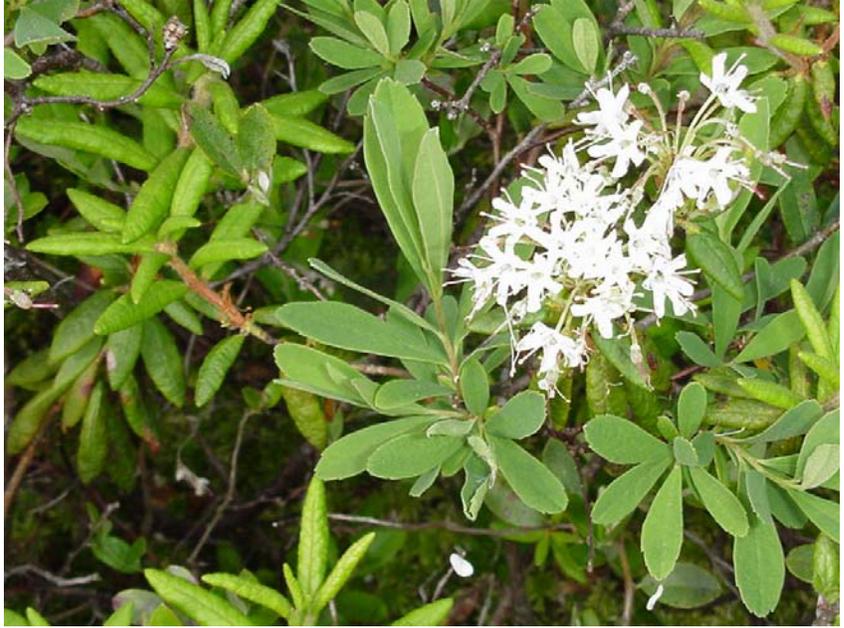


Appendix D



Labrador tea
USFWS photo

Wilderness Inventory and Study

- Introduction
- Wilderness Inventory
- Wilderness Study
- Wilderness Evaluation
- Wilderness Study Area Maps

Wilderness Inventory and Study — Maine Coastal Islands National Wildlife Refuge

Introduction

The purpose of a wilderness review is to identify and recommend for Congressional designation National Wildlife Refuge System (System) lands and waters that merit inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System (NWPS). Wilderness reviews are a required element of comprehensive conservation plans (CCPs) and conducted in accordance with the refuge planning process outlined in 602 FW 1 and 3, including public involvement and the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) compliance.

There are three phases to the wilderness review process: (1) inventory, (2) study; and (3) recommendation. Lands and waters that meet the minimum criteria for wilderness are identified in the inventory phase. These areas are called wilderness study areas (WSAs). In the study phase, a range of management alternatives are evaluated to determine if a WSA is suitable for wilderness designation or management under an alternate set of goals and objectives that do not involve wilderness designation. The findings of the study determine whether we will recommend an area of wilderness designation in the final CCP.

The recommendation phase consists of forwarding or reporting any wilderness recommendations from the Director through the Secretary and the President to Congress in a wilderness study report. Congress has reserved the authority to make final decisions on wilderness designation. The wilderness study report is prepared after the Record of Decision for the Final CCP/EIS has been signed.

Areas recommended for designation are managed to maintain wilderness character in accordance with management goals, objectives, and strategies outlined in the final CCP until Congress makes a decision or the CCP is amended to modify or remove the wilderness proposal.

This appendix summarizes the inventory and study phases of the wilderness review for the Maine Coastal Islands National Wildlife Refuge (Refuge).

Wilderness Inventory

The wilderness inventory is a broad look at the planning area to identify WSAs. These are roadless areas that meet the minimum criteria for wilderness identified in Section 2 (c) of the Wilderness Act. A WSA must meet the size criteria (or be a roadless island), appear natural, and provide outstanding opportunities for solitude or primitive recreation. Other supplemental values are evaluated, but not required. Our inventory of roadless areas and islands on the Refuge and application of the wilderness criteria are described in the following sections and summarized in Table D-1.

Identification of Roadless Areas and Roadless Islands

Identification of roadless areas and roadless islands required gathering land status maps, land use and road inventory data, and aerial photographs of existing Refuge mainland tracts and islands. “Roadless” refers to the absence of improved roads suitable and maintained for public travel by means

of motorized vehicles primarily intended for highway use. Only lands currently owned by the Service in fee title were evaluated. These lands included three mainland divisions and 37 islands. We also evaluated the Corea Heath mainland tract, which is a pending transfer from the U.S. Navy. Once transferred, Corea Heath will become a fourth mainland division of Petit Manan Refuge. Each of the mainland divisions and 37 islands are listed in Table D-1 and described in detail in the Final EIS in Chapter 3-Affected Environment.

Evaluation of the Size Criteria

Roadless areas or roadless islands meet the size criteria if any one of the following standards applied.

- An area with over 5,000 contiguous acres. State and private lands are not included in making this acreage determination.
- A roadless island of any size. A roadless island is defined as an area surrounded by permanent waters or that is markedly distinguished from the surrounding lands by topographical or ecological features.
- An area of less than 5,000 contiguous Federal acres that is of sufficient size as to make practicable its preservation and use in an unimpaired condition, and of a size suitable for wilderness management.
- An area of less than 5,000 contiguous Federal acres that is contiguous with a designated wilderness, recommended wilderness, or area under wilderness review by another Federal wilderness managing agency such as the Forest Service, National Park Service, or Bureau of Land Management.

None of the mainland division tracts meet the size criteria. All of the 37 islands on the Refuge meet the second size criteria standard. The islands range in size from 0.5 to 1,654 acres. The majority of the islands (73 percent) are 18 acres or less. See Table D-1.

