the environment.*
>
> Statement of Mr. David C. Park, Chief, Special Programs and Populations Branch, National Park Service, to the National Council on Disability on August 7, 1991.

Introduction

The primary goal of this document is to satisfy the requirement of Section 507(a) of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (ADA).

> The National Council on Disability shall conduct a study and report on the effect that wilderness designations and wilderness land management practices have on the ability of individuals with disabilities to use and enjoy the NWPS as established under the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.)

The National Council on Disability (NCOD) contracted with Wilderness Inquiry of Minneapolis, MN, to help conduct this study.

Background

In 1964 Congress passed the Wilderness Act and established the National Wilderness Preservation System (NWPS). The NWPS is made up of lands managed by Federal agencies, including the U.S. Forest Service, the National Park Service, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and, more recently, the Bureau of Land Management. The NWPS is not an independent lands system.

Over the years since its passage, some people have claimed that the Wilderness Act discriminates against the rights of persons with disabilities because it prohibits the use of motorized vehicles, mechanized transport, and other activities within Federally designated Wilderness Areas--the NWPS.

In 1990 Congress passed the Americans With Disabilities Act (ADA). The ADA specifically addresses the issue of wilderness access in Section 507(c):

(1) In General--Congress reaffirms that nothing in the Wilderness Act is to be construed as prohibiting the use of a wheelchair in a wilderness area by an individual whose disability requires use of a wheelchair, and consistent with the Wilderness Act no agency is required to provide any form of special treatment or accommodation, or to construct any facilities or modify any conditions of lands within a wilderness area to facilitate such use.

(2) Definition--For the purposes of paragraph (1), the term wheelchair means a device designed solely for use by a mobility-impaired person for locomotion, that is suitable for use in an indoor pedestrian area.

Scope of Study

The study is intended to accomplish the following objectives:

1) Review and summarize the existing Federal policies and regulations relevant to the issue of wilderness access by persons with disabilities.

2) Survey the Federal unit managers of the NWPS to determine current levels of use by persons with disabilities, identify important issues, and solicit suggestions for ways that persons with disabilities can better utilize the NWPS.

3) Survey programs and outfitters that have provided services to persons with disabilities in units of the NWPS to obtain recommendations and suggestions for improved access.

4) Identify and survey users of the NWPS who have disabilities to document use, obtain measures of the enjoyment of the NWPS by persons with disabilities, and solicit suggestions on ways to improve the level of enjoyment of the NWPS by persons with disabilities.

Limitations and Methodology

This study should be considered exploratory in nature. We believe it to fairly and factually represent the issues considered, however, as with any study, it is important to note its limitations in order to establish its validity. Readers are urged to review the sections on limitations and methodology before drawing conclusions on the contents of this report.

Federal management policies and practices.

The four Federal agencies responsible for wilderness management do have different policies and management practices regarding persons with disabilities.

Three of these agencies, the National Park Service, Forest Service, and Bureau of Land Management allow the use of wheelchairs within the NWPS. The Fish and Wildlife Service currently does not have any policies regarding this issue, however it is their stated intention to adopt similar policies to the other land managing agencies within the Department of the Interior.

Forest Service policy does not allow the use of electric (motorized) wheelchairs in the NWPS. This policy appears to be in conflict with the definition of a wheelchair in Section 507 (c)(2) of the ADA, which states:

> ...the term wheelchair means a device designed solely for use by a mobility-impaired person for locomotion, that is suitable for use in an indoor pedestrian area.

This definition is assumed to include all wheelchairs, whether motorized or not, provided that they are suitable for use in an indoor pedestrian area.

Most of the NWPS managers (74%) do not make special provisions for use by persons with disabilities. This appears to be consistent with Section 507(c)(1) of the Americans with Disabilities Act which reads:

> ...consistent with the Wilderness Act no agency is required to provide any form of special treatment or accommodation, or to construct any facilities or modify any conditions of lands within a wilderness area to facilitate such use.

However, beyond the question of wheelchair use, specific guidelines on what is consistent with the Wilderness Act regarding use of the NWPS by persons with disabilities appear to be lacking. This includes issues such trail width and toilets at hardened sites.

Finally, there appears to be some confusion among NWPS field managers about what the actual policies are regarding use by persons with disabilities. There are also considerable differences in opinion about how best to serve persons with disabilities in the NWPS.

<u>Use levels of the NWPS by persons with disabilities.</u>

Managers of NWPS units estimated that a total of 16,767 people with disabilities use the NWPS each year. Unfortunately, it is

impossible to verify the accuracy of these estimates, or to extrapolate from the data collected to other NWPS units that did not respond to the survey or to the question. Therefore no meaningful estimates about use of the NWPS by persons with disabilities can be given. A number of NWPS units that receive relatively frequent use by persons with disabilities have been identified by wilderness managers, outfitters, and users with disabilities.

Ability of persons with disabilities to enjoy the NWPS.

A significant majority of persons with disabilities surveyed very much enjoy the NWPS. A total of 76% of persons with disabilities surveyed do not believe that the restrictions on mechanized use stated by the Wilderness Act diminishes their ability to enjoy the wilderness. People with disabilities appear to visit the NWPS in the same ways and for the same reasons that people without disabilities do.

Recommendations

1) All Federal agencies that manage the NWPS should adopt policies consistent with those stated in Section 507(c) of the Americans With Disabilities Act as soon as possible.

2) Federal agencies should bring existing facilities outside of the NWPS up to code for use by persons with disabilities as soon as possible. This includes trailheads, parking facilities, rest rooms, TDD's in ranger stations, etc.

3) NWPS managing agencies should develop guidelines for special permits, and modifications regarding use by persons with disabilities that are consistent with the Wilderness Act. When consistent with the Wilderness Act, agencies should be encouraged to facilitate NWPS use by persons with disabilities. Agencies are encouraged to work with persons with disabilities, outfitters, and other programs that use the NWPS in developing these guidelines.

4) NWPS unit managers should receive additional training to increase general awareness of disability issues and specific awareness of the policies and practices regarding use of the NWPS by persons with disabilities.

5) Each agency should develop better information about what is available to persons with disabilities who want to use the NWPS. This information should be made readily available to the public.

INTRODUCTION

The primary goal of this document is to satisfy the requirement of Section 507(a) of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (ADA). That requirement reads:

> The National Council on Disability shall conduct a study and report on the effect that wilderness designations and wilderness land management practices have on the ability of individuals with disabilities to use and enjoy the NWPS as established under the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.).

The National Council on Disability (NCOD) contracted with Wilderness Inquiry, Inc., of Minneapolis, Minnesota to help conduct the study requested. A 501(c)(3) organization, Wilderness Inquiry provides activities that integrate people with and without disabilities in outdoor experiences, including many that take place within the National Wilderness Preservation System (NWPS).

Founded in 1978, part of Wilderness Inquiry's mission is to "advance the study of the recreational and educational needs of people with disabilities with particular emphasis on accessibility to wilderness areas."

The primary author of this report is Mr. Gregory J. Lais, the Executive Director of Wilderness Inquiry. Mr. Lais was assisted by Leo McAvoy, Ph.D., and Ms. Laura Fredrickson.

BACKGROUND

In 1964 Congress passed the Wilderness Act and established the National Wilderness Preservation System (NWPS). The NWPS is not an independent lands system; instead, the NWPS is made up of lands managed by four Federal agencies, including the U.S. Forest Service, the National Park Service, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and, more recently, the Bureau of Land Management.

Congress has sole authority to designate Wilderness areas, but the four Federal agencies must manage these lands within the parameters specified by the Wilderness Act. As stated in Section 2(a), the purpose of the Wilderness Act is:

> ...to assure that an increasing population, accompanied by expanding settlement and growing mechanization, does not occupy and modify all areas within the United States and its possessions, leaving no lands designated for preservation and protection in their natural condition, it is hereby declared to ...secure for the American people of present and future generations the benefits of an enduring resource of wilderness...

Over the years since its passage, some people have claimed that the Wilderness Act discriminates against the rights of persons with disabilities because it prohibits the use of motorized vehicles, mechanized transport, and other activities within Federally designated Wilderness Areas--the NWPS. Section 4(c) of the Wilderness Act states:

> Except as specifically provided for in this Act...there shall be no temporary road, no use of motor vehicles, motorized equipment or motorboats, no landing of aircraft, no other form of mechanical transport, and no structure or installation within any such area.

The Wilderness Act was, of course, written before the rights of people with disabilities were part of the national debate. Not surprisingly, there is no mention of people with disabilities in the Wilderness Act. Over time, as people with disabilities began to use the wilderness, the question was raised whether a wheelchair is a mechanical device and therefore prohibited from the NWPS. The four Federal agencies responsible for managing the NWPS have responded differently to this question.

In 1990 Congress passed the Americans With Disabilities Act (ADA). The ADA gives civil rights protections to individuals with disabilities that are like those provided to individuals on the

basis of race, sex, national origin, and religion. Among other things, the ADA addresses the issue of Specific Wilderness Access in Section 507(c):

> (1) In General--Congress reaffirms that nothing in the Wilderness Act is to be construed as prohibiting the use of a wheelchair in a wilderness area by an individual whose disability requires use of a wheelchair, and consistent with the Wilderness Act no agency is required to provide any form of special treatment or accommodation, or to construct any facilities or modify any conditions of lands within a wilderness area to facilitate such use.
>
> (2) Definition--For the purposes of paragraph (1), the term wheelchair means a device designed solely for use by a mobility-impaired person for locomotion, that is suitable for use in an indoor pedestrian area.

The primary purpose of this study is to review the management practices of the four Federal agencies that manage the NWPS and determine whether people with disabilities are able to use and enjoy the NWPS.

ASSUMPTIONS AND DEFINITIONS

Several key concepts must be considered and defined. These include:

Wilderness designations: This term refers to the 546 units (94,972,412 Federal acres as of June 5, 1991) that have been included by Congress as part of the National Wilderness Preservation System (NWPS). This does not include many wild lands commonly thought of as "wilderness", such as Yellowstone National Park. Yellowstone, though it has many natural characteristics similar to units of the NWPS, is not part of the NWPS. This term also does not include state designated wilderness areas, such as Maine's Allagash Wilderness Waterway. The Allagash Wilderness Waterway is managed by Maine's Department of Conservation and is not a part of the NWPS.

Wilderness land management practices: This term refers to the management practices and policies of the four Federal agencies that manage the units of the NWPS. These agencies include the United States Forest Service (USFS), the National Park Service (NPS), the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), and the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS). Each of these agencies is responsible for managing the NWPS units under their jurisdiction according to the practices set forth in the Wilderness Act of 1964.

Individuals with disabilities: The ADA defines persons with disabilities as those who have:

> A) a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more of the major life activities of such individual; B) a record of such impairment; or C) being regarded as having such an impairment.

For the purpose of this study, this definition has been qualified to focus on individuals whose disability is likely to have a more significant impact on their ability to use and enjoy the NWPS. Wilderness designations are generally considered to have greater impact on persons with mobility and sensory impairments than on persons with cognitive disabilities. Although 10% of study respondents do have cognitive disabilities, persons with mobility and sensory impairments received priority in participant selection for this study (see methodology section on sampling methods).

Use and enjoy: This term is interpreted to refer to the ability of persons with disabilities to physically visit units of the NWPS and their ability to get pleasure from these visits in similar ways that persons without disabilities do.

SCOPE OF STUDY

The study is intended to accomplish the following objectives:

1) Review and summarize the existing Federal policies and regulations relevant to the issue of wilderness access by persons with disabilities.

2) Survey the Federal unit managers of the NWPS to determine current levels of use by persons with disabilities, identify important issues, and solicit suggestions for ways that persons with disabilities can better utilize the NWPS.

3) Survey programs and outfitters that have provided services to persons with disabilities in units of the NWPS to obtain recommendations and suggestions for improved access.

4) Identify and survey a minimum of 75 users of the NWPS who have disabilities to obtain measures of the enjoyment of the NWPS by persons with disabilities, and solicit suggestions on ways to improve the level of enjoyment of the NWPS by persons with disabilities.

LIMITATIONS OF STUDY

We believe this report to fairly and factually represent the issues considered. However, as with any study it is important to note its

limitations in order to establish its validity. Several limitations must be considered when interpreting this report.

1) This study should be considered exploratory in nature. Many of the questions were designed to obtain qualitative information so that important issues could be identified.

2) People with disabilities surveyed represent a non-probability judgment sample. Persons with disabilities who have visited the NWPS are considered the most appropriate individuals to evaluate their ability to use and enjoy the NWPS. Finding people who fit this criteria was a challenge, and required the use of a non-probability sampling method (see section on methodology). The limited scope and resources dedicated to this study precluded a large, random sampling method. While we believe that the persons with disabilities surveyed are the most appropriate for the purposes of this study, no claim can be made that they are a representative sample of all persons with disabilities in this country. Our priorities in selecting the sample included the following criteria:

A) That the person have a disability as recognized by the ADA. We further qualified this criteria to emphasize people who have disabilities that are most likely to effect their ability to use and enjoy the NWPS. In this context we gave priority to people who use wheelchairs, those who have other significant mobility impairments, and those with significant sensory impairments.

B) That each person has physically visited a unit of the NWPS. People who are active in the outdoors, but who have not visited an actual unit of the NWPS, have not been included.

C) That the persons selected are as representative of a national sample as possible. We made a significant effort to survey individuals who live throughout the United States.

D) That the persons selected come from a variety of sources. Most of the people with disabilities who participated in the survey were referred by outfitters and programs that serve people with disabilities on outdoor adventures.

In interpreting study findings it is important to remember that the persons with disabilities surveyed had already visited the NWPS. Although this may suggest that these people are more likely to take risks, accept physical challenges, etc., we cannot make a precise determination about how these people may differ from the general public, or, more specifically, from persons with disabilities who have not visited the NWPS.

3) Some respondents in all categories misunderstood some of the questions asked of them. Known misunderstandings include:

A) Several people with disabilities and some of the outfitters misunderstood what the NWPS is. The most frequent misunderstanding was to consider other wild lands as part of the NWPS when they are not. De-facto wilderness outside of the NWPS was not included in any of the tabulations, however it is possible that comments from some study subjects may be directed toward areas outside of the NWPS. We consider this possible influence small and of minimal importance.

B) Some of the wilderness unit managers in the study did not distinguish between questions about agency policies and what they personally thought was physically possible. For example, when asked whether their NWPS unit allowed for the use of wheelchairs, some responded no, but went on to comment that, while legally allowed, the terrain did not accommodate persons who use wheelchairs. The intent of this question was to determine agency policy--not a manager's perception of what was physically possible. Therefore, this question is not a precise indicator of how well the field managers understand agency policy and should not be interpreted as such. However, in comparing the comments with responses, it is clear that some confusion about agency policy does exist among wilderness managers.

4) Another limitation concerns the experience of the NWPS unit managers that responded. The titles of the 304 NWPS unit managers who responded ranged from recreation planner to wildlife biologist, and their experience on the job ranged from over 20 years to only one month. Although we may assume that a recreation planner with more than 20 years experience is more knowledgeable about agency policies and practices than one with 1 month experience, we have no way of actually verifying this. Consequently we have ignored the questions of credentials and experience in reviewing the data.

5) Finally, as with any human endeavor, there is always the prospect of entry errors. Some editing by these researchers occurred while recording and summarizing qualitative comments. In every case an effort was made to accurately portray the true meaning of the statement. In some instances words were added for clarification. When this occurred brackets [] have been placed around the added words. After extensive checking we believe any remaining entry errors do not materially effect the results of this study.

