RARE II

Final Environmental Statement

Roadless Area Review and Evaluation

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U.S. Department of Agriculture
Forest Service
FS-325

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FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT
78-04

ROADLESS AREA REVIEW AND EVALUATION
RARE II

Lead Agency : United States Department of Agriculture
Washington, D. C.

Responsible Official : Bob Bergland
Secretary of Agriculture
Washington, D. C.

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Abstract : This environmental statement describes a series of alternative approaches for allocating 62,036,904 acres of roadless National Forest System land inventoried by the second Roadless Area Review and Evaluation, RARE II. A proposed course of action has been identified following analysis of approaches described in that draft environmental statement and public comment received in response to the draft. The proposal recommends 15,088,838 acres be added to the National Wilderness Preservation System, 36,151,558 acres are allocated to nonwilderness uses, and 10,796,508 acres are placed in the further planning category for all uses. This statement discusses effects of implementing various alternatives and describes the process and rationale employed in selecting the proposed course of action. Legislation to designate roadless areas recommended for wilderness will be forwarded to the 96th Congress for action. Activities that threaten wilderness quality of these areas will be prohibited unless permitted by law or prior right. Areas allocated to nonwilderness use will be available for resource development and utilization as permitted by existing or future management plans. Roadless areas allocated to further planning will be managed in their current undeveloped state until land management plans or specific project plans, meeting NEPA requirements, are completed. Exceptions may be permitted for vital energy needs such as oil and gas exploration and leasing.

SUMMARY

FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT
78-04

ROADLESS AREA REVIEW AND EVALUATION
RARE II

This is both an administrative and a legislative action.

Responsible Agency	:	United States Department of Agriculture Washington, D. C.
Responsible Official	:	Bob Bergland Secretary of Agriculture Washington, D. C.
For Further Information Contact	:	R. K. "Mike" Griswold RARE II Coordinator Forest Service, USDA P.O. Box 2417 Washington, D. C. 20013 (202) 447-3706
Date of Transmission to EPA and the Public — Draft	:	June 15, 1978
Final	:	January 4, 1979

I. RARE II is a comprehensive process, instituted in June 1977, to identify roadless and undeveloped land areas in the National Forest System and to determine their general uses for both wilderness and other resource management and development. The RARE II process identified 2,919 roadless areas encompassing 62 million acres in National Forests and National Grasslands in 38 States and Puerto Rico. The process led to recommendations or allocations of each of these areas to wilderness, for multiple uses other than wilderness (hereinafter referred to as nonwilderness), or as needing further planning for all uses including wilderness. The nonwilderness category includes different mixes of multiple uses other than wilderness, including but not limited to those permitting campground and other recreation site development, timber harvest, intensive range management, and road construction on the one hand, and relatively primitive wildlife habitat, watershed, and vegetation manipulation on the other. The specific multiple use direction is established and periodically updated in land and resource management plans.

Extensive as this project of public land allocation has been, it is still part of the broad planning direction for all Forest Service activities laid out by Congress in the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 and the National Forest Management Act of 1976.

The roadless area inventory phase of the RARE II process was completed in the Fall of 1977 after massive involvement of the public. The public was asked to suggest additions to or deletions from an inventory of roadless areas, and to suggest criteria which should be used to evaluate those areas for wilderness and nonwilderness use. More than 50,000 persons responded with comments and suggestions.

Based on this response and other resource information, a draft environmental statement was filed with the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and issued to the public on June 15, 1978. It included a series of alternatives for allocation of the inventoried areas, and the public was asked to comment on three things: 1) What individual areas should be allocated to wilderness, nonwilderness, or further planning, and why; 2) what approaches should be used by the Department in reaching a decision on allocating the total roadless areas inventory; and 3) what decision criteria should be used in developing a proposed course of action. The public response exceeded expectations. More than 264,000 replies from almost 360,000 people were received. That response, as well as existing laws and regulations was used to help develop the proposed action described in the RARE II Final Environmental Statement.

The Final Environmental Statement recommends 15,088,838 acres in 624 identified roadless areas for wilderness classification. It allocates 36,151,558 acres, contained in 1,981 areas, for nonwilderness and 10,796,508 acres in 314 roadless areas for further planning. A listing within each State Appendix shows the proposed allocation of each inventoried roadless area. The proposed action was selected through an evaluation of 10 alternatives displayed in the draft environmental statement. It is different from any of the 10, but is built from a combination of two of those alternatives modified in response to the public comment and decision criteria.

The primary goal of RARE II has been to select appropriate roadless areas to help round out the National Forest System's share of a quality National Wilderness Preservation System and, at the same time, maintain opportunities to get the fullest possible environmentally sound use from other multiple use resources and values. The RARE II process has carefully evaluated physical, biological, social, and economic impacts and tradeoffs involved in development of the proposed action.

The RARE II proposed action for allocation of National Forest System land to wilderness takes into consideration its relationship to the entire National Wilderness Preservation System. The Wilderness System, containing lands administered by the Forest Service, National Park Service, Bureau of Land Management and Fish and Wildlife Service, now totals 19 million acres of Congressionally-designated wilderness. A total 15.2 million acres of this total is in 110 units within the National Forest System. In addition, the Administration has endorsed proposals for an additional 22.9 million acres of wilderness from lands administered by the three agencies, including 3.3 million acres in the National Forest System. These were not included in the RARE II Inventory.

II. Alternatives considered in the RARE II Final Environmental Statement are:

Alternative A - No other action than that presently being followed in land and resource management planning would take place, with activities continuing as if RARE II did not exist.

Alternative B - All roadless areas are allocated to nonwilderness uses.

Alternative C - Emphasis is on high resource outputs, but consideration is given areas rated high in wilderness attributes.

Alternative D - Emphasis is given areas with high wilderness attributes, but any of those areas with significant resource production potential are placed in the further planning category.

Alternative E - Emphasis is on achieving an established minimum level representation of landform, ecosystem, associated wildlife, and accessibility characteristics in the Wilderness System.

Alternative F - Emphasis is on achieving an established moderate-level of the same characteristics as Alternative E in the Wilderness System.

Alternative G - Emphasis is on achieving an established high-level of the same characteristics as Alternative E in the Wilderness System.

Alternative H - Emphasis is on allocation of roadless areas on the basis of regional and local needs, as perceived by the Forest Service.

Alternative I - Emphasis is on adding areas with the highest wilderness attributes to the Wilderness System, with secondary consideration being given to areas of high resource production potential.

Alternative J - All roadless areas are recommended for wilderness.

Proposed Action - A combination of Alternatives C and I modified in response to public comment received on the draft environmental statement, existing laws and regulations, identified public needs, and professional judgment by Department of Agriculture decisionmakers.

III. The potential physical, biological, social, and economic effects of the allocations proposed by each alternative as well as the proposed action are quantified and evaluated to the degree feasible at this level of planning. The potential effects are difficult to quantify in the RARE II process because the nonwilderness classification does not determine how a specific roadless area will be managed. When an area is allocated to nonwilderness use, it does not become available for uncontrolled development. Rather, the entry, development, and use of the area is controlled by existing laws, rules, and regulations. And no nonwilderness resource development activities can take place in an area until it is covered by a resource management plan. Subordinate plans more fully quantify and evaluate such affects.

The primary effects of carrying out RARE II alternatives or the proposed action are social and economic as they relate to wilderness and nonwilderness allocations. If a roadless area is recommended for wilderness, the wilderness values will be preserved at the expense of some other values which won't be realized. If an area is allocated to nonwilderness uses, some or many of the wilderness values may be foregone. Each alternative and the proposed action would, if carried out, result in a primary effect on balance of commodity and noncommodity uses from roadless areas. These results could affect employment, quality of life and other factors at local, regional and national levels.

Allocation of roadless areas to further planning would not have immediate primary or secondary effects. Secondary effects are those caused by activities permitted as a result of an allocation. Roadless areas placed in this category still would have to be evaluated for a full range of uses, including wilderness, during development under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) process of intensive land management or project plans. The primary and secondary effects would be evaluated through an environmental statement.

The immediate, short-term effects of the proposed action in the RARE II Final Environmental Statement are as follows:

- Roadless areas allocated to wilderness will be proposed to the 96th Congress for legislative action. In recommended areas, no activities which might alter wilderness qualities of the land will be allowed, unless permitted by law or prior right. Entry for development purposes will be prohibited.

- Areas allocated to nonwilderness will become available on April 15, 1979, for multiple resource use activities other than wilderness. Entry for nonwilderness type activities and development will be described and controlled by existing or future land and resource management plans. These plans may permit harvesting and other management activities involving timber.

- Roadless areas allocated to further planning will remain essentially undeveloped until forest land and resource management plans, as prescribed by Section 6 of the National Forest Management Act, or other specific project plans meeting NEPA requirements are completed. Exploration and leasing for oil, gas, and energy minerals will be permitted under rigid stipulations as described in this Final Environmental Statement. No harvesting of timber will be allowed from these areas other than for emergency reasons, but standing timber on commercial forest land in the areas will be used to determine potential yield.

IV. Consultation with others, including the public, was extensive and was a major factor in developing the proposed action displayed in the Final Environmental Statement.

Public briefings were conducted shortly after filing the draft environmental statement to explain the RARE II process and answer questions concerning alternative approaches displayed in the draft. In addition, the public was invited to review resource and other data made available at all Forest Service field offices and to visit individual roadless areas to obtain first-hand knowledge before commenting on the environmental statement. Congressional staffs, Federal and State agencies, national organizations and others were kept informed on the developing process.

As mentioned earlier, public response on the draft environmental statement totaled 264,093 inputs (letters, reports, petitions, resolutions, coupons, response forms, etc.), carrying 359,414 signatures. Most response, as expected, was focused on preference for allocation of specific roadless areas and reasons for that preference. A significant volume of comment, however, was also received on alternative approaches and decision criteria.

On alternative approaches, the public response expressed favor for emphasis on economic values and jobs, timber production, and accessibility as reasons for allocating roadless areas to the nonwilderness category. The most frequent reasons given by those proposing allocations to wilderness were emphasis on scenery, maximizing diversity of characteristics in the Wilderness System, and provision of high quality additions to the Wilderness System. Volume of response supporting factors for allocation of roadless areas to nonwilderness exceeded response supporting wilderness allocation by a margin of approximately 3 to 1. A combination of alternatives C and I thus appeared to best meet public preference stated for the alternative approaches. This combination became the starting point for development of the proposed action. It is described in the Final Environmental Statement as the "analysis base."

Decision criteria were applied to this analysis base as the next step in building the proposed course of action. Based on public response and professional evaluation of that response, all seven criteria published in the draft statement, along with several other criteria frequently suggested by public response, were used. The public supported all seven primary criteria, but to varying degrees. This public ranking of the importance of criteria, and Agency evaluation of the priorities, set the pattern for the sequence in which the criteria were applied. For example, great public support was expressed for meeting program goals prepared by the Agency as a requirement of the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act (RPA), for avoiding adverse impacts on commodity values and dependent communities, and for avoiding adverse impacts on national issues and needs such as energy production. These criteria more heavily supported by the public were applied as late steps in the analysis process and, therefore, had more influence on the proposed action than the criteria applied earlier. Following are the 10 steps used in developing the proposed action:

Step 1. The analysis base (combination of Alternatives C and I) was modified by allocating to specific categories (wilderness, nonwilderness, further planning) those roadless areas supported by at least 71 percent of the public response for specific allocations.

Step 2. Regional Foresters reviewed allocations to determine if they were appropriate, based on their perception of public agreement. Adjustments were made where compelling reasons for modifications existed and were fully documented.

Step 3. Adjustments were made to insure that enough areas were included in the wilderness category to meet the predetermined mid-level target for accessibility/distribution and low-level targets for landform, ecosystem, and wilderness associated wildlife characteristics.

Step 4. National Grassland roadless areas were withdrawn from the wilderness category unless they were the only areas available to meet any of the four characteristic targets listed in Step 3.

Step 5. Adjustments were made to insure roadless areas with high wilderness attribute ratings (based on application of the Wilderness Attribute Rating System) were proposed for wilderness or allocated to further planning.

Step 6. Roadless areas with proven, producing, or high potential mineral and energy resources were moved to nonwilderness or further planning to insure their potential was not foreclosed. Areas remaining in wilderness that would adversely impact local employment and community stability were moved to the nonwilderness category.

Step 7. Adjustments were made to insure that mid-level program goals in the RPA Program for both wilderness and nonwilderness uses could be met.

Step 8. The six supplemental decision criteria suggested by the public response were then considered, along with judgment by Forest Service decisionmakers, to insure that allocations resulting from the process to this point were appropriate. Local, regional and national issues influenced this judgment. Any adjustments made were documented as to rationale.

Step 9. Thus adjusted by the eight previous steps, the analysis base was evaluated, along with the 10 alternative approaches in the draft environmental statement, against the decision criteria. The purpose was to determine whether or not the adjusted base best met the criteria used in decisionmaking.

Step 10. Regional Foresters, the Chief of the Forest Service and his staff, and Department of Agriculture representatives met as a group, assured quality control for all segments of the process results to date, and finalized the allocation of RARE II inventoried roadless areas, based on their perceptions of local, regional, and national needs and interests. The result of this decisionmaking step was the proposed action displayed in the Final Environmental Statement.

The structured decisionmaking process was tailored to respond to the public input and to meet the public's need for both wilderness and nonwilderness. The process showed the proposed action was, indeed, the most satisfactory approach for allocating the RARE II inventoried roadless areas in the context of those goals. The proposal ranked highest when evaluated with alternatives against decision criteria. It was developed in response to public comment. It provided the framework to meet the need for more quality wilderness, while offering a continuous, substantial flow of nonwilderness values. And, finally, it improved opportunities for distribution and increased diversity of wildernesses in the System.

Throughout the RARE II process, the Department was in oral and written communication with agencies, organizations, and individuals too numerous to mention. All were considered. Following is a list of Federal agencies, State governments, and National organizations from which written comment was received during the formal review period.

FEDERAL AGENCIES

Corps of Engineers, U.S. Army
Delaware River Basin Commission
Department of Commerce
Department of Energy
Department of the Interior

Department of Transportation
Environmental Protection Agency
Ohio River Basin Commission
Soil Conservation Service

STATE GOVERNMENTS

Alabama
Arizona
California
Idaho
Illinois
Michigan
Montana
Nevada
New Hampshire
New Mexico
North Carolina
North Dakota
Ohio
Oregon
Puerto Rico
South Carolina
South Dakota
Texas
Utah
Vermont
Washington
Wyoming

NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

American Association of Petroleum Geologists
American Land Development Association
American Mining Congress
American Motorcyclist Association
American Plywood Association
Association of American State Geologists
Chamber of Commerce of the United States
Discover America Travel Organization
Friends of the Earth
Independent Petroleum Association of America
International Snowmobile Industry Association
Interstate Natural Gas Association of America
Izaak Walton League of America
Motorcycle Industry Council
National Association of Home Builders
National Association of Manufacturers
National Audubon Society
National Campers and Hikers Association
National Forest Products Association

National Lumber and Building Material Dealers Association
National Speleological Society
National Ski Areas Association
National Wildlife Federation
National Wooden Box Association
Natural Resources Defense Council
Sierra Club
Society for Range Management
Society of American Foresters
Rocky Mountain Oil and Gas Association
United 4 Wheel Drive Association
United States Ski Association
Western Regional Council
Western Timber Association
Western Wood Products Association
The Wilderness Society

This Summary contains highlights of a very intensive decisionmaking process displayed in the RARE II Final Environmental Statement. If you have need for further information or if you wish to review the Final Environmental Statement, copies in a limited number are available from the office of the Responsible Official (Secretary of Agriculture Bob Bergland) and from National Forest Regional Offices across the Nation. These Forest Service offices and the State or geographic areas within their jurisdictions are as follows:

National Headquarters
Forest Service, USDA
12th & Independence Ave. S.W.
P.O. Box 2417
Washington, D.C. 20013

Northern Region (R-1) Federal Building Missoula, Montana 59807	Northern Idaho Montana North Dakota
Rocky Mountain Region (R-2) 11177 West 8th Avenue P.O. Box 25127 Lakewood, Colorado 80225	Central Plains States (South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas) Colorado Wyoming
Southwestern Region (R-3) Federal Building 517 Gold Avenue, S.W. Albuquerque, New Mexico 87102	Arizona New Mexico
Intermountain Region (R-4) 324 25th Street Ogden, Utah 84401	Southern Idaho Nevada Utah
California Region (R-5) 630 Sansome Street San Francisco, California 94111	California

Pacific Northwest Region (R-6) 319 S. W. Pine Street P.O. Box 3623 Portland, Oregon 97208	Oregon Washington
Southern Region (R-8 1720 Peachtree Road, N.W. Atlanta, Georgia 30309	Gulf Coast States and Puerto Rico (Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas) Ozark and Ouachita Highlands States (Arkansas, Oklahoma) Southern Appalachian and Atlantic Coast States (Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, North and South Carolina, Georgia)
Eastern Region (R-9) 633 West Wisconsin Avenue Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53203	Lake States (Minnesota, Michigan, Wisconsin) Midland States (Iowa, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio) New England and Northern Appalachian States (Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, West Virginia)
Alaska Region (R-10) Federal Office Building P.O. Box 1628 Juneau, Alaska 99802	Alaska

Specific information on individual roadless areas may be obtained by contacting the RARE II Coordinator at the Regional Office or the Forest Supervisor's Office nearest the area in question.

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I. INTRODUCTION

Management of the National Forest System

The National Forest System (NFS) consists of 154 National Forests and 19 National Grasslands. Their lands contribute to watershed protection and streamflow stability. They provide timber and grazing, and a variety of recreational and wilderness experiences. They offer habitat for numerous species of fish and wildlife. National Forest System lands are developed and managed so their renewable surface resources will provide continuous long term yields of products and services for local, state, regional, and national economies. A continuous challenge in managing the National Forest System is that of obtaining an effective mix of outputs pursuant to the several authorizing acts of Congress which, together with annual appropriations, comprise the framework for Forest Service programs and activities.

Involved in this land management decisionmaking process is the allocation of specific lands to a particular use or uses. Such allocations require, 1) the best available resource data and other information, including the views of citizens and special interest groups, other Federal agencies, and States, and 2) the synthesis and evaluation of such data and information utilizing professional, administrative judgments as to how best to meet statutory goals and directives and achieve the interests and expectations of the American people. Basically, this is multiple-use management.

Concepts of multiple-use have in some sense been guiding principles for management of the National Forests, almost since the original reservations of the 1890s. But management today requires continual annual planning as well as periodic assessments and long-range program formulation. These planning efforts go forward under many statutory directives including the 1897 Organic Act, the more recent Multiple-Use Sustained-Yield Act of 1960, and the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974, as amended by the National Forest Management Act of 1976. As a result of these planning processes, some or parts of the National Forests and National Grasslands are being studied continuously to determine specific management that will best serve multiple-use sustained-yield objectives and will encourage wise resource uses and optimum product outputs, including wilderness designations, to meet the identified needs and articulated desires of the American people.

The decisionmaking process leading to multiple use management is designed to permit reasonable choices from among possible alternatives with an awareness of the consequences of such choices. The ultimate management decisions relating to one or a combination of uses involves professional, discretionary judgments by those responsible for selecting reasonable management plans, consistent with general public interests. Typical of this level of decisionmaking is the second Roadless Area Review and Evaluation, RARE II, begun in 1977 at the initiative of the Department of Agriculture.