Evaluation of the Naturalness Criteria

In addition to being roadless, a WSA must meet the naturalness criteria. Section 2(c) defines wilderness as an area that "... generally appears to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature with the imprint of man's work substantially unnoticeable." The area must appear natural to the average visitor rather than "pristine." The presence of historic landscape conditions is not required. An area may include some human impacts provided they are substantially unnoticeable in the unit as a whole. Significant human-caused hazards, such as the presence of unexploded ordnance from military activity, and the physical impacts of refuge management facilities and activities are also considered in evaluation of the naturalness criteria. An area may not be considered unnatural in appearance solely on the basis of the "sights and sounds" of human impacts and activities outside the boundary of the unit. The cumulative effects of these factors in conjunction with island size, extent of Federal holdings, and physiographic and vegetative characteristics were considered in the evaluation of naturalness for each roadless island.

In the wilderness inventory, specific human impacts were identified that significantly affected the overall apparent naturalness of the islands on the Refuge when considered in combination with size and physical characteristics. The following factors were primary considerations in evaluating naturalness:

- presence of a lighthouse and associated structures, including helicopter pads in some cases;

- substantial private ownership with developments such as private residences or incompatible activities;
- presence of an established research facility; and/or
- significant presence of unexploded ordnance that makes the area unsafe for public use.

Eleven roadless islands do not meet the naturalness criteria based on the presence of one or more of these factors. Seven islands were judged to be unnatural based on the presence of operating light-houses: Petit Manan, Egg Rock, Two Bush, Franklin, Pond, Libby, and Matinicus Islands. Nash Island has an inactive lighthouse and a significant proportion of the island is in private ownership. Seal Island has a Service research camp and unexploded ordnance. Bar and Metinic islands are characterized by significant private land holdings with houses. The naturalness evaluation for each roadless island is summarized in Table D-1.

Evaluation of Outstanding Opportunities for Solitude or Primitive and Unconfined Recreation

In addition to meeting the size and naturalness criteria, a WSA must provide outstanding opportunities for solitude or primitive recreation. The area does not have to possess outstanding opportunities for both solitude and primitive and unconfined recreation, and does not need to have outstanding opportunities on every acre. Further, an area does not have to be open to public use and access to qualify under this criteria; Congress has designated a number of wilderness areas in the Refuge System that are closed to public access to protect resource values.

Opportunities for solitude refer to the ability of a visitor to be alone and secluded from other visitors in the area. Primitive and unconfined recreation means non-motorized, dispersed outdoor recreation activities that are compatible and do not require developed facilities or mechanical transport. These primitive recreation activities may provide opportunities to experience challenge and risk; self reliance; and adventure.

These two opportunity “elements” are not well defined by the Wilderness Act but, in most cases, can be expected to occur together. However, an outstanding opportunity for solitude may be present in an area offering only limited primitive recreation potential. Conversely, an area may be so attractive for recreation use that experiencing solitude is not an option.

In the wilderness inventory for the roadless islands in the Petit Manan Refuge Complex, the following factors and their cumulative effects were the primary considerations in evaluating the availability of outstanding opportunities for solitude or primitive recreation:

- island size;
- availability of vegetative screening;
- proximity to or attached to the mainland at low tide in an area with intensive public use;
- presence of an operating lighthouse and associated structures, and ongoing Coast Guard maintenance activities;
- substantial private ownership with developments such as private residences and associated incompatible activities; and/or
- significant presence of unexploded ordnance that makes the area unsafe for public use.

Twenty-two of the islands do not meet either the solitude or primitive recreation criteria. Opportunities for solitude and primitive recreation were judged to be less than outstanding on seven islands (Libby, Petit Manan, Egg Rock, Matinicus Rock, Two Bush, Franklin and Pond Islands) based on the combination of small size and the impacts of operating lighthouses and associated Coast Guard maintenance activities. Seven islands (East Barge, Ship, Trumpet, West Barge, Little Roberts, Roberts, and Little Thrumcap Islands) do not meet these criteria because their small size (ranging in size from 0.5 to 11 acres) and lack of vegetative screening limits opportunities for seclusion and dispersed recreation.

Five islands are close to the mainland or connected to the mainland at low tide in areas subject to intense public use. The intense use and accessibility of these islands in combination with their relatively small sizes limits opportunities for solitude and primitive recreation. Three islands (Nash, Bar, and Metinic Islands) do not meet these criteria due to the extent of private ownership (30 to 50 percent private) and the impacts of associated residential and other uses on the private lands.

The evaluation of opportunities for solitude and primitive recreation for each of the roadless islands is summarized in Table D-1.

Evaluation of Supplemental Values

Supplemental values are defined by the Wilderness Act as "...ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historic value." These values are not required for wilderness but their presence is documented for each island in Table D-1 and Chapter 3- Affected Environment in the final EIS.

Inventory Findings and Wilderness Study Areas

Thirteen islands meet the minimum criteria for a WSA. Six of the islands are in a geographic cluster and are considered one WSA unit. The following WSAs on the Refuge are roadless islands, primarily natural, and offer outstanding opportunities for solitude or primitive recreation. The WSAs are presented on Maps D-1 to D-8.

- Outer Heron Island WSA
- Outer White Island WSA
- Little Marshall WSA
- John's Island WSA
- Bois Bubert Island WSA
- Inner Sand Island WSA
- Halifax Island WSA
- Cross Island WSA Complex (includes Cross, Inner Double Head Shot, Outer Double Head Shot, Mink, Scotch, and Old Man Islands)

Wilderness Study

The eight WSAs found to possess the required wilderness characteristics defined by the Wilderness Act were each further evaluated through the refuge planning process to determine their suitability for designation, management, and preservation as wilderness. Considerations in this evaluation included:

- quality of wilderness values
- evaluation of resource values, public uses, and associated management concerns; and
- capability for management as wilderness or “manageability.”