METHODOLOGY

Information for this survey was gathered through two primary means. First, relevant personnel from the four Federal agencies responsible for managing the NWPS were asked to send pertinent information

regarding their wilderness management practices and policies toward people with disabilities. Second, surveys were developed and distributed to:

- Outfitters and programs serving people with disabilities in the NWPS.
- Field managers from the four Federal agencies that manage actual units of the NWPS.
- Persons with disabilities that have used the NWPS.

Copies of the surveys and cover letters used are found in appendix 1. Tabulations of the responses from each survey are found in appendix 2. Each of the information gathering methods are described in more detail below.

Review of existing policies and regulations.

The national wilderness managers of the four federal agencies that manage lands under the National Wilderness Preservation System were contacted and asked to provide the policies and procedures they have in place regarding use of the NWPS by persons with disabilities. This included Mr. Wesley Henry from the National Park Service, Ms. Ann Fege from the U.S. Forest Service, Mr. Keith Corrigall from the Bureau of Land Management, and Mr. David Heffernan from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

In addition to these wilderness managers, we contacted Mr. David C. Park, Chief of the Special Programs and Populations Branch of the National Park Service, and Mr. Joe Meade, National Access Program Manager for Recreation, Cultural Resources, and Wilderness Management for the U.S. Forest Service. All of these people were very helpful in promptly providing the information we needed to summarize and review the policies, regulations, and management practices regarding use of the NWPS by persons with disabilities.

Survey of unit managers of the NWPS.

The people mentioned above all helped to develop a survey to distribute to NWPS unit managers. Significant assistance was also received from Dr. Alan Watson and Ms. Liz Close from the U.S. Forest Service, as well as from Ms. Kay Ellis from the National Park Service. The sample included the managers of all 546 units of the NWPS. However, the total number of possible responses is different than 546 for the following reasons:

A) Some units of the NWPS are managed jointly by different agencies. For example, the Frank Church--River of No

Return Wilderness is managed jointly by the USFS and the BLM.

B) Some units are managed by multiple managers within the same agency. For example, the Frank Church/River of No Return Wilderness in Idaho spans six different National Forests managed by the USFS. Each of these National Forests has a person responsible for wilderness management of the portion of the Frank Church/River of No Return wilderness that is contained within their National Forest. Consequently, up to 7 responses from 2 different agencies are possible for the Frank Church--River of No Return Wilderness.

C) Some managers are responsible for more than one unit. For example, Prescott National Forest (USFS) in Arizona is responsible for 7 different units of the NWPS (Apache Creek, Castle Creek, Cedar Bench, Granite Mountain, Juniper Mesa, Pine Mountain, and Woodchute). Consequently, 1 response may encompass 7 or more units of the NWPS.

In beginning this study we intended to isolate responses for individual units of the NWPS. This remains possible for some units, but in many cases it is impossible because it can not be determined if a respondent from a segment of a NWPS unit was answering in the context of their segment, or in the context of the entire unit. Also, if a manager was responsible for more than one NWPS unit, it could not be determined whether they were answering in response to all of the units for which they are responsible, or only part of them.

This section of the report should most appropriately be considered a compilation of the views and opinions of the actual people who manage units of the NWPS.

Surveys were distributed to the NWPS unit managers in several ways. Wilderness Inquiry sent surveys directly to the BLM and FWS unit managers. The NPS and the USFS distributed their surveys internally. NPS managers responded directly to Wilderness Inquiry. USFS responses were collected by Ms. Liz Close, USFS, and then

forwarded to Wilderness Inquiry. Response rates for the surveys are indicated below.

Federal Agency Responses To Surveys

Agency	Number sent	Number returned	% of response
USFS	365	210	58%
NPS	42	39	93%
BLM	17	13	76%
FWS	55	42	76%
TOTAL	479	304	63%

Survey of programs and outfitters serving persons with disabilities.

Programs and outfitters that provide services to persons with disabilities in units of the NWPS were also contacted. Although not an exhaustive list of service providers, we are confident that it represents an appropriate level of the programs and outfitters that provide these types of services. A total of 22 outfitters and organizations were contacted, and 15 responded to the survey. Of the 15 that responded, 11 conduct activities involving persons with disabilities within the NWPS. The names and addresses of the organizations contacted are included in appendix 3.

In addition to soliciting their opinions, outfitters and organizations were asked to provide the names and addresses of persons with disabilities who have experienced the NWPS. A total of 208 people were identified through this effort.

Users of the NWPS who have disabilities.

As indicated above, outfitters and organizations were a primary source for identifying people with disabilities who have experienced the NWPS. Surveys, including a cover letter from the National Council on Disability, and a map showing most of the units of the NWPS were sent to all 208 persons identified by the outfitters and organizations. A total of 89 people responded--a 43% response rate. Of these responses, 3 were not included because the respondent did not have a disability, 5 were not included because the respondent had not used or attempted to use the NWPS, and 1 survey was not included because it did not have enough information to make it meaningful. This resulted in 80 completed surveys from persons with disabilities who have visited the NWPS.

Demographic characteristics of the persons with disabilities who responded are include:

Type of disability	% of respondents
Cognitive impairment	10%
Sensory impaired	9%
Mobility impaired, non-wheelchair user	31%
Mobility impaired, wheelchair user	50%

State of Residence

Alaska	6
California	2
Colorado	5
Florida	4
Georgia	1
Idaho	5
Illinois	4
Indiana	7
Maine	1
Michigan	2
Minnesota	22
Montana	1
New Jersey	2
New Mexico	1
New York	2
North Dakota	1
Ohio	2
Rhode Island	1
Tennessee	1
Texas	2
Vermont	1
Washington	1
Wisconsin	5
Unknown	1

Demographic characteristics, cont.

Gender

Males	55%
Female	43%

No gender indicated 2%

Age range

18 to 72 years

Number of respondents by age category:

Age 18 - 29	24%
Age 30 - 39	35%
Age 40 - 49	28%
Age 50 - 59	6%
Age 60 - 69	3%
Age 70 - 79	3%
No Response	1%

Analysis Methods

This study utilized both quantitative and qualitative methods of analysis. Quantitative analysis is limited to tabulation of categorical responses and presented as frequencies of response. A significant amount of qualitative data was collected. When appropriate, this data has been grouped and categorized according to the type of response.

FINDINGS

SECTION 1: CURRENT POLICIES OF THE NWPS MANAGING AGENCIES.

Presented here is an agency by agency reporting of policies and management practices. It is useful to remember that 3 of the agencies responsible for NWPS management are part of the U.S. Department of Interior. One of the agencies, the Forest Service, is part of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE (USDI) TOTAL NWPS Units: 42
TOTAL NWPS Acres: 39,075,415

The National Park Service (NPS) established a Special Programs and Populations Branch on January 2, 1980, to oversee use of NPS lands and facilities by persons with disabilities. Although the primary emphasis of this office has been to seek accessibility compliance in the many historic structures, battle-fields, etc., maintained by the NPS, it is also charged with overseeing accessibility compliance within the NPS units of the NWPS.

NPS policies on use of wheelchairs in NWPS

In its document titled "Management Policies Regarding Accessibility for Disabled Persons" (January, 1990), under the section titled Wilderness Preservation and Management (Chapter 6, Page 8), the NPS states that:

> As a general rule, public use of motorized equipment or any form of mechanical transport will be prohibited in wilderness... Mobility impaired persons may use wheelchairs (as defined in 36 C.F.R. 1.4) in wilderness.

The NPS goes on to define a manual wheelchair as "a device that is propelled by human power, designed for and used by a mobility impaired person." A motorized wheelchair is defined as "a self-propelled wheelchair device, designed solely for and used by a mobility impaired person for locomotion that is capable of and suitable for use in indoor pedestrian areas." (emphasis added)

The NPS does allow the use of manual and motorized wheelchairs in the NWPS. An important criteria in determining whether a manual or motorized wheelchair is allowed in the NWPS is that it must be suitable for indoor use. If a device is not suitable for indoor use it is considered a motor vehicle and excluded from use within the NWPS.

A key concept here is that the NPS treats people who use wheelchairs as pedestrians--not as operators of motor vehicles. As stated in 36 CFR 1.2 (3)(e) "The regulations in this chapter are intended to treat a mobility-impaired person using a manual or motorized wheelchair as a pedestrian, and are not intended to restrict the activities of such a person beyond the degree that the activities of

a pedestrian are restricted by the same regulations." The use of All Terrain Vehicles (ATVS) and other devices that would not be allowed in elevators, public buildings and private homes are not allowed in the NWPS.

The evolution of this position is worth noting. In a December 4, 1985, memo from David Park to Andy Ringold, the legal precedent is explained for considering persons who use wheelchairs as pedestrians (see memo in appendix 4). Various entities have recognized that persons using motorized wheelchairs should be afforded the same rights and duties as pedestrians in general--including the right to use a sidewalk, elevator, and indoor facilities.

This concept of "indoor pedestrian use" is used in Section 507 (c)(2) of the ADA in reference to the use of wheelchairs in the NWPS:

> For the purposes of paragraph (1), the term "wheelchair" means a device designed solely for use by a mobility impaired persons for locomotion, that is suitable for use in an indoor pedestrian area.

NPS policies on alteration of terrain and facilities.

In a document titled "Policies on Accessibility to Specific National Park Functions", the NPS comments on accessibility for disabled persons in park facilities:

> In accordance with the mandates of the Architectural Barriers Acts of 1968 and section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 as amended in 1978, it is the policy of the National Park Service to provide the highest level of accessibility in all visitor and management buildings and facilities as is possible and feasible, consistent with the nature of the area and facility. The degree of accessibility provided will be proportionately related to the degree of man-made modifications made to the area or facility and to the significance of the facility.

This policy divides park areas into three types--developed areas, undeveloped areas, and threshold areas. The comments relevant to the NWPS pertain to the section on undeveloped areas, as stated below:

> The **undeveloped areas**, such as the part of the park that is outside the immediate influence of buildings, roads, and cars, will not **normally** be modified nor will special facilities be

> provided for the sole purpose of providing access to disabled people.

Although it does not specifically address the NWPS, this statement is interpreted to mean that the NPS does not seek to make alterations in trails, etc., within the wilderness units it manages. In a statement to the National Council on Disability on August 7, 1991, Mr. David C. Park, Chief of the Special Programs and Populations Branch of the NPS, commented:

> We believe this policy is consistent with the effective management of the resources we control and is consistent with our attempt to balance access with conservation. We also believe it is consistent with the intent of, and regulations for, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act. One major section of all Federal regulations for Section 504 states that agencies are not required to take any actions that would result in a "fundamental alteration in the nature of a program or activity." It is our belief that altering wilderness areas for the sake of providing access would definitely change the fundamental nature of that activity. In our discussions with people who are disabled and the agencies and organizations that represent them, we have found overwhelming agreement with this position.

This position is consistent with Section 507(c)(1) of the ADA, which reads:

> Congress reaffirms that nothing in the Wilderness Act is to be construed as prohibiting the use of a wheelchair in a wilderness area by an individual whose disability requires use of a wheelchair, and consistent with the Wilderness Act no agency is required to provide any form of special treatment or accommodation, or to construct any facilities or modify any conditions of lands within a wilderness area in order to facilitate such use.

Park also commented in his statement of August 7, 1991:

> On the surface, the concurrent goals of equal accessibility and preservation of wilderness areas seem to be antithetical. However, at a closer look, we do not believe that is actually the case. It is not, in our estimation, a question of one goal or legal mandate taking precedence over another or superseding another. It is a question of finding effective ways to balance the intent of both and finding ways to provide the highest level access with the lowest level impact on the environment.

More information about NPS policies regarding persons with disabilities in the NWPS can be obtained by contacting:

> David Park, Chief

Special Programs and Populations Branch
National Park Service
P.O. Box 37127
Washington, D.C. 20013-7127
(202) 343-3674
(202) 343-3679 (TDD)
(202) 523-0162 FAX

U.S. FOREST SERVICE (USDA)

TOTAL NWPS Units: 365
TOTAL NWPS Acres: 33,609,661

Although the NPS manages more total acreage of the NWPS (much of it in Alaska), the U.S. Forest Service manages the great majority of the units of the NWPS (365 out of 546 total NWPS units). As an agency, the Forest Service (USFS) is more decentralized than the NPS, an important point when considering its management practices and how they are implemented.

Prior to the signing of the ADA the Chief of the Forest Service established an agency goal of "becoming the leading provider of accessible outdoor recreation opportunities in America." Toward that end, the Forest Service established a new program called "Access: America's Great Outdoors" in 1990. This program is charged with formulation and implementation of agency policy and direction regarding access for all components of outdoor recreation, including wilderness. One of its functions is to help establish clear direction for the USFS on the issue of access.

USFS policy seeks to maximize wilderness values while providing opportunities for persons with disabilities to enjoy wilderness on its own terms. As stated in the "Accessibility of Wilderness to Persons With Disabilities" draft policy statement prepared October 12, 1990, by Ann S. Fege, National Leader for Wilderness Management:

> Wilderness values must dominate over all other considerations in wilderness resource management. There are many opportunities for persons with sight, mobility, hearing, and developmental disabilities to obtain wilderness experiences on the same terms as the rest of the recreating public...
>
> ...There is no correlation between the physical, sensory, or cognitive abilities of an individual and the need for solitude, beauty, challenge, risk, discovery or adventure.
>
> ...Our attention should be focused on providing opportunities to enhance the understanding, enjoyment, and use of wilderness by all the public, including persons with disabilities.
>
> ...We can enhance [use of the NWPS] for hearing, mobility, sight, and developmentally impaired persons through interpretive services and greater attention to providing

> recreation access information in usable forms. ([] added for clarification)
>
> ...Access can frequently be expanded with very little effort. Involving persons with disabilities and/or persons with appropriate technical expertise to help identify opportunities could greatly increase access to wilderness experiences to meet varied skills and interests of persons with disabilities.

Current USFS policy regarding use of wheelchairs in the NWPS reads:

> Mechanical apparatus that is medically necessary for the basic mobility of any individual is considered to be part of that person and not subject to restrictions on mechanical use. --Forest Service Manual, 2326.03 no. 4

This policy on wheelchair use does not allow the use of motorized wheelchairs within NWPS units managed by the USFS. As stated in the above referenced policy statement by Ann Fege:

> Some have advocated the use of electric wheelchairs in order to allow wheelchair-mobile persons lacking upper body strength to enter wilderness and make our policies consistent with the National Park Service. This change is not being proposed at this time.

In this policy statement, Ms. Fege goes on to comment on trail management regarding access:

> Trails management handbook direction limits trail width in wilderness areas to 24". Standard wheelchairs require a minimum width of 32" tread width to navigate. Consequently, although wheelchair use is allowed in Forest Service wilderness areas, tread width restrictions prevent access except in the most unusual of circumstances. We [the USFS] are exploring the idea of allowing tread widths in excess of 24 inches where the impact to the natural environment is minimal and there is an opportunity for wheelchair users to achieve a quality wilderness experience.

According to Joe Meade, the USFS National Access Program Manager, the Forest Service wants to leave some latitude for local managers to make decisions on a case by case basis, depending upon environmental conditions. The Forest Service can issue special permits to authorize otherwise prohibited activities. A memo from Joe Meade dated August 9, 1991, illustrates the point:

> Our policy is not to hinder a person with a disability from using a non-motorized mechanical device different than just a wheelchair in order to access the wilderness. Units have the authority and indeed are encouraged to prudently issue permits to individuals who need such an exception. The person may need to offer proof of the disability, such as a note from a medical authority or some other method of verification...i.e. a person

> with a chronic back disability which does not permit them to carry weight on their back may be issued a permit to use a wheeled primitive cart... remember, wheelchairs are not the only devices serving the disabled. We draw the line with motorized devices...