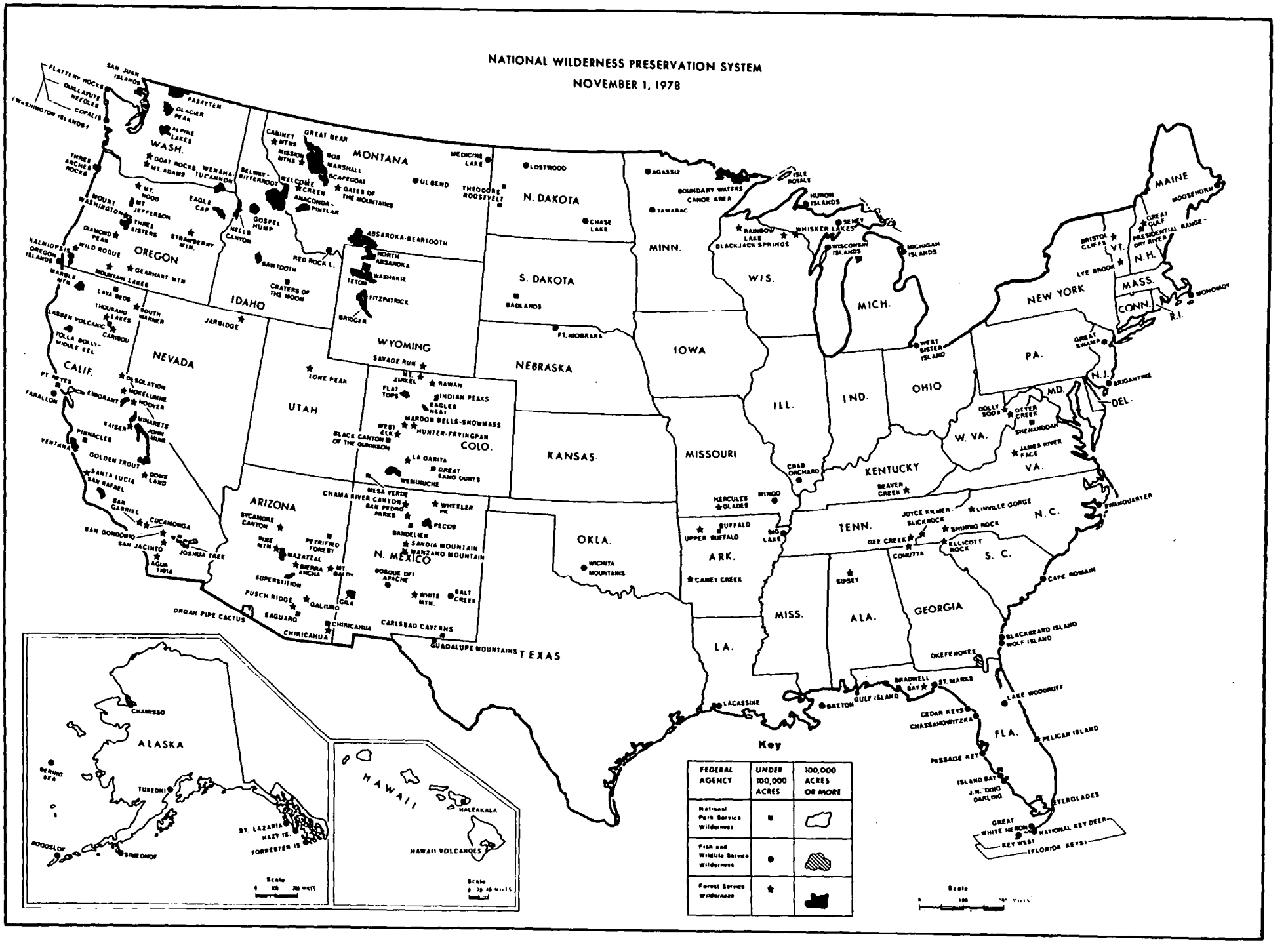
As is indicated in this environmental statement, the purpose of RARE II has been to bring together relevant data and information as a basis for decisions on allocation of roadless areas to either wilderness uses or to multiple uses other than wilderness. Clearly, major decisions are involved in this process that may have significant effects on balance and availability of commodity outputs and the resultant social and economic environment and with potential to impact physical and biological resources. With respect to allocation of lands to wilderness uses, the Forest Service, aware of the complex choices involved and cognizant of the importance of wilderness preservation, has pioneered in designating particular areas for such uses long before the Congress passed the Wilderness Act of 1964. The continuing land management planning process, of which RARE II is only a part, provides the basis for administrative decisions allocating lands to particular uses or combinations of uses. These administrative decisions reflect the best professional judgments and the most reliable data and information available to the Forest Service.

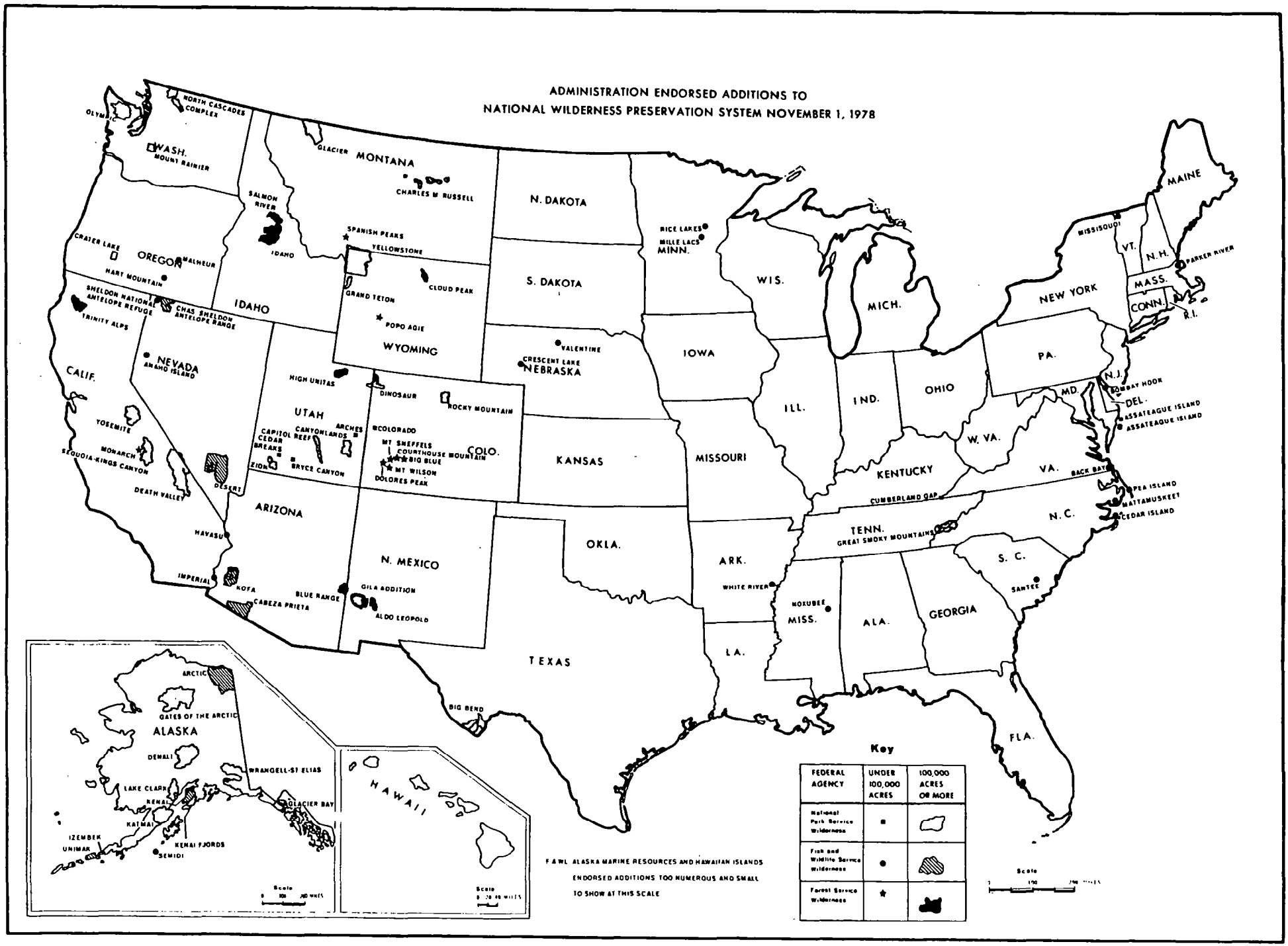
The Wilderness System

The concept of leaving areas of National Forests in their natural, wilderness state emerged in the early 1920s. Initially, the idea of declaring wilderness areas was intriguing but not readily accepted. The perseverance of a few individuals paid off when, in 1924, the District Forester in charge of Arizona and New Mexico (today called the Regional Forester) utilized his administrative authority to classify a part of the Gila National Forest as the Nation's first wilderness area.

The wilderness idea was born, resulting in the beginning of the National Wilderness Preservation System (NWPS) as it exists today. Additions to the system brought the acreage administratively set aside as wild and wilderness to more than 9 million acres by the time the Wilderness Act became law in 1964. This Act formalized the concepts of wilderness developed over the preceding 40 years. It gave only the Congress authority to add areas to the NWPS. The 1964 Wilderness Act declared it to be the policy of Congress "to secure for the American people of present and future generations the benefits of an enduring resource of wilderness." Congress could designate Federally owned lands as wilderness to be "administered for the use and enjoyment of the American people in such manner as will leave them unimpaired for future use and enjoyment as wilderness. . . ." The act states that wilderness is "an area where the earth and its community of life are untrammeled by man, where man himself is a visitor who does not remain." Wilderness is further defined in the Act as "an area of undeveloped Federal land retaining its primeval character and influence . . . and which (1) generally appears to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprint of man's work substantially unnoticeable; (2) has outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation; (3) has at least 5,000 acres of land or is of sufficient size as to make practical its preservation and use in an unimpaired condition, and (4) may also contain ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historical value."

The National Wilderness Preservation System, as of November 1, 1978, consists of 187 areas classified as Wilderness totaling more than 19 million acres. Areas are found in National Forests, National Parks, National Wildlife Refuges, and on public land administered by the Bureau of Land Management. (Maps on the following pages identify components of the NWPS and potential additions that are Administration-endorsed.)


NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM
NOVEMBER 1, 1978
WASH.
OREGON
CALIF.
NEVADA
IDAHO
MONTANA
N. DAKOTA
S. DAKOTA
NEBRASKA
KANSAS
OKLA.
TEXAS
MINN.
IOWA
MISSOURI
ARK.
LA.
WYOMING
COLO.
UTAH
ARIZONA
N. MEXICO
WIS.
MICH.
ILL.
IND.
OHIO
KENTUCKY
TENN.
MISS.
ALA.
GEORGIA
S. C.
N. C.
VA.
W. VA.
PA.
NEW YORK
MAINE
VT.
N.H.
MASS.
CONN.
R.I.
N. J.
DEL.
MD.
FLA.
ALASKA
HAWAII
Key
FEDERAL AGENCY
UNDER 100,000 ACRES
100,000 ACRES OR MORE
National Park Service Wilderness
Fish and Wildlife Service Wilderness
Forest Service Wilderness


ADMINISTRATION ENDORSED ADDITIONS TO
NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM NOVEMBER 1, 1978
NORTH CASCADES COMPLEX
OLYMPIC
WASH.
MOUNT RAINIER
GLACIER
MONTANA
CHARLES M. RUSSELL
N. DAKOTA
RICE LAKES
MILLE LACS
MINN.
MAINE
MISSISQUOI
VT.
N.H.
PARKER RIVER
SALMON RIVER
IDAHO
SPANISH PEAKS
YELLOWSTONE
CRATER LAKE
OREGON
WALLOWA
HART MOUNTAIN
S. DAKOTA
WIS.
MICH.
NEW YORK
MASS.
CONN.
R.I.
GRAND TETON
CLOUD PEAK
SHELDON NATIONAL ANTELOPE REFUGE
CHAS. SHELDON ANTELOPE RANGE
IDAHO
TRINITY ALPS
POPO AGIE
WYOMING
VALENTINE
CRESCENT LAKE
NEBRASKA
IOWA
PA.
N.J.
SANDY HOOK
DEL.
ASSATEAGUE ISLAND
ASSATEAGUE ISLAND
CALIF.
NEVADA
ANAHO ISLAND
HIGH UINTAS
DINOSAUR
ROCKY MOUNTAIN
ILL.
IND.
OHIO
MD.
UTAH
CAPITOL REEF
CANYONLANDS
ARCHES
COLORADO
MT. SHEFFELS
COURTHOUSE MOUNTAIN
BIG BLUE
MT. WILSON
DOLORES PEAK
COLO.
W. VA.
YOSEMITE
MONARCH
SEQUOIA-KINGS CANYON
CEDAR BREAKS
ZION
BRYCE CANYON
KANSAS
MISSOURI
KENTUCKY
VA.
BACK BAY
PEA ISLAND
MATTAMUSKEET
CEDAR ISLAND
DESERT
DEATH VALLEY
CUMBERLAND GAP
N.C.
TENN.
GREAT SMOKY MOUNTAINS
ARIZONA
HAVASU
OKLA.
ARK.
S. C.
IMPERIAL
KOFA
CABEZA PRIETA
BLUE RANGE
GILA ADDITION
ALDO LEOPOLD
N. MEXICO
WHITE RIVER
NOXUBEE
MISS.
ALA.
GEORGIA
SANTEE
LA.
TEXAS
BIG BEND
FLA.
ARCTIC
GATES OF THE ARCTIC
ALASKA
DENALI
WRANGELL-ST ELIAS
LAKE CLARK
KENAI
GLACIER BAY
KATMAI
IZEMBEK
UNIMAK
KENAI FJORDS
SEMIDI
HAWAII
Scale
Scale
F.&W.L. ALASKA MARINE RESOURCES AND HAWAIIAN ISLANDS ENDORSED ADDITIONS TOO NUMEROUS AND SMALL TO SHOW AT THIS SCALE
Key
FEDERAL AGENCY
UNDER 100,000 ACRES
100,000 ACRES OR MORE
National Park Service Wilderness
Fish and Wildlife Service Wilderness
Forest Service Wilderness
Scale

The Forest Service administers 110 wildernesses totaling more than 15.2 million acres. Seventeen other areas have been studied and endorsed by the Administration to be added to the National Wilderness Preservation System. These areas total slightly more than 3.3 million acres which, if approved by Congressional action, would result in 127 areas and almost 18.5 million acres administered by the Forest Service.

Within the National Park System, there are currently 25 areas classified as wilderness, totaling about 3 million acres. Agency study of the remaining undeveloped areas is essentially complete with proposals pending action by Congress. The potential National Park Wilderness Program, if all endorsed areas are classified, would result in a total of 48 wilderness areas containing slightly more than 15.7 million acres. There are additional areas not yet studied that could raise this acreage slightly.

Congress has designated 52 units of the National Wildlife Refuge System with approximately 771,000 acres as wilderness. An additional 33 areas containing 7.2 million acres have been endorsed by the President and are pending before Congress. Several large areas are still under study and may result in significant increases.

Three wildernesses located primarily on National Forest land contain approximately 12,000 acres of public domain land administered by the Bureau of Land Management. The Bureau, in total, administers about 450 million acres with perhaps over 120 million acres being roadless or undeveloped. These areas will be studied for possible inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System as required by Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976.

If all pending Administration-endorsed areas are added, the NWPS would consist of 260 areas containing 41.9 million acres. The National Park Service and Fish and Wildlife Service have or will have essentially achieved their total potential when action on those roadless areas currently being reviewed is completed. This leaves the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management as the major sources of additional Federal lands that have potential for wilderness classification.

State and local governments also have the opportunity to set aside areas of land to be preserved in their natural state and managed as wilderness. Nine States have established wilderness systems within their boundaries. For the purpose of RARE II, State systems are considered the equivalent of Federal wilderness if the standards for designation and management are as rigid as Federal standards. In addition, for State designation to be considered meeting Federal standards, legislative action is required rather than administrative decisions or designations. California, with two areas, totaling 97,000 acres, and New York, with 16 areas totaling approximately one million acres, are the only States that meet the standards. Eighteen other States have established legislation or already designated areas that do not meet the Federal standards but do preserve areas of land in a natural condition.

Roadless Areas Review and Evaluation

The Wilderness Act of 1964 required the Forest Service to study the suitability of 34 existing primitive areas for wilderness designation. But other roadless and undeveloped areas within the National Forest System also could be considered for

possible inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System. The first Roadless Area Review and Evaluation (RARE) effort was initiated in 1972 to accomplish this. It was designed to identify those roadless, undeveloped areas that appeared to be the best candidates for inclusion in the NWPS. The process resulted in the selection in October 1973 of 274 wilderness study areas containing approximately 12.3 million acres. The selections were made from a total inventory of 1,449 areas containing 56 million acres.

The Forest Service has continued to consider roadless areas not selected for wilderness study for their wilderness potential as part of its land management planning program. The original review of roadless areas and continuation of the planning process has contributed to resolution of the roadless area question. While this normal process would most likely have resulted in a substantial number of areas being designated wilderness, it was felt that a more concerted effort was desirable, among other reasons, to speed up determinations, to permit a more comprehensive approach to identification of appropriate areas, and to encourage a more systematic review and evaluation of the remaining roadless areas. Thus, RARE II was undertaken.

Important lessons identified by assessing RARE I experiences have contributed to the form and content of RARE II. First, in retrospect it seems clear that roadless areas might better be reviewed in terms of larger integral units rather than in smaller parts. Boundary definitions of study units thus are important. Second, selection criteria require refinement so as to minimize the possibility of excluding or overlooking particular undeveloped areas. Finally, especially in the context of Public Law 93-622, earlier concentration on Western forest lands would most appropriately be supplemented by careful examination of Eastern National Forest lands and of all National Grasslands.

RARE II is an integral part and acceleration of that portion of the land management planning process dealing with Forest Service administered roadless areas. It is designed to consider the entire National Forest System at one time, minimizing local variations in inventory and allocation of roadless areas. RARE II does not replace the land and resource management planning effort being conducted today. RARE II will be accomplished in context with and will assist the land management planning effort by resolving most of the roadless area allocation questions. In addition, RARE II will provide data to assist in the 1980 update of the program required by the Renewable Resources Planning Act. RPA wilderness targets and land area available to contribute to other targets will be more precisely known upon completion of RARE II.

RARE II began with a Forest Service inventory of roadless, undeveloped areas that met minimum criteria for wilderness consideration under the Wilderness Act. The criteria defined a roadless area as an area exclusive of improved roads constructed or maintained for travel by means of motorized vehicles intended for highway use. The inventory recognized that areas of land could be included in the Wilderness System even though they may not be entirely free of the imprint of man but are fully capable of providing wilderness benefits to the public. Accordingly, roadless, undeveloped areas could include past timber harvest activities, evidence of old mining, some range improvements, minor recreation sites, water related facilities, etc., if the passage of time or their visibility allowed the area to appear natural. In addition, undeveloped areas in the eastern part of the United States could be included if there was no more than 1/2 mile of improved road per 1,000 acres as long as the road was under Forest Service jurisdiction. Throughout the inventory process, the question of whether or not areas should be wilderness was not a factor. The primary criterion was suitability.

The public was invited to propose additions or deletions to the inventory list and comment on those factors that should be considered in evaluating additions to the Wilderness System. Public input was reviewed and an inventory list of 1,921 roadless areas, encompassing about 62.1 million acres, prepared. It was supplemented by a list of 34 roadless areas allocated to nonwilderness use through the land management planning process, but determined to need an additional review. Both lists were published in the November 18, 1977, Federal Register.

The inventory was updated on February 14 and June 8 prior to issuance of the RARE II Draft Environmental Statement. The total number of roadless areas changed with these updates, due primarily to incorporation of the Tongass National Forest Land Management Plan into the total RARE II process. The plan divided the three roadless areas originally inventoried on the Tongass National Forest into over 700 individual value comparison units for planning purposes. The RARE II inventory has been expanded to reflect the Alaska increase in number of roadless areas. The acreage has also changed due to more precise measurements, identification of native claimed lands, and elimination of areas that were not roadless. The RARE II inventory consisted of 2,686 roadless areas, containing slightly more than 62 million net acres at the time the draft statement was filed. The ten alternatives displayed in the draft and reconstructed in this final statement deal only with these 2,686 areas.