This information provides a basis to compare the impacts of a range of management alternatives and determine the most appropriate management direction for each WSA.

Evaluation of Wilderness Values

The following information considers the quality of the WSAs’ mandatory and supplemental wilderness characteristics.

Naturalness. All of the WSAs generally appear to have been affected primarily by nature, with the imprint of human uses and activities substantially unnoticeable. The topography and vegetation on all of the islands create a primeval environment.

Cross Island in the Cross Island Complex WSA and Bois Bubert Island WSA are the only WSAs exhibiting signs of human impact. Both islands have private inholdings which are excluded from the WSAs, and do not detract from the WSA’s naturalness. The aquaculture facility off Cross Island affects the viewshed of only a small portion of the island. Service cabins located on Cross and Bois Bubert islands are used to house Refuge or cooperators’ research staff. The Cross Island cabin is a wooden structure, 440 square feet in one open room, with propane gas for lighting and a wood stove for heat and cooking. Bois Bubert has 2 cabins, with one planned to be removed within 2 years. The remaining cabin is a wooden structure, 300 square feet, with an open room and sleeping loft. There is a wood stove for heat and cooking. These facilities have little impact on the quality of natural values because the islands are large and heavily forested.

Outstanding Opportunities for Solitude and Primitive Recreation. With the exception of Bois Bubert Island WSA, all of the WSAs offer outstanding opportunities for both solitude and primitive recreation. Opportunities for primitive recreation are outstanding on the 1,011 acres of Bois Bubert Island owned by the Service. However, seasonal activities associated with the private residences, including ATV use, on the 310 acres of private lands on the west side of the island, can impact opportunities for solitude on the island.

The Cross Island Complex WSA offers the best opportunities for recreation and solitude. The core of this WSA is Cross Island itself, which offers 1,654 acres of undisturbed forest accessible from the mainland by kayak. In fact, this WSA is enhanced by the fact that a person can kayak between each of the 7 forested islands, all of which offer solitude and primitive recreation.

Quality of Supplemental Values. All of the WSAs offer outstanding ecological values with features of scientific, educational, and scenic interest. The undeveloped coastal islands on the Refuge offer a unique, and increasingly rare, opportunity to observe natural processes occurring unimpeded on an island in the Gulf of Maine. They also provide important habitats for Federal- and State-listed, and

rare and declining plant and animal species. In addition, the islands in the Cross Island Complex WSA are of historical and cultural significance to the Passamquoddy Tribes. These resources are described for each island in the final EIS, Chapter 3 - Affected Environment.

Evaluation of Manageability and Other Resource Values and Uses. Each of the eight WSAs on the Refuge can be managed to preserve its wilderness character in perpetuity, recognizing that a “minimum requirement analysis” and “minimum tool” approach will be required. There are no valid existing private rights, or mineral rights, included in any of these WSAs. We specifically excluded all private lands and existing ROWs on Cross and Bois Bubert Islands, and the common boat landing and Lily Pond on Bois Bubert Island to avoid pre-existing private rights conflicts. In addition, the WSA boundaries are defined by the mean high water mark to acknowledge State jurisdiction in the intertidal area.

Existing and proposed public uses and refuge management activities within the WSAs are consistent with management direction in the Wilderness Act and current Service wilderness management policy in the Refuge Manual (6 RM 8). None of the current or expected Refuge management activities and public uses would diminish the wilderness character. These include waterfowl hunting, scientific research, resource monitoring, commercial services such as guided wildlife observation tours, environmental education and low impact recreational activities. There are no plans to construct permanent facilities or structures to accommodate these uses.

In summary, wilderness designation and management of all eight WSAs would be fully compatible with current and proposed Refuge management, and none of the resource values identified above would be forgone or adversely affected as a result of designation.

Development of CCP Alternatives

After evaluating the quality of wilderness values, manageability, and other resource values and uses, and reviewing public comments, the following alternatives were developed and analyzed in the draft and final EISs.

Alternative A (Current Management). Under this alternative, none of the eight WSAs (0 acres) would be recommended suitable for wilderness designation. The islands would be managed to accomplish refuge purposes in accordance with legal and policy guidance for the Refuge System.

Alternative B (Service’s Preferred Alternative). Under this alternative, all eight WSAs (3,125 acres) would be recommended suitable for wilderness designation. Since Congress has reserved the authority to make final decisions on wilderness designation, the wilderness recommendations are preliminary administrative determinations that will receive further review and possible modification by the Director of the Fish and Wildlife Service, the Secretary of the Interior, or the President of the United States. However, the analysis of the environmental consequences of this alternative in Chapter 4 is based on the assumption that Congress would accept the recommendation and designate all eight WSAs as wilderness.

If the eight WSAs are designated as wilderness, they would be managed according to the provisions of the Wilderness Act and Service wilderness management regulations (50 CFR 35) and wilderness management policy in the Refuge Manual (6 RM 8). The areas would be managed to accomplish refuge purposes and the Refuge System mission, while also preserving wilderness character and natural values for future generations. Use of motorized vehicles, motorized equipment, and mechanical transport on the islands may be allowed for emergency purposes and when necessary to meet minimum requirements for the administration of the area as wilderness and to accomplish refuge

purposes. The islands would continue to be accessible by motorboat. Proposed or new refuge management activities, or refuge uses on the islands would be evaluated through a minimum requirements analysis and NEPA compliance to assess potential impacts and identify mitigating measures to protect wilderness character.