Meade further expressed:

> The Forest Service recognizes its strict adherence to the 1964 Wilderness Act prohibits use of electric wheelchairs. However, millions of acres of near wilderness experiences are available for this use. If Congress feels this should be evaluated in order to comply with the ADA, the Forest Service is very willing to do so.

Finally, it should be noted that the USFS and the NPS have been working cooperatively on the issue of access for a number of years. They have produced a publication titled "Design Guide for Accessible Outdoor Recreation" which is due to be released in 1992. This guide provides a comprehensive set of standards and guidelines for accessible outdoor recreation facilities, programs and services-- including wilderness issues-- and is intended for planners and designers. For more information about the Design Guide or about Forest Service policies regarding use of the NWPS by persons with disabilities contact:

> Joe Meade
> USFS-USDA Recreation Staff
> 14th & Independence Ave. SW
> P.O. Box 96090
> Washington, D.C. 20090-6090
> (202) 205-1129
> (202) 205-1739 (Text Telephone)
> (202) 205-1145 FAX

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT (USDI) TOTAL NWPS Units: 66
TOTAL NWPS Acres: 1,610,995

In a letter to Representative Rhodes dated October 13, 1989, BLM Director, Cy Jamison stated:

> As a policy exception, the BLM does not prohibit the use of wheelchairs by persons with mobility impairments in the wilderness.

The BLM is in the process of clarifying its policies toward use of the NWPS by persons with disabilities. In an information Bulletin to all BLM State Directors dated August 10th, 1990, Keith Corrigall, Chief, Branch of Wilderness Resources, stated that the BLM's clarification's regarding wheelchair use in wilderness areas will be available in the revision of the 43 CFR 8560 regulations and Manual 8560.

In a memo dated October 25, 1991, Mr. Michael J. Penfold, Assistant Director, Land and Renewable Resources, outlined the Bureau of Land Management's Accessibility Initiative: "Access Means Freedom". This initiative makes a series of recommendations, such as establishing training groups, developing a field guide, producing an awareness video, etc. It also makes a recommendation to establish a fully coordinated BLM policy to incorporate accessibility and reduce conflicts in and among resource programs, and to define a similar policy to that of the National Park Service that the BLM will maximize the effort to make all areas and operations accessible.

For more information about Bureau of Land Management policies regarding use of the NWPS by persons with disabilities contact:

Mr. Keith Corrigall
Chief, Branch of Wilderness Resources
Bureau of Land Management
Room 3360, Main Interior Building
1849 C Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20240
(202) 208-6064
(202) 208-4819 FAX

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE (USDI)

TOTAL NWPS Units: 75
TOTAL NWPS Acres: 20,676,341

According to their wilderness manager, Mr. Dave Heffernan, the FWS does not currently have any policies regarding persons with disabilities in the NWPS. However, it is the intention of the FWS to adopt policies similar to the other land managing agencies within the Department of the Interior.

For more information about Fish and Wildlife Service policies regarding use of the NWPS by persons with disabilities contact:

Dave Heffernan
Division of Refuges
U.S. Fish and Wildlife
Department of the Interior
Mail Stop 670-ARLSQ
18th and C Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20240
(703) 358-2043
(703) 358-2248 FAX

Survey results of field managers of NWPS units.

Federal managers of individual NWPS units were surveyed to determine their familiarity with the policies of their agencies, as well as with the general issues involved in providing opportunities for persons with disabilities. The table below provides a breakdown of the response frequencies from each agency.

Federal Agency Responses To Surveys

Agency	Number sent	Number returned	% of response
USFS	365*	210	58%
NPS	42*	39	93%
FWS	55	42	76%
BLM	17	13	76%
TOTAL	479	304	63%

* These numbers are estimates. As of 1/22/92 it has not been fully verified that these figures represent the actual number of surveys distributed by these agencies. In any event, if the number actually distributed was more or less than these estimates it does not have a material impact on the results of this study other than to change the frequency of the responses for these agencies.

In the following tables, all responses were converted to the percentage of responses for the agency in question. For example, a response of 62% for the USFS means that 62% of the USFS managers responded in the manner indicated. Some columns may not add up to 100% to due to rounding.

Responses to question: Does your unit allow for the use of wheelchairs by persons with disabilities?

	Yes	No	Do not know	No Response
USFS	62%	30%	6%	2%
NPS	69%	26%	5%	0%
FWS	40%	55%	5%	0%
BLM	62%	38%	0%	0%
TOTALS (n=304)	60%	33%	6%	>1%

Comments: The intent of the question was to determine familiarity of the respondent with agency policy, however some respondents answered "NO", then went on to comment that, although legally allowed, the terrain was too rough for wheelchair use. Others, however, clearly indicated they thought that wheelchairs were illegal. Despite this limitation, the responses to this question suggest that NWPS wilderness field managers from all managing agencies could benefit from additional training on agency policies regarding wheelchair use by persons with disabilities--especially in consideration of Section 507(c) of the ADA.

Responses to question: Does your unit make special provisions for use by persons with disabilities?

	Yes	No	Do not know	No Response
USFS	16%	79%	3%	2%
NPS	49%	51%	0%	0%
FWS	12%	69%	0%	19%
BLM	15%	77%	8%	0%
TOTAL (n=304)	19%	74%	3%	4%

If special provisions were offered, respondents were asked to indicate the kinds of special provisions as presented below:

Special permits	15/304	5%
Use of motors	11/304	4%
Special areas	11/304	4%
Accessibility information	14/304	5%

Only 10 out of 304 respondents provided comments on special provisions. Examples of comments include:

Special Permits: "We allow seeing eye dogs in wilderness." --Joshua Tree National Monument

Use of motors: "We allow the use of motors as well as accessibility information." -- Pinnacles Wilderness

Special areas: "We provide accessible facilities--restrooms, campsites, telephones in areas surrounding wilderness." --Lassen Volcanic Wilderness

Accessibility information: "We offer personal assistance if requested." -- Katmai Wilderness

Response to question: In your opinion, do the management policies of your agency for NWPS units inhibit the enjoyment of persons with disabilities?

	Yes	No	Do not know	No Response
USFS	25%	74%	0%	1%
NPS	10%	87%	0%	0%
FWS	12%	86%	2%	0%
BLM	38%	62%	0%	0%
TOTAL (n=304)	22%	77%	>1%	>1%

Respondents were then asked to comment on why they believe their agency policies do or do not inhibit enjoyment by persons with disabilities. A total of 99 comments were offered. Analysis of these comments was difficult due to the broad range of responses. Provided here is a representative sample of them:

Management policies do not inhibit use, however the nature of the terrain does.

It is not the policy of my own agency, but the wording of the Wilderness Act itself.

Policies do not prohibit; however, our actions have not encouraged the disabled to seek out these areas.

The wilderness designation simply forces the individual, handicapped or not, to venture into the wilderness on its own terms.

Our policies provide for the protection of wilderness values and are enforced equally among all visitors; the policies do not inhibit the enjoyment of any persons with a good wilderness ethic.

Wheelchairs are prohibited.

We don't have information on other options, the Wilderness Act prohibits the use of wheelchairs.

The people we talk to don't want special treatment, they want the challenge wilderness has to offer. They do however, want more accessible facilities outside of wilderness boundaries.

Nearby wilderness-like area provides access and assistance for persons with disabilities.

I don't think it has anything to do with policy, but rather a lack of time and funding.

With adequate funding our agency appears to be ready to develop opportunities for persons with disabilities.

Wilderness should be managed to the purest level of preservation. Visitor convenience should not influence development or increase maintenance levels.

Once a wilderness is modified for people to use mechanical means of transport, it ceases to be a wilderness and the recreational experience for all is diminished.

The main premise of wilderness is protection of the resource and not recreation.

Tendency is to do highly developed projects outside the wilderness. We need to do this within the boundaries of wilderness.

Too strict of an interpretation of not using mechanized equipment. Permit use of pullcarts on wheels for transport of baggage.

Perhaps the best interpretation of these comments is that opinions among wilderness managers are varied on the issue of whether their policies inhibit enjoyment of the NWPS by persons with disabilities.

Response to question: Does your wilderness unit have any information available that specifically addresses wilderness use by persons with disabilities?

	Yes	No	Do not know	No Response
USFS	1%	96%	0%	3%
NPS	10%	90%	0%	0%
FWS	0%	100%	0%	0%
BLM	0%	100%	0%	0%

TOTALS (n=304)	2%	96%	0%	2%

Managers were asked to return a copy of any published information they have with the survey. Examples are included in appendix 5.

SECTION 2: CURRENT NWPS USE LEVELS BY PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES.

Managers of NWPS units were asked to estimate how many people with disabilities used their unit of the NWPS each year. Out of 304 surveys, 262 provided estimates ranging from 0 to 2,500 per unit. The total annual estimated use by persons with disabilities was 16,767. Unfortunately, it is impossible to verify the accuracy of these estimates as managers typically do not differentiate between persons with or without disabilities in permit reservations or any other use tracking measures.

It is also difficult to extrapolate from the data collected to other NWPS units that did not respond to the survey or to the question. Therefore no meaningful estimates about use of the NWPS by persons with disabilities can be given. Despite these limitations, it is reasonable to assume that per capita use of the NWPS by persons with disabilities is less than the per capita use by persons without disabilities.

The highest estimates of use by persons with disabilities came from the following units:

Unit Name	Estimated Annual Use	Managing Agency
1. Phillip Burton	2500	National Park Service
2. Boundary Waters	2000	Forest Service
3. Glacier Bay	1000	National Park Service
4. Cabinet Mtns.	1000	Forest Service
5. Sycamore Canyon, Munds Mtn, Red Rock-Secret Mtn	850	Forest Service
6. St. Marks	500	Fish & Wildlife Service
7. Great Swamp	500	Fish & Wildlife Service
8. Olympic	500	National Park Service
9. Joshua Tree	500	National Park Service
10. Carson-Iceberg, Emigrant, Mokelumne	500	Forest Service
12. Black Elk	460	Forest Service
13. Ellicott Rock	300	Forest Service
14. Shining Rock, Middle Prong	300	Forest Service

Organizations and outfitters that provide services for persons with disabilities were also asked to indicate which NWPS units they use.

NWPS units used by outfitters surveyed include:

Black Canyon of the Gunnison
Boundary Waters Canoe Area
Chama River Canyon
Chugach
Collegiate Peaks
Craters of the Moon
Eagles Nest

Everglades National Park
Denali
Desolation Canyon
Frank Church/River No Return
Glacier Bay
Hells Canyon
Jedediah Smith
Kenai
Lost Creek
Mesa Verde
Mt. Rainier
Sawtooth
Teton
Three Sisters
Trinity Alps
Yosemite

No information was provided on frequency of use of these areas.

Information about use from the 80 persons with disabilities is included in section 3 on enjoyment of the NWPS.

Use of these areas raises the question of what characteristics, if any, these NWPS units might have in common? It could be these units receive more use by persons with disabilities because of:

- More accessible terrain, including more opportunities for water based travel (canoe, kayak, raft, etc.).

- Proximity to urban centers. The Boundary Waters, for example, is one of the most visited units of the entire NWPS partly because it is within a days drive of millions of people.

- Higher level of utilization by organizations and outfitters serving people with disabilities.

- Currently available information on access and travel within the unit.

These and other possible characteristics are issues for further study.

SECTION 3: ENJOYMENT OF THE NWPS BY PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES.

Completed surveys were received from 80 persons with disabilities who had experienced the NWPS. Each respondent was asked to name up to 5 units of the NWPS they have visited since having a disability. A total of 207 responses were given, representing 77 units of the NWPS. Respondents were then asked to rate their enjoyment level of these areas as stated below:

Please circle the number that best rates your level of overall enjoyment of the **NWPS** areas you listed in question 1. The letter in front of each response corresponds to the Wilderness you listed in question 1.

	Did not enjoy	Enjoyed very little	Enjoyed somewhat	Enjoyed very much amount	Enjoyed a tremendous
a)	1	2	3	4	5
b)	1	2	3	4	5
c)	1	2	3	4	5
d)	1	2	3	4	5
e)	1	2	3	4	5

The range of responses was 2 to 5. The average rating of all 207 responses was 4.42, indicating a very high level of enjoyment.

The distribution of responses was:

NWPS Enjoyment Ratings by Persons With Disabilities

Rating	# of responses	%
1 Did not enjoy	0	0
2 Enjoyed very little	3	2%
3 Enjoyed somewhat	19	9%
4 Enjoyed very much	72	35%
5 Enjoyed a tremendous amount	113	55%

Average Enjoyment Rating: 4.42

Provided below is a listing of the NWPS units visited by the respondents with disabilities, as well as the enjoyment rating these people gave to each unit.

NWPS Unit Name	Number of respondents with disabilities	Average enjoyment rating	Range High/low
Boundary Waters	44	4.61	5/3
Teton	13	4.77	5/4

Denali		10		4.60		5/3		
Everglades	10		4.3		5/3			
Badlands		9		4		4/4		
Frank Church/ River of No Return		6		4.66		5/4		
Kenai	5		4.4		5/4			
Lake Chelan-Sawtooth	5		4.8		5/4			
Craters of the Moon		4		4		5/2		
Hawaii Volcanoes		4		4.75		5/4		
Hells Canyon		4		4.75		5/4		
Yosemite		4		4.25		5/3		
Bob Marshall		3		3.33		4/3		
Isle Royale		3		4		5/3		
Joshua Tree		3		4		5/3		
Mt. Rainier		3		4.33		5/4		
Arctic Wildlife Refuge		2		5		5/5		
Bandelier		2		4.5		5/4		
Cedar Keys	2		4		5/3			
Crab Orchard		2		3.5		4/3		
Florida Keys		2		5		5/5		
Haleakala		2		4		5/3		
J.N."Ding" Darling		2		4.5		5/4		
Joyce Kilmer-Slickrock		2		5		5/5		
Olympic		2		5		5/5		
Petrified Forest		2		4		4/4		
Presidential Range		2		4.5		5/4		
Selway-Bitterroot		2		4.5		5/4		
Twin Peaks	2		4		4/4			
Wrangell-St. Elias		2		5		5/5		
Alexander Springs		1		5				
Alpine Lakes		1		4				
Ansel Adams		1		5				
Black Canyon/Gunnison		1		4				
Bosque del Apache		1		3				
Cache La Poudre	1		5					
Castle Crag		1		3				
Chama River Canyon		1		5				
Charles C. Deam	1		2					
Citico Creek		1		5				
Columbia		1		3				
Gates of the Arctic		1		5				
Gates of the Mtns.		1		5				
Glacier Bay		1		5				
Glacier Peak		1		5				
Golden Trout		1		5				
Great Swamp		1		3				
Gros Ventre		1		4				
Guadalupe Mtns.	1		2					
Jarbidge		1		5				
John Muir		1		5				
Lacassine		1		5				
Lake Clark	1		5					
Lizard Head		1		4				

Mesa Verde	1	4	
Moosehorn	1		5
Mt. Evans	1		4
Never Summer	1		4
Noatak	1		4
Okefenokee	1	5	
Pecos	1	5	
Pinnacles	1		3
Rainbow Lake	1		5
Rattlesnake	1		5
Russel Fjord	1		5
San Juan Islands	1		4
San Pedro Parks	1	5	
Saquaro	1		4
Seney	1	4	
South San Juan	1		4
St. Marks	1		4
Theodore Roosevelt	1		4
Three Sisters	1		4
Upper Buffalo	1		4
Upper Kiamichi River	1	3	
Washakie	1		5
Weminuche	1		4

To determine their motivation for visiting wilderness, persons with disabilities were asked why they chose to visit the NWPS. Their priorities for visiting the wilderness include:

Reason for visiting	% of responses
To experience scenery/natural beauty	93%
To experience nature on its own terms	81%
To experience a personal challenge	78%
To share the experience with family/friends	70%
To experience solitude	53%
To enjoy fishing or hunting	20%

Study participants were also asked about the high points and low points of their wilderness experience(s).