The RARE II inventory has been dynamic until filing of this final environmental statement. Following publication of the list in the November 18, 1977, Federal Register, the public submitted suggestions for both additions and deletions to the inventory. Each challenge to the inventory was carefully reviewed and decisions made regarding their inclusion on an area-by-area basis. These decisions by the Chief of the Forest Service have been appealable to the Secretary of Agriculture under 36 CFR 211.19. The first inventory changes were published in the February 14, 1978, Federal Register. Subsequent amendments were published June 8, October 3 and 19, December 13, 1978 and January 3, 1979. Amendments were made as areas that have been allocated through land management planning processes subsequent to issuance of the RARE II draft statement have been deleted from the inventory. Other changes reflect a recalculation of roadless area acreages and, in some cases, modification of boundaries to delete privately owned lands. Also, during evaluations there were situations where inventoried roadless areas had to be divided into two or more separate areas so that appropriate portions could be allocated to wilderness while portions needed for nonwilderness resource use could be allocated to multiple uses other than wilderness. As a result, there are 2,919 roadless areas containing 62,036,904 acres.

These 2,919 roadless, undeveloped areas of the National Forests and National Grasslands represent the National Forest System opportunity to contribute to the National Wilderness Preservation System. This led to the second part of RARE II or the evaluation phase. The goal of this phase was to decide which areas should be allocated either to wilderness, to multiple uses other than wilderness, or to further planning.

The draft environmental statement documented the early phases of the evaluation process and asked the public to comment on a series of ten alternatives. The draft statement consisted of a national overview statement and 20 supplements to it providing site specific information and a State-by-State analysis of impacts. This final environmental statement does not have any supplements. However, the allocation of individual roadless areas and assessment of State-by-State impacts may be found in separate appendices for each State or geographic area following Section VIII of this statement.

The eleven western states plus Alaska and North Dakota are treated in individual appendices. The remainder of the country is grouped into seven geographic areas with an appendix prepared for each group of States. Individual State and geographic area supplements to the draft environmental statement must be referred to for site specific data and further discussion of each State or area. The following map shows the individual States and grouping of eastern States for the alphabetically arranged appendices.

Evaluation of roadless areas on the Tongass National Forest was underway as a part of the Tongass Land Management Plan when RARE II began. The analysis included in the draft environmental statement for that Tongass LMP, issued on June 28, 1978, the subsequent comments received, and evaluations which are a part of the final land management plan for the Tongass, have been used to reach the decisions included in this statement. Inclusion of the Tongass decisions in this statement helps to give the entire National picture in one document. Rationale for the Tongass decisions are amplified in a final environmental statement for the Tongass Land Management Plan to be issued in the next several weeks.

The RARE II Draft Environmental Statement was filed with the Environmental Protection Agency and made available to the public on June 15, 1978. Following a 3-1/2 month public review period, the Department of Agriculture used the response received and proceeded with the final phase of RARE II, the proposed allocation of the 2,919 roadless areas. This final statement recommends certain roadless areas for wilderness classification and allocates other areas to nonwilderness uses, or

when unable, defers decisions pending results of further planning at the National Forest level. The environmental effects of these decisions along with the decision making process are displayed in this statement.

The three categories to which all areas are allocated -- wilderness, multiple uses other than wilderness (nonwilderness), and further planning for all uses -- in each alternative and the proposed action mean:

WILDERNESS. Roadless areas placed in the wilderness category are to be recommended to Congress for classification. The areas will not be available for timber harvest, road construction, or other activities that reduce the wilderness potential of the area. Entry into the areas for exploration, development, and production of minerals locatable under the 1872 mining laws is currently permitted, however the Administration has recommended that Congress amend the 1872 Mining Laws. Access and other activities requiring land use permits may require modification. Current permitted activities, such as off-road vehicle use or maintenance of range improvements or other existing developments, may continue pending classification. Recommendations regarding mineral leasing will normally be for "no surface occupancy" stipulations.

NONWILDERNESS. Roadless areas placed in the nonwilderness category will, consistent with current laws, regulations, and national policy, and within constraints of existing management plans, be available for resource utilization such as logging, intensive grazing, recreation site development, dispersed motorized recreation use, etc. Roadless areas made available for nonwilderness uses will be managed in accordance with existing multiple use or land management plans until such time as plans are revised in accordance with Section 6 of the National Forest Management Act.

FURTHER PLANNING. Roadless areas placed in the further planning category will be considered for all uses, including wilderness, during development of land and resource management plans or other specific project plans meeting NEPA requirements. The land management planning process will comply with regulations developed to meet requirements of Section 6 of the National Forest Management Act. Planning for roadless areas placed in this category will be accomplished at the Forest level. The first generation of Forest plans will be completed by the end of 1985; with decisions on most of the areas placed in further planning made during this period. In the interim, development activities such as timber harvest, road construction, and other activities that may reduce wilderness potential of the land will be prohibited. Activities permitted by prior rights, existing law, and other established uses may continue pending final disposition of the area. This allows recreationists and other forest users continued use of motorized equipment within these areas as permitted or controlled by off-road vehicle management plans. Although no harvesting of timber will be allowed from these areas other than for emergency reasons, standing timber on commercial forest land in the areas will be used to determine potential yield. Certain exploration activities for oil and gas resources may occur for information gathering prior to completion of Forest plans.

II. AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

The National Forest System contains approximately 187.7 million acres of Federal land administered by the Forest Service. The System consists of 154 National Forests totaling 183.4 million acres, 19 National Grasslands with 3.8 million acres, and about 0.5 million acres of smaller purchase units, land utilization projects, and research areas. Initial reservation of public domain land contributed 160 million acres to the System with the remaining 28 million acres acquired by purchase, exchange, transfer, or other forms of acquisition.

National Forests and National Grasslands are located in 41 States and Puerto Rico. The majority of land, 163.8 million acres, is located in the western portion of the United States, including Alaska. Approximately 23.9 million acres are located in the East. Although the land base is not evenly distributed throughout the country, National Forests and Grasslands provide an opportunity for all people to enjoy the many goods and services they offer.

This final environmental statement deals only with 2,919 roadless areas in the second Roadless Area Review and Evaluation, RARE II. Although management of the entire National Forest System is considered in the broad context, such as achieving RPA program goals, alternatives deal only with the 62 million roadless acres. The environmental setting is primarily a description of RARE II areas and the resource values they contain. However, a brief overview of resource use in the National Forest System is provided to put roadless areas in perspective with the total system.

Physiographic Regions. Lands within the National Forest System span a broad range of landforms and environments. National Forests begin near the Atlantic coast in the Carolinas and extend to the redwoods and sand dunes along the Pacific beaches. Islands that are a part of the inland passage of Alaska, lava fields of the Cascades, and swamps along the Gulf of Mexico are all part of this System. Examples of the high plains of North America and the deserts of the Southwest are found within the National Forests and Grasslands.

Major landforms within the United States are more easily understood if they are placed into groupings of similar landform types. For purposes of RARE II, land surface divisions and subdivisions formulated by Edwin H. Hammond have been utilized (1). This results in identification of 40 physical subdivisions throughout the country. (A map of the subdivisions is found on page 12 of the draft environmental statement.) These subdivisions form the basis for identifying the degree of representation within each landform type in the present National Wilderness Preservation System (NWPS), and for assessing inventoried roadless areas for other landform types that are not now represented in the NWPS. RARE II areas are found in 24 of the 40 landform types. (A list of the 40 subdivisions, the number of landform types in Administration-endorsed areas for wilderness or in the existing wilderness system, and the number of Forest Service roadless areas within a specific subdivision were shown in appendix A of the draft statement).

Vegetation. The vegetation of the National Forest System is as diverse as the plains, valleys, and mountains on which it grows. Rain forests of the northern Pacific Coast Range contrast markedly with cactus and desert plants of the great

Southwest. Giant Douglas-fir from the Cascades, fast growing pine in the Southeast, and hardwoods of Appalachia and the Ozarks are contrasted with short-grass prairies of the Great Plains.

Roadless areas inventoried in RARE II contain a diversity of vegetative types representing a variety of ecosystems. Threatened and endangered plant species, although not precisely inventoried, exist within the roadless areas.

The relationship of vegetation to various generalized ecosystems in this Nation can better be visualized if ecosystems are placed in similar geographical areas. This work was done in 1976 by Robert G. Bailey (2). Bailey developed a map of "ecoregions" that classified regions of similar ecosystems. Generally, ecoregions are characterized by distinctive flora, fauna, climate, landform, soil, vegetation, and ecological climax. Ecoregions provide a classification system to understand and separate variations within the environment.

Potential natural vegetation of the United States was mapped by A. W. Kuchler in 1966 (3). This mapping represents vegetation that would occur naturally in a given area if succession were not interrupted by manipulation. It does not include pockets of vegetation less than approximately 50,000 acres.

Ecoregions identified by Bailey and potential natural vegetation mapped by Kuchler have been combined to define ecosystems for purposes of the RARE II evaluation. (The map of this combination may be found in the back of the draft environmental statement identified as map B.) This combining of systems results in identification of 241 distinct ecosystems. Delineation of ecosystems provides a method to determine distribution of natural ecosystems within the National Wilderness Preservation System. It will also allow identification of opportunities to provide additional representations of a particular ecosystem within the NWPS. Forest Service roadless areas are found in 105 of the 241 ecosystems. (The listing of ecosystems, number of areas classified or administratively endorsed, and number of roadless areas in a specific ecosystem were shown in appendix B of the draft environmental statement.)

Air. The Nation's air quality is mandated by the Clean Air Act (PL 88-206) and its amendments. The 1977 amendments (PL 95-95) specified, among other things, certain Federal areas, such as national parks, wilderness, national monuments, national seashores and other areas of special national or regional values, be designated for air quality protection.

The amendment adopted a system by which the entire nation would be designated specific air quality classes. Three categories were established -- Class I, Class II, and Class III. Presently, each class represents a defined, allowable increase in particulate matter and sulfur dioxide. Class I allows the smallest pollution increment and Class III the largest. Other pollutants having national ambient standards will have increments established in the future.

Clean Air Act Ammendments initally classified all lands. Mandatory Class I status was given to international parks, national wilderness areas over 5,000 acres in size, national memorial parks that exceed 5,000 acres, and national parks that exceed 6,000 acres and were in existence on the date of enactment of the 1977 Clean Air Act Ammendments. All other areas, except those redesignated Class I by regulation prior to August 7, 1977, were designated Class II.

Section 164 of the Act gives State and Federally recognized Indian Tribes authority to redesignate classifications for areas within their geographic boundaries. This authority was constrained to the extent that mandatory Class I areas could not be redesignated and the following areas may be redesignated only as Class I or II: 1) an area that exceeds 10,000 acres in size and is a national monument, primitive area, national preserve, national recreation area, wild and scenic river, wildlife refuge national lakeshore or seashore, and 2) a national park or national wilderness area established after the date of enactment of the Act that exceeds 10,000 acres in size. All other areas can be redesignated Class I, II, or III by the state. The redesignation constraints gave an implicit indication of the relative import at the national level of air quality in the various types of areas. Greatest importance was placed on air quality over those areas given a mandatory Class I status and least on those that could be redesignated to Class III.

Environmental Amenities. Perception of our environment is primarily a visual experience, but our senses of smell, taste, touch, and hearing contribute to complete our perception of environmental amenities. Maintenance of air quality not only provides environments pleasant to our senses of smell but also enchances opportunities to enjoy expanded views and vistas because of clear, clean air. The sense of taste and touch are not generally affected by management of the land base but the impact of noise on forest visitors may be an important factor in land and resource management efforts.

The landscape character of this Nation can best be described in terms of land and rock forms (topography), waterbodies, and vegetative patterns. These are components of the visual resource that, when seen in varying combinations, can be used to evaluate the visual quality of an area.

The landform component of the visual resource may be exemplified by rugged upthrusts of the Rocky Mountains, singular volcanic peaks of the Cascades, and rolling hills of the Appalachians and Ozarks. Waterbodies within and adjacent to National Forest System lands include the Snake, Missouri, Mississippi, and Columbia Rivers, Lake Tahoe, the Great Lakes, and thousands of lesser known bodies of water scattered across the landscape. The contrast of aspen and spruce, the stately Douglas-fir, grassland and the variety of eastern hardwoods contribute to the vegetative character of this Nation.

Maintenance and protection of the visual resource is an important factor for the millions of people that view National Forests. Scenic quality is expected when driving or hiking through forests, when flying over them, or simply when viewing mountain peaks from valleys below. Management of the visual resource is now an important part of total land and resource management within the National Forest System.

Noise, or more precisely the lack of it, is an amenity savored by the American public. Complete solitude may usually be obtained within wilderness and more remote roadless areas. A quiet, relaxed environment can be found throughout most National Forests and Grasslands. But there are other users more desirous of the noise and bustle of a ski area, the roar of dune buggies and other off-road vehicles, and the whistle and sounds of a logging operation. The management challenge for the National Forest System is to provide a cross-section of environments the many publics wish to use.

Resource Use. Perhaps the best way to develop an understanding of the land base being considered is to describe resources that exist within National Forests and Grasslands. Lands and renewable surface resources of the National Forest System must, by law, be managed for continuous production of all their values for the American people. In constrast, lands administered by the National Park Service are managed to preserve areas of natural, historical, recreational, or scenic attractions, while the National Wildlife Refuges are managed to protect various wildlife species. The following describes uses made of recreation, wilderness, timber, range, water, and wildlife and fish resources. The Forest Service is not assigned primary responsibility for management of the mineral and energy resource. However, management of National Forest System lands overlying the resource is required, so this section discusses minerals and energy. The section ends with a discussion of the socioeconomic factors involved in land and resource management.

Gathering of resource data in the total RARE II effort has involved a very intensive effort conducted over a relatively short period of time. Correction and revision of data was practically a daily effort. Data have been collected at Ranger District and National Forest levels to insure the most current data possible. Selected data for individual roadless areas were displayed in the State and geographic area supplements to the draft statement. Additional data are displayed in appendices to this statement. More detailed data may be obtained from Regional Forester and Forest Supervisor offices.

Recreation opportunites within the National Forest System are as diverse as the people who come to enjoy them. Fishing a high mountain stream, canoeing on a quiet lake, hiking in backcountry, riding trails, using a motor vehicle for viewing scenery, camping and picnicking in a wooded campground, staying at a lodge or summer home, and downhill skiing are available.

Recreation use within the National Forest System falls into two categories -- developed site use and dispersed area use. Developed site use takes place in those areas where facilities have been constructed for the visitor, such as camp and picnic grounds, visitor centers, lodges, resorts, and ski areas. Recreation use of these facilities in 1977 amount to 73.8 million visitor days. (A visitor day is the equivalent of one person spending 12 hours in recreation on public land.) Dispersed area use occurs in areas that do not have developed site facilities. It includes activities such as hunting and fishing, hiking and horseback riding, off-road vehicle use, driving for pleasure, etc. Dispersed area use in 1977 accounted for 131 million visitor days, bringing the total recreation use on National Forests and Grasslands to 204.8 million visitor days.

Recreation use within inventoried roadless areas amounted to about 32.6 million visitor days. This represents about 16 percent of the total visitor days on the National Forest System in 1977. A total of 1,997,500 visitor days of picnicking, camping, cross-country skiing, and water based recreation took place in roadless areas. Hunting, fishing and nonhunting wildlife visitor days totaled 18,352,200. Motorized dispersed area use was 2,997,500 and nonmotorized 9,276,000 visitor days.

Wilderness- is designated to preserve a natural resource for present and future generations of Americans. Its purpose is preservation of areas in their natural state where man is only a visitor. Use of the wilderness resource generally involves

hiking, horseback riding, camping, fishing and hunting, and general enjoyment of scenic, scientific, and educational features. Wilderness management, subject to statutory exceptions, prohibits development of facilities beyond those essential to protect the resource and provide for a degree of public safety. Trails, rustic directional signs, and primitive facilities to control pollution and site abuse are permitted. Fire protection and other emergency activities are permitted using whatever reasonable and practical measures are needed to protect wilderness and human values.

Use of wilderness and primitive areas is a part of the dispersed recreation use figures discussed in the previous section. In 1977, it amounted to slightly more than 8 million visitor days, RARE II roadless areas not included.

Timber. The National Forest System contains about 18 percent of the Nation's 488 million acres of commercial forest land. The Nation is harvesting approximately 55.6 billion board feet of timber per year. During the past 10 years, an average of 11.0 billion board feet of timber has been harvested annually from National Forests. This timber is used to build homes, provide paper, and supply a wide variety of other products for the Nation. The National Forest timber program is a major factor in providing employment and sustaining economic viability in many local communities.

RARE II roadless areas contain 26.8 million acres of commercial forest land, including areas currently in the "deferred" category, with a total inventory of over 378 billion board feet of sawtimber and products. These lands have the capability to produce an annual programmed harvest of 2.3 billion board feet (over 20 percent of the National Forest System total) and a long-term potential yield of 5.6 billion board feet of sawtimber and wood products. These estimates include all areas where it is silviculturally desirable to harvest timber and meet management objectives, including the marginal lands. Commerical forest land has been placed in the marginal component because of excessive development cost, low product values, or resource protection constraints. Inclusion of marginal areas in the potential yield total could have an overall effect on volume available, employment, etc., depending on how soon and under what conditions the timber could be harvested if made available. The marginal component has been included to display maximum potential that could be realized from the roadless areas.

Range. The Nation's range resource is an important factor in supplying meat, leather, and wool, to consumers. National Forests and National Grasslands encompass 103 million acres, or almost 41 percent, of the country's publicly owned rangeland. Grazing of livestock and sheep on National Forest System lands is controlled by permit on 11,164 grazing allotments Nation-wide. Use of these lands during fiscal year 1977 totaled 11.4 million animal unit months (AUM's) plus forage use by big game, wild horses, and burros. (One animal unit month is a measurement of the amount of forage normally required per month for one mature cow or five adult sheep.) Grazing on National Forest System lands supplies all or part of the forage annually for about 1.5 million cattle, 1.7 million sheep, 170,000 horses, and approximately 3,500 wild, free-roaming horses and burros. In addition to meeting needs of domestic animals, National Forests and Grasslands provide an extremely important year-round forage source for much of this country's wildlife.

Inventoried roadless areas contribute over 18 percent of the total grazing use on all National Forest System lands. This amount to approximately 1,534,830 animal unit months of grazing by cattle, 469,592 for sheep, and 31,522 animal unit months of common use by both cattle and sheep.

Water. Headwaters of most major rivers throughout this country are found on the Nation's public lands, with many located on National Forest lands. National Forests are the source of more than 50 percent of the water produced in 11 Western States. Many western and several eastern cities and towns obtain municipal water supplies from watersheds within the National Forest System. These watersheds also supply irrigation water for more than 20 million acres of cropland, habitat for many species of resident and anadromous fish, water to power generators in many hydro-electric projects, and millions of gallons daily for major industrial purposes. Maintenance of water quantity and quality are both extremely important aspects of National Forest and National Grassland management.

Water quality is highly variable between and within undisturbed watersheds such as might be found in the RARE II inventoried roadless areas. Even though water from there areas is generally considered pristine, water cannot always be equated with good or high quality ratings. In a recent Nationwide analysis of undisturbed forested watersheds, water quality was found to range from less than 50 mg/l of the total dissolved solids to greater than 2,000 mg/l. Suspended solids range from less than 10 mg/l to greater than 10,000 mg/l in undisturbed watersheds. Some roadless areas could respond favorably to watershed treatment measures designed to improved quality of the water resource.

Approximately 1 million acres of the roadless areas have been previously withdrawn for water-related activities which in fact establish a prior right of use on the land. Withdrawals have been made for power projects, power and reservoir sites, etc. In addition, there are over 4,400 existing water impoundment and diversion structures covering an estimated 23,000 acres of the roadless areas.

Wildlife and Fish on National Forests and National Grasslands are diverse and plentiful. They range in size from a half-ton Alaska brown bear to a three-quarter ounce rufous hummingbird, and from the smallest fingerling trout to a 40 pound salmon returning to a National Forest stream to spawn. The American bald eagle, wild turkey, and a wide variety of other birds are often seen in public lands administered by the Forest Service. A list of species known to inhabit the United States would probably suffice for a list of species found on Forests and Grasslands, with few exceptions. More than 60 threatened and endangered wildlife species are also known to inhabit these lands.