The WSA boundaries would be defined by the mean high water mark, and all private lands and ROWs on Cross and Bois Bubert Islands, and Lily Pond and the common boat landing on Bois Bubert Island would be excluded from the respective WSA boundaries.

Under Alternative B, as the private lands and ROWs are acquired on Cross and Bois Bubert Islands, they would be included in the WSA or designated wilderness area through administrative action. In addition, we would conduct another wilderness review in 15 years to evaluate all lands acquired in the interim, simultaneous with our revision of the CCP. There are 87 islands proposed for Service acquisition in this CCP alternative.

Alternative C. Under this alternative, all eight WSAs (3,125 acres) would be recommended suitable for wilderness designation and managed as described in Alternative B above. Under Alternative C, however, future wilderness reviews would be conducted bi-annually to allow us to evaluate newly acquired islands soon after they are acquired. There are 151 islands proposed for Service acquisition in this CCP alternative.

Alternative D. Under this alternative, none of the eight WSAs (0 acres) would be recommended suitable for wilderness designation. This alternative emphasizes a “custodial approach” rather than active management to accomplish refuge purposes. Staffing and resources would be limited. The islands would be closed to public access with the exception of staff-led programs or entry by special use permit.

Alternatives Considered But Eliminated From Detailed Study

Federal agencies are required by NEPA to rigorously explore and objectively evaluate all reasonable alternatives and to briefly discuss the reasons for eliminating any alternatives that were not developed in detail (40 CFR 1502.14). It was determined that there was no benefit in analyzing partial wilderness alternatives for individual WSAs. All of the islands within the eight WSAs could be managed to preserve their wilderness character in perpetuity. There are no feasible or practical boundary adjustments that would improve the manageability of an individual WSA. Similarly, it was determined that developing one or more alternatives that group WSAs, recommending some for designation and others for alternative management, would not provide any additional information or analysis for the decision-maker.

Public Review and Comment

This proposal has received extensive public and partner review in conjunction with development of the Maine Coastal Islands CCP. The potential for wilderness was discussed at five public meetings and Open Houses held in 2000 as part of the CCP initial public scoping. It was also identified in two newsletters shared with over 1,400 individuals and organizations on our mailing list. Our draft CCP/EIS went out for a 60-day public review in 2004. We received numerous comments on the wilderness proposal, mostly positive. These comments are summarized and responded to in the final EIS, Appendix I - Public Comments and Service Responses. The only change in our wilderness proposal between the draft and final EIS was to clarify that existing private lands and ROWs are excluded, as is the common boat landing and Lily Pond on Bois Bubert Island, and all WSA boundaries are defined by the mean high water mark.

Table D-1 Wilderness Evaluation

Refuge unit and acreage	Yes/no & comments						Parcel qualifies as a wilderness study area (meets criteria 1, 2, and 3a or 3b)
	(1) has at least 5,000 acres of land or is of sufficient size to make practicable its preservation and use in an unconfined condition, or is a roadless island;	(2) generally appears to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprint of man's work substantially unnoticeable;	(3a) has outstanding opportunities for solitude;	or	(3b) has outstanding opportunities for a primitive and unconfined type of recreation;	(4) contains ecological, geological or other features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historical value.	
Mainland units							
<i>Steuben:</i>							
Petit Manan Point, 2,166 acres	No. Less than 5,000 acres; private inholdings.	No. Bisected by roads, powerlines, telephone lines; existing refuge development such as impoundments.	Yes		Yes	Yes. Rare plant communities, scenic values.	No
<i>Gouldsboro:</i>							
Gouldsboro Bay Division, 573 acres	No. Less than 5,000 acres.	No. Interior roads	No. Adjacent private land development.		No. (see 3a)	Yes. Waterfowl, shorebirds, bald eagles.	No
Corea Heath Division, 405 acres	No. Less than 5,000 acres.	No. Significant private inholding, large industrial-type buildings and roads	No. Adjacent private land development.		No. (see 3A)	Yes. Rare bog community, scenic values.	No
<i>Milbridge:</i>							
Sawyers Marsh Division, 956 acres	No. Less than 5,000 acres.	No. Interior roads.	No. Adjacent town park and private land development.		No. (see 3a)	Yes. Waterfowl, shorebirds, raptors.	No

Table D-1 Wilderness Evaluation — Cont'd.

Refuge unit and acreage	Yes/no & comments						Parcel qualifies as a wilderness study area (meets criteria 1, 2, and 3a or 3b)
	(1) has at least 5,000 acres of land or is of sufficient size to make practicable its preservation and use in an unconfined condition, or is a roadless island;	(2) generally appears to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprint of man's work substantially unnoticeable;	(3a) has outstanding opportunities for solitude;	or	(3b) has outstanding opportunities for a primitive and unconfined type of recreation;	(4) contains ecological, geological or other features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historical value.	
Island units							
<i>Cutler (Cross Island Complex):</i>							
Cross Island NWR, 1,654 acres	Yes. Roadless island.	Yes (not diminished by small FWS cabin or 39 ac inholdings with minor structures or offshore aquaculture facility)	Yes		Yes. Part of 6 island complex.	Yes. Scenic values.	Yes
Inner Double Head Shot Island, 8 acres	Yes. Roadless island.	Yes	Yes. Small size, but forested vegetation.		Yes. Part of 6 island complex.	Yes. Scenic values.	Yes
Mink Island, 11 acres	Yes. Roadless island.	Yes	Yes		Yes. Part of 6 island complex.	Yes. Scenic values, bald eagle nesting.	Yes
Old Man Island, 6 acres	Yes. Roadless island.	Yes	Yes		Yes. Part of 6 island complex.	Yes. Scenic values, seabird nesting, seal haul out area.	Yes
Outer Double Head Shot Island, 14 acres	Yes. Roadless island.	Yes	Yes		Yes. Part of 6 island complex.	Yes. Scenic values, seal haul out area.	Yes
Scotch Island, 10 acres	Yes. Roadless island.	Yes	Yes. Small size, but forested vegetation		Yes. Part of 6 island complex.	Yes. Scenic values.	Yes
<i>Machiasport</i>							
Libby Island, 40 acres	Yes. Roadless island.	No. Operating lighthouse, fog horn, helicopter landing pad; treeless vegetation.	No. Operating lighthouse; occasional disturbance from Coast Guard visits.		No (see 3a)	Yes. Historic lighthouse, scenic values, seabird nesting, seal pupping area.	No, also a priority seabird restoration site