High points include:	
Scenery or location	94%
Personal achievement /feelings of accomplishment	83%
People or relationships	76%
Personal growth	64%
Solitude/peace	61%
No high points	1%
Other	1%

Low points included:	
No low points	58%
Trails/terrain too rugged	24%
Physical discomfort	13%
Undeveloped/primitive campsites	13%
Uncooperative group members	13%
Poor access at entry point (parking,etc)	13%
Lack of information about area	5%

Many studies have been conducted to determine the reasons people without disabilities visit the NWPS (Driver et al. 1987). In comparing previous studies with the responses of the 80 respondents with disabilities, it appears that persons with disabilities visit the NWPS for the same reasons that people without disabilities visit the NWPS (Roggenbuck & Lucas, 1987).

How do persons with disabilities visit the NWPS?

Most of the people with disabilities surveyed have visited the NWPS multiple times. A total of 47% have taken 5 trips or more, 39% have taken between 2 and 4 trips, and 14% have only taken 1 trip.

The majority of respondents, 85%, have spent 4 or more consecutive days on their longest wilderness experience. Only 8% of the respondents never experienced more than 1 day in the wilderness, while another 8% have experienced between 2 and 3 days as their longest wilderness experience.

The majority of respondents, 75%, did not visit the NWPS prior to becoming disabled. Of these people, 35% were born with their disability and 40% had never visited wilderness prior to becoming disabled. A total of 25% respondents with disabilities had visited the NWPS prior to becoming disabled.

Respondents with disabilities used the following means of transport within the wilderness:

Type	% of respondents
canoe	71%
hike	39%
kayak	29%
raft	29%
horse	21%
dogsled	19%
motorized	5%
Other	5%

Respondents used the following assistive devices on their wilderness trips:

Type	% of respondents
manual wheelchair	50%
crutches/cane	33%
no devices used	16%
electric wheelchair	5%
prostheses	5%
white cane	4%
amigo	1%
walker	0%
guidedog	0%

Finally, 73% of the respondents utilized the services of a professional guide or outfitter to gain access to the wilderness, 51% have visited the NWPS with family or friends, and only 9% have visited the NWPS alone. Readers are reminded that the high proportion of respondents who have utilized the services of a guide or outfitter may be due to the fact that most of these people were identified with the assistance of outfitters and organizations serving people with disabilities in the NWPS.

A variety of studies have been conducted on the use patterns of non-disabled users of the NWPS. With the exception of assistive devices, people with disabilities appear to visit the NWPS in the same ways that people without disabilities do (Lucas and Krumpe, 1986).

Effect of restrictions on mechanized use.

When asked whether the restrictions on mechanized use within the NWPS diminishes their ability to enjoy the wilderness, 76% of the respondents with disabilities said no, 21% said yes, and 3% did not answer the question.

Various responses indicate that the persons with disabilities surveyed already believe that wheelchairs are allowed in the NWPS. Therefore, we believe most respondents considered other mechanical devices (ATV's, etc.) in responding to this question.

Typical comments from persons who do not believe that restrictions on mechanized use inhibit their opportunities to enjoy wilderness include:

> *[There are] many alternatives such as dogs, horses and people power. The sense of personal achievement is greatly enhanced by overcoming the emotional, physical and psychological barriers and achieving a significant undertaking in the wilderness without relying on mechanized use.*
>
> *There are enough areas on the planet that allow machines... by adaptation persons with disabilities can access the total wilderness areas.*
>
> *Mechanized use would undermine the concept of wilderness...keep them out.*
>
> *Enjoy the wilderness in it's natural state...just requires some assistance from other people to help me adapt.*
>
> *Mechanized use is incompatible with the wilderness experience...there are many places to go that are like wilderness that allow motors.*
>
> *Loopholes shouldn't be created for persons with disabilities, then other groups will seek to alter wilderness to accommodate them also.*
>
> *Individuals with disabilities should rely on family friends to help them out in wilderness. Do not allow motors or mechanical devices.*
>
> *Allowing mechanized use in the wilderness would make it noisy and polluting, precisely what persons with or without disabilities are trying to escape.*
>
> *Wilderness is wilderness...it won't be the same if mechanized use is allowed. People with disabilities can access the wilderness if they only put their minds to it.*

Typical comments from persons who do believe that restrictions on mechanized use inhibit their opportunities to enjoy wilderness include:

> *Disability or age should not stop people from going to wilderness, managers of the units should rent motorized equipment...government should not limit people from using motors.*

[I] can't use an ATV in all areas, I need to use this due to paralysis.

How do I get out in case of an emergency arises? [I] need mechanized usage.

Trails [in wilderness] are difficult for manual chairs, could be helpful to use an ATV.

Would like to be able to use a three wheeler--it would allow me to get into areas I wouldn't otherwise be able to.

I would like to be able to use an ATV for increased access.

If I were allowed to ride an off road vehicle it would allow me to see a lot of area I otherwise wouldn't be able to.

I want to be able to travel by boat and have a close toilet facility.

It limits my independence in the wilderness but I don't want them to change the restrictions.

ATV is a way to see wilderness I could never reach on foot.

Persons with disabilities were also asked whether their disability itself enhanced or inhibited their enjoyment of the NWPS. A total of 64% responded that their disability either enhanced or had no effect on their ability to enjoy wilderness, while 36% responded that their disability did inhibit the opportunity for them to enjoy the wilderness.

SECTION 4: MOST COMMON SUGGESTIONS FOR INCREASING ENJOYMENT OF NWPS.

All three surveys asked respondents to make additional comments and recommendations regarding access and wilderness. In reviewing the many open-ended questions regarding recommendations and comments, a number of recurrent issues emerged from NWPS users who have disabilities, NWPS unit managers, and outfitters that serve persons with disabilities in the NWPS.

The purpose of this section is to identify issues for further discussion--it is not meant to imply any form of recommendation on the part of this study.

Recurrent issues are categorized below. In every case, the percentage of the responses from each of the three groups surveyed (users, managers, outfitters) is provided with the statement. In considering these percentages the reader is reminded that the total number of respondents for each category was:

Managers:	304
Users:	80
Outfitters:	15

Therefore, 1 user accounts for 1.25% of all users (1/80), 1 manager accounts for .32% of all NWPS managers (1/304), and 1 outfitter accounts for 6.6% of all outfitters (1/15). In considering these issues it is also important to remember:

1) Data for these suggestions are all qualitative in nature. They were derived in response to open ended questions asking for suggestions and comments. In some cases, the decision to categorize a response in a certain manner was obvious. In other cases categorization required more judgment and interpretation. Every effort was made to consistently and fairly categorize these responses, however by its very nature this process is likely to have more errors than a simple yes or no response.

2) It is important to consider the source of the recommendation. For example, the recommendation to increase access inside the wilderness is the response of 3 outfitters, 8 users, and 30 NWPS managers. In interpreting these suggestions we strongly advise the reader to remember the overall number of responses from each category.

3) Typical comments representing each suggestion category have been included for each of the three types of respondents.

Suggestion 1: Develop materials that provide information on access, provide a clearinghouse for information.

Users:	15%
Managers:	15.5%
Outfitters:	33%

Comments from users with disabilities:

What is needed is a central clearing house for information on what areas in the U.S. have to offer a person with a disability.

Lack of information is the biggest obstacle. Write a guidebook of all the programs available and the levels of accessibility to certain units of the NWPS so people can choose where to go according to their comfort level.

More publicity letting people know what areas are available and what programs can take them there.

Comments from NWPS managers:

Publicize what is currently available to persons with disabilities via publications and literature.

Create brochure listing trails easily accessed, rate trails.

Inventory and classify trails according to accessibility levels.

In [our] wilderness education package we need to include special populations.

Concerted effort is needed by the four federal agencies to convey that the wilderness is not just for young supermen.

Comments from outfitters:

Provide the information, let participants make the call.

Develop a board made up of individuals with disabilities to rate the levels of ease according to each unit.

Make information readily available to sites and locations already fully accessible. Create an advisory board made up of non-disabled and disabled to rate areas according to their level of accessibility. Consult this board to make minimal, but distinct improvements.

Mass publication about programs or organizations who offer trips into wilderness [for persons with disabilities].

Suggestion 2: Maintain existing regulations--seek access without compromising the Wilderness Act.

Users:	18.75%
Managers:	3.6%
Outfitters:	20%

Comments from users with disabilities:

My disability does not prevent me from enjoying wilderness areas, it just adds a logistical element as to how to get into these areas. Accessibility up to areas must be made standard, but in the [wilderness] areas they should be left in their natural state.

People with disabilities need to adapt to the conditions they are in. [They] can't expect all areas to be accessible.

How far can access be taken without hurting the concept of wilderness and the environment. I don't want to loose the wilderness, rather than having the wilderness adapt, I'd rather see the persons with disabilities adapt.

Areas would loose some of their attractiveness if we were to make them completely accessible. Just good to know there are still wild areas--keep them as undeveloped as possible.

Corporate America in it's quest for lucrative markets continues to use disability as a political football. In their headlong drive for money they would gladly sacrifice the few remaining enclaves of national heritage. Don't use disability as a means to open wilderness.

Comments from NWPS managers:

Do not compromise Wilderness Act by allowing ATV's, etc. ...we need to come up with policy for use of wilderness by people with disabilities.

To provide handicapped access would involve constructing roads or paved trails which are contrary to wilderness values. If made accessible, it doesn't remain wilderness.

Do not attempt to alter trails or allow mechanized use. Do not lose sight of wilderness preservation.

Comments from outfitters:

Don't create accessibility, it goes against the concept of wilderness.

If wilderness is made totally accessible, will it remain wilderness? People with disabilities must accept their circumstance and some areas may not be accessible.

Suggestion 3: Increase accessibility to areas outside wilderness (trailheads, parking, rest rooms, TDD's in ranger stations, etc.)

Users:	20%
Managers:	11.2%
Outfitters:	13%

Comments from users with disabilities:

Entry points need to be made accessible...ramps to existing buildings, widened rest rooms.

Accessible toilet facilities at entry points.

TDD phone at ranger stations.

Ranger stations need to have truly accessible toileting facilities and ramping.

Braille or raised line maps would help the blind.

Comments from NWPS managers:

Complete totally accessible trails just outside wilderness designations.

Don't feel improvements in travel routes are appropriate. Need to provide ramps and other structures at trail heads for accessibility.

Handicapped accessible toilets at the trailheads need to be implemented.

Develop the surrounding areas to be totally accessible.

Comments from outfitters:

Have accessible entrance and specific information on levels of accessibility [and] for visually and hearing impaired.

Construct some mounting ramps for horse mounting. Construct some special ramping at put in points at rivers edge.

Suggestion 4: Increase access inside wilderness (boardwalks, widen trails, special permits, etc.)

Users:	10%
Managers:	9.9%
Outfitters:	20%

Comments from users with disabilities:

Improve campsites and portage trails.

Signage should be in Braille and placed at lowered heights.

Make campsite areas more accessible, ramping from river, provide riverside bathrooms totally accessible.

Widen paths.

Comments from NWPS managers:

Construct a trail suitable for wheelchair access.

Managers need to be provided w/ uniform, region wide policies for granting valid exemptions to the guideline of the Wilderness Act

Create specific trails with easy grade and hardened surface, close to trailhead.

Widen and re-route the grade of trails. People with disabilities have a right to visit their forests.

Redesign trails for persons with disabilities.

Special rafting permits for commercial outfitters. Lower fee to offset cost.

Reconsider strict stance of non-use of mechanical equipment. Special permits should be considered.

Comments from outfitters:

Specialized permits for non-profit groups--they can't afford fees.

Special permitting process done on a local level--unit specific. Improve all existing camping facilities, improve toileting facilities, widen trails.

Suggestion 5: Issue special permits allowing motors and mechanized use for access (ATV's, motorboats, etc.)

Users:	10%*
Managers:	1.3%
Outfitters:	7%

* Only 2 users specifically recommended use of motors, however several commented on their desire to use motors in response to the question on whether the restrictions on mechanized use diminishes their ability to enjoy wilderness. If these are factored in as recommendations, the total number of persons with disabilities who recommend the use of motorized vehicles is 8, or 10%.

Comments from users with disabilities:

Allow restricted use of ATVS.

Allow individualized motorized access to certain areas.

Disabilities or age should not stop people from going to wilderness. Managers of the units should rent motorized equipment...government shouldn't limit people from using motors.

ATV is a way to see wilderness I could never reach on foot.

How [can I] get out in case an emergency arises--need mechanized usage.

Comments from NWPS managers:

Develop special area within wilderness to allow motorized use. Specialized permit.

Issue special use permits for motorized use if disabled individual needs this.

Allow use of motors on a limited basis.

Maintain existing regulations that allow for limited motorized use.

Comments from outfitters:

[Provide] access with motorized vehicles.

Suggestion 6: Encourage/promote use of outfitters and guides

Users:	10%
Managers:	13.4%
Outfitters:	0

Comments from users with disabilities:

Highly promote existing organizations who enable persons with disabilities to go to wilderness areas.

Implement trail partners which advocates people power for access.

Comments from NWPS managers:

Develop partnerships with area guides and specialty outfitters

Commercial use operators could be encouraged to specifically tailor trips for persons with disabilities.

Increase usage and dependence on groups who deal with specialized population and the creative solutions they use.

Market the various outfitters who service persons with disabilities.

Co-sponsored disability awareness training for commercial guides.

Comments from outfitters:

None

Suggestion 7: Increase funding for better access, including facilities, promotion and scholarships.

Users:	6.25%
Managers:	2.63%
Outfitters:	0

Comments from users with disabilities:

Continue to fund organizations that bring persons with disabilities to wilderness.

Develop more organized programs that take persons with disabilities [that are] Federally funded.

Comments from NWPS managers:

We need an increase in funding and staffing to approach this issue in a positive manner.

The use of this area by persons with disabilities will require an imaginative approach that will require copious funding.

Specific funding aimed at developing accessible trails.

Lobby to provide funding for retrofit of existing facilities.

Comments from outfitters:

None

Suggestion 8: Rely on people power/human companions to gain access to wilderness.

Users:	6.25%
Managers:	.33%
Outfitters:	0

Comments from users with disabilities:

Rely more on people power...reciprocate.

Go with someone who completely understands your disability.

Rely on friends who are willing to assist your needs while in the wilderness.

Comments from NWPS managers:

A chair-bound person willing to travel with an able bodied friend will probably have an extraordinary experience.

Comments from outfitters:

None

CONCLUSIONS

Federal management policies and practices.

The four Federal agencies responsible for wilderness management have different policies and management practices regarding use of the NWPS in general, and regarding persons with disabilities in particular. These differences are partly attributable to the fact that the NWPS is not an independent Federal lands system. Each agency has a different mission and these missions are reflected in their overall policies toward the NWPS.