The presence of wildlife in wilderness areas is an important part of visitors' enjoyment, for they expect to see species in a wilderness environment they may never see elsewhere. Twenty-nine species of wildlife and fish that people generally associate with wilderness areas have been identified; they are limited to those mentioned by wilderness writers and actual users. These species are not necessarily biologically dependent on wilderness character or management but they are those the public would like to see in a wilderness setting. (The species, number of wilderness units classified or endorsed in which the species is located, and number of roadless areas containing the species were listed in appendix C of the draft environmental statement.)

Minerals and Energy. Mineral deposits, including potential energy sources, underlie many National Forests and Grasslands. Control of Federal mineral resources is vested in Department of the Interior agencies, but surface management is the responsibility of the Forest Service. The United States owns only the surface rights on a considerable portion of the National Forest System.

All public domain land, other than that withdrawn from entry for protection of specific purposes, is open to prospecting and development of mineral resources. Use of most western National Forest System lands for exploration, development, and production of minerals locatable under the 1872 mining laws is covered by regulations contained in Title 36, Code of Federal Regulations, part 252, August28, 1974.

Potential energy sources exist within the National Forest System but their precise location, quantity, and quality are, for the most part, yet to be determined. The single most promising area for oil and gas potential in the lower 48 States is the Overthrust Belt. This area extends from Nevada through northeastern Utah through western Wyoming and west central Montana into Canada. The Department of Energy estimates the belt may contain more than 8 million acres of land with a substantial portion of the area located within National Forests. It has identified 588 roadless areas or parts of areas as very important or important for energy resource potential.

Forest Service ratings of mineral and energy resources identified 48 areas with producing mines, 13 areas with producing oil and/or gas wells, 2 areas with producing uranium mines, 1 geothermal source capable of production, and 9 producing coal mines. High potential ratings were given to 602 roadless areas with high hardrock mineral potential, 303 areas have high potential for oil and gas, 156 areas have high uranium potential, 28 have high geothermal potential and 56 have high potential for coal. Remaining roadless areas have a moderate or low potential for mineral and energy resources.

Cultural Resource. Development of this Nation can be traced through many remaining archeological and historical sites. The earliest settlements of Native Americans and their hunting, fishing, and religious sites tell of a land and its natural resources. Discovery, development, and western movement of later man also is recorded in sites and facilities left behind. This remaining resource is invaluable in understanding what has gone before.

The cultural resource on National Forests and Grasslands is neither fully discovered nor totally understood. Historical sites are being discovered as we continue to know more of this land. The resource has not been completely inventoried. It is protected by law and must be recognized as an integral part of the total Forest Service land and resource management program.

There are undoubtedly historical, archeological, and other sites of cultural importance within inventoried roadless areas. It is not known how many or what kinds exist. Prior to development within any area of the National Forest System, a search must be conducted to determine if the cultural resource exists. The RARE II inventory and evaluation process will not change this requirement.

Socioeconomic environment is that related to population and demand for goods and services. Our 220 million residents rely upon the wealth of natural resources this country can provide for food, shelter, and employment. In addition, many seek escape from normal activities that surround them and find relief in natural attractions that abound in mountains, lakes, and valleys of this diverse land. The National Forest System provides both physical needs essential for comfort and diversified environments that promote quality of life.

Direct cash receipts from the National Forest System in fiscal year 1977 totaled a little more than $691.5 million. Timber receipts were by far the largest source, with receipts from mineral leases and royalties second and grazing and other permits being third. Twenty-five percent of the receipts received were returned to counties and states where revenue originated for the purpose of funding schools and developing secondary roads. Additional receipts in the form of deposits and value added bring the total to more than $1 billion.

Total dollar receipts are not a large factor when compared to the Nation's income but they do represent much more than returns to the U.S. Treasury. The direct benefit created by sale and use of National Forest and Grassland resources accounts for more than 180,000 person-years of employment. Indirect benefits from supporting industries add additional employment and dollar incomes to this total. Investments in transportation systems, cooperative assistance, and other non-quantifiable factors are also positive benefits derived from the National Forest System.

The economic feasibility of developing specific roadless areas is a factor when considering allocation of areas to either wilderness or nonwilderness uses. An analysis system called the Development Opportunity Rating System (DORS) has been prepared to measure relative per acre development potential. The rating for each roadless area combines available economic benefits and development cost information that would occur if a full range of nonwilderness resource uses were permitted according to current Forest Service management policy.

For many, the National Forest System is a special place remembered because of a recreational experience. It has symbolic meaning for those living within its shadows or concerned with a certain mountain, valley, or other portion of the landscape. People throughout the country reflect a special concern for management of this Federal land, whether they depend upon it, have intimate knowledge of it, or only recognize it as "being there."

Land use decisions can affect each and every individual. Those with an economic or specialized recreation interest can be affected if areas are identified for wilderness use. Others with more of a preservation orientation may be disturbed if a favorite roadless area becomes available for use of its commodity resources and roads are built into the area. Various uses of land are complex in nature and at times conflicting. What is ideal for one group of individuals may adversely affect others. Within this framework, the process for evaluating and deciding the uses to be made of RARE II roadless areas must take place.

III. EVALUATION CRITERIA

Criteria were established for analysis and subsequent evaluation of alternative approaches developed during the RARE II process. Some of the criteria were based on legislation, some relate to executive orders and regulations developed in response to legislation, and others were a result of obligations and policies established through previous planning efforts and decisions. Criteria were utilized during two phases of the RARE II planning effort; first, while developing a range of alternative approaches, and second, when evaluating options and developing a proposed course of action.

During the first phase, alternative approaches for allocation of roadless areas were developed using a series of criteria, characteristics, and other factors. Resource outputs levels were one criterion used for allocating roadless areas to either wilderness, nonwilderness, or further planning in the alternatives. Outputs were established at specific levels by the Forest Service, reflecting their best professional evaluation for identification of roadless areas with high or very high resource values. Output levels used or amount of acceptable change permitted in determining roadless areas allocations may appear to have been arbitrarily selected but, in fact represent a realistic establishment of acceptable resource tradeoffs to provide various alternative approaches.

Other characteristics used to develop alternative approaches include guidelines established by the Multiple Use-Sustained Yield Act, characteristics identified by the Wilderness Act, and two distinct sets of factors the public identified as important in deciding the disposition of roadless areas. These sets of factors represent the response of over 50,000 people who commented on the initial RARE II inventory effort during the summer of 1977. Factors were of two general types. The first set describes characteristics the public feels the National Wilderness Preservation System should contain, with landform, ecosystem, wildlife, and accessibility being identified. The second set relates to costs or impacts to consider when proposing wilderness designation, such as impacts on timber, energy, and mineral resources, effects on motorized or intensive recreation use, and the impact on wildlife management programs.

The 1964 Wilderness Act defined wilderness as having natural integrity, opportunities for solitude or a primitive recreation experience. In addition, an area may contain ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historical values. To utilize components of the Wilderness Act as evaluation criteria, a system was developed that assigned a numerical rating for each of the above mentioned attributes within roadless areas. It is called the Wilderness Attribute Rating System (WARS). The system utilized four distinct factors identified in the Wilderness Act--naturalness, apparent naturalness, opportunity for solitude, and opportunity for a primitive recreation experience--and assigned a numerical rating from one to seven depending on the degree of naturalness or opportunity, exhibited. A seven rating indicates the highest degree of naturalness or the most opportunity. The four factors rated were combined to give a potential WARS range from four to twenty-eight. Recognizing that many roadless areas could achieve the same numerical value, supplementary factors of ecological, scenic, geological, and cultural values also mentioned in the Wilderness Act were rated in a similar manner. These scores were utilized in tie-breaking but were not included in the combined WARS.

Numerical WARS scores were utilized as criteria in development of various alternative approaches for allocation of roadless areas. Rating was done by an interdisciplinary team of Forest Service professionals to insure the most objective evaluation possible. In many instances, representatives from various special interest groups and/or concerned citizens were involved in developing and checking assigned rating. WARS is most accurate and appropriately applied only within each Forest Service Region. It is not meant to compare wilderness attributes of a roadless area in the Rocky Mountains with an area in New England or the Pacific Northwest. Its use in preparation of alternative approaches displayed in the RARE II Environmental Statement has been confined to developing intraRegional lists of roadless areas recommended for wilderness. The rating system and individual worksheets may be reviewed at offices of the Forest Supervisor and Regional Forester who administer the specific roadless area.

Rating criteria also were required to evaluate mineral and energy potential of the roadless areas. Forest Service geologists and mining engineers, after evaluating mineral data obtained from Department of Energy, U.S. Geological Survey, Bureau of Mines, comparable State sources, and from industry, developed a Mineral Potential Numerical Rating System for each of six commmodity categories. The six categories are: (1) Hardrock minerals or those non-energy minerals that are a part of USGS/ Bureau of Mines minerals of compelling domestic significance list, (2) oil and gas, (3) uranium, (4) coal, (5) geothermal resources, and (6) low value bulk materials such as sand, gravel, rock, etc. A numerical rating for any one or all of the commodity categories was assigned to each inventoried roadless area. Ratings have been entered into the data base for each roadless area at the Regional level and were used to assist with development and evaluation of the proposed action.

Numerical ratings assigned to any one mineral or energy group range from 0-100. A rating of 100 is assigned to areas containing a producing mine or well; an oil, gas, or geothermal well capable of production; or a mineral deposit where production is imminent. A rating of 81-99 indicates areas of high potential; 41-80 moderate potential; and below 41 indicates low potential. Ratings preceeded by a negative indicate areas where there is insufficient data currently available to rate the area.

The criteria described above were used in development of alternative approaches displayed in this environmental statement. It is recognized there are other numerical values for resource outputs or additional constraints that could be used in the generation of alternative approaches. These represent the best professional judgment of the Forest Service in preparing a range of feasible options. Public comment on the criteria and various approaches was invited and used to begin the decisionmaking process leading to development of the proposed action.

The second phase of the RARE II evaluation process used decision criteria to evaluate alternative approaches and develop a proposed course of action. These criteria were initially published in the draft environmental statement as a proposed list. Public comment was invited to help identify important factors to be used in decisionmaking. Reaction to the decision criteria is summarized in appendix U. In addition to supporting seven decision criteria published in the draft statement, the public also identified six additional criteria that should be used in reaching a decision. The amount of public comment on these additional criteria is also displayed in Appendix U.

Based on public response and Agency evaluation of that response, the seven criteria published in the draft were used, along with additional criteria suggested frequently by the public, in development and further evaluation of the proposed action. Public response supported use of each of the seven primary criteria, but to varying degrees. The relative importance indicated by public response and Agency evaluation of the priority was recognized by the sequence in which criteria was used in development and evaluation of the proposed action. The following relative order of importance, beginning with the most important criteria, was established to guide the decisionmaking process:

1. Avoid foreclosing Forest Service potential to meet the roadless areas share of 1975 RPA program goals.

2. Reduce adverse impacts of commodity values foregone and avoid displacement of dependent communities.

3. Utilize national issues such as energy independence, housing starts, inflation, balance of payments, etc. in developing the decision.

4. Assure high quality roadless areas are proposed to be added to the National Wilderness Preservation System by using the Wilderness Attribute Rating System (WARS).

5. Allocate National Grassland roadless areas to wilderness only when needed to meet a specific diversity (characteristic) target.

6. Assure diversity of the National Wilderness Preservation System by improving representations of landform, ecosystem, wilderness associated wildlife, and accessibility/distribution characteristics.

7. Utilize general public agreement for allocation of individual roadless areas to wilderness, to nonwilderness, or to further planning.

The following supplemental criteria, while not perceived to be as important as primary criteria, were employed in the decision making process. Supplemental criteria are listed by degree of importance as identified by public response.

1. Consider the existing Wilderness System and the degree to which other Federal lands can contribute to a well-rounded system.

2. Consider existing wilderness study areas from RARE I for either wilderness or further planning allocations.

3. Consider roadless areas with high potential for organized snow related recreation for nonwilderness allocations.

4. Consider development opportunity costs when allocating roadless areas to both wilderness and nonwilderness uses.

5. Give consideration for wilderness to those roadless areas adjacent to existing wildernesses, proposed wilderness, or other protected lands.

6. Boundaries should be manageable and sound ecologically. Recommend areas of of sufficient size to be manageable as wilderness.

The process for utilizing these decision criteria in development of the proposed action is described more fully in the next section of this statement. The criteria also are applied in Section VI, Evaluation of Alternatives.

IV. ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED

Virtually an infinite number of alternatives exist that could be developed to deal with allocation of almost 3,000 individual roadless areas to either wilderness, to nonwilderness uses, or to further planning for all uses. Since it is not practical to develop each conceivable option, the task is one of reducing possibilities to a reasonable number for review. Alternatives developed through the RARE II evaluation process address a range of ways in which the inventoried roadless areas can contribute to both wilderness and nonwilderness needs of the Nation. Roadless areas and their inherent values were considered individually in each of the alternatives developed.

The 10 alternative approaches considered in the draft environmental statement include no action, all roadless areas proposed for wilderness, all allocated to nonwilderness, and 7 other options that range between the extreme choices. Options are built upon opportunity costs, a rating of wilderness attributes, and a series of criteria that reflect some components of a quality wilderness system. An additional option has been developed to reflect public response to the 10 alternative approaches displayed in the draft environmental statement. It is identified as the Proposed Action (PA) in the following list of alternatives. All are discussed in more detail, along with rationale used to develop them, on succeeding pages.

ALTERNATIVE A - No action is to be taken at the present time, decisions on roadless areas will continue to be made through the Forest Service land management planning process.

ALTERNATIVE B - All inventoried roadless areas are allocated to nonwilderness uses.

ALTERNATIVE C - Resource outputs are emphasized by allocating roadless areas with high resource values to nonwilderness uses, but consideration is also given to areas with particularly high wilderness attribute ratings.

ALTERNATIVE D - Wilderness attributes are emphasized by allocating roadless areas with high attribute ratings to wilderness, but consideration is also given to areas with high resource values.

ALTERNATIVE E - Low-level planning targets for characteristics of landform, ecosystem, wildlife, and accessibility representation are achieved.

ALTERNATIVE F - Moderate-level planning targets for the same characteristics as alternative E are achieved; further planning is proposed for additional areas with high wilderness attribute ratings.

ALTERNATIVE G - High-level planning targets of the same characteristics as alternative E and F are achieved.

ALTERNATIVE H - Appropriate roadless areas are allocated to either wilderness or to nonwilderness uses, reflecting the Regional Forester's perception of regional and/or local issues.

ALTERNATIVE I - Wilderness attributes are emphasized by allocating roadless areas with high attribute ratings to wilderness while giving secondary consideration to very high resource outputs.

ALTERNATIVE J - All inventoried roadless areas are allocated to wilderness.

PROPOSED ACTION (PA). Roadless areas are allocated to either wilderness, nonwilderness, or further planning reflecting public response on allocation of individual roadless areas, alternative approaches, and decision criteria and based on professional judgement of Department of Agriculture decisionmakers.

Rationale. Various alternative approaches for allocation of the RARE II roadless areas utilized a degree of latitude in selection of components for each. The Forest Service use rationale in generation of alternatives based on criteria that are responsive to various segments of the affected public. As such, they may appear to restrict the range of alternatives or otherwise bias them in favor of wilderness or nonwilderness allocations. But, as pointed out in the draft environmental statement, they by no means represent all options available. They do represent a range of possible approaches that were presented for public review and comment.

Rationale for development of alternatives A, B, and J needs no explanation. The "all" or "nothing" and "no action" alternatives are self explanatory, yet they serve a useful purpose as a reference point for comparison of all other alternatives. Results of all options will be discussed following explanation of the development of the remaining seven alternatives and proposed action.

ALTERNATIVE C is designed to maintain high resources output and allocates to nonwilderness use those roadless areas where present or potential resource output levels are high and not compatible with wilderness management. Outputs normally considered incompatible with wilderness management are timber, mineral and energy production, developed recreation use, motorized forms of recreation, and some types of range management activities. This alternative also gives consideration to areas highly rated for wilderness attributes. Inventoried roadless areas were considered for allocation to nonwilderness use if they met one or more of the following criteria:

1. Total potential timber yield for each roadless area exceeds 4 million board feet annually in Regions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 10 (western part of the country) or is more than 2 million board feet in the East (Regions 8 and 9).

2. Change in grazing capacity between potential nonwilderness use and wilderness management is greater than 300 animal unit months.

3. Change in total recreation visitor days is greater than 10,000 between nonwilderness use and wilderness management.

4. Producing mines or proven mineral reserves are located in the area.

5. There is high potential for critical minerals.

6. There is high potential for energy-related minerals such as oil, gas, geothermal, coal or uranium (use rating of very important or important as defined by the Department of Energy).

The Forest Service established these six criteria and their output levels to represent high commodity outputs. It is recognized that others may set outputs at different levels.

Before roadless areas are allocated to nonwilderness uses, they are evaluated further, using the composite wilderness attribute rating assigned each area. All roadless areas that have high resource values and a wilderness attribute rating within the top 10 percentile of the total areas in a Region are identified for further planning. The remaining high resource output areas are allocated to nonwilderness use. Roadless areas that do not have high resource values are proposed for wilderness. ALTERNATIVE C can therefore be seen as resource/commodity oriented, but areas that have high wilderness values are recognized.

ALTERNATIVE D is designed to add roadless areas with high attribute ratings to the National Wilderness Preservation System. This alternative also gives consideration to potential resource outputs of each area. Roadless areas that have a composite wilderness attribute rating in the top 40 percentile of all areas within a Region are considered for wilderness. Before any areas with a high composite rating are allocated to wilderness, they are evaluated for significant resource outputs. Those areas that have any of the following resource values are not allocated to wilderness but are placed in the further planning category.

1. Total potential timber yield for a roadless area in Regions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, or 10 (western Regions) exceeds 8 million board feet annually, or is greater than 4 million in the East (Regions 8 and 9).

2. Change in grazing capacity between potential nonwilderness use and wilderness management is greater than 750 animal unit months.

3. Change in total recreation visitor days is greater than 15,000 between potential nonwilderness use and wilderness management.

4. Producing mines are located in the area.

5. There is a high potential or proven reserves for energy-related minerals such as oil, gas, geothermal, coal, or uranium (defined as very important by the Department of Energy).

Again, commodity output levels established in the criteria represent the Forest Service perception of an appropriate resource value level.

Roadless areas that do not have high wilderness attribute ratings are allocated to nonwilderness uses. ALTERNATIVE D is oriented towards wilderness attributes but does reflect a concern for maintaining commodity production in roadless areas where resource values are high.

ALTERNATIVES E, F, and G are based on four characteristics: landform, ecosystem, presence of wilderness associated wildlife, and accessibility and distribution. It is important to note that these characteristics are applied to the total system

as opposed to individual units of a system. Each characteristic is described individually in terms of possible goals for providing levels of minimal representation in the NWPS and target assignments are made to meet the goal. The Forest Service established the goal in coordination with other Federal agencies responsible for wilderness management and in response to public preference for characteristics to be used when adding areas to the Wilderness System. Targets assigned to meet goals reflect only the Forest Service share of the goal.

Landform. A suggested goal for landform characteristics is to insure representation of the Nation's basic physiographic provinces (landform), as defined by E. H. Hammond (1), in the National Wilderness Preservation System. Two target levels to meet this goal are defined. Level I, the lower level, is designed to provide one representation of each of the 40 different landforms contained in the Nation. Areas should be large enough to be representative of the identified landform. Level II, the higher level, provides three representations of each of the 40 landforms, again with areas large enough to be representative of the landform. Areas identified provide for as much geographic distribution within the physiographic province as feasible.

Levels identified to meet goals are based upon the concept of providing a limited number of large areas that typify a broad landform characteristic rather than many smaller areas attempting to do the same. The very nature of physiography makes it difficult to portray a landform type without substantial acreage in the example. A few thousand acres seldom represent a mountain formation or even general physiographic character of less sloping landforms.

Ecosystem. A suggested goal established for the ecosystem characteristic is to insure that the Nation's basic natural ecosystems, as defined by a combination of Bailey's ecoregions and Kuchler's potential natural vegetation, are represented in the National Wilderness Preservation System. It is essential to understand that the vegetative component of ecosystems identified through this process represents potential and may not identify existing vegetation.