Table D-1 Wilderness Evaluation — Cont'd.

Refuge unit and acreage	Yes/no & comments					Parcel qualifies as a wilderness study area (meets criteria 1, 2, and 3a or 3b)
	(1) has at least 5,000 acres of land or is of sufficient size to make practicable its preservation and use in an unconfined condition, or is a roadless island;	(2) generally appears to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprint of man's work substantially unnoticeable;	(3a) has outstanding opportunities for solitude;	or	(3b) has outstanding opportunities for a primitive and unconfined type of recreation;	
<i>Jonesport</i>						
Eastern Brothers Island, 17 acres	Yes. Roadless island.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes. Scenic values, seabird nesting.	No, due to priority as a seabird restoration site
Halifax Island, 75 acres	Yes. Roadless island.	Yes	Yes	Yes. On Maine Island Trail	Yes. Scenic values, rare plants.	Yes
<i>Addison</i>						
Inner Sand Island, 18 acres	Yes. Roadless island.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes. Seabird nesting, scenic value.	Yes
Nash Island, 5 acres (total island acreage: 17)	Yes. Roadless island.	No. Inactive lighthouse, sheep grazing on privately owned portion of island.	No. Small size, mostly privately owned with sheep grazing, treeless vegetation.	No. (see 3a)	Yes. Historic lighthouse, scenic values.	No
<i>Milbridge</i>						
Bois Bubert Island, 1,190 acres	Yes. Roadless island.	Yes. Not diminished by private camps on west side of island or the 2 FWS cabins	No. Seasonal activity w/private camps, including ATV use.	Yes. On Maine Island Trail	Yes. Scenic values, bald eagle nesting.	Yes
<i>Steuben</i>						
Abbott Island, 4 acres	Yes. Roadless island.	Yes	No. Small size and within a few hundred feet of the mainland, private lands, and Pigeon Hill Road.	No. (see 3a)	Yes. Rare plants	No

Table D-1 Wilderness Evaluation — Cont'd.

Refuge unit and acreage	Yes/no & comments					Parcel qualifies as a wilderness study area (meets criteria 1, 2, and 3a or 3b)
	(1) has at least 5,000 acres of land or is of sufficient size to make practicable its preservation and use in an unconfined condition, or is a roadless island;	(2) generally appears to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprint of man's work substantially unnoticeable;	(3a) has outstanding opportunities for solitude;	or	(3b) has outstanding opportunities for a primitive and unconfined type of recreation;	
Petit Manan Island, 10 acres	Yes. Roadless island.	No. Operating lighthouse, fog horn, helicopter landing pad, several Coast Guard structures, research facilities.	No. Operating lighthouse and fog horn, active maintenance by Coast Guard, and commercial seabird viewing tours just offshore.	No. (see 3a)	Yes. Historic lighthouse, scenic values, seabird nesting.	No
Sally Island, 1 acre	Yes. Roadless island.	Yes	No. Small size, connected to developed mainland at low tide.	No. (see 3a)	Yes. Scenic values, eagle nest.	No
<i>Winter Harbor</i>						
Egg Rock, 12 acres	Yes. Roadless island.	No. Operating lighthouse, fog horn, separate Coast Guard structures.	No. Operating lighthouse, other Coast Guard structures, active maintenance, commercial tour boat traffic just offshore.	No. (see 3a)	Yes. Historic lighthouse, scenic values, seabird nesting, seal haulout areas.	No
<i>Town of Swan's Island</i>						
John's Island, 43 acres	Yes. Roadless island.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes. Scenic values, seabird nesting, rare plants.	Yes

Table D-1 Wilderness Evaluation — Cont'd.

Refuge unit and acreage	Yes/no & comments					
	(1) has at least 5,000 acres of land or is of sufficient size to make practicable its preservation and use in an unconfined condition, or is a roadless island;	(2) generally appears to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprint of man's work substantially unnoticeable;	(3a) has outstanding opportunities for solitude;	or	(3b) has outstanding opportunities for a primitive and unconfined type of recreation;	(4) contains ecological, geological or other features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historical value.
<i>Tremont</i>						
Bar Island, 17 acres	Yes. Roadless island.	No. Half of island privately owned, house next to Refuge land.	No. Proximity of private land, private residence, and associated recreational activity.	No. (see 3a)	Yes. Scenic values.	No
<i>Tremont</i>						
East Barge Island, 0.5 acre	Yes. Roadless island.	Yes	No. Small size, treeless vegetation, near populated area.	No. (see 3a)	Yes. Scenic values, seabird nesting, seal haulout area.	No
Ship Island, 11 acres	Yes. Roadless island.	Yes	No. Small size, treeless vegetation, near populated area.	No. (see 3a)	Yes. Scenic values, seabird nesting.	No
Trumpet Island, 3 acres	Yes. Roadless island.	Yes	No. Small size, treeless vegetation, near populated area.	No. (see 3a)	Yes. Scenic values, seabird nesting.	No
West Barge Island, 0.5 acre	Yes. Roadless island.	Yes	No. Small size, treeless vegetation, near populated area.	No. (see 3a)	Yes. Scenic values, seabird nesting, seal haulout area.	No
<i>Vinalhaven</i>						
Little Roberts Island, 1 acre	Yes. Roadless island.	Yes	No. Small size, treeless vegetation.	No (see 3a)	Yes. Scenic values, seabird nesting.	No
Roberts Island, 10 acres	Yes. Roadless island.	Yes	No. Small size, treeless vegetation.	No (see 3a)	Yes. Scenic values, seabird nesting.	No

Table D-1 Wilderness Evaluation — Cont'd.