Three of these agencies, the National Park Service, Forest Service, and Bureau of Land Management allow the use of wheelchairs within the NWPS. The Fish and Wildlife Service currently does not have any policies regarding this issue, however it is their intention to adopt similar policies to the other land managing agencies within

the Department of the Interior. The Bureau of Land Management is in the process of further defining its policies, however as a Department of Interior land management agency it, too, is likely to adopt the policies developed by other USDI agencies, specifically the National Park Service.

Forest Service policy differs from National Park Service policy in that it does not allow the use of electric (motorized) wheelchairs in the NWPS. This policy appears to be in conflict with the definition of a wheelchair in Section 507 (c)(2) of the ADA, which states:

> ...the term wheelchair means a device designed solely for use by a mobility-impaired person for locomotion, that is suitable for use in an indoor pedestrian area.

This definition is assumed to include all wheelchairs, whether motorized or not, provided that they are suitable for use in an indoor pedestrian area.

Most of the NWPS managers (74%) do not make special provisions for use by persons with disabilities. This appears to be consistent with Section 507(c)(1) of the Americans with Disabilities Act which reads:

> ...consistent with the Wilderness Act no agency is required to provide any form of special treatment or accommodation, or to construct any facilities or modify any conditions of lands within a wilderness area to facilitate such use.

However, beyond the question of wheelchair use, specific guidelines on what is consistent with the Wilderness Act regarding use of the NWPS by persons with disabilities appear to be lacking. This includes issues such as trail width, toilets at hardened sites, and other practices currently employed within the NWPS to preserve the resource. In general it appears that the Federal agencies do not factor in use of the NWPS by persons with disabilities as much as they could.

Finally, there is some confusion among NWPS field managers about what the actual policies are regarding use by persons with disabilities. There are also considerable differences in opinion about how best to serve persons with disabilities in the NWPS. It appears that the field managers of the NWPS could use better training and direction when it comes to use of these areas by persons with disabilities.

Use levels of the NWPS by persons with disabilities .

People with disabilities do use the NWPS. Unfortunately, however, realistic estimates of total use of the NWPS by persons with disabilities cannot be made based on the data collected for this

study. Unit managers that responded estimated that 16,767 persons with disabilities visit the NWPS annually, however these estimates cannot be verified nor can accurate estimates be made for NWPS units that did not respond to the survey. NWPS areas with the highest estimated use include:

Unit Name	Estimated Annual Use	Managing Agency
1. Phillip Burton	2500	National Park Service
2. Boundary Waters	2000	Forest Service
3. Glacier Bay	1000	National Park Service
4. Cabinet Mtns.	1000	Forest Service
5. Sycamore Canyon, Munds Mtn, Red Rock-Secret Mtn	850	Forest Service
6. St. Marks	500	Fish & Wildlife Service
7. Great Swamp	500	Fish & Wildlife Service
8. Olympic	500	National Park Service
9. Joshua Tree	500	National Park Service
10. Carson-Iceberg, Emigrant, Mokelumne	500	Forest Service
12. Black Elk	460	Forest Service
13. Ellicott Rock	300	Forest Service
14. Shining Rock, Middle Prong	300	Forest Service

Ability of persons with disabilities to enjoy the NWPS.

A significant majority of persons with disabilities surveyed enjoy use of the NWPS. People with disabilities appear to visit the NWPS in the same ways and for the same reasons that people without disabilities do (Roggenbuck & Lucas, 1987).

The majority, 76%, of the respondents with disabilities do not believe that the restrictions on mechanized use stated by the Wilderness Act diminishes their ability to enjoy the wilderness.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1) All Federal agencies that manage the NWPS should adopt policies consistent with those stated in Section 507(c) of the Americans With Disabilities Act as soon as possible.

2) Federal agencies should bring existing facilities outside of the NWPS up to code for use by persons with disabilities as soon as

possible. This includes trailheads, parking facilities, rest rooms, TDD's in ranger stations, etc.

3) NWPS managing agencies should develop guidelines regarding accommodations, special permits, and modifications regarding use by persons with disabilities that are consistent with the Wilderness Act. When consistent with the Wilderness Act, agencies should be encouraged to facilitate NWPS use by persons with disabilities. Agencies are encouraged to work with persons with disabilities, outfitters, and other programs that use the NWPS in developing these guidelines.

4) NWPS unit managers should receive additional training to increase general awareness of disability issues and specific awareness of the policies and practices regarding use of the NWPS by persons with disabilities.

5) Each agency should develop better information about what is available to persons with disabilities who want to use the NWPS. This information should be made readily available to the public.

6) Data collected for this study could be used in other studies. This information should be made available to any agency or person that requests it.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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Mr. Dave Heffernan, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

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Jay Rochlin, Tigurd, OR

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Deb Jo Sathrum and Molly Schlaefer, Minneapolis, MN

John Kopchik, Disabled Outdoors, Chicago, IL

Mark Havens, Accessible Adventures, Portland, OR

Nancy Ertter, Alternate Mobility Adventure Seekers, Boise, ID

Tom McPike, Bay Area Outreach/Rec, Berkeley, CA

Gary Robb, Bradford Woods, Martinsville, IN

Scott Engram, Breckenridge Outdoor Ed. Ctr., Breckenridge, CO

Patrick Reinhart, Challenge Alaska, Anchorage, AK

Jim Wise, CW Hog--Cooperative Wilderness Handicapped Outdoor Group, Pocatello, ID

Bill Dvorak, Dvorak's Kayak Expeditions, Nathrop, CO

Diane Poslosky, Environmental Traveling Companions, San Francisco, CA

David Cappetta, Voyageur Outward Bound, Minnetonka, MN

Tom Smith, Racoon Institute, Cazenovia, WI

Claire Coonan, S'plore--Special Populations Learning Outdoor Recreation & Education, Salt Lake City, UT

David Espeseth, SOAR, Portland, OR

Charlie Ross, Sobek Expeditions, Angels Camp, CA

Dale Abell, The Ability Center, Sylvania, OH

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Appendix 1. a) Outfitters and organizations survey, cover letter, and attachments.

Note: This cover letter was sent on Wilderness Inquiry letterhead.

May 8, 1991

«FIRST NAME» «LAST NAME»
«ORGANIZATION»
«ADDRESS»
«CITY», «ST» «ZIP»

Dear «SALUTATION»:

Wilderness Inquiry is working with the National Council on Disability on a nationwide study examining wilderness and persons with disabilities.

The study, mandated by the Americans With Disabilities Act of 1990, will look at the effect that wilderness designations and wilderness land management practices have on the ability of individuals with disabilities to use and enjoy the National Wilderness Preservation System established by the Wilderness Act of 1964.

If this study is to be effective, we need your help. Due to your knowledge of wilderness opportunities for persons with disabilities, we ask that you help us by reviewing the following questionnaire and and map.

Laura Fredrickson from our office will be calling within a week or so to verbally collect your response to the enclosed questionnaire. If you are unable to take the call, please complete and return the questionnaire by June 1st.

If you have questions concerning the study, please call. Thank you for you cooperation, it is valued and appreciated.

Sincerely,

Greg Lais
Executive Director

Enc:

cc: Mark Quigley, National Council on Disability

Organizations Questionnaire
Section 507, Americans With Disabilities Act of 1990
May 8, 1991

Name of Organization_____

Nature of Organization_____

Address_____

Phone_____

Contact Person_____Title_____

1) How many people total do you serve annually? _____
2) What is your annual Budget?_____
3) How long has your organization been in business?_____

For the purpose of this study, persons with disabilities includes people with physical, cognitive and sensory disabilities.

4) What percentage of your trips are integrated with people with disabilities?

   0-25%_____ 50-75%_____
   25-50%_____ 75-100%_____

5) How many people with disabilities do you serve annually?_____

6) Who do you serve? (check all that apply)

   People who use wheelchairs _____
   People with cognitive impairments _____
   People with sensory impairments _____
   People who use canes and/or crutches_____
   Other (please explain)_____
   _____

The Wilderness Act of 1964 created the National Wilderness Preservation System (NWPS). Congress designated that certain areas be protected in their natural condition as an enduring resource of wilderness.

Many remote, wild places have similar qualities and characteristics as the designated units of the NWPS, however, these are not part of the NWPS. Examples of wild areas that are not part of the National Wilderness Preservation System include: Yellowstone National Park, Rocky Mountain National Park, many state parks, etc.

For the purpose of this study, we are only concerned with designated units within the National Wilderness Preservation System.

Please see enclosed map for specific listings and locations of NWPS units.

7) Do you conduct activities that involve persons with disabilities in the National Wilderness Preservation System?

Yes_____ No_____

If no, please skip to question number 20

If yes, state which units_____
_____
_____
_____

8) Please describe the people with disabilities that your organization has served on activities within the NWPS: (check all that apply)

People who use wheelchairs _____
People with cognitive impairments _____
People with sensory impairments _____
People who use canes and/or crutches_____
Other (please explain)_____
_____

9) If your organization has conducted trips within the NWPS, how many has it conducted in the last 10 years?_____

10) If you have conducted trips within the NWPS, has the frequency of your NWPS trips involving persons with disabilities (please check one):

Increased_____
Decreased_____
Stable_____
We no longer conduct activities within the NWPS_____

11) If you have conducted trips within the NWPS, what modes of transport were used within the NWPS by persons with disabilities? (check all that apply)

kayak_____ dogsled_____ other_____
raft_____ horse_____
canoe_____ hike_____

12) Have you served persons with disabilities in the past but have discontinued to do so? Yes_____No_____
If yes, why?
_____lack of qualified staff
_____legal/liability problems
_____other (please explain)

13) Have you had any problems in conducting NWPS trips that are the direct result of:

_____Have had no problems
_____NWPS restrictions (please explain)

_____Having persons with disabilities in your group (please explain)

14) In your opinion, do any of the following prohibit persons with disabilities from enjoying the NWPS? (check all that apply):

_____permits
_____quota systems
_____use of designated campsites
_____use of latrines
_____lack of information on accessible routes
_____restrictions on motorized use
_____lack of cooperation by agency (USFS, NPS)
_____lack of improved trails
_____lack of improved facilities (ramp, etc.)
_____lack of communication devices for deaf (TDD)
_____lack of tactile information, braille, signage, for visually impaired
_____all of the above
_____none of the above

15) Do you believe motorized use in the NWPS is necessary to provide access to persons with disabilities?

Yes_____No_____Please explain

16) Do you believe it is necessary to improve facilities (ie: paved trails, shelters, handrails and ramps, etc.) to provide access to the NWPS by persons with disabilities?

Yes_____No_____Please explain

17) Do you have an evaluation form or a means for receiving evaluation from your users? Yes_____No_____
If yes, please describe the evaluation, and briefly describe a "typical" response_____
_____
_____
If no evaluation used, why not?_____
_____
_____

18) From your experience, do you think persons with disabilities are able to enjoy the NWPS? Yes_____No_____

If yes, why?

If not, why not?

19) Do you have specific recommendations and suggestions for providing access in the NWPS for persons with disabilities? Please explain. Attach separate sheet if necessary.

20) If your organization does not conduct activities within the National Wilderness Preservation System please explain why not:_____

_____

_____

21) If your organization does conduct outdoor activities, but not within the National Wilderness Preservation System, where do you conduct them?_____

_____

_____

_____

Can you provide us with names of people with disabilities who have used the National Wilderness Preservation System who might be interested in participating in this study?

Name_____
Address_____
City, State_____
Zip Code_____

Phone (___)_____-_____

Name_____
Address_____
City, State_____
Zip Code_____

Phone (__)_____-_____

Name_____
Address_____
City, State_____
Zip Code_____

Phone (___)_____-_____

Name_____
Address_____
City, State_____
Zip Code_____

Phone (__)_____-_____

Name_____
Address_____
City, State_____
Zip Code_____

Phone (___)_____-_____

Name_____
Address_____
City, State_____
Zip Code_____

Phone (__)_____-_____

If necessary, attach more names on separate sheet.

Please return this form to:

Laura Fredrickson
Wilderness Inquiry
1313 Fifth St. SE, Box 84
Minneapolis, MN 55414

Appendix 1. b) persons with disabilities survey, cover letter, and attachments.

Note: This cover letter was sent on National Council on Disability letterhead.

August 30, 1991

«FIRST NAME» «LAST NAME»
«ADDRESS»
«CITY», «ST» «ZIP»

Dear «SALUTATION»:

We want to find out about your experiences in Wilderness. Your name was given to us by «SOURCE» as a person with a disability who has visited Federally designated Wilderness areas.

You may know that Congress passed the Americans With Disabilities Act in July, 1990. In that Act, the National Council on Disability was asked to conduct a nationwide study examining the effect that Wilderness designations and management practices have on the ability of persons with disabilities to use and enjoy the National Wilderness Preservation System (NWPS).

Wilderness Inquiry is a nonprofit organization that is working with the National Council on Disability to gather information from people like you. If this study is to be effective, we need your help.

We realize there are many questions here for you to think about, but to help us make recommendations to Congress we ask you to consider each one as carefully and thoroughly as you can. Please complete the following questionnaire and return it in the stamped envelope provided by September 30th, 1991.

Your participation in this study is voluntary. Your name will not be connected with your answers unless we receive specific permission from you to talk with you further about an issue. If you have questions concerning the study, please call Greg Lais at (612) 379-3858. Thank you for your cooperation. Your input is valued and important.

Sincerely,

Ethel Briggs
Executive Director
National Council on Disability

Greg Lais
Executive Director
Wilderness Inquiry

The Wilderness Act of 1964 created the **National Wilderness Preservation System** (**NWPS**). Congress designated that certain areas be protected and preserved in their natural condition as an enduring resource of Wilderness.

Many remote, wild places have similar qualities and characteristics as the designated units of the **NWPS**, however, these are not part of the **NWPS**. Examples of areas that possess such "wilderness-like" qualities would be Yellowstone National Park, Rocky Mountain National Park, many state parks, etc. However, these are not units of the **NWPS**.

For the purpose of this study, we are only concerned with designated units within the **National Wilderness Preservation System**. Please see the enclosed map for specific listings and locations of **NWPS** units.

For the purpose of this study, persons with disabilities include those with physical, cognitive and sensory disabilities and the use of possible assistive devices.

1) Please name up to 5 Wilderness areas of the **NWPS** you have visited since having a disability? (please refer to enclosed map for specific names and locations of **NWPS** units).

   a) _____

   b) _____

   c) _____

   d) _____

   e) _____

2) Please circle the number that best rates your level of overall enjoyment of the **NWPS** areas you listed in question 1. The letter in front of each response corresponds to the Wilderness you listed in question 1.

	Did not enjoy	Enjoyed very little	Enjoyed somewhat	Enjoyed very much	Enjoyed a tremendous amount
a)	1	2	3	4	5
b)	1	2	3	4	5
c)	1	2	3	4	5
d)	1	2	3	4	5
e)	1	2	3	4	5

3) How many trips have you taken to Wilderness areas in the **NWPS** since having a disability?

1 trip_____ 2-4 trips_____ 5 or more trips_____

4) What is the longest time you've spent in a Wilderness area in the **NWPS** at one time since having a disability?