Three levels are established to meet the goal of ecosystem representation. Level I, the lowest level, provides two distinct representatives of each of the Nation's 241 natural ecosystems. Level II, the middle level, provides from three to five, and Level III, the highest level, provides six.

Level I establishes two representations to insure that at least one example would remain if an existing area were to be declassified or if a catastrophe were to drastically alter the physical and/or biological composition of an area. Level III is set at six representations to provide more opportunity to enjoy and study ecosystems, obtain a better geographic distribution, and provide a better chance to portray each ecosystem in a variety of successional stages. Level II offers an alternative between Levels I and III. It is expressed as a range rather than an exact number to provide flexibility necessary to reflect feasibility, demand, and need to have more examples of fragile ecosystems to avoid concentrating public use.

Wildlife. A suggested goal for the third characteristic is to know certain wildlife species exist in wilderness and to provide reasonable opportunity to observe these

species that are often associated, in people's minds, with a wilderness-like environment. It is important to note that these species are not biologically dependent upon wilderness but are usually identified as being within this type of environment. Twenty-two of twenty-nine species identified are fairly widely distributed but there are a few, such as Dall sheep and grayling, whose occupied range is geographically restricted. The result is limited candidate areas and limited potential to provide opportunities for habitat representation over a wide geographic area. Reduced targets are established for these "restricted range" species in each of two levels set to meet the goal. Level I provides for presence of each of 22 widely distributed species in at least 25 units of the National Wilderness Preservation System with as wide a geographic distribution as possible. The 7 restricted range species are to be found in at least 10 units at this lower level. Level II, the higher level, provides for each of 22 widely distributed species in at least 50 units of the NWPS, again with as wide a geographic distribution as possible. Restricted range species are to be found in at least 20 units. Where an endangered species, such as the peregrine falcon, is very sensitive to human disturbance, it may be necessary to limit opportunites for observation. Level I was established at 25 to insure there would be enough opportunity available so that any one area would not become such a drawing card as to endanger the presence of wildlife, wilderness, or other resources. Level II was set at 50 to provide an alternative for expanded opportunities while still being feasible for most species.

Accessibility/Distribution. A suggested goal for the accessibility and distribution characteristic is to provide increased opportunity for a wilderness experience within a day's travel time of that portion of the Nation's population with the least current opportunity for wilderness enjoyment.

Calculation of opportunity is based on wilderness acreage available within 250 of each of the Nation's 3,141 counties, divided by the aggregate population of all counties within a 250 mile radius of the wilderness acreage. The development of this ratio recognizes the supply of wilderness acreage within a 250 mile radius of the county and also reflects relative potential population pressures on any existing or potential wilderness from all counties within 250 miles of the area. The 1,570 counties below the median of existing opportunity level were identified. These wilderness deficient counties were grouped into three near equal categories with A representing the lowest, B medium, and C highest current opportunity for access to wilderness areas. (A map showing distribution of counties within each category is found in appendix D of the draft environmental statement.)

Three levels are estalished to meet the goal. Level I, the lowest level, requires two additional areas within 250 miles of those counties placed in category A and one additional representation within 250 miles of the category B counties, or as near these targets as possible. Level II adds four additional representations within 250 miles of those counties in category A, three additions within 250 miles of category B counties, and two additional representations with 250 miles of those counties in category C, or as near these targets as possible. Level III requires six additional representations within 250 miles of those counties in category A, five for category B counties, and four for counties in category C, or as near these targets as possible.

These four characteristics and goals suggested for each describe one approach for enhancement of the National Wilderness Preservation System. It is recognized there may be other characteristics that could improve the quality of the System. These four have been used to describe Forest Service interpretation of what a diverse wilderness system should contain.

The task of meeting goals defined for each of four characteristics is more than a single agency obligation. The three Department of the Interior Agencies involved in wilderness adminstration -- National Park Service, Bureau of Land Management, and Fish and Wildlife Service--have been consulted during identification of characteristics and number of targets currently achieved. Characteristics of the existing National Wilderness Preservation System, Administration endorsed proposals pending in Congress, and State wilderness areas in California and New York have been evaluated for their contribution to the goals. An examination of these factors plus coordination with other Agencies has permitted a determination of gaps that exist in attempting to achieve a system containing minimal representation of the four characteristics.

Gaps identified to be filled by National Forest and National Grassland roadless areas are assigned to various Forest Service Regions. Other gaps may have to be filled by other Federal or State Agencies. These targets identify a minimum number of roadless areas that, when totaled, attain the Forest Service fair share of the goal for each alternative. The targeted levels are combined to form ALTERNATIVE E, F, and G in the following manner:

Characteristic	Alt. E	Alt. F	Alt. G
Landform	Level I	Level I	Level II
Ecosystem	Level I	Level II	Level III
Wilderness-Associated Wildlife	Level I	Level I	Level II
Accessibility and Distribution	Level I	Level II	Level III

ALTERNATIVES E and G allocate virtually all roadless areas either to wilderness or to nonwilderness uses. ALTERNATIVE F, in addition to areas for wilderness and nonwilderness, allocates some to further planning. Areas not necessary to meet targets but with wilderness attribute ratings in the Region's top 30 percentile are allocated to further planning in ALTERNATIVE F to fill additional gaps that may be identified later. (Planning targets for each Region to build these three alternatives were displayed in tables of appendices A, B, and C, and the map in appendix D of the draft environmental statement.

It is important to point out that these alternatives are based only on four identified characteristics. There are others that could be used to establish criteria for a quality Wilderness System. Some gaps, in terms of landform and ecosystem, are not present on National Forests or National Grasslands and therefore cannot be assigned or met. Likewise, there are some counties in the Nation that do not have any existing or potential wilderness areas within 250 miles so accessiblity and distribution goals cannot be met.

ALTERNATIVE H is designed to respond to regional and local needs. It allocates roadless areas either to wilderness, to nonwilderness uses, or to further planning, based on factors which include:

Regional commodity and recreation tradeoffs
Local social and economic effects
Concerns of special interest groups
Industry needs for natural resources
State and local government positions
Prospective resource management programs

These factors are the Forest Service's interpretation of specific issues involved. (They were discussed further in State or geographic area supplements to the draft environmental statement.)

ALTERNATIVE I is designed to add areas with the highest wilderness attribute ratings to the Wilderness System. This alternative gives secondary consideration to areas with very high resource outputs. Roadless areas with a composite wilderness attribute rating in the top 50 percentile of all areas within a Region are considered for allocation to wilderness. Areas are also evaluated for high resource output potential before they are allocated to wilderness. Roadless areas in the top 50 percentile of attribute ratings that have any one of the following resource values were not allocated to wilderness but will be identified for further planning considering all options. Areas remaining following this resource screening were recommended for wilderness.

1. Proven minerals.

2. Producing mines.

3. Proven energy-related mineral reserves such as oil, gas, geothermal, coal, or uranium.

4. Producing energy-related areas.

5. Potential timber yield in the top 5 percentile of roadless areas within the Region.

6. Potential grazing use in the top 5 percentile of animal unit months for the Region.

Roadless areas that do not have high wilderness attribute ratings as defined above are allocated to nonwilderness uses. Alternative I is oriented toward selecting those areas with high wilderness attribute ratings for wilderness but does reflect a concern for maintaining resource outputs in those areas where resource values are very high.

PROPOSED ACTION (PA) is built upon the analysis of public comment received on alternative approaches displayed in the draft environmental statement and site specific comment on individual roadless areas. Coupled with these factors are decision criteria

established in the previous section of this statement and professional judgment of Department of Agriculture people responsible for management of the National Forest System. Public response to the draft environmental statement alternative approaches is displayed in appendix U. Comment on the preferred allocation of specific roadless areas begins on page U-6. These appendices only summarize comment received during the RARE II process. The complete analysis and display tables may be reviewed in the Washington Office of the Forest Service or at its Regional and Forest Supervisor offices throughout the country.

Public response directed toward alternative approaches was placed in three major categories: (1) those that would allocate areas to wilderness, (2) those that would allocate areas to nonwilderness uses, and (3) those that were either non-directional or multi-directional in character. Approximately 35 reasons for support of approaches were identified as important in adding roadless areas to the National Wilderness Preservation System, almost 20 directed areas to nonwilderness and 14 were considered nondirectional.

The most heavily supported factors for adding areas to the NWPS, other than a desire for maximum or total wilderness, were a need to emphasize scenery, provide high quality areas, and maximize diversity of characteristics within the System. These sets of factors were determined to be best met by using alternative I.

The most often supported factors for allocating roadless areas to nonwilderness uses, again other than a desire for all nonwilderness, were a need to emphasize economics and jobs, timber values, accessibility, and commodity outputs. These sets of factors are best met using an approach that maintains resource outputs by allocating high commodity value areas to nonwilderness. The approach of alternative C best reflects these factors.

An analysis base was provided, using a combination of alternatives C and I as the starting point, for each Regional Forester to develop two analysis displays. The analysis base consisted of listings of roadless areas allocated to wilderness, to nonwilderness, and to further planning. It was provided to the Regions on October 27, 1978. The analysis base included in the wilderness category those areas proposed for wilderness in both Alternatives C and I. It included in the nonwilderness category those areas allocated to nonwilderness in both Alternatives C and I. All other areas were allocated to further planning. The analysis base was only the starting point to evaluate roadless areas and produce two analysis displays for each Forest Service Region.

The next step in development of the Proposed Action was to apply decision criteria specified in Section III of this statement to the analysis base at the Regional level. To insure that the degree of importance, as suggested by public response was reflected to each criterion, the criteria were applied to the analysis base in reverse order of their import. This allowed the more important criteria to modify the displays. The following steps reflect the sequential application to the analysis base. Those who wish to see the movement of roadless areas through this entire process may follow it step by step at appropriate Forest Service Regional Offices.

Step 1. The analysis base was modified to reflect strong site specific public response by allocating to wilderness, nonwilderness, or further planning those areas where 85 percent or more of the total signatures on site specific input favored one

classification or another. Then, the analysis base was modified to reflect moderate site specific public response by allocating to wilderness, nonwilderness, or further planning, those areas where 71 percent or more of the total signatures on site specific input favored one classification or another. Completion of this step resulted in two preliminary allocation lists reflecting two different levels of public response. Each was carried through the remaining steps independently to produce two analysis displays.

Step 2. The Regional Forester reviewed the preliminary allocations made in Step 1 and determined if he had compelling reasons to believe there were inappropriate allocations made in that they differed from his perception of public agreement. Local versus nonlocal response, personal versus form letter, and quantity of response for a specific area were evaluated. If he felt allocations varied significantly from public preference, he adjusted the list accordingly as long as each adjustment and the reason for making it was documented.

Step 3. Insured mid-level (II) target for the accessibility/distribution characteristic and low-level (I) targets for landform, ecosystem, and wilderness associated wildlife characteristics were met by allocation of roadless areas to wilderness. If all targets were not met, appropriate areas from the further planning, or if needed, the nonwilderness category were added to the wilderness category. Consideration was given to how well each area reflected the characteristic, public preference, social and economic implications, opportunity costs, wilderness attribute ratings, potential commodity outputs, and other important elements before the allocation was made.

Step 4. National Grassland roadless areas allocated to wilderness that were not the only area available to meet any characteristic target identified in Step 3 were reallocated to further planning unless previously evaluated through the land management planning process. If the planning process had been completed, areas were instead allocated to nonwilderness.

Step 5. Adjust Both lists were adjusted so areas in the further planning category with Wilderness Attribute Ratings in the top 30 percentile of areas according to the Region's WARS scores were moved to the wilderness category. Then, the lists were adjusted to move areas in the nonwilderness category in the top 5 percentile of areas according to the Region's WARS scores to the further planning category.

Step 6. This step insured adverse impacts of commodity losses were reduced and displacement of dependent communities avoided. The initial phase of this step was to move areas from the wilderness category, if they had proven, producing, or high potential hardrock mineral values, oil, gas, or other energy resources, to the further planning category. The basis for this determination was a rating of 81 to 99 for just one of the mineral values or energy resources, or 70 or higher in two or more except for bulk materials. (These ratings were discussed previously on page 22). Any area with a rating of 100, other than for low value bulk minerals, was placed in the nonwilderness category.

The second part of this step determined those areas in the further planning category that if allocated to wilderness would have a demonstrated, significant adverse impact on employment and community stability and moved them to the nonwilderness category. Any areas remaining in the wilderness category that would have a significant adverse impact on employment and community stability if allocated to wilderness were moved to the nonwilderness category. The precise definition of "significant" was left to the Regional Forester as it varied greatly in different parts of the country. Rationale for individual adjustments in this step were documented within Regions to explain why the impact was determined to be significant and how it was demonstrated.

Step 7. Allocation lists were reviewed at this step to insure the combination of both the wilderness and further planning categories would allow the Forest Service to meet its 1975 RPA mid-level program goal for wilderness in the year 2015. If it could not be reached, areas were moved from nonwilderness to further planning to avoid foreclosing the goal.

The second phase of this step was to review the lists to determine if the Regions could achieve the roadless areas share of the 1975 RPA timber, developed recreation, dispersed recreation, and grazing program goals. Goals assigned for the year 2015 were utilized with exception of the timber goal which used the 1985 programmed sawtimber harvest level. If goals could not be met with allocations, areas were be moved from wilderness to further planning to insure opportunity was not foreclosed.

Step 8. The two allocation lists were reviewed to determine if there were compelling reasons to move roadless areas from either the wilderness or nonwilderness category to further planning. Professional judgement was a primary criterion and included further analysis of industrial displacement or loss, substantial public disagreement, or other factors the public pointed out as being important in decisionmaking. Examples of such factors included consideration of the existing Wilderness System as it affects wilderness supply and demand in a particular state, development/opportunity (such as DORS), Congressionally designated wilderness study areas, consideration of areas adjacent to existing wildernesses, essential boundary adjustments, and potential for nonwilderness snow related recreation opportunities that are in limited supply in the state. The further planning category was likewise reviewed to determine if the same types of considerations should be used to move areas into either the wilderness or nonwilderness category. Adjustments made at this step were clearly identified with rationale and justification for making the adjustment fully documented.

Step 9. The two analysis displays were evaluated, with the ten alternative approaches displayed in the draft statement, against the decision criteria. If Regional evaluation revealed that either display did not better meet the decision criteria than the other alternative approaches, steps in this process were reviewed and repeated where necessary to insure displays were responsive. Documentation of the remedial action taken was a part of the process.

Step 10. The two analysis displays resulting from this process were forwarded to the Washington Office by each Region. At that time, the national issues criterion was applied to the aggregated displays. Criteria identified as national issues--housing starts, balances of trade, returns to the treasury, inflation, and national employment impacts --could not be disaggregated for use at the Regional level so had to be applied nationally.

Analysis displays became the basis for decisionmaking sessions involving Regional Foresters, Chief of the Forest Service and his Washington Office Staff, and Department of Agriculture representatives. This decisionmaking group evaluated both displays and considered local, regional, and national needs and interests to finish allocation of each roadless area to either wilderness, nonwilderness, or further planning. The result was selection a of proposed action that was carried through the remainder of the RARE II process. It was evaluated against other alternatives leading to selection of the proposed action displayed in Section VII of this final environmental statement.

The following portion of the environmental statement discusses allocation of the roadless areas in each alternative. (Allocation of individual roadless areas through implementation of alternatives A through J may be found in the twenty individual supplements to the draft environmental statement.) Allocation of each roadless area created by the proposed action is displayed in state appendices attached to this statement. The number of roadless areas allocated by the proposed action is different than those allocated by A through J because the inventory has been updated and revised subsequent to filing the draft environmental statement.

Alternative A. This alternative describes the no-action situation wherein no roadless areas are allocated either to wilderness or nonwilderness uses. However, the 34 roadless areas in the supplemental list are allocated to nonwilderness uses as decided in approved land management plans. Allocation of the remaining 2,652 areas will be decided as a part of the land management or project planning process. Development of these roadless areas, except as authorized by existing prior rights or law, may not take place until land management or project plans developed through the NEPA process are completed.

Alternative B. This alternative allocates all 2,686 roadless areas to nonwilderness use. Alternative B does not provide for any additions to the National Wilderness Preservation System.

Alternative C. This alternative recommends 697 roadless areas consisting of 8,989,438 acres for wilderness. It allocates 1,833 roadless areas containing 42,116,816 acres to nonwilderness use and 156 areas with 10,982,323 acres to further planning.

Alternative D. This alternative recommends 587 areas containing 11,832,637 acres for wilderness. This alternative allocates 1,710 roadless areas with 26,913,847 acres to nonwilderness use. It also allocates 389 areas totaling 23,342,093 acres to further planning.

Alternative E. This alternative recommends 88 roadless areas containing 3,418,584 acres for wilderness. It allocates 2,597 roadless areas with 58,666,768 acres to nonwilderness use. One area containing 3,225 acres is allocated to further planning for all options.

Alternative F. This alternative recommends 183 roadless areas consisting of 5,328,609 acres for wilderness. Alternative F allocates 1,982 areas with 34,421,117 acres to nonwilderness uses and 521 areas that contain 22,338,851 acres are allocated to further planning for all uses.

Alternative G. This alternative recommends 337 areas containing 13,142,835 acres for wilderness. It also allocates 2,347 roadless areas of 48,936,157 acres to nonwilderness use. Alternative G allocates two areas with 9,585 acres to further planning.

Alternative H. In response to perceived local and regional issues, this alternative recommends 290 roadless areas containing 9,911,523 acres for wilderness. Alternative H allocates 2,285 areas of 45,165,598 acres to nonwilderness use and 138 areas containing 7,011,456 acres to further planning.

The total number of areas in this alternative has increased due to boundary adjustment and roadless area subdivision. This dividing of areas has been done to remove parts of areas to enhance wilderness quality, segregate controversial segments, or accomodate specific resource needs or programs.

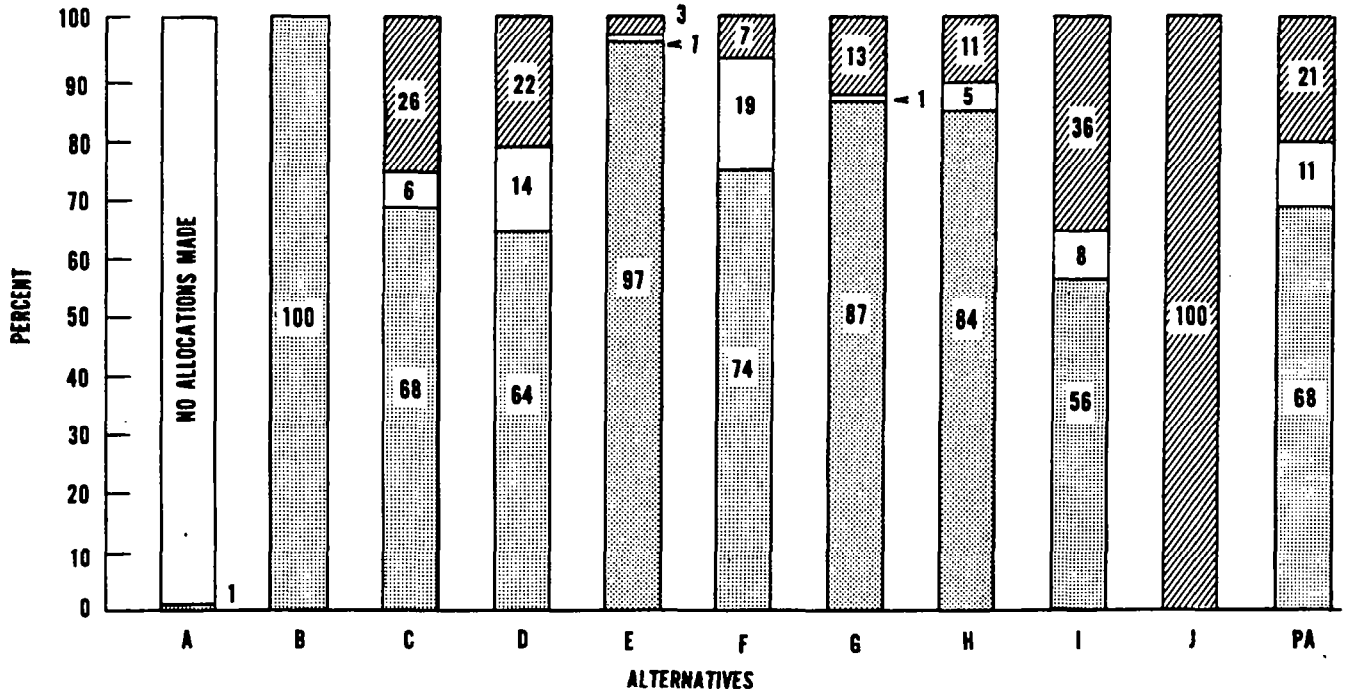
Alternative I. This alternative recommends 959 roadless areas containing 20,638,051 acres for wilderness. It allocates 1,501 areas of 22,706,851 acres to nonwilderness use. Alternative I allocates the remaining 226 areas containing 18,743,675 acres to further planning.