Refuge unit and acreage	Yes/no & comments					Parcel qualifies as a wilderness study area (meets criteria 1, 2, and 3a or 3b)	
	(1) has at least 5,000 acres of land or is of sufficient size to make practicable its preservation and use in an unconfined condition, or is a roadless island;	(2) generally appears to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprint of man's work substantially unnoticeable;	(3a) has outstanding opportunities for solitude;	or :	(3b) has outstanding opportunities for a primitive and unconfined type of recreation;		(4) contains ecological, geological or other features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historical value.
Seal Island NWR, 65 acres <i>Matinicus Isle</i>	Yes. Roadless island.	No. Research camp, unexploded ordnance	Yes		Yes	Yes. Scenic values, seabird nesting, seal pupping area.	No
Matinicus Rock, 28 acres	Yes. Roadless island.	No. Operating lighthouse and fog horn, maintenance activities, staffed seasonally.	No. Operating lighthouse, active maintenance.		No. (see 3a)	Yes. Historic lighthouse and structures, scenic values, seabird nesting.	No
Metinic Island, 149 acres (total island acreage: 346) <i>Saint George</i>	Yes. Roadless island.	No. Mostly privately owned, with houses, fencing, and sheep grazing, research facilities.	No. Houses, partial private ownership, fencing, sheep grazing.		No. (see 3a)	Yes. Scenic values, seabird nesting.	No
Two Bush Island, 8 acres <i>Friendship</i>	Yes. Roadless island.	No. Operating lighthouse and fog horn, maintenance activities.	No. Lighthouse and maintenance, small size, treeless vegetation.		No. (see 3a)	Yes. Historic lighthouse, seabird nesting.	No
Franklin Island NWR, 12 acres	Yes. Roadless island.	No. Operating lighthouse, active maintenance.	No. Operating lighthouse, maintenance activities.		No. (see 3a)	Yes. Scenic values, seabird and osprey nesting.	No

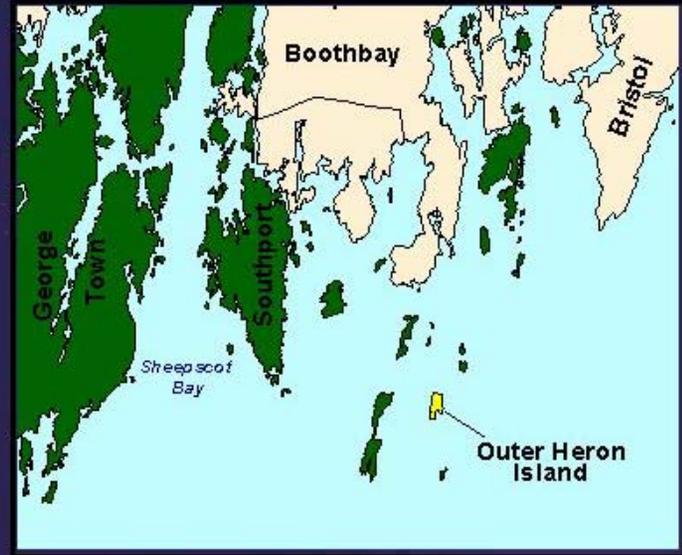
Table D-1 Wilderness Evaluation — Cont'd.

Refuge unit and acreage	Yes/no & comments						
	(1) has at least 5,000 acres of land or is of sufficient size to make practicable its preservation and use in an unconfined condition, or is a roadless island;	(2) generally appears to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprint of man's work substantially unnoticeable;	(3a) has outstanding opportunities for solitude;	or	(3b) has outstanding opportunities for a primitive and unconfined type of recreation;	(4) contains ecological, geological or other features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historical value.	Parcel qualifies as a wilderness study area (meets criteria 1, 2, and 3a or 3b)
<i>South Bristol</i>							
Little Thrumcap Island, 9 acres	Yes. Roadless island.	Yes	No. Small size, treeless vegetation, connects by sandbar to Big Thrumcap Is., proximity to development and recreational activities.		No. (see 3a)	Yes. Scenic value, seabird nesting.	No
<i>Boothbay</i>							
Outer White Island, 16 acres	Yes. Roadless island.	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes. Scenic value, seabird nesting.	Yes
Outer Heron Island, 66 acres	Yes. Roadless island.	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes. Scenic values, seabird, wading bird, and eagle nesting.	Yes
<i>Phippsburg</i>							
Pond Island, 10 acre	Yes. Roadless island.	No. Operating lighthouse and fog horn, active maintenance.	No. Operating lighthouse, close proximity to mainland and heavy recreational use, small size, treeless vegetation.		No. (see 3a)	Yes. Lighthouse, scenic values, seabird nesting.	No

Table D-1 Wilderness Evaluation — Cont'd.