1 day_____ 2-3 days_____ 4 days or more_____

5) What means of transportation have you used while traveling within the **NWPS** since having a disability? (check all that apply)

kayak_____ canoe_____ dogsled_____
raft_____ horse_____ hike_____
other (please explain)_____

6) Did you use any of the following assistive devices on any of your trips to the **NWPS** (check all that apply):

_____Manual wheelchair _____Walker
_____Electric wheelchair _____Crutches/cane
_____Amigo _____Guide dog

_____Other, please explain_____

7) Do you typically visit the **NWPS:**

_____Alone
_____With friends/family
_____With an organized group or outfitter

8) Why did you choose to visit the **NWPS**? Check all that apply:

_____To experience solitude

_____To experience scenery/natural beauty

_____To share the experience with family or friends

_____To experience a personal challenge

_____To experience nature on its own terms

_____To enjoy fishing or hunting

_____Other (please explain)_____

_____

9) Did you check or attempt to check the accessibility of the **NWPS** before your trip?

_____Yes_____No

10) If yes, did you find information from: (check all that apply)

_____Organization/outfitter leading trip
_____NWPS manager (Forest Service, Park Service, etc.)
_____Friends who had visited the area before
Other (please explain)_____

_____

11) If you did not check the accessibility before your **NWPS** trip, why not?

_____I did not think it was necessary
_____I did not know where to look for information
_____I could not find any information on accessibility

12) Did you visit the **NWPS** prior to having a disability?

_____I did visit the NWPS prior to my disability
_____I did not visit the NWPS prior to my disability
_____I was born with my disability

13) Before visiting the **NWPS,** did you have concerns about going into a wilderness area that specifically relate to your disability?

Yes_____No_____If yes, please explain:

_____

_____

_____

14) What were the highlights of your visit(s) to the **NWPS**? (check all that apply)

_____Personal achievement/feelings of accomplishment
_____Solitude/peace
_____People or relationships
_____Scenery or location
_____Personal growth
_____No high points
_____Other (please explain)

15) What were the lowpoints of your visit(s) to the **NWPS**? (check all that apply)

_____Lack of information about area I wished to visit
_____Physical discomfort
_____Trails/terrain too rugged
_____Undeveloped/primitive campsites
_____Uncooperative group members
_____Poor access at entry point (parking, etc.)
_____No low points
_____Other (please explain)

_____

16) In your opinion, did your disability enhance or inhibit the opportunity for you to enjoy the **NWPS**?

_____Enhanced the opportunity for me
_____Inhibited the opportunity for me
_____Had no effect on the opportunity for me

Please explain:_____

_____

_____

17) Do you believe the restrictions on mechanized use within the **NWPS** diminishes your ability to enjoy it?

Yes_____No_____Please explain:_____

_____

_____

18) Do you have suggestions for improving the ability of persons with disabilities to enjoy the **NWPS**?

Yes_____No_____Please explain:_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Many people visit areas that are **not** within the National Wilderness Preservation System (NWPS). These areas are rugged, wild, and remote, but they are **not** designated units of the NWPS. Often they are public or private areas that have not been developed. For questions 19 and 20, we want you to think about lands you have visited that are **not** within the NWPS, such as state parks, Yellowstone National Park, Allagash Wilderness Waterway, etc.

19) Do you visit wildlands **outside of the NWPS**?

Yes_____No_____If yes, please describe them by name and the state where they are located:

_____

_____

_____

_____

20) Do the experiences you have in wild areas **outside the NWPS** differ from your experiences inside the NWPS?

Yes_____No_____Please explain:

_____

_____

Questions 22 – 24 are optional. This is demographic data that will be helpful to us, but we do not require you to answer it.

21) We want to know more about you. Please tell us your:

Age_____ Sex_____

City and State of residence_____

22) Do you have a disability?

Yes_____No_____
If yes, please describe it by name:_____

23) Do you (check all that apply):

_____use a wheelchair _____walk with cane/crutches
_____use a guide dog _____use other assistive devices

If other, please explain:_____

24) If you have other comments please share them here, or attach a separate sheet of paper:

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

25) Would you be willing to have us contact you by telephone for more detailed information on your opinions?

Yes____No____ If yes, please give us your name, address, and phone number:

Name_____

Address_____

City_____State_____Zip_____

Telephone ( )_____

Thank you for participating in this study!

Please return this response in the enclosed envelope, or to:

Wilderness Inquiry • 1313 Fifth St. SE, Box 84 • Minneapolis, MN 55414

(612) 379-3858 Voice or TDD

Appendix 1. c) NWPS managers survey and cover letter.

Note: The cover letters for this survey varied slightly from what is presented here. The Forest Service and the National Park Service re-worded this letter and put it on their agency letterhead. Wilderness Inquiry distributed surveys directly to the Fish and Wildlife Service and the Bureau of Land Management. Surveys distributed by Wilderness Inquiry included a cover letter on Wilderness Inquiry letterhead.

«FIRST NAME» «LAST NAME»
«ORGANIZATION»
«ADDRESS»
«CITY», «ST» «ZIP»

Dear «SALUTATION»:

We want to find out what level of use, if any, the Wilderness area you manage receives from persons with disabilities.

You may know that Congress passed the Americans With Disabilities Act in 1990. In that Act, the National Council on Disability was mandated to conduct a nationwide study examining the effect that wilderness designations and wilderness land management practices have on the ability of persons with disabilities to use and enjoy the National Wilderness Preservation System.

The National Council on Disability has contracted with Wilderness Inquiry to conduct this study. Wilderness Inquiry is a non-profit, Minneapolis based organization that conducts wilderness adventures with persons who have disabilities

Enclosed is a questionnaire designed for wilderness managers. This survey has been developed in cooperation with the four Federal wilderness management agencies (USFS, USF&W, NPS, BLM).

We understand that you may not have hard data on many of the questions asked in this questionnaire. If you do not have hard data, please respond according to your best judgement.

We ask that you take a moment to complete the questionnaire and return it to XXXX by October 15th, 1991.

If you have questions concerning the study, please contact Greg Lais at Wilderness Inquiry (612-379-3858). Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,Official from Federal Agency

NWPS Unit Managers Questionnaire
Wilderness Access

The National Wilderness Preservation System was established by Congress in passing the Wilderness Act of 1964. The Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (Section 507) requires a study to determine the ability of persons with disabilities to enjoy and utilize the National Wilderness Preservation System. You have been identified as a person in charge of managing a unit of the National Wilderness Preservation System (**NWPS**). Your assistance in completing this questionnaire is greatly appreciated!

1) How would you describe the primary terrain type in your wilderness unit used by visitors interested in recreation: (check only one)

_____mountainous
_____swamp, marsh wetland
_____forest/heavily vegetated
_____lake and/or river
_____desert
_____coastal

We realize that most units of the **NWPS** prohibit the use of motorized vehicles. However, in some units the use of motors has been grandfathered in. For this reason we are including responses regarding motorized use in questions 2, 7, and 11.

2) People who visit your wilderness unit use which of the the following means of travel: (check all that apply)

_____raft
_____canoe
_____horse
_____ski
_____kayak
_____hike
_____dogsled
_____snowmobile
_____All terrain vehicle
_____motorboat
_____bicycle
_____airplane

_____Other (please describe)_____

Persons with disabilities include those who use wheelchairs, crutches, canes, and those who have visual and or hearing impairments, mental retardation, epilepsy, etc.

3) Have you ever received inquiries from persons with disabilities about the use of your wilderness unit?

Yes____ No____ Don't know____

4) If yes, approximately how many inquiries do you receive annually._____

Is this figure an: _____estimate
_____based on exact documentation

5) How many people with disabilities do you believe use your unit of the **NWPS** each year?_____

Is this figure an: _____estimate
_____based on exact documentation

6) Does your wilderness unit have any information available that specifically addresses wilderness use by persons with disabilities?

Yes____ No____

IF YES, PLEASE RETURN A COPY WITH THIS QUESTIONNAIRE.

7) How do people with disabilities travel while in your wilderness unit? (check all that apply)

_____raft _____kayak _____motorboat
_____canoe _____hike _____bicycle
_____horse _____dogsled _____airplane
_____ski _____snowmobile
_____All terrain vehicle

_____Other (please describe)_____

8) Do you believe most people with disabilities visit your wilderness unit (check only one):

_____Alone
_____With family/friends
_____In organized groups
_____Don't know

Is this response an: _____estimate
_____based on exact documentation

9) How do most people without disabilities visit your wilderness unit? (check only one):

_____Alone
_____With family/friends
_____In organized groups
_____Don't know

Is this response an: _____estimate
_____based on exact documentation

10) Does your unit allow for the use of wheelchairs by persons with disabilities?

Yes_____ No_____ Don't know_____

Comments_____

_____

_____

11) Does your unit make special provisions for use by persons with disabilities?

Yes_____ No_____ Don't know_____

If yes, what are they? (check all that apply)

_____Special permits
_____Use of motors
_____Special areas
_____Accessibility information

other (please explain)_____

_____

12) In your opinion, do the management policies of your agency for **NWPS** units inhibit the enjoyment of persons with disabilities?

Yes_____No_____

If yes, why?_____

_____

_____

If no, why not?_____

_____

_____

13) Do you provide any of the following to the general population prior to their visiting wilderness areas? (check all that apply)

_____advice
_____informational wilderness travel materials
_____special training
_____other

14) What is the official name of the unit(s) of the **NWPS** that you manage? (please list them all if more than one)

_____

_____

15) For which Federal agency do you work?_____

16) What is your official job title?_____

17) How many years have you personally been involved in the management of this wilderness area?_____

18) Please elaborate on what, if anything, you think could be done to facilitate enjoyment of your NWPS unit by persons with disabilities:

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Please return your response in the enclosed envelope, or to:

Wilderness Inquiry • 1313 Fifth St. SE, Box 84 • Minneapolis, MN 55414
(612) 379-3858 Voice or TDD

THANK YOU FOR PARTICIPATING IN THIS QUESTIONNAIRE. THE RESULTS WILL BE MADE AVAILABLE TO THE WILDERNESS COORDINATOR FOR YOUR AGENCY, OR YOU CAN CALL WILDRNESS INQUIRY FOR A FINAL COPY.

Appendix 2. a) Tabulations of the responses from organizations and outfitters.

1) How many people total do you serve annually? _____

1 =	0-100	**0**
2 =	101-500	**7**
3 =	501-1000	**2**
4 =	1001-2000	**1**
5 =	2001+	**5**

DATA TITLE: People Served Annually

2) What is your annual Budget?_____

1 =	$0-100,000	**2**
2 =	$100,001-120,000	**2**
3 =	$120,001-175,000	**3**
4 =	$175,001-200,000	**1**
5 =	$200,001+	**7**

DATA TITLE: Annual Budget

3) How long has your organization been in business?_____

1 =	0-3 yrs	**1**
2 =	4-10 yrs	**6**
3 =	11-15 yrs	**3**
4 =	16+ yrs	**5**

DATA TITLE: Years In Business

4) What percentage of your trips are integrated with people with disabilities?

1 =	0-25%	**3**
2 =	25-50%	**2**
3 =	50-75%	**1**
4 =	75-100%	**9**

DATA TITLE: % of Integrated Trips

5) How many people with disabilities do you serve annually?_____

1 =	0-50	**3**
2 =	51-100	**0**
3 =	101-200	**2**
4 =	201+	**10**

DATA TITLE: Dis Served Annually

6) Who do you serve? (check all that apply)

1 =	People who use wheelchairs	**14**
2 =	People with cognitive impairments	**15**
3 =	People with sensory impairments	**15**
4 =	People who use canes and/or crutches	**15**
5 =	Terminally ill	**2**
6 =	Other	**1**

DATA TITLE: Persons Served

7) Do you conduct activities that involve persons with disabilities in the National Wilderness Preservation System?

1 = yes **11**
2 = no **4**

DATA TITLE: Trips In NWPS

If yes, state which units:

Black Canyon of the Gunnison
Boundary Waters Canoe Area
Chama River Canyon
Chugach
Collegiate Peaks
Craters of the Moon
Eagles Nest
Denali
Desolation Canyon
Frank Church/River No Return
Glacier Bay
Hells Canyon
Jedediah Smith
Kenai
Lost Creek
Mesa Verde
Mt. Rainier
Sawtooth
Teton
Three Sisters
Trinity Alps
Yosemite

8) Please describe the people with disabilities that your organization has served on activities within the NWPS: (check all that apply)

1 = People who use wheelchairs **9**
2 = People with cognitive impairments **10**
3 = People with sensory impairments **10**
4 = People who use canes and/or crutches **10**
5 = Terminally ill **1**
6 = Other **1**

DATA TITLE: In NWPS, People Served

9) If your organization has conducted trips within the NWPS, how many has it conducted in the last 10 years?_____

1 = 1-20 **0**
2 = 21-100 **5**
3 = 101-200 **10**
4 = 201+ **0**

DATA TITLE: Trips Over 10 Yrs

10) If you have conducted trips within the NWPS, has the frequency of your NWPS trips involving persons with disabilities (please check one):

1 =	Increased	**3**
2 =	Decreased	**2**
3 =	Stable	**6**
4 =	We no longer conduct activities within the NWPS	**0**

DATA TITLE: Trips w/DIS

11) If you have conducted trips within the NWPS, what modes of transport were used within the NWPS by persons with disabilities? (check all that apply)

1 =	kayak	**5**	5 =	horse	**2**
2 =	raft	**8**	6 =	hike	**8**
3 =	canoe	**4**	7 =	ATV	**0**
4 =	dogsled	**3**	8 =	airplane	**0**

DATA TITLE: Modes of Transport

12) Have you served persons with disabilities in the past but have discontinued to do so?

1 =	yes	**0**
2 =	no	**11**

DATA TITLE: Discontinued Service

13) Have you had any problems in conducting NWPS trips that are the direct result of:

1 =	Have had no problems	**9**
2 =	NWPS restrictions	**0**
3 =	Having persons with disabilities in your group	**2**

DATA TITLE: Problems in NWPS

Planning trips are more complicated because you need alot more logistical information than what is available as far as the outlay of the land, the information is just not available. You are more limited in where you can go.

Some trips require extended hikes to put in points, would like transport to spots.

DATA TITLE: Comments 2

14) In your opinion, do any of the following prohibit persons with disabilities from enjoying the NWPS? (check all that apply):

1 =	permits	**3**
2 =	quota systems	**1**
3 =	use of designated campsites	**1**
4 =	use of latrines	**2**
5 =	lack of information on accessible routes	**7**
6 =	restrictions on motorized use	**3**
7 =	lack of cooperation by agency	**1**
8 =	lack of improved trails	**6**
9 =	lack of improved facilities	**7**
10 =	lack of communication devices for deaf (TDD)	**1**
11 =	lack of tactile information for visually impaired	**5**
12 =	all of the above	**1**
13 =	none of the above	**0**

DATA TITLE; Prohibit Persons w/Dis

15) Do you believe motorized use in the NWPS is necessary to provide access to persons with disabilities?

1 =	yes	**5**
2 =	no	**6**

DATA TITLE: Motors Necessary

(please explain)_____

Comments:

Yes, to get to site locations.

For adequate accessibility, but only in outlying areas just outside wilderness.

Motorized use would help in getting persons w/ dis. to put in points on rivers

It would be advantageous to use a four wheeler because of the rugged terrain. Can't get a permit to do so.

Rely on horses, water craft and dogsleds to get people into backcountry.

DATA TITLE: Comments 3

16) Do you believe it is necessary to improve facilities (ie: paved trails, shelters, handrails and ramps, etc.) to provide access to the NWPS by persons with disabilities?

1 = yes **6**
2 = no **5**

DATA TITLE: Improve Facilities

(please explain)_____

Existing facilities need to be brought up to standard

Toilet facilities should be developed in the outback; put in and take out areas at the rivers edge should be ramped. Parking at entrance.