Alternative J. This alternative recommends all 2,686 roadless areas for wilderness. Alternative J does not provide for any of the areas to be made available for nonwilderness uses or for further planning.

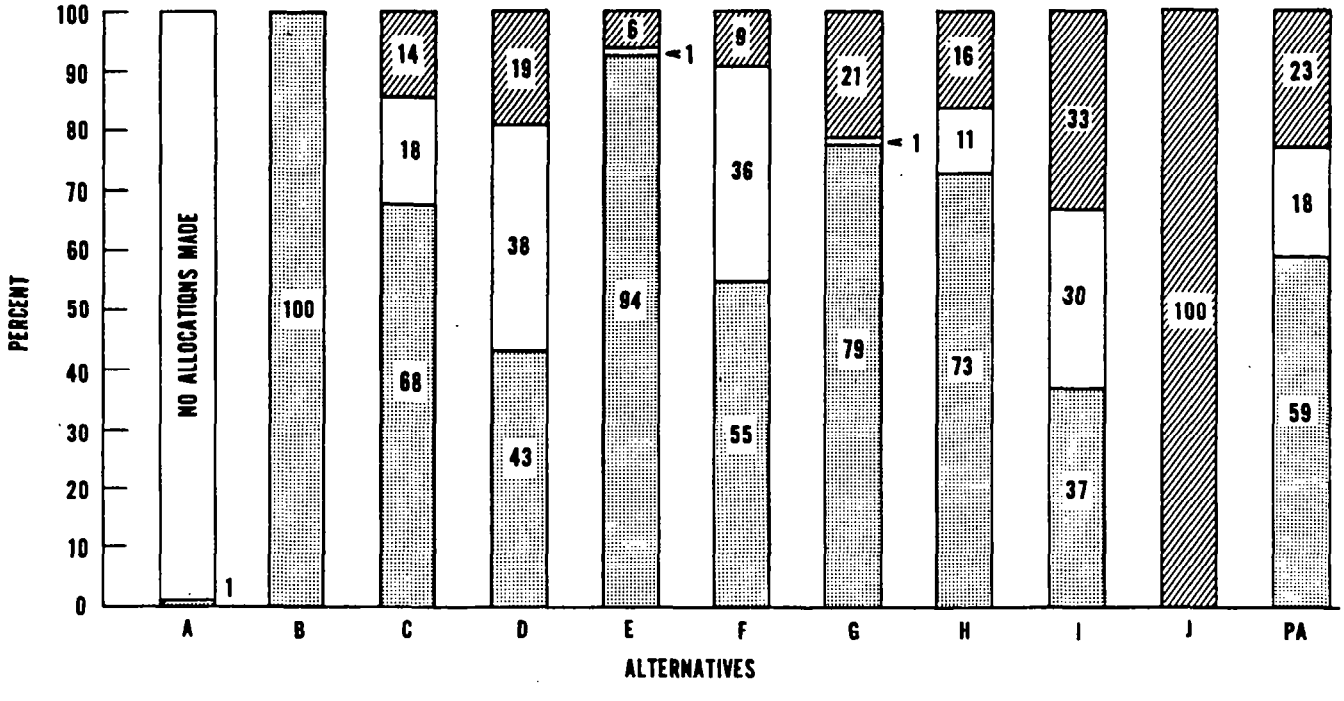
Proposed Action (PA). The proposed action recommends 624 roadless areas containing 15,088,838 acres for wilderness. It allocates 1,981 roadless areas containing 36,151,558 acres to nonwilderness use and 314 areas with 10,796,508 acres to further planning. Again, the total number of roadless areas and acreage involved is different than the other alternatives due to inventory update and further subdivision or boundary adjustments for specific roadless areas.

Comparison of Alternatives. The following charts present a graphic comparison of roadless area allocations. The top chart displays number of areas allocated while the bottom chart shows allocation by acreage, both in percent of the total. Although Alternative A takes no action and treats roadless areas as if RARE II did not exist, it does show areas previously allocated to nonwilderness use through the land management planning process.

NUMBER OF RARE II AREAS IN EACH CATEGORY BY PERCENT



ACREAGE OF RARE II AREAS IN EACH CATEGORY BY PERCENT



V. EFFECTS OF IMPLEMENTATION

Effects of implementing various alternative approaches must be explored primarily from the standpoint of wilderness versus nonwilderness allocations. If a roadless area is recommended for wilderness, the wilderness values will be preserved at the expense of other, usually consumptive resource values that won't be realized. If an area is allocated to nonwilderness uses, some or many wilderness values may be foregone. This is the most direct way of exploring primary tradeoffs involved in allocation of RARE II roadless areas.

A simple statement of retaining or foregoing wilderness values does not adequately evaluate the allocation of roadless areas. The allocation process must explore potential resource outputs that will be given up if an area is recommended for wilderness. Likewise, irretrievable wilderness values that may be given up if an area is allocated to nonwilderness uses also must be analyzed. Each alternative has a primary effect on the balance of commodity and noncommodity uses that are potentially available from roadless areas. Roadless areas also may be allocated to further planning, an allocation that will delay decisions of potential use pending outcome of land management or project planning processes. When areas are allocated to further planning, issues and trade-offs identified above will be delayed until planning meeting NEPA requirements is completed.

There are secondary effects that also may result from implementation of the described alternatives. These effects normally impact the physical and biological environment and may be caused by activities permitted as a result of a planning decision. Secondary effects are much more difficult to quantify since an allocation of a roadless area to nonwilderness use does not determine how the area will be managed, only that it will not become wilderness. A wide range of possible management options exist for use of the land. Effects of some of there uses have been evaluated through prior planning efforts. As a general rule, secondary effects are greatest in roadless areas where more intensive management is permitted.

It is not possible to identify all potential impacts from management activities that could occur if a particular roadless area was allocated to nonwilderness uses. Actual use and management of each roadless area is not specifically determined by allocations made through RARE II. If and when an area is allocated to nonwilderness use, development and utilization is constrained by existing laws such as Multiple Use Sustained-Yield Act, NEPA, and the National Forest Management Act. National policies, such as found in the Code of Federal Regulations, Executive Orders, and Forest Service Manual, along with direction contained in current or future land and resource management plans will direct use of these areas. Areas are not available for uncontrolled development but will be guided by these existing laws, regulations, and policies. Existing management plans are available for review. Future land and resource management plans or project plans will quantify and evaluate environmental effects.

Effects of implementing various alternatives may be either positive, negative, or both, depending on one's point of view. Effects that are seen as beneficial to one segment of the public may be viewed as detrimental by another. This section of the environmental statement seeks to objectively describe potential outputs that could be realized and/or potential values foregone, dependent on specific roadless area allocations implemented with each alternative. Regardless of allocation, resources

will continue to be protected and their long-term productivity assured. The following discussion of alternative approaches is directed to whether a roadless area will or will not be recommended for wilderness and the effects of making that allocation. If an area is allocated to nonwilderness use, the question of type and intensity of use is not resolved by the RARE II process and will not be an analysis factor. Neither are management policies applied to National Forest System lands an issue.

This section discusses potential outputs, uses, and values realized or foregone with each alternative and displays data for analysis of the alternatives under such headings as vegetation, timber, range, recreation, economics, and social. Potential outputs and impacts of alternatives are described for both present and long-term effects. Present effects are those likely with current management intensities and technical capabilities in the short-run. Long-term effects are those likely if current management plans and techniques are fully implemented. To make these effects visible, both gross output and net effects of each alternative are shown. Gross effects are total outputs expected with the allocations proposed by each alternative. Net effects are the difference between either present or long-term outputs and increased or decreased outputs anticipated with each alternative. For example, the table on page 55 in the range section shows the present output of alternative C as 2,052.6 thousand AUM's, for a net effect or loss of 10.5 thousand AUM's (Present, 2,063.1, minus 2,052.6). Calculations are similar under each heading for all the alternatives with a display of both present and long-term effects.

Landform. Allocation of roadless areas to wilderness present an opportunity to preserve representative landform types in a natural, unaltered condition. Roadless areas allocated to nonwilderness uses will not eliminate landform type but do present potential for degrees of modification, if roads are constructed or other management modifications are permitted.

Preservation in a natural, unaltered condition of all landform types represented in RARE II roadless areas will be best achieved with implementation of alternative J. Alternative B has potential for not preserving any in a natural state. Landform type will still be present but due to potential road construction, logging, and other activities, it may not appear in its natural, unmodified state. Actual use of the areas is not decided with this allocation but may range from intensive development on one extreme to roadless, dispersed recreation on the other. Implementation of alternative A would not now produce any action. Options between these extremes, alternatives C through I, including the PA, will preserve or tend to modify the natural appearance of varying numbers and differing types of landform. Alternatives E, F, and G are designed to achieve targeted assignments of landform representations while alternatives C, D, H, I, and the PA, by their very nature of allocating some roadless areas to wilderness, will provide additional landform representations and potential for varying degrees of impact dependent on area allocations. The following table shows, for each alternative, percentage achievement of goals established for landform representation.

Alternatives	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	PA
LOW LEVEL	-	0	60	40	100	100	100	40	40	100	100
HIGH LEVEL	-	0	56	38	69	81	100	44	44	100	86

Vegetation. Effects of implementing the described alternatives have potential for impacting vegetation in basically two ways. First is the opportunity to preserve naturally functioning ecosystems by recommending roadless areas for wilderness and adding diversity to the NWPS. The other is potential for modification to alter species mix and/or diversity and the actual removal of vegetation (which may or may not affect diversity) if areas are allocated to nonwilderness uses. Effects must be examined from the standpoint of potential only as an act to allocate land has no direct effect on vegetation. There may be secondary impacts, however, resulting from activities permitted by the allocation.

Roadless areas allocated to further planning will have no immediate impact on vegetation, as decisions on commodity use or nonuse of an area will not be made until the land management planning process is completed. There will be no impact on threatened and endangered plant species resulting from allocation of roadless areas, for species will continue to be protected by law regardless of land allocation.

Maximum potential for preserving naturally functioning ecosystems and vegetative communities will be realized with implementation of alternative J. Alternative A will not provide a decision on which areas to preserve while alternative B will provide maximum opportunity for modification since all roadless areas are allocated to nonwilderness use. Alternatives C through I, including PA, will preserve varying numbers of ecosystems. Alternatives E, F, and G are designed to provide specific levels of ecosystem representation and alternatives C, D, H, I, and the PA, will, by allocating areas to wilderness, provide varying degrees of representation. The following table shows, for each alternative, percentage achievement of goals established for ecosystem representation.

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Alternatives	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	PA
LOW LEVEL	-	0	46	56	100	100	100	56	73	100	85
HIGH LEVEL	-	0	56	52	64	74	100	50	71	100	63

Potential for vegetative modification or removal is present in those roadless areas allocated to nonwilderness use. Allocation to nonwilderness does not identify an actual use of the area but it may range from undeveloped to full roading and timber harvest. Impacts upon the ecosystem and its vegetative components will vary with type and intensity of management anticipated. Alternative B has the greatest overall potential for vegetative modification, while alternative J represents an absolute minimum. Effects of implementing alternative A can only be identified as land management plans are developed that allocate roadless areas. Alternatives C through I and the PA provide for varying degrees of vegetative modification as some areas are proposed for wilderness and some for nonwilderness. Potential for modification will be higher in those alternatives allocating more roadless areas to nonwilderness use. Development, use, and management of these areas will be directed by existing land and resource management plans and within current laws and policies.

Accessiblity/Distribution. Accessibility or distribution criteria for evaluation of alternative approaches identified, as a goal, an increased opportunity for wilderness experiences within a day's travel time of the Nation's population. Calculation of that opportunity is described on page 29 of this statement as it was used as a factor in generation of alternatives E, F, and G.

Implementation of 10 alternative approaches and the proposed action will provide varying degrees of accomplishment in meeting distribution goals. Maximum potential for achieving accessibility/distribution goals will be realized with alternative J as all areas would be recommended for wilderness. Alternative B will not increase opportunity for distribution within the NWPS as all areas are allocated to nonwilderness uses. Alternative A will not now provide a decision on allocation of the areas and the issue of meeting accessibility/distribution goals is not resolved. Alternative C through I, including the PA, will provide varying opportunities for meeting goals. The following table shows percentage achievement of goals established for accessibility/distribution.

Alternatives	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	PA
LOW LEVEL	-	0	86	68	98	100	100	96	87	100	99
MID LEVEL	-	0	83	67	78	100	100	92	85	100	88
HIGH LEVEL	-	0	80	62	58	95	100	88	83	100	78

Air. Allocation of roadless areas to either wilderness or nonwilderness will not change air quality designations under prevention of significant deterioration. They will remain as Class II, as designated since 1975 when prevention of significant deterioration regulations were first promulgated, unless redesignated by the state in which the area is located. Federal land managers have no redesignation authority. States may keep Class II designation or redesignate areas as Class I or even to Class III if the wilderness is less than 10,000 acres in size.

As mentioned in Section II of this statement, Class I areas have the smallest allowable pollution increments and Class III areas the largest increments, meaning Class I is the most restrictive and Class III the least. Measurement of air quality is indicated by the allowable increases of particulate matter and sulfur dioxide permitted. The increase in pollutant concentration (the increment) over the baseline concentration for Class I, II, and III areas is limited to the following:

Pollutant	Maximum Allowable Increase (Micrograms/Cu. Meter)
CLASS I	
Particulate matter:	
Annual geometric mean	5
24-hour maximum	10
Sulfur dioxide:	
Annual arithmetic mean	2
24-hour maximum	5
3-hour maximum	25
CLASS II	
Particulate matter	
Annual geometric mean	19
24-hour maximum	37
Sulfur dioxide:	
Annual arithmetic mean	20
24-hour maximum	91
3-hour maximum	512
CLASS III	
Particulate matter:	
Annual geometric mean	37
24-hour maximum	75
Sulfur dioxide:	
Annual arithmetic mean	40
24-hour maximum	182
3-hour maximum	700

Maximum allowable increases identified above may be exceeded only during one period per year at any specific location. The amount of industrial development or growth that may occur within the constraints of air classification categories is dependent upon the size of the permitted increment. Class I areas are most restrictive, Class II areas can accomodate moderate growth, and Class III areas provide for intensive development. Industrial growth in any specific area is dependent upon increase or increment available, meteorology, complexity of terrain, and types of facilities and technology applied to them.

A concern of potential wilderness designation is the effect on construction or enlargement of such facilities as power plants, papermills, and smelters. The normal effect on these facilities when built considering climatic, locational, and other air quality factors will be minimal. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has stated that large sources such as power plants, pulp mills, and smelters, when well controlled, can generally locate within a Class II area without precluding future growth. It is essential to note that impacts anticipated are site specific to the geographic area of modeled air quality impacts. EPA also noted that sources of air quality contaminants that have difficulty locating in a Class II area may very well have difficulty even in a Class III area. A well controlled source in rough terrain will have problems with national ambient air quality standards if its plume impacts an adjacent hillside. The problem then is not with the Class II or III permissable increment but rather with the site specific factors of its location.

Allocation of roadless areas to nonwilderness use will not have an appreciable effect on air quality. Amount and intensity of current management practices such as slash disposal, prescribed burning, and other land and resource management tools will not necessarily increase in scope but may only be relocated on a specific National Forest. These activities are transitory in nature and normally of short duration. They will, when undertaken as a controlled management activity, be planned to take advantage of climatic and geographical factors to reduce potential for air quality degredation. The Forest Service will continue to meet site specific smoke management guidelines and air quality standards as a part of its land and resource management responsibilities.

It must also be recognized that in some large metropolitan areas such as the Los Angeles basin and in other localized situations where an industrial use is located, it may not be possible to control air degredation. Therefore, air reaching adjacent wilderness areas has been and may continue to be below acceptable standards. None of the alternative approaches will be capable of improving air quality in these situations.

In summary, implementation of alternatives A through J and the PA will not alter current air quality standards for the prevention of significant deterioration. Adjacent development will not be affected by wilderness designation since designation per se will not change air quality designations under preventing significant deterioration. Status quo will be maintained in terms of air quality standards for an area. Neither will allocation of roadless areas to nonwilderness use alter air quality within and adjacent to National Forests. Management activities that are normally short-term and transitory will continue to take place at about the same rate of intensity as has occurred in the recent past. The management activity will now, in all likelihood, be relocated into areas previously undeveloped. This action would reflect a potential only as allocation to nonwilderness uses will not prescribe types of activity permitted.

Management of these areas will be prescribed by more intensive land and resource management plans either currently in existence or to be prepared as a continuation of the National Forest System planning process.

Environmental Amenities. Implementation of any described alternative or proposed action may have a direct effect on other amenities as described in Section II of this statement. Activities permitted by allocation of roadless areas to nonwilderness uses have potential to impact these values while areas allocated to wilderness will tend to preserve amenities in a natural condition.

Effects on senses of taste and touch will not normally be altered by management of National Forest System lands. Potential impact on smell and the visual aspect of air quality have been discussed under previous headings and need not be repeated here.

Management of the visual resource is directed by current Forest Service guidelines designed to reduce the impact of management activities. Direction is applied equally to all alternative approaches with both wilderness and nonwilderness allocations so that differences in application of landscape management principles are not a factor. There is a difference in potential impacts associated with allocation of roadless areas to wilderness and nonwilderness uses. Areas recommended for wilderness will be managed in a natural state, virtually precluding potential for manmade visual impacts. Areas will be preserved with primary visual changes being a result of natural processes. Areas allocated to nonwilderness use may experience visual change as permitted activities are conducted within areas. Degree of change allowed will be dependent upon visual variety and visitor sensitivity to change as the resource is inventoried and visual quality objectives are established through implementation of the Visual Management System. Alternative J recommends all roadless areas for wilderness and will retain most natural visual appearance while alternative B recommending all for nonwilderness uses has potential to most drastically alter the visual resource. Alternatives between these extremes, including the proposed action, will preserve varying amounts of land in a natural visual state depending on number of areas recommended for wilderness.

Potential for increased noise impacts is greatest with alternative approaches allocating the most area to nonwilderness uses. Probability of additional road access, recreation site development, and other forms of resource management activities increases with these allocations, resulting in potential for increased noise impacts. By way of contrast, areas recommended for and eventually classified wilderness will reduce noise potential as motorized vehicles and other forms of management activities are prohibited. As pointed out throughout this analysis, alternatives that allocate the most area to nonwilderness use have the greatest potential while those allocating more areas to wilderness exhibit the least. Roadless areas that have effectively buffered Wildernesses, National Parks, and remote recreation areas and are now to be made available for nonwilderness use increase potential for noise impacts within these previously quiet areas.

Resource Uses. Potential resource outputs are quantifiable effects of implementing a series of alternatives. The outputs are identified both as potential opportunities that could be realized with nonwilderness allocations and potential opportunities foregone with wilderness allocations. Comparison of alternatives can be made using

resource outputs but they must be compared using similar data bases. As pointed out previously, alternatives A through J were developed utilizing a data base in existence prior to filing of the draft environmental statement. That data base has not changed for displays of A through J (DES base). Inventory changes and data updates have been made subsequent to filing of the draft, resulting in some new roadless areas and new data for present and potential resourse outputs. The proposed action was developed utilizing the disabused data base (FES base). To compare the PA with alternatives A through J, a series of resource output factors needs to be applied. The following table displays the differences between the bases. Comparison may be made between the alternatives by applying the "difference" to the DES base and alternatives A through J.