Refuge unit and acreage	Yes/no & comments						
	(1) has at least 5,000 acres of land or is of sufficient size to make practicable its preservation and use in an unconfined condition, or is a roadless island;	(2) generally appears to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprint of man's work substantially unnoticeable;	(3a) has outstanding opportunities for solitude;	OR	(3b) has outstanding opportunities for a primitive and unconfined type of recreation;	(4) contains ecological, geological or other features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historical value.	Parcel qualifies as a wilderness study area (meets criteria 1, 2, and 3a or 3b)
<i>Harpwell</i>							
Ram Island, 10 acres	Yes. Roadless island.	Yes	No. Close proximity to mainland and recreational and commercial activity, small size, treeless vegetation.		No. (see 3a)	Yes. Scenic values, seabird nesting.	No
Upper Flag Island, 30 acres	Yes. Roadless island.	Yes	No. Close proximity to mainland and heavy recreational activity.		No. (see 3a)	Yes. Scenic values, seabird nesting.	No
<i>Roque Bluffs</i>							
Schoppee Island, 18 acres	Yes. Roadless island.	Yes	No. Close proximity to mainland and heavy recreational activity.		No. (see 3a)	Yes. Scenic values, eagle nesting.	No
<i>Swans Island</i>							
Little Marshall Island, 14 acres	Yes. Roadless island.	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes. Scenic values, eagle nesting.	Yes

Outer Heron Island WSA (65-279*)



66 Acres

**Supplemental values :
scenic, seabird nesting,
bald eagle nesting**

**WSA boundary is defined
by Mean High Water**

*** Maine Coastal Island
Registry Number**

Outer White Island WSA (65-278*)

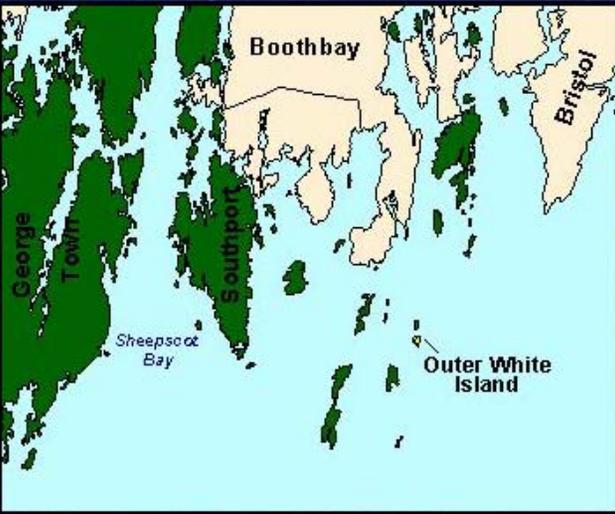


16 Acres

Supplemental values :
scenic, seabird nesting,
wading bird nesting

**WSA boundary is defined
by Mean High Water**

*** Maine Coastal Island
Registry Number**



Little Marshall Island WSA (59-470*)



14 Acres

**Supplemental values :
scenic, bald eagle nesting**

**WSA boundary is defined
by Mean High Water**

*** Maine Coastal Island
Registry Number**

John's Island WSA (59-483*)