If any improvements in NWPS for any other reason, then make it totally accessible.

Let's improve access on non-wilderness lands instead.

Wilderness should be available to all people. Ways to make things accessible without disturbing the quality of the land. . .raised walkways over rugged terrain.

Improve trails by widening but not by paving. Build public cabins accessible for all persons--more amenities.

Areas up to wilderness.

DATA TITLE: Comments 4

17) Do you have an evaluation form or a means for receiving evaluation from your users?
1 = yes **11**
2 = no **0**

DATA TITLE: Eval Form

18) From your experience, do you think persons with disabilities are able to enjoy the NWPS?

1 = yes **10**
2 = no **2**

DATA TITLE: Able to Enjoy

(please explain)_____

Most folks are just like able bodied and desire wilderness--awareness of possibilities and false limitations.

I have seen people w/ disabilities take on alot of determination and patience and the rewards I can see in their eyes and in their attitudes to try something challenging.

Provides the opportunity for persons w/ dis. to have an "able bodied" challenge and opportunity.

It's important that the NWPS is preserved in it's rustic sense so all persons have the chance to experience the primitive, wild setting.

They can't enjoy them because there isn't an easy enough route to get to the areas.

These people want to challenge themselves and have some adventure, the wilderness provides the background

Persons with disabilities need to be made aware of what is available to them.

For the same reason anyone else enjoys the wilderness.

Philosophically yes, but due to the accessibility issue, no!! I believe persons of all ability levels should have the opportunity to go into extremely remote areas--use organizations like ours as the intermediary.

I think persons w/ dis enjoy it for the same reasons non-dis. enjoy it. Not enough info. is available to persons with disabilities. as far as places easily accessible.

DATA TITLE: Comments 5

19) Do you have specific recommendations and suggestions for providing access in the NWPS for persons with disabilities? Please explain. Attach separate sheet if necessary.

Comment codes:	# of responses	% of total (15)
0 = Not relevant to question asked.	0	0
1 = Encourage/promote use of outfitters and guides.	0	0

2 = Increase accessibility to areas outside wilderness (trailheads, parking, restrooms, TDD's, etc.).	2	13%
3 = Increase access inside wilderness (boardwalks, widen trails, special permits, etc.).	3	20%
4 = Allow use of wheelchairs.	0	0
5 = Maintain existing regulations--seek access without compromising Wilderness Act.	3	20%
6 = Motors and mechanized use needed for access (ATV's, motorboats, etc.).	1	7%
7 = Training and education for wilderness staff on disability awareness.	0	0
8 = Develop materials that provide information on access, provide clearinghouse for info.	5	33%
9 = Repeal provisions of Wilderness Act that restrict motors, development, and mechanized use.	0	0
10= Increase funding for better access, including facilities, promotion and scholarships.	0	0
11= Rely on people power/human companions to gain access to wilderness.	0	0

DATA TITLE: Recommendations

Appendix 2. b) Tabulations of the responses from persons with disabilities.

1) Please name up to 5 Wilderness areas of the **NWPS** you have visited since having a disability? (please refer to enclosed map for specific names and locations of **NWPS** units).

NWPS Unit Name	# of respondents
Boundary Waters	44
Teton	13
Denali	10
Everglades	10
Badlands	9
Frank Church/ River of No Return	6
Kenai	5
Lake Chelan-Sawtooth	5
Craters of the Moon	4
Hawaii Volcanoes	4
Hells Canyon	4
Yosemite	4
Bob Marshall	3
Isle Royale	3
Joshua Tree	3
Mt. Rainier	3
Arctic Wildlife Refuge	2
Bandelier	2
Cedar Keys	2
Crab Orchard	2
Florida Keys	2
Haleakala	2
J.N."Ding" Darling	2
Joyce Kilmer-Slickrock	2
Olympic	2
Petrified Forest	2
Presidential Range	2
Selway-Bitterroot	2
Twin Peaks	2
Wrangell-St. Elias	2
Alexander Springs	1
Alpine Lakes	1
Ansel Adams	1
Black Canyon/Gunnison	1
Bosque del Apache	1
Cache La Poudre	1
Castle Crag	1
Chama River Canyon	1
Charles C. Deam	1
Citico Creek	1
Columbia	1
Gates of the Artic	1

Gates of the Mtns.	1
Glacier Bay	1
Glacier Peak	1
Golden Trout	1
Great Swamp	1
Gros Ventre	1
Guadalupe Mtns.	1
Jarbidge	1
John Muir	1
Lacassine	1
Lake Clark	1
Lizard Head	1
Mesa Verde	1
Moosehorn	1
Mt. Evans	1
Never Summer	1
Noatak	1
Okefenokee	1
Pecos	1
Pinnacles	1
Rainbow Lake	1
Rattlesnake	1
Russel Fjord	1
San Juan Islands	1
San Pedro Parks	1
Saquaro	1
Seney	1
South San Juan	1
St. Marks	1
Theodore Roosevelt	1
Three Sisters	1
Upper Buffalo	1
Upper Kiamichi River	1
Washakie	1
Weminuche	1

DATA TITLE: Wilderness Unit

2) Please circle the number that best rates your level of overall enjoyment of the **NWPS** areas you listed in question 1. The letter in front of each response corresponds to the Wilderness you listed in question 1

1 =	Did Not Enjoy	**0**
2 =	Enjoyed a Little	**3**
3 =	Enjoyed Somewhat	**19**
4 =	Enjoyed Very Much	**72**
5 =	Enjoyed Tremendously	**113**

DATA TITLE: Enj. Rating

3) How many trips have you taken to Wilderness areas in the **NWPS** since having a disability?

1 =	1 trip	**11**
2 =	2-4 trips	**31**
3 =	5+ trips	**38**

DATA TITLE: # of Trips

4) What is the longest time you've spent in a Wilderness area in the **NWPS** at one time since having a disability?

1 =	1 day	**6**
2 =	2-3 days	**6**
3 =	4+ days	**68**

DATA TITLE: Trip Length

5) What means of transportation have you used while traveling within the **NWPS** since having a disability? (check all that apply)

1 =	kayak	**23**	5 =	dogsled	**15**
2 =	raft	**23**	6 =	hike	**31**
3 =	canoe	**57**	7 =	motorized	**4**
4 =	horse	**17**	8 =	Other	**4**

DATA TITLE: Mode of Transport

6) Did you use any of the following assistive devices on any of your trips to the **NWPS** (check all that apply):

1 =	manual wheelchair	**40**	6 =	guidedog	**0**
2 =	electric wheelchair	**4**	7 =	prostheses	**4**
3 =	amigo	**1**	8 =	none used	**13**
4 =	walker	**0**	9 =	white cane	**3**
5 =	crutches/cane	**26**			

DATA TITLE: Asst. Dev. on Trail

7) Do you typically visit the **NWPS:**

1 =	Alone	**7**
2 =	With friends/family	**41**
3 =	With an organized group or outfitter	**58**

DATA TITLE: Group or Alone

8) Why did you choose to visit the **NWPS**? Check all that apply:

1 =	To experience solitude	**42**
2 =	To experience scenery/natural beauty	**74**

3 =	To share the experience with family/friends	**56**
4 =	To experience a personal challenge	**62**
5 =	To experience nature on its own terms	**65**
6 =	To enjoy fishing or hunting	**16**
7 =	Other (please explain)_____	**0**

DATA TITLE: Why Visit

9) Did you check or attempt to check the accessibility of the **NWPS** before your trip?

1 =	yes	**37**
2 =	no	**42**

DATA TITLE: Check Access Before

10) If yes, did you find information from: (check all that apply)

1 =	Organization/outfitter leading trip	**27**
2 =	NWPS manager (Forest Service, Park Service, etc.)	**10**
3 =	Friends who had visited the area before	**17**
4 =	Other (please explain)_____	**1**

DATA TITLE: Source of Access Info

11) If you did not check the accessibility before your **NWPS** trip, why not?

1 =	I did not think it was necessary	**39**
2 =	I did not know where to look for information	**4**
3 =	I could not find any information on accessibility	**4**

DATA TITLE: If Not, Why Not?

12) Did you visit the **NWPS** prior to having a disability?

1 =	I did visit the NWPS prior to my disability	**20**
2 =	I did not visit the NWPS prior to my disability	**32**
3 =	I was born with my disability	**28**

DATA TITLE: Visit Prior

13) Before visiting the **NWPS,** did you have concerns about going into a wilderness area that specifically relate to your disability?

1 =	yes	**34**
2 =	no	**46**

DATA TITLE: Have Concerns

(please explain)_____

The concerns people mentioned are categorized below:

1 = Concerned about personal endurance/capability	**5**
2 = Toileting	**5**
3 = Trail and facility access	**8**
4 = Want to be independent	**1**
5 = Availability/quality of adapted equip	**2**
6 = Unable to use my white cane	**1**
7 = Emergency evacuation	**1**

DATA TITLE: Concern Comments

14) What were the highlights of your visit(s) to the **NWPS**? (check all that apply)

1 =	Personal achievement/feelings of accomplishment	**66**
2 =	Solitude/peace	**49**
3 =	People or relationships	**61**
4 =	Scenery or location	**75**
5 =	Personal growth	**51**
6 =	No high points	**1**
7 =	Other (please explain)	**1**

DATA TITLE: Highlights

15) What were the lowpoints of your visit(s) to the **NWPS**? (check all that apply)

1 =	Lack of information about area I wished to visit	**4**
2 =	Physical discomfort	**10**
3 =	Trails/terrain too rugged	**19**
4 =	Undeveloped/primitive campsites	**10**
5 =	Uncooperative group members	**10**
6 =	Poor access at entry point (parking,etc)	**10**
7 =	No low points	**46**
8 =	Other	**0**

DATA TITLE: Lowlights

16) In your opinion, did your disability enhance or inhibit the opportunity for you to enjoy the **NWPS**?

1 = Enhanced the opportunity for me **19**
2 = Inhibited the opportunity for me **29**
3 = Had no effect on the opportunity for me **32**

DATA TITLE: Enhance or Inhibit

17) Do you believe the restrictions on mechanized use within the **NWPS** diminishes your ability to enjoy it?

1 = yes **17**
2 = no **61**

DATA TITLE: Opinion of Mech.

Please explain_____

A total of 29 people offered explanations. These explanations have been divided according to the yes and no responses stated above.

Responses from people who indicated that the restrictions on mechanized use <u>diminish</u> their ability to enjoy it:

Can't use ATV in all areas, I need to use this due to paralysis.

How do I get out in case of an emergency arises--need mechanized usage.

Don't want to see paved trails just so cars can drive through.

Trails difficult for manual chairs, could be helpful to use ATV.

Would like to be able to use a three wheeler--would allow me to get into areas I wouldn't otherwise be able to.

I would like to be able to use an ATV for increased access.

Canoeing is much easier for disabled when there is no wake from outboard motors.

Disability or age should not stop people from going to wilderness, managers of the units should rent motorized equipment...gov't shouldn't limit people from using motors.

If I were allowed to ride an off road vehicle it would allow me to see alot of area I otherwise wouldn't be able to.

I want to be able to travel by boat and have a close toilet facility.

Limited access of all terrain vehicles.

It limits my independence in the wilderness but I don't want them to change the restrictions.

ATV is a way to see wilderness I could never reach on foot.

Responses from people who indicated that the restrictions on mechanized <u>do not diminish</u> their ability to enjoy it:

It only enhances it.

Many alternatives such as dogs, horses and people power. The sense of personal achievement is greatly enhanced by overcoming the emotional, physical and psychological barriers and achieving a significant undertaking in the wilderness without relying on mechanized use.

Gas powered is too noisy and smelly, electric distorts natural experience.

There are enough areas on the planet that allow machines... by adaptation persons with disabilities can access the total wilderness areas.

Mechanized vehicles wouldn't solve anything.

Mechanized use would undermine the concept of wilderness...keep them out.

Enjoy the wilderness in it's natural state...just requires some assistance from other people to help me adapt.

Mechanized use would take away from the natural beauty of the wilderness.

Mechanized use is incompatible with the wilderness experience...there are many places to go that are like wilderness that allow motors.

Loopholes shouldn't be created for persons w/ disabilities, then other groups will seek to alter wilderness to accommodate them also.

Individuals with disabilities should rely on family friends to help them out in wilderness. Do not allow motors or mech. devices.

Visit the wilderness on it's own terms, otherwise visit the many other areas that are scenic where access is not restricted.

I believe mechanized wheelchairs should be allowed.

Limiting mechanized use increases my ability to enjoy the wilderness.

Allowing mechanized use in the wilderness would make it noisy and polluting precisely what persons with or w/out disabilities are trying to escape.

Wilderness is wilderness...it won't be the same if mechanized use is allowed. People with disabilities can access the wilderness if they only put their minds to it.

DATA TITLE: Comments on Mech.

18) Do you have suggestions for improving the ability of persons with disabilities to enjoy the **NWPS**?

Responses to this question were categorized as follows:

Comment codes:	# of responses	% of total (80)
0 = Not relevant to question asked.	5	6.25%
1 = Encourage/promote use of outfitters and guides.	6	7.5%
2 = Increase accessibility to areas outside wilderness (trailheads, parking, restrooms, TDD's, etc.).	9	11.25%
3 = Increase access inside wilderness (boardwalks, widen trails, special permits, etc.).	8	10%
4 = Allow use of wheelchairs.	0	0
5 = Maintain existing regulations--seek access without compromising Wilderness Act.	4	5%
6 = Motors and mechanized use needed for access (ATV's, motorboats, etc.).	2	2.5%
7 = Training and education for wilderness staff on disability awareness.	0	0

8 = Develop materials that provide information on access, provide clearinghouse for info.	10	12.5%
9 = Repeal provisions of Wilderness Act that restrict motors, development, and mechanized use.	0	0
10= Increase funding for better access, including facilities, promotion and scholarships.	3	3.75%
11= Rely on people power/human companions to gain access to wilderness.	4	5%

DATA TITLE: Suggestions to Improve Access

19) Do you visit wildlands **outside of the NWPS**?

1 = yes **54**
2 = no **15**

DATA TITLE: Visit Non NWPS

Areas visited outside of the NWPS include:

Yellowstone
Devils Tower, WY
Yellowstone
Glacier National Park
Grand Canyon
Dinosaur Monument
Rocky Mtn Natl.
Green River, CO
Big Bend National Park
St. Croix River
Minnesota River
Snow Mass,CO
Smokey Mtns
Acadia Natl. Park
Quebec, Ontario
Prince William Sound
Big Lake
Porcupine Mtns
Deschutes River OR
Chequamegon Trail
Penobscot River
Northwest Territories
Allagash River
Olympic Penninsula
Canadian Rockies
NW Ontario
North Fork of Potomac
Youghiohiogheny, PA

New River, WV
New River Gorge,WV
Lake Powell
Jackson Hole,WY
Iditarod Trail,
Stampede Trail
Yampa River,CO
Eldorado Canyon,CO
Snake River, ID
Adirondacks
Fern Canyon, CA
Grass Valley, CA
Arches Natl. Monument
Chugach
Camp Courage
Blue Mound, MN
Black River.MS
Shawnee Natl. Forest,IL
Flat Head River, MT
Belize
Great Slave Lake
Apostle Islands
Outer Banks,NC
Canyonlands National Park
S. Manitou Islands
Ammicon, WI
Afton State Park
Dog Island, FL

DATA TITLE: Area Names

20) Do the experiences you have in wild areas **outside the NWPS** differ from your experiences inside the NWPS?