	DES BASE		FES BASE		DIFFERENCE	
	Present	Potential	Present	Potential	Present	Potential
Commercial Forest Land (M acres)	26,508.1	26,508.1	26,843.9	26,843.9	+335.8	+335.8
Sawtimber (MMBF)	2,019.4	3,810.9	2,000.6	3,580.3	-18.8	-230.6
Products (MMBF)	1,055.5	2,145.5	421.5	2,005.5	-634.0	-140.0
Total	3,074.9	5,956.4	2,422.1	5,585.8	-652.8	-370.6
Developed Recreation (MRVD)	919.0	37,636.5	1,997.5	54,491.6	+1,078.5	+16,855.1
Dispersed Recreation						
- Motorized (MRVD)	1,832.4	3,768.0	2,997.5	5,876.4	+1,165.1	+2,108.4
- Nonmotorized (MRVD)	8,326.4	15,420.3	9,276.0	16,211.1	+949.6	+790.8
- Wildlife (MRVD)	7,992.7	12,423.8	18,352.2	27,196.1	+10,359.5	+14,772.3
Grazing (MAUM)	2,063.1	2,340.9	2,035.9	2,310.0	-27.2	-30.9
Number of Areas with Proven or Producing						
- Critical Minerals	137	-	48	-	-89	-
- Oil, Gas, Coal, Uran.	81	-	20	-	-61	-
Number of Areas with High Potential for						
- Critical Minerals	461	-	602	-	+141	-
- Oil, Gas, Coal, Uran.	398	-	515	-	+117	-

Recreation. Implementation of the alternatives will affect the recreation resource depending on kinds of future uses allowed under either a wilderness or nonwilderness designation. Three categories of recreation use are involved: (1) nonmotorized dispersed; (2) motorized dispersed; and (3) developed site recreation.

Wilderness use features naturalness, solitude, very limited campsite development, and few comfort and convenience facilities. Recreation use capacity is usually less for wilderness than for dispersed nonwilderness or developed site recreation use.

When necessary to protect the wilderness resource, use restrictions and even rationing of recreation use may be required. This further reduces capacity of specific areas to provide wilderness recreation opportunities.

Much current use of roadless areas is of the wilderness type. As the roadless areas allocated to nonwilderness are developed, there may be a corresponding increase in wilderness recreation pressure on both existing wilderness and roadless areas recommended for wilderness. This may ultimately impact quality of wilderness experiences by crowding or by need for more use restrictions to protect the wilderness resource.

The impact of alternatives on nonmotorized or wilderness type recreation use is approximated in the following table. It is essential to realize that nonmotorized dispersed recreation may also include uses not tied to or suitable for wilderness such as organization camping in large groups, activities surrounding hostels or hike-in lodges, etc. Present nonmotorized dispersed use of roadless areas is estimated at more than 9 million visitor days annually using the updated data base. If all areas were recommended for wilderness, as in alternative J, there would be the potential for an increase in use of 3.5 million recreation visitor days (RVD). All the alternatives show increase in nonmotorized dispersed recreation above the present use figures. This is due in part to the fact that nonmotorized use increases as motorized use decreases. There is a degree of intolerance among hikers and horseback riders when confronted with motorized recreation users.

Long-term potential for nonmotorized dispersed recreation is almost double that of present capacity although there are no additional areas to accommodate use. The increase is based on long-term ability of nonwilderness to accommodate increased user capacity if all provisions of existing management plans are implemented.

Similar use increases in wilderness areas are not realistic because overcrowding diminishes quality of the attributes essential for a wilderness recreation experience. This factor results in a long-term increased potential capacity over present outputs for every alternative except J. Nonmotorized dispersed use will remain the same for alternative J as all areas are recommended for wilderness and the realistic carrying capacity for each area is achieved.

NONMOTORIZED DISPERSED RECREATION

Alternative	PRESENT Output	PRESENT Net Effect	LONG-TERM Output	LONG-TERM Net Effect
	(Present = 8,326.4)		(Potential = 15,420.3)	
A	8,326.4	-	15,420.3	-
B	8,326.4	0	15,420.3	0
C	8,892.4	566.0	15,528.7	108.4
D	8,937.7	611.3	15,512.4	92.1
E	9,102.1	775.7	14,479.2	-941.1
F	9,263.1	936.7	14,387.4	-1,032.9
G	9,671.9	1,345.5	14,037.0	-1,383.3
H	9,344.1	1,017.7	13,989.5	-1,430.8
I	9,704.4	1,378.0	14,044.4	-1,375.9
J	11,864.3	3,537.9	11,864.3	-3,556.0
	(Present = 9,276.0)		(Potential = 16,211.1)	
PA	10,331.2	1,055.2	15,979.1	-232.0

Gross and net effects shown in the above table are in thousand recreation visitor days (RVD) use. The net effect represents change, by alternative, from either present or potential use. Alternatives A through J are developed with the DES data base. The proposed action (PA) uses the updated data base.

Motorized dispersed recreation includes off road vehicle (ORV) use by 4-wheel drive vehicles, growing numbers of 3-wheel vehicles, dirt bikes, snowmobiles, some use by aircraft along with dispersed camping and driving for pleasure. In total, motorized dispersed use is the most prevalent type of recreation on National Forests and Grasslands. Various alternatives affect motorized dispersed use to the extent that roadless areas are recommended for wilderness. This action eliminates existing or potential use and displaces it into a smaller, total area. Under nonwilderness allocations, some kinds of dispersed motorized recreation, such as backcountry trail biking, may be displaced if land management plans call for development of roads, allow resource uses, or provide protective measures that prohibit or restrict ORV recreation. Such losses may be offset by increased capacity of dispersed roaded recreation.

The greatest impact on motorized dispersed recreation use would occur if all roadless areas are recommended for wilderness under alternative J, eliminating all motorized use. Other alternatives have impacts on present dispersed use depending on the amount of wilderness designated by each alternative. These impacts range from a reduction of 118 thousand recreation visitor days for altenative E to 637 thousand RVD with the proposed action. It is difficult to estimate future dispersed motorized recreation under nonwilderness allocations since the actual use opportunities are not prescribed. They may range from roadless backcountry management to year-round recreation complexes and may include dispersed roaded recreation in timber harvest areas.

MOTORIZED DISPERSED RECREATION

Alternative	PRESENT Output	PRESENT Net Effect	LONG-TERM Output	LONG-TERM Net Effect
	(Present = 1,832.4)		(Potential = 3,768.0)	
A	1,832.4	-	3,768.0	-
B	1,832.4	0	3,768.0	0
C	1,628.4	-204.0	3,394.5	-373.5
D	1,675.3	-157.1	3,553.9	-214.1
E	1,714.2	-118.2	3,572.5	-195.5
F	1,681.1	-151.3	3,493.5	-274.5
G	1,344.4	-488.0	2,935.8	-832.2
H	1,502.2	-330.2	2,954.6	-813.4
I	1,277.9	-554.5	2,572.8	-1,195.2
J	0	-1,832.4	0	-3,768.0
	(Present = 2,997.5)		(Potential = 5,876.4)	
PA	2,360.4	-637.1	4,550.0	-1,326.4

Outputs for motorized dispersed recreation are shown in the above tables in thousand recreation visitor days (RVD) use. Net effect indicates change between gross output and either present or potential use. Alternatives A through J are based on the draft statement data base while the proposed action uses the updated data base.

Developed recreation includes many activities such as those at resort complexes, campgrounds, visitor centers, ski areas, etc. Developed recreation is currently limited on roadless areas. The greatest impacts are found with implementation of alternative J as wilderness designation would eliminate developed recreation opportunities. Impacts on potential use capacity vary according to the amount of wilderness in the alternative. It should be noted that nonwilderness areas can accommodate both developed and dispersed motorized recreation.

DEVELOPED RECREATION

Alternative	PRESENT Output	PRESENT Net Effect	LONG-TERM Output	LONG-TERM Net Effect
	(Present = 919.0)		(Potential = 37,636.5)	
A	919.0	-	37,636.5	-
B	919.0	0	37,636.5	0
C	890.3	-28.7	37,458.7	-177.8
D	861.3	-57.7	37,435.3	-201.2
E	836.0	-83.0	32,540.4	-5,096.1
F	748.8	-170.2	31,903.5	-5,733.0
G	630.0	-289.0	29,743.7	-7,892.8
H	663.1	-255.9	23,871.7	-13,764.8
I	532.3	-386.7	23,075.1	-14,561.4
J	0	-919.0	0	-37,636.5
	(Present = 1,997.5)		(Potential = 54,491.6)	
PA	1,584.9	-412.6	49,182.4	-5,309.2

All gross outputs and net effect are shown in thousand recreation visitor days use. Net effect represents change, by alternative, from present or potential use. Again, the data base for alternatives A through J is different than PA.

Wilderness. Section I of this environmental statement described the existing National Wilderness Preservation System and its current potential. The Forest Service manages 110 wildernesses totaling about 15.2 million acres. Seventeen Administration-endorsed areas containing about 3.3 million acres can, if classified, result in a total of 127 areas, 18.5 million acres, and almost 10 percent of the National Forest System land in wilderness. Other Federal agencies manage wilderness areas but, effects of implementing alternatives contained in this environmental statement will only be analyzed in terms of the existing and potential wilderness resource of the National Forest System.

Wilderness designation provides opportunity to retain roadless areas of the National Forest System in their natural state with some land management activities prohibited. Values of wilderness are many and in some instances, identified as vicarious benefits from the standpoint of simply knowing wild, untrammeled areas still remain within the United States. These areas can be visited by anyone willing to enter them with the reward being an opportunity to return to nature in its most primitive form. Wilderness is also seen as retention of unmodified gene pools that can be utilized to maintain plant and animal stability within the environment. Wilderness may also protect soil, water, air, and visual resources as classification excludes modification, development, and intensive use of an area. Complete protection of these resources is by no means assured since overuse and abuse of even large wilderness areas by the public may degrade basic values initially preserved.

Implementation of alternative J recommends all roadless areas for wilderness, resulting in a total of 80.6 million acres of National Forest System lands in the NWPS, or about 45 percent of the National Forest System. With implementation of

alternative B, all roadless areas are allocated to nonwilderness and the amount of National Forest wilderness would remain 18.5 million acres or 10 percent of the National Forest System as described above. Alternatives C through I and the PA add varying amounts of land to the Wilderness System. Roadless areas allocated to nonwilderness uses will not be considered further for wilderness. Areas allocated to further planning retain potential for wilderness designation with decisions deferred until the land management planning process is completed.

Effects of alternatives on the wilderness resource relate to both amount of National Forest System land added to the National Wilderness Preservation System, as just described, and overall wilderness qualities of those areas. Consideration of quality of the NWPS has been a major factor in the RARE II process. A basic priniciple underlying formulation of alternatives and directing their analysis is to insure that in selecting areas for wilderness, qualities are present to further the purposes of the Wilderness Act. The RARE II process has been based on development of characteristics the NWPS should contain and when selecting eligible areas, insuring those qualities are considered.

Wilderness attributes of naturalness, apparent naturalness, solitude, and opportunity for primitive forms of recreation along with additional attributes such as presence of ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historical value are a part of this analysis. Each area in the RARE II inventory received a numerical rating of these wilderness attributes. They are a factor for proposing allocations in most of the alternatives. Individual roadless area ratings and their specific allocation when implementing each alternative were analyzed in supplements to the draft environmental statement. The following table displays average wilderness attribute ratings (WARS) for areas recommended for wilderness (W) and allocated to nonwilderness (NW) or further planning (FP) for each alternative.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	PA
W	-	-	18.25	21.25	20.00	19.11	19.25	20.57	20.64	18.48	21.90
NW	-	18.48	17.95	16.51	18.40	17.04	18.32	17.97	16.01	-	18.76
FP	18.48	-	23.41	21.48	26.00	21.74	23.50	20.23	21.50	-	19.71

Data base revisions result in an average WARS rating of 19.55 as compared to an average 18.48 in draft statement alternatives A through J.

Higher wilderness attribute rating averages indicate proposed additions to the National Wilderness Preservation System are generally of high quality. Lower averages for nonwilderness indicate fewer potential high quality wilderness areas are being allocated to nonwilderness use. Allocation of further planning areas will be determined through subsequent land management or project planning processes.

Characteristics have been identifed to insure increased diversity when adding areas to the Wilderness System. Suggested goals and target assignments for representations of landform, ecosystem, and adequate nationwide distribution of areas in the NWPS were identified and discussed previously. Achievement of wilderness associated wildlife targets are discussed under the wildlife heading, page 58. Percent achievement for wildlife is shown in the following tables. Goals are based on the fact that existing and probable NWPS already contain some characteristics, so target assignments consider only those gaps in representations that National Forest and Grassland roadless areas seem best suited to fill. Targets assigned have been identified only as the National Forest System share of the total Wilderness System, that is they recognize the potential contribution of other wilderness managing agencies. The following tables indicate achievement of target assignments and percent of representations provided by various alternatives.

Percent of Low Target Achievement by Alternative

Characteristic	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	PA
LANDFORM	-	0	60	40	100	100	100	40	40	100	100
ECOSYSTEM	-	0	46	56	100	100	100	56	73	100	85
WILDLIFE	-	0	87	93	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
ACCESS./DIST.	-	0	86	68	98	100	100	96	87	100	99

Percent of High Level Target Achievement by Alternative

Characteristic	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	PA
LANDFORM	-	0	56	38	69	81	100	44	44	100	86
ECOSYSTEM	-	0	56	52	64	74	100	50	71	100	63
WILDLIFE	-	0	83	81	34	44	100	59	90	100	71
ACCESS./DIST.	-	0	80	62	58	95	100	88	83	100	78

Timber. Effects on timber harvest as any alternative is implemented vary according to the amount of land each alternative proposes for wilderness classification, productive capacity of that area, and amount and productivity of land remaining for nonwilderness uses. Roadless areas proposed for wilderness classification will not be available for

timber harvest while areas allocated to nonwilderness uses will be where permitted by current land and resource management plans. Areas identified for further planning may or may not be available for timber harvest, dependent on completion of land management or project plans that will consider wilderness classification as one option for all or parts of the roadless area.

The accompanying table indicates commercial forest land acreage and timber volumes potentially available for harvest with implementation of each alternative. Volumes in million board feet are shown for both sawtimber and other forest products. Sawtimber refers to timber capable of being sawn into lumber while the term products generally refers to items smaller than sawlogs such as poles, cord wood, or timber harvest residues that may not be commercially merchantable as sawtimber. Potential effects of increased timber growth rates, better utilization, stronger markets, and improved fiber conversion technology are apparent in increases indicated between present output and long-term total output. These increased yields reflect potential gains anticipated if existing timber management plans for each roadless area were fully implemented.

It should be noted there is a potential immediate increase of almost 628 million board feet shown for alternative B as compared to alternative A. This is due to timber in existing wilderness study areas having been deferred, removing volume from the timber base utilized in developing annual allowable harvest calculations. A total of 4,983,000 commercial forest land acres of roadless areas are currently in the deferred category. They were placed in this category as a result of establishment of wilderness study areas both by the Forest Service in the original RARE process and subsequent actions and by Congress. However, long-term yields shown in the table include potential volumes from all commercial forest land, even under alternative A, since the intent of analysis is to indicate what would be possible if all provisions of available management plans were implemented.

Areas designated for wilderness will be removed from the commercial forest land base and placed in a "deferred" category. Appropriate reductions in the annual program of timber harvest will be made. Where these areas were already in a deferred category, either as a result of RARE I or subsequent Congressional action, there will be no impact on annual programed harvest.

Areas designated for nonwilderness will remain in the commercial forest land base. If they were previously classed as "deferred," the productive lands will be returned to the commercial forest land base and the annual programed harvest will be increased accordingly.

Areas designated for further planning will remain in the commercial forest land base. On some National Forests, administrative adjustments in sale programs may be necessary because of previous cutting patterns. There may not be sufficient areas, in some cases, to schedule the full allowable harvest because of unacceptable impacts on other resources.

Alternative J would have the greatest impact on timber harvest resulting in a present loss in programmed output of more than 3 billion board feet annually and a long-term potential loss of nearly 6 billion board feet. Other alternatives vary in their impacts and five of them, (B, C, D, E, and F) could increase present timber production from 22 to 628 million board feet. Long-term timber production

Present and Long-Term Effects of Alternatives on Available Commercial Forest Land and Annual Timber Harvest Volumes

Alternatives

	DES BASE	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	PA
Commercial Forest Land												
Output - M Acres	26,508.1	21,525.1	26,508.1	23,270.2	22,531.6	25,085.6	24,345.1	21,016.9	20,212.8	18,485.7	0	20,808.1
Net		-4,983.0	0	-3,237.9	-3,976.5	-1,422.5	-2,163.0	-5,491.2	-6,295.3	-8,022.4	-26,508.1	-6,035.8
Annual timber volumes - MMBM												
Present	Present											
Output												
Sawtimber	2,019.4	2,019.4	2,400.8	2,074.9	2,063.3	2,279.7	2,230.2	1,963.4	1,921.5	1,687.7	0	1,854.5
Products	1,055.5	1,055.5	1,302.0	1,022.5	1,159.5	1,248.0	1,202.5	1,004.5	1,044.5	951.5	0	396.0
Total	3,074.9	3,074.9	3,702.8	3,097.4	3,222.8	3,577.7	3,432.7	2,967.9	2,966.0	2,639.2	0	2,250.9
Net Effect												
Sawtimber		0	+381.4	+55.5	+43.9	+259.3	+210.8	-56.0	-97.9	-331.7	-2,019.4	-146.1
Products		0	+246.5	-33.0	+104.0	+192.5	+147.0	-51.0	-11.1	-104.0	-1,055.5	-25.5
Total		0	+627.9	+22.5	+147.9	+502.8	+357.8	-107.0	-108.9	-435.7	-3,074.9	-171.6
Long-term	Potential											
Output												
Sawtimber	3,810.9	3,810.9	3,810.9	3,317.1	3,342.6	3,640.9	3,551.2	3,135.1	3,159.5	2,794.8	0	2,836.8
Products	2,145.5	2,145.5	2,145.5	1,657.0	1,937.5	2,040.5	1,989.5	1,629.5	1,807.0	1,581.5	0	1,505.0
Total	5,956.4	5,956.4	5,956.4	4,974.1	5,280.1	5,681.4	5,540.7	4,764.4	4,966.5	4,376.3	0	4,341.8
Net Effect												
Sawtimber		0	0	-493.8	-468.3	-170.0	-259.7	-675.8	-651.4	-1,016.1	-3,810.9	-743.5
Products		0	0	-488.5	-208.0	-105.0	-156.0	-516.0	-338.5	-564.0	-2,145.5	-500.5
Total		0	0	-982.3	-676.3	-275.0	-415.7	-1,191.8	-989.9	-1,580.1	-5,956.4	-1,244.0

NOTE: Present is the output programmed under current management intensity.
Potential is the output expected with full implementation of existing resource management plans.
Output is the total anticipated with the allocations proposed by each alternative.
Net effect is the difference between either the present or long-term outputs and the increased or decreased outputs anticipated with each alternative. Net effect of alternatives A through J is based upon the data base used in the draft environmental statement. Net effect for the proposed action is based upon the updated data base. The difference is explained on page 46.

potential could be reduced, with exception of alternative B, from 275 million board feet (alternative E) to about 1.5 billion board feet (alternative I).

Range. Effects of implementing alternatives on the range resource do not directly relate to permitting or eliminating grazing since grazing is allowed in wilderness. Impacts are more directly concerned with degree of range management improvements and intensity of grazing allowed. Generally, fewer range management improvements will be permitted in roadless areas recommended for wilderness, resulting in a reduction of potential capacity for utilization of the range resource. Areas held for further planning will not be immediately affected, but must await a wilderness or nonwilderness decision that will be made by the land management planning process.