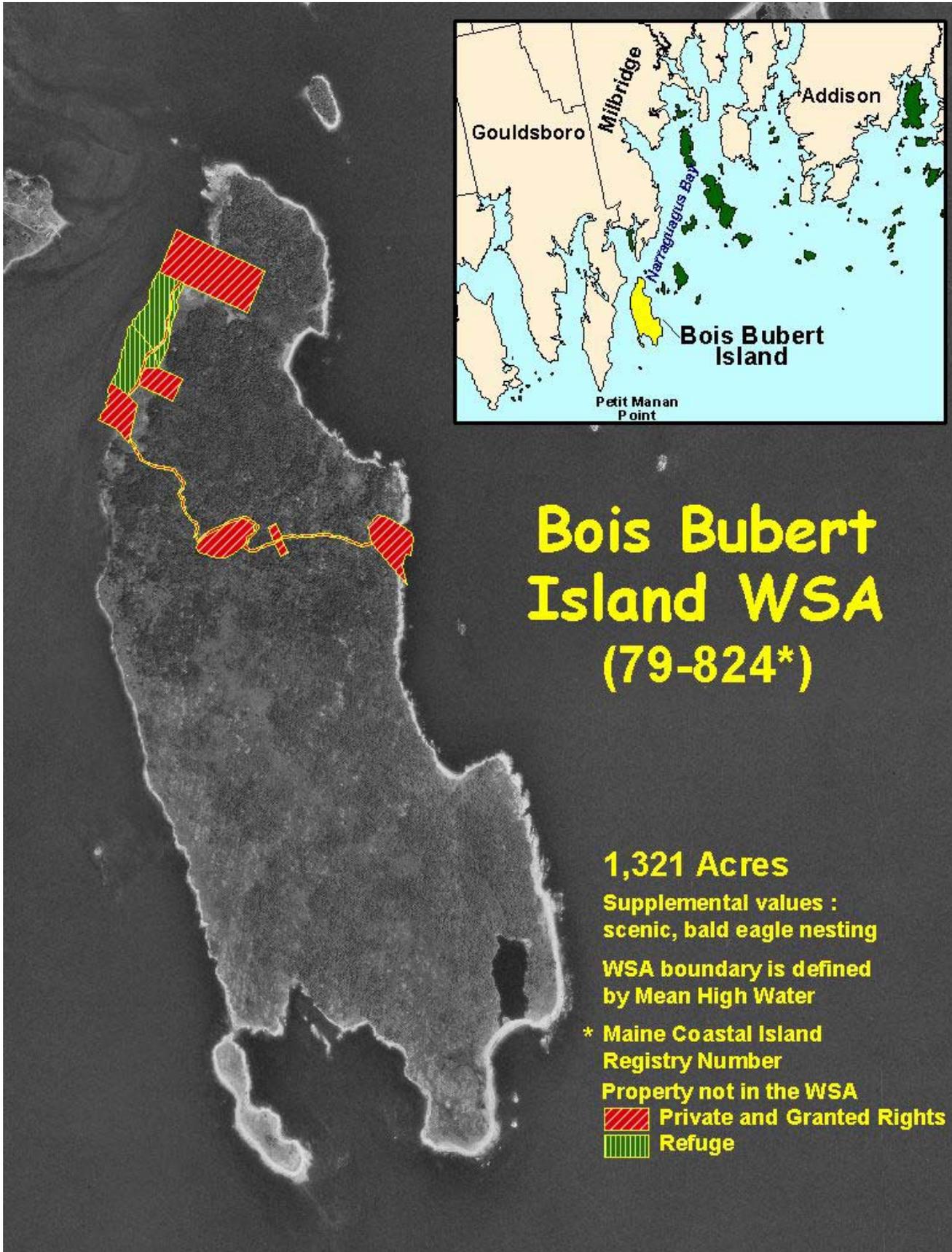


43 Acres

**Supplemental values :
scenic, seabird nesting**

**WSA boundary is defined
by Mean High Water**

*** Maine Coastal Island
Registry Number**



Inner Sand Island WSA (79-614*)

18 Acres

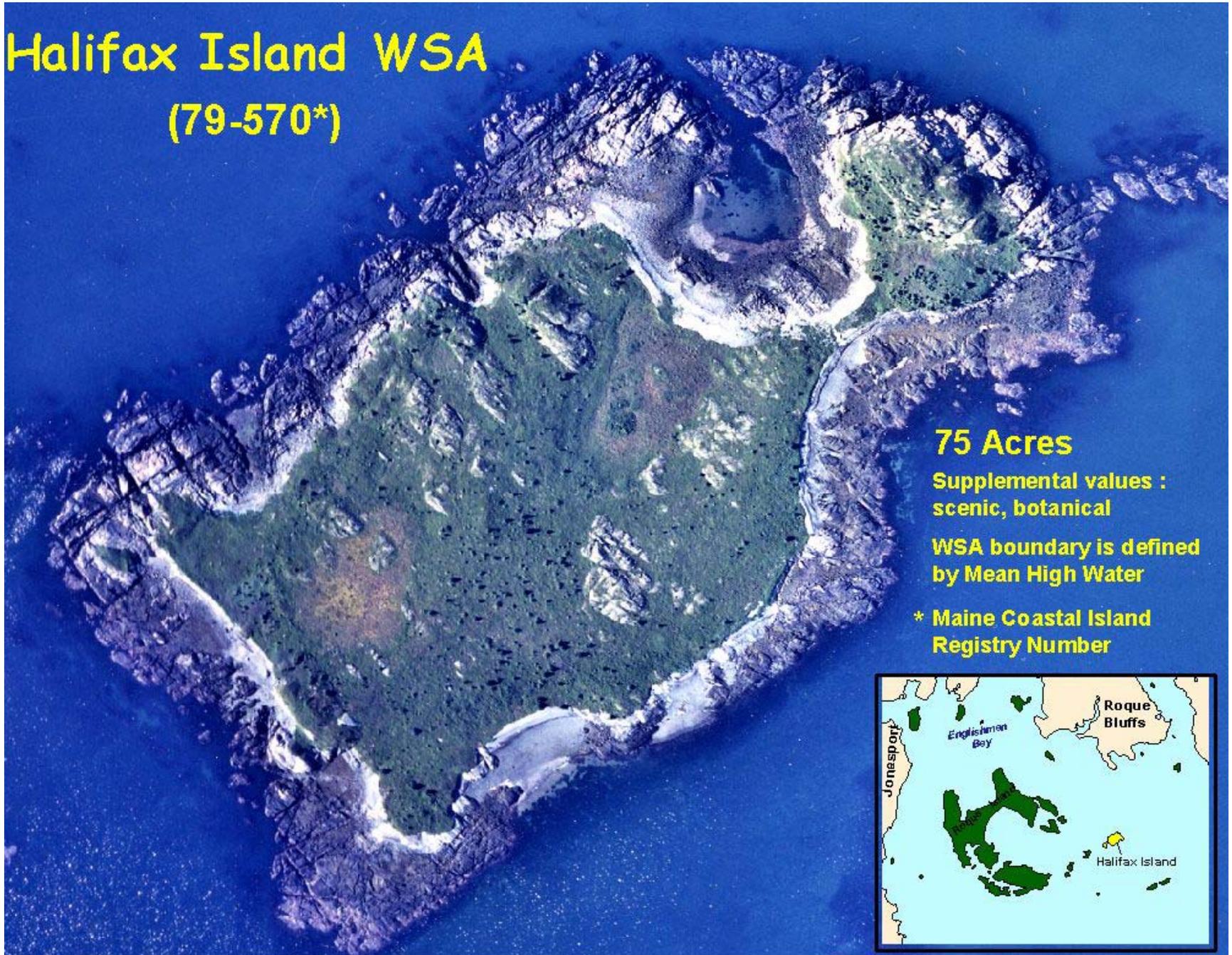
**Supplemental values :
scenic, seabird nesting**

**WSA boundary is defined
by Mean High Water**

*** Maine Coastal Island
Registry Number**



Halifax Island WSA (79-570*)



75 Acres

**Supplemental values :
scenic, botanical**

**WSA boundary is defined
by Mean High Water**

*** Maine Coastal Island
Registry Number**