1 = yes **17**
2 = no **35**

DATA TITLE: Experiences Differ

Please explain_____

A total of 14 people responded as stated below:

Wilderness is more rugged.

State parks more accessible.

Parks not in the NWPS are less rugged trails are well traveled.

Out of NWPS, less challenging.

NWPS offers more solitude, less populated.

Non-NWPS have more of a commercial bent to them.

Non-NWPS has advanced structures.

Non-NWPS has paved trails.

Non-NWPS more wheelchair accessible

More people visible and impact of people visible

Many areas are making major improvements in facilities, policy adaptation for persons who are disabled.

Impact of man on pristine country is highly visible.

Experiences in the NWPS are more rugged.

Areas out of NWPS allow motorized use and large crowds.

DATA TITLE: Comments on Why Differ

21) We want to know more about you. Please tell us your:

Age_____

Age range 18 to 72 years

Number of respondents by age by category

Age 18 - 29	19 respondents
Age 30 - 39	19 respondents
Age 40 - 49	22 respondents
Age 50 - 59	5 respondents
Age 60 - 69	2 respondents
Age 70 - 79	2 respondents

DATA TITLE: Age

Sex_____

1 = Male	**44**
2 = Female	**34**
No response	**2**

DATA TITLE: Sex

State of residence_____

Alaska	6
California	2
Colorado	5
Florida	4
Georgia	1

Idaho	5
Illinois	4
Indiana	7
Maine	1
Michigan	2
Minnesota	22
Montana	1
New Jersey	2
New Mexico	1
New York	2
North Dakota	1
Ohio	2
Rhode Island	1
Tennessee	1
Texas	2
Vermont	1
Washington	1
Wisconsin	5
Unknown	1

DATA TITLE: State

22) Do you have a disability?

1 =	Cognitively Impaired	**8**
2 =	Sensory Impaired	**7**
3 =	Mobility Impaired-Non Wheelchair User	**25**
4 =	Mobility Impaired-Wheelchair User	**40**

DATA TITLE: Disability

23) Do you (check all that apply):

1 =	use a wheelchair	**41**
2 =	use a guide dog	**0**
3 =	walk with cane/crutches	**15**
4 =	walk with a white cane	**6**
5 =	prostheses	**4**
6 =	none used	**10**
7 =	brace	**2**
8 =	other, please explain	**1**

DATA TITLE: Asst. Dev. General Life

24) If you have other comments please share them here, or attach a separate sheet of paper:

Comment codes:	# of responses	% of total (80)
0 = Not relevant to question asked.	6	7.5%
1 = Encourage/promote use of outfitters and guides.	3	3.75%
2 = Increase accessibility to areas outside wilderness (trailheads, parking, restrooms, TDD's, etc.).	7	8.75%
3 = Increase access inside wilderness (boardwalks, widen trails, special permits, etc.).	1	1.25%
4 = Allow use of wheelchairs.	0	0
5 = Maintain existing regulations--seek access without compromising Wilderness Act.	12	15%
6 = Motors and mechanized use needed for access (ATV's, motorboats, etc.).	0	0
7 = Training and education for wilderness staff on disability awareness.	0	0
8 = Develop materials that provide information on access, provide clearinghouse for info.	3	3.75%
9 = Repeal provisions of Wilderness Act that restrict motors, development, and mechanized use.	0	0
10= Increase funding for better access, including facilities, promotion and scholarships.	3	3.75
11= Rely on people power/human companions to gain access to wilderness.	1	1.25%

DATA TITLE: Final Comments

COMBINED RESULTS FROM SUGGESTIONS TO IMPROVE ACCESS AND FINAL COMMENTS. REDUNDANCY HAS BEEN REMOVED (EG IF PERSON MADE SAME TYPE OF COMMENT IN RESPONSE TO EACH QUESTION THEY WERE NOT COUNTED TWICE). THESE FIGURES HAVE BEEN USED IN SUGGESTIONS IN SECTION 4 OF REPORT.

COMBINED Comment codes:	# of responses	% of total (80)
0 = Not relevant to question asked.	11	13.75
1 = Encourage/promote use of outfitters and guides.	8	10%
2 = Increase accessibility to areas outside wilderness (trailheads, parking, restrooms, TDD's, etc.).	16	20%
3 = Increase access inside wilderness (boardwalks, widen trails, special permits, etc.).	8	10%
4 = Allow use of wheelchairs.	0	0%
5 = Maintain existing regulations--seek access without compromising Wilderness Act.	15	18.75%
6 = Motors and mechanized use needed for access (ATV's, motorboats, etc.).	2	2.5%
7 = Training and education for wilderness staff on disability awareness.	0	0
8 = Develop materials that provide information on access, provide clearinghouse for info.	12	15%
9 = Repeal provisions of Wilderness Act that restrict motors, development, and mechanized use.	0	0
10= Increase funding for better access, including facilities, promotion and scholarships.	5	6.25%
11= Rely on people power/human companions to gain access to wilderness.	5	6.25%

Appendix 2. c) Tabulations of the responses from NWPS managers.

1) How would you describe the primary terrain type in your wilderness unit used by visitors interested in recreation: (check only one)

1 =	mountainous	**193**
2 =	swamp, marsh wetland	**25**
3 =	forest/heavily vegetated	**52**
4 =	lake and/or river	**22**
5 =	desert	**25**
6 =	coastal	**21**

DATA TITLE: Terrain Type

2) People who visit your wilderness unit use which of the the following means of travel: (check all that apply)

1 =	raft	**86**	8 =	snowmobile	**18**
2 =	canoe	**76**	9 =	all terrain vehicle	**21**
3 =	horse	**215**	10 =	motorboat	**41**
4 =	ski	**92**	11 =	bicycle	**23**
5 =	kayak	**61**	12 =	airplane	**20**
6 =	hike	**272**	13 =	other	**4**
7 =	dogsled	**16**			

DATA TITLE: Modes of Transport

3) Have you ever received inquiries from persons with disabilities about the use of your wilderness unit?

1 =	yes	**97**
2 =	no	**164**
3 =	don't know	**40**

DATA TITLE: Inquiries by Disabled

4) If yes, approximately how many inquiries do you receive annually._____ (actual number they provide)

DATA TITLE: Yes, How Many

Is this figure an:	1 =	estimate	**93**
	2 =	based on exact documentation	**13**

DATA TITLE: Based on 1

5) How many people with disabilities do you believe use your unit of the **NWPS** each year?_____ (actual number)

DATA TITLE: Persons with disabilities use unit

Is this figure an:	1 =	estimate	**256**
	2 =	based on exact	**6**

documentation

DATA TITLE: Based on 2

6) Does your wilderness unit have any information available that specifically addresses wilderness use by persons with disabilities?

1 =	yes	**7**
2 =	no	**292**

DATA TITLE: Info on access

7) How do people with disabilities travel while in your wilderness unit? (check all that apply)

1 =	raft	**46**	8 =	snowmobile	**5**
2 =	canoe	**32**	9 =	all terrain vehicle	**13**
3 =	horse	**146**			
4 =	ski	**22**	10 =	motorboat	**21**
5 =	kayak	**26**	11 =	bicycle	**11**
6 =	hike	**182**	12 =	airplane	**10**
7 =	dogsled	**5**	13 =	other	**0**

DATA TITLE: Disabled Mode Transport

8) Do you believe most people <u>with</u> disabilities visit your wilderness unit (check only one):

1 =	Alone	**1**
2 =	With family/friends	**161**
3 =	In organized groups	**27**
4 =	Don't know	**85**

DATA TITLE: With Whom Visit

Is this response an:	1 =	estimate	**209**
	2 =	based on exact documentation	**11**

DATA TITLE: Based on 3

9) How do most people <u>without</u> disabilities visit your wilderness unit? (check only one):

1 =	Alone	**19**
2 =	With family/friends	**270**
3 =	In organized groups	**9**
4 =	Don't know	**5**

DATA TITLE: With Whom Visit 2

Is this response an:	1 =	estimate	**227**
	2 =	based on exact documentation	**75**

DATA TITLE: Based on 4

10) Does your unit allow for the use of wheelchairs by persons with disabilities?

1 =	yes	**183**
2 =	no	**100**
3 =	don't know	**17**

DATA TITLE; Allow Wheelchairs

Comments_____

Comment codes: # of responses

0 = Not relevant to question asked	**3**
1 = Reference to difficulty of terrain	**21**
2 = Indicates confusion on wording of question	**2**
3 = Reference to accessibility outside of NWPS	**2**
4 = Reference to ease of terrain	**1**
5 = No developments or adaptations for wheelchair	**3**
6 = Treat wheelchair as pedestrian	**1**
7 = Indicates a lack of understanding of policy	**1**
8 = First time ever asked about wheelchairs	**3**
9 = Non-motorized only	**1**

DATA TITLE: Comments Wheelchair

11) Does your unit make special provisions for use by persons with disabilities?

1 =	yes	**59**
2 =	no	**224**
3 =	don't know	**8**

DATA TITLE: Special Provisions

If yes, what are they? (check all that apply)

1 =	special permits	**15**
2 =	use of motors	**11**
3 =	special areas	**11**
4 =	accessibility information	**14**
5 =	other	**1**

DATA TITLE: If Yes, What

(please explain)_____

DATA TITLE: Comments Provisions

12) In your opinion, do the management policies of your agency for **NWPS** units inhibit the enjoyment of persons with disabilities?

1 = yes	**67**
2 = no	**233**
No response	**3**

DATA TITLE: Policies Inhibit

If yes, why?_____If no, why not?_____

Comment codes:	# of responses
0 = Not relevant to question asked.	**10**
1 = Reference to difficulty of terrain	**22**
2 = Agency policy does not inhibit, but provisions of Wilderness Act do inhibit.	**12**
3 = Need to work/network more with disabled persons.	**7**
4 = Policies do not inhibit any more than they do for non-disabled.	**14**
5 = Wheelchairs are prohibited in wilderness.	**4**
6 = We should emphasize experiences and facilities outside of wilderness.	**8**
7 = Need more funding for access.	**10**
8 = Wilderness Preservation takes precedence over access.	**5**
9 = Revise current policies to increase accessibility.	**7**

DATA TITLE: Comments on Policies

13) Do you provide any of the following to the general population prior to their visiting wilderness areas? (check all that apply)

1 = advice	**248**
2 = informational wilderness travel materials	**219**
3 = special training	**15**
4 = other	**6**

DATA TITLE: Info to General

14) What is the official name of the unit(s) of the **NWPS** that you manage? (please list them all if more than one)

DATA TITLE: Unit Name

15) For which Federal agency do you work?_____

1 =	BLM	**13**
2 =	NPS	**39**
3 =	USFS	**210**
4 =	FWS	**42**

DATA TITLE: What Agency

16) What is your official job title?_____

THIS ITEM NOT TABULATED INTO DATABASE AS OF 11/22/91

17) How many years have you personally been involved in the management of this wilderness area?_____

THIS ITEM NOT TABULATED INTO DATABASE AS OF 11/22/91

18) Please elaborate on what, if anything, you think could be done to facilitate enjoyment of your NWPS unit by persons with disabilities:

Comment codes:	# of responses	% of total (304)
0 = Not relevant to question asked.	20	6.6%
1 = Encourage/promote use of outfitters and guides.	41	13.4%
2 = Increase accessibility to areas outside wilderness (trailheads, parking, restrooms, TDD's, etc.).	34	11.2%
3 = Increase access inside wilderness (boardwalks, widen trails, special permits, etc.).	30	9.9%
4 = Allow use of wheelchairs.	5	1.6%
5 = Maintain existing regulations--seek access without compromising Wilderness Act.	11	3.6%
6 = Motors and mechanized use needed for access (ATV's, motorboats, etc.).	4	1.3%
7 = Training and education for wilderness staff on disability awareness.	5	1.64%
8 = Develop materials that provide information on access, provide clearinghouse for info.	47	15.5%

9 = Repeal provisions of Wilderness Act that restrict motors, development, and mechanized use.	3	1%
10= Increase funding for better access, including facilities, promotion and scholarships.	8	2.63%
11= Rely on people power/human companions to gain access to wilderness.	1	.33%

19) IS THIS NWPS UNIT JOINTLY MANAGED WITH OTHER AGENCIES?

1 = yes **112**
2 = no **192**

DATA TITLE: Jointly Managed

20) What state is your unit in?

DATA TITLE: State

Appendix 3. Outfitters/organizations contacted for participation in study:

Mark Havens
Accessible Adventures
250 NE Tomahawk Island Drive
Portland, OR 97217
503/789-1019

Bob Jordan *
Activities Unlimited, Inc.
P. O. Box 324
Helena, MT 59624
406/442-7809

Nancy Ertter
Alternate Mobility Adventure Seekers
BSU P.E. Dept.
1910 University Dr.
Boise, ID 83725
208/385-3030

Tom McPike
Bay Area Outreach/Rec
605 Eshleman Hall/U of CA Berkeley
Berkeley, CA 94720
415/849-4662

Gary Robb
Bradford Woods
5040 State Road 67 North
Martinsville, IN 46151
812/885-0227

Scott Engram
Breckenridge Outdoor Ed. Ctr.
P.O. Box 697
Breckenridge CO 80424
303/453-6422

Patrick Reinhart
Challenge Alaska
P.O. Box 110065
Anchorage, AK 99511
907/563-2658

Jim Wise
CW Hog--Cooperative Wilderness
Handicapped Outdoor Group
Box 8118
Pocatello, ID 83209
208/236-3912

Bill Dvorak
Dvorak's Kayak Expeditions
17921 Hwy 285
Nathrop, CO 81236
(719) 539-6851

Diane Poslosky
Environmental Traveling Companions
Fort Mason Center, Bldg. C
San Francisco, CA 94123
415/474-7662

Everglades Program *
North Carolina Outward Bound School
121 No. Sterling
Morganton, NC 28655

Al Coar *
Outward Bound
690 Market St. #500
San Francisco, CA 94101
415/398-9626

David Cappetta
Voyageur Outward Bound
10900 Cedar Lake Road
Minnetonka, MN 55343
612/542-6255

Shorty Powers *
P.O.I.N.T (Paraplegics On Independent Nature Trips)
3200 Mustang Dr.
Grapevine, TX 76051

Tom Smith
Racoon Institute
PO Box 35A
Cazenovia, WI 53924
(608) 983-2327

Claire Coonan
S'plore--Special Populations Learning Outdoor
     Recreation & Education
699 E. South Temple, #120"
Salt Lake City, UT 84102
801/363-7130

David Espeseth
SOAR
P.O. Box 14583
Portland, OR 97214-4583
503/238-1613

Charlie Ross
Sobek Expeditions
P.O. Box 1089
Angels Camp, CA 95222
209/736-4524

Dale Abell
The Ability Center
5605 Monroe St.
Sylvania, OH 43560
419/885-5733

Phyllis Cangemi *
Total Access Camping
23777 Mulhooland Hwy, #118
Calabasas, CA 91302

* = did not respond.

Appendix 4. December 4, 1985, memo from David Park, NPS, to Andy Ringold, NPS.

Available from Wilderness Inquiry by request:
Wilderness Inquiry
808 14th Ave SE
Minneapolis, MN 55414
612.676.9400
800.728.0719
info@wildernessinquiry.org

Appendix 5. Samples of access information for the Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness and Everglades National Park.

Available from Wilderness Inquiry by request:
Wilderness Inquiry
808 14th Ave SE
Minneapolis, MN 55414
612.676.9400
800.728.0719
info@wildernessinquiry.org