The accompanying table shows present and long-term effects on grazing by implementing alternative approaches and the proposed action. Present effects shown are not those that would happen the day an area is classified wilderness but reflect changes that would occur as management activities permitted prior to classification would no longer be permitted. They may include spraying for brush control and use of motorized equipment for routine operation and maintenance of range facilities that would be excluded but whose residual value would remain following their prohibition. Under present management intensities, impacts (net effect) range from zero for alternative B to a reduction of 511 thousand animal unit months (AUM) for alternative J. Long-term potential shows an increase over present for all alternatives except J. Long-term net effect shows a reduction from the potential for alternatives C through PA with the greatest being 789 thousand AUM's under J as all areas are recommended for wilderness. Other alternatives have various impacts depending on amount of wilderness included in the alternative.

RANGE

	PRESENT		LONG-TERM	
Alternative	Output	Net Effect	Output	Net Effect
	(Present = 2,063.1)		(Potential = 2,340.9)	
A	2,063.1	0	2,340.9	0
B	2,063.1	0	2,340.9	0
C	2,052.6	-10.5	2,310.9	-30.0
D	2,045.7	-17.4	2,305.1	-34.9
E	2,035.7	-27.4	2,298.8	-42.1
F	2,015.1	-48.0	2,262.0	-78.9
G	1,954.1	-109.0	2,168.9	-172.0
H	1,979.8	-83.3	2,209.3	-131.6
I	1,948.7	-114.4	2,157.2	-183.7
J	1,551.9	-511.2	1,551.9	-789.0
	(Present = 2,035.9)		(Potential = 2,310.0)	
PA	1,971.7	-64.2	2,214.3	-95.7

Outputs and effects are shown as thousands of AUM's grazing use. The proposed action is compared to the updated data base.

It should be noted the decrease in AUM's under alternative J is about 30 percent under both present and potential management intensities. The next greatest effect is shown for alternative I and is closer to 10 percent. One effect of grazing under wilderness designation that needs to be pointed out is that some portion of the range capacity will probably be reserved in each area for allocation to recreation stock use, i.e., riding horses or pack stock. This same reservation will also be required in nonwilderness areas where the dominant use may be backcountry type dispersed recreation.

Water. Implementation of alternatives may affect both opportunities for water resource development and the quantity/quality characteristics of water. Wilderness designation precludes water resource development facilities within the area unless specifically authorized by Presidential order or permitted by legislation designating the wilderness. The potential for change in quantity/quality characteristics is greatest as roadless areas are allocated to nonwilderness use.

The opportunity foregone for water resource development such as hydroelectric power, municipal-industrial water supply, and irrigation water is greater in those alternatives recommending a larger number of areas for wilderness. Water resource development decisions will be deferred on those areas allocated to further planning. Alternative B will not change the opportunity as all areas remain as nonwilderness. Alternatives C through I and the proposed action provide varying degrees of opportunity for development. The opportunity foregone will be greatest with Alternative J.

Provisions for development of water resources can be written into legislation designating specific areas for wilderness. The President may also authorize development if he determines that it is in the Nation's best interest to allow the development. Water development facilities may be constructed outside an area to utilize the water resource originating within a wilderness area.

The potential for changing the quantity/quality characteristics of water is greater in those alternatives recommending a large number of areas for nonwilderness. Land management practices carried out on nonwilderness areas may increase or decrease the quantity of water originating from the areas and peak or low-flow characteristics of streams. Land management practices may also affect water quality and may actually improve water quality on those areas currently producing water of poor quality. But, management practices may adversely affect water quality as they are conducted. The potential is greatest in the RARE II alternatives with more areas allocated to nonwilderness. Wilderness designation generally protects water quality in the short term but designation does not provide as many opportunities to improve water quality.

Optimum quantity/quality characteristics of the water resource are best achieved on managed watersheds where the water resource is the primary mangement objective. Under this type of management, the most assurance is provided that the water quantity and quality will be maintained. Although all lands allocated to nonwilderness will not be managed primarily for the water resource, the allocation provides a greater opportunity to assure maintenance of the water resource. All nonwilderness lands are managed under a policy to control degradation of the water resource.

In the short term, retention of water quantity/quality in its present state is best assured through implementation of alternative J as all roadless areas are designated wilderness. The potential to modify water quantity and reduce water quality because of forest resource development practices is greatest with alternative B as all areas are allocated to nonwilderness. Alternative B also provides the best opportunity to "manage" the water resource. Alternatives C through I and the proposed action provide varying degrees of potential effects on water quantity/quality characteristics based on the number of areas allocated to either wilderness or nonwilderness.

Neither water quantity nor quality will be greatly altered as a result of implementing any of the alternatives. State water quality standards will continue to be met regardless of actual land use designations. The areas allocated to nonwilderness and further planning are subject to management direction contained in current or to be developed Forest Service land and resource management plans. The land management plans have or will establish criteria to accomplish land management practices that meet water resource management objectives. The land managememt plans are coordinated and consistent with State water quality management plans. The NEPA process is utilized throughout the land management planning process to assure adequate resource considerations are developed and made available to the concerned public. But, even though nonwilderness areas are managed to protect or improve current water quality, there always exists a certain element of risk that planned management practices will not achieve management objectives.

Pesticides. Use of herbicides and pesticides is not a factor in making allocation decisions for RARE II inventoried roadless areas. The environmental assessment for use of chemicals on National Forest System lands is evaluated in a separate environmental statement. Although pesticide use is not a part of this decisionmaking process, it should be recognized that use of chemicals is normally prohibited in wilderness areas and permitted under very rigid control standards in other parts of National Forests and Grasslands. Allocation decisions, of themselves, do not permit or restrict use of chemical herbicides.

Fire Management. Uncontrolled wildfire in the National Forest System is a management concern that must be discussed in terms of hazard and risk and the effect allocation of roadless areas to either wilderness or nonwilderness use will have upon the two factors. Fire hazard is increased by buildup of both natural and management activity created fuels while fire risk usually increases as more people or operations are permitted in Forests and Grasslands.

Classification of roadless areas as wilderness permits a buildup of natural fuels that increases fire hazard. Fire starts are usually caused by natural occurances such as lightning but can result from careless use of fire by wilderness users. Control of fire in wildernesses is difficult due to limited access and restrictions on use of motorized equipment normally used to fight fire. Complete authority to use motorized equipment for fighting fire in wildernesses rests with the Forest Service.

Roadless areas allocated to nonwilderness uses have the potential for short-term buildups of fuel resulting from management activities permitted by this allocation. Natural fuel buildup may continue if the area remains undeveloped.

Prescribed burning and use of fire as a management tool can be effectively used to reduce fire hazard. Risk of fire can increase under these circumstances due to additional access and resource use of previosuly undeveloped areas. Improved access and opportunity to use mechanical equipment in nonwilderness areas does provide opportunity for more rapid control of fire starts.

Fire management is not a primary factor to be used in deciding allocation of RARE II roadless areas. Fire is both a management tool and a management problem. It takes its lead from allocations rather than dictating dispostion of roadless areas. It is examined as a management factor, regardless of the allocation, at the local level of the land management planning process.

Wildlife and Fish. Wildlife and fish effects from implementing alternatives may include increased preservation of natural habitat and inclusion of some wilderness associated wildlife species through recommendations for wilderness. The following table indicates, for each alternative, percentage achievement of goals established for representation of wilderness associated wildlife species.

Alternatives	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	PA
LOW LEVEL	-	0	87	93	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
HIGH LEVEL	-	0	83	81	34	44	100	59	90	100	71

An increased opportunity to intensively manage, modify, and improve habitat is realized as areas are allocated to nonwilderness. Modest increases in amount and change in type of wildlife associated recreation is anticipated with nonwilderness designations where, for example, there will be more vehicle oriented hunting, fishing, and viewing. Areas allocated to further planning will continue to be managed as at present with eventual determinations of use made through the land management planning process. There is no impact anticipated on threatened and endangered wildlife and fish species resulting from allocation of roadless areas, as species will continue to be protected by law.

Preservation of wildlife habitat and fisheries resource in its natural state will best be maximized by alternative J. All roadless areas will be recommended for wilderness with vegetation evolving toward ecological climax. The rate of ecological progression will depend on success of management in allowing forces such as fire to maintain a natural diversity of habitat. This is important to many wildlife species located in wilderness. To the extent that progression toward ecological climax occurs, it will benefit species requiring this condition.

Wilderness recommendations do, however, restrict the amount of physical modification by mechanical means that can be done to improve habitat, such as removing stream blockages, stocking certain fish species, chemical or mechanical habitat treatments, etc. Alternative B provides the least natural habitat but most opportunity for

habitat manipulation to improve food, cover, and water availability. Alternative A would perpetuate current conditions pending completion of land and resource management plans. Alternatives between these extremes will provide varying amounts of natural habitat, and conversely opportunity for habitat manipulation, depending on the number of areas proposed for wilderness.

The following table shows present and long-term estimates of wildlife associated recreation use and net effect or change from either present or potential use. Data show the greatest increase in present use would occur under alternative J with other increases roughly proportionate to amount of wilderness in the alternative. Long-term use shows a different pattern, however, with maximum use under alternative B and with further reductions in gross use determined by the amount of wilderness in the alternative. This is because in the long-term, management plans provide for taking advantage of increased access opportunities under nonwilderness conditions to increase fish and wildlife and its use by recreationists including hunters, fisherman, and viewers.

WILDLIFE AND FISH

	PRESENT		LONG-TERM	
Alternatives	Output	Net Effect	Output	Net Effect
	(Present = 7,992.7)		(Potential = 12,423.8)	
A	7,992.7	0	12,423.8	0
B	7,992.7	0	12,423.8	0
C	8,368.6	375.9	12,260.6	-263.2
D	8,866.6	873.9	12,254.0	-169.8
E	8,161.7	169.0	12,285.3	-138.5
F	8,210.6	217.9	12,163.4	-80.4
G	8,487.4	494.7	11,836.2	-407.6
H	8,196.2	203.5	11,819.5	-424.3
I	8,939.9	947.2	11,614.9	-628.9
J	9,926.7	1,934.0	9,926.7	-2,317.7
	(Present = 18,352.2)		(Potential = 27,196.1)	
PA	18,927.0	574.8	23,813.3	-3,382.8

Wildlife and fish associated recreation use in this table is shown by thousand recreation visitor days. Present and potential use for the PA has increased due to the revised data base.

Minerals and Energy. Allocation of roadless areas through implementation of alternatives, including the proposed action, will impact mineral and energy resources. Wilderness allocations will severely restrict and/or prohibit development. Opportunities for development will be retained for roadless areas allocated to nonwilderness uses and also to further planning pending final allocation through the land management or project planning process.

The following tables indicate potential effects of implementing alternatives on the mineral and energy resource. The number of roadless areas recommended for wilderness that contain either proven or producing mineral and energy sites and the number that contain high potential for mineral and energy resources are shown for each alternative. With a wilderness recommendation, the mineral and energy resource is assumed to be foregone or at the very least, limited access will restrict development. With the DES data base, there are 137 roadless areas containing proven or producing critical hardrock minerals and 461 areas with high potential. The updated data base shows 48 areas with proven or producing and 602 with high potential. Critical hardrock minerals are those identified as minerals of compelling domestic significance by USGS and the Bureau of Mines. There are 81 roadless areas containing proven or producing oil, gas, coal, or uranium and 398 areas with high energy potential as identified in the DES data base. The revised data base lists 20 proven or producing and 515 with high potential. The total column represents the number of sites remaining nonwilderness and therefore normally available for mineral and energy utilization while the second column indicates number of areas containing specific resource values that may be affected with wilderness allocations.

MINERALS

Alternatives	Roadless Areas With Proven or Producing Critical Minerals		Roadless Areas With High Potential for Critical Minerals	
	Total	Effect	Total	Effect
A	137	0	461	0
B	137	0	461	0
C	130	-7	456	-5
D	111	-26	394	-67
E	126	-11	440	-21
F	111	-26	418	-43
G	101	-36	381	-80
H	118	-19	391	-70
I	128	-9	319	-142
J	0	-137	0	-461
PA	41	-7	460	-142

A revision in the data base has changed the number of roadless areas in each category. Alternatives A through J are developed from the DES data base while the proposed action has used the updated FES base. Refer to page 46 for the difference between the two.

ENERGY

Roadless Areas With Proven or Producing Oil, Gas, Coal, Uranium	Roadless Areas With High Potential for Oil, Gas, Coal, Uranium

Alternatives	Total	Effect	Total	Effect
A	81	0	398	0
B	81	0	398	0
C	80	-1	382	-16
D	72	-9	360	-38
E	71	-10	371	-27
F	60	-21	354	-44
G	51	-30	321	-77
H	63	-18	346	-52
I	71	-10	276	-122
J	0	-81	0	-398
PA	17	-3	450	-65

Alternative J will affect minerals and energy resources to the greatest extent, as all roadless areas are recommended for wilderness. This does not mean that mineral and energy development will be completely eliminated since prospecting is allowed in most wilderness areas until 1984 and subsequent development of established claims after that date may occur. Under alternative J, proven or producing critical mineral sites in roadless areas would be encumbered by wilderness restrictions, as would all high potential sites for critical minerals. Similarly, presently proven or producing energy sites in roadless areas would be encumbered, as would all high potential sites for oil, gas, coal, and uranium.

By way of contrast, alternative B has the least impact as all roadless areas are allocated to nonwilderness use. Under alternative B, proven or producing critical mineral and energy sites will remain unencumbered as will all high potential mineral and energy sites. Entry into all nonwilderness areas for exploration, development, and production will be permitted as at present. Alternative A retains status quo since no roadless area allocations are made. Alternatives C through I and the proposed action provide for varying degrees of mineral and energy utilization, depending on number of areas recommended for wilderness or nonwilderness uses.

Although allocation of roadless areas to nonwilderness uses permits utilization of the mineral and energy resources, it does not provide for unrestricted use. Existing land and resource management plans may place additional restrictions on entry and use of the land base. Management and control of surface lands remains the responsibility of the Forest Service and is directed by regulations in Titles 36 and 43, Code of Federal Regulations. Potential or actual use will continue to be coordinated with protection of soil, air, and all other resources.

Roadless areas allocated to further planning will have short term effects on development of some mineral and energy resources. Generally, these areas will continue to be managed in a roadless, undeveloped condition until allocation decisions have been made through the land management planning process. While in this condition, 1872 mining laws continue to apply, and some exploration and development is expected to occur. With respect to minerals subject to mineral leasing laws, further planning status of these areas will generally require that exploration, development, and production be deferred until completion of the land management planning process. Because there are geologic indications that oil and gas resources in such areas may be so large, if found and developed, that they could significantly reduce the United

States' reliance on foreign sources, exploration for oil and gas would be permitted in some areas if certain requirements are met. Circumstances necessitating entry and stipulations for entry and development are discussed further in Section VII, pages 97 and 98.

To adequately assess oil and gas production potential, both direct and indirect exploration methods can be used. The exploration process involves several stages during which the effort takes on an increasingly sharper focus. With completion of geologic studies and seismic surveys, areas of interest shrink. At the same time, environmental impacts can change from very light to significant. The main impacts are from drilling and its associated need for access. But only a small fraction of the original area of interest is actually drilled. Areas of producible oil and gas are even smaller. Given the current odds on discovering producible amounts of oil or gas, it appears that very little of the total acreage designated for further planning would be capable of production. Where oil or gas production occurs, wilderness values may be temporarily, in some cases permanently, degraded.

Transportation corridors for movement of mineral and energy resources are an additional consideration, for they are not normally compatible with wilderness. These facilities within corridors include power transmission lines, oil and gas pipelines and other transportation modes. Alternative B provides the most unrestricted opportunity for development of these facilities and alternative J provides the least. Alternative A will produce delays in deciding what is acceptable and alternatives C through I, including the proposed action, produce varying opportunity for development depending on the number of roadless areas proposed for wilderness and for nonwilderness uses.

Cultural Resources. Effects of implementing a series of alternatives on cultural resources may be viewed in two different ways. First, reduced access affords protection to the resource when roadless areas are recommended for wilderness, and second, opportunity to find, restore, and protect cultural resources is enhanced when areas are allocated to nonwilderness uses.

Historical and archeological sites are protected by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and Executive Order No. 11593 of May 13, 1971. Regulations to meet these authorities require that qualified individuals conduct reconnaissance, or more intensive surveys when necessary, before any ground-disturbing activities are intitiated. This requirement mandates protection of cultural resources in both wilderness and nonwilderness areas.

Despite protection of cultural resources as a result of more limited access under wilderness designation, this classification is not conducive to extensive excavation and restoration. Accordingly, those alternatives with the most areas proposed for wilderness provide the highest degree of natural protection even though historical and archeological areas must also be protected in nonwilderness areas. The primary difference is that in nonwilderness areas, cultural sites may be excavated and restored using procedures not available under wilderness constraints. Facilities may be constructed to strengthen the site and interpretation is permitted to enhance public viewing and understanding. In this respect, alternatives allocating the most areas to nonwilderness use enhance opportunities to make the resource available for public use and enjoyment. Under such a complex and site specific situation, it is impossible to generalize as to which alternatives have the least or the most impact on cultural resources.

Resources Planning Act (RPA). Implementation of alternatives in this statement can have an effect on meeting those 1975 RPA program targets that can be directly compared with outputs from RARE II inventoried roadless areas. Allocations may also reduce the range of opportunity available with the 1980 RPA update. Comparable outputs are wilderness, timber sale offerings, developed recreation use, dispersed recreation use, and grazing. The RPA program established target outputs for the total National Forest System to meet in each of these resource areas. Targets were expressed in ranges and assigned for two different time periods - 1985 and 2015. The share of total targets that must be obtained from RARE II inventoried roadless areas has been identified based upon Regional determinations. Potential outputs of roadless areas by alternative allocations are also known. This information can be combined to permit an analysis of affects allocations might have on the RPA program. The following table displays this analysis for all alternatives. Targets for wilderness, developed and dispersed recreation, and grazing are for the year 2015. The target for timber utilizes 1985 sawtimber harvest volume figures, as short term effects on this resource are more meaningful in analyzing impacts upon the RPA program.

Implementation of alternatives C, D, G, H, I, J, and PA will be within or will exceed the RARE II share of the 2015 wilderness target. The amount to be added in reaching the target ranges from a low of 9.0 million acres with implementation of alternative C to the maximum amount possible with implementation of alternative J. Alternative B will not contribute to the target while E and F contribute lesser amounts than others and do not meet the target.

Only alternatives B and E meet 1985 programmed harvest sawtimber outputs. The range of potential output varies with amount of commercial forest land available for production within roadless areas allocated to nonwilderness uses. The target could be slightly exceeded if alternative B is implemented. A method for comparing outputs of the TPA with the 10 DES alternatives is developed at the beginning of this section.

Developed recreation use target for 2015 could be exceeded by all alternatives except J. Developed recreation sites are not permitted in wilderness areas resulting in a loss of total potential. The target range for dispersed recreation use is exceeded by all alternatives. Alternative J would produce the fewest recreation visitor days of dispersed use since motorized use would be prohibited and the amount of nonmotorized dispersed use would be managed to retain a wilderness environment.

Change in grazing use is minimal and the 2015 target is met through the range of alternatives except for alternative J. While grazing is permitted in wilderness areas, ability to intensively manage the resource is foregone. The impact of this restriction is most evident with implementation of alternative J as all areas are recommended for wilderness.

The 1975 RPA program targets utilized in this analysis will be updated as the 1980 program is submitted. It will reflect allocations made through the RARE II process and be responsive to the amount of land available for either wilderness or nonwilderness outputs. It should be remembered when analyzing effects of implementing these alternatives that entries show only what is potentially available. There is no guarantee outputs will be achieved.

COMPARISON OF 1975 RPA SELECTED PROGRAM TARGETS
AND RARE II ALTERNATIVES

Outputs and Measurements RPA & RARE II	Year	Mid-level Program Targets for NFS	RARE II Share of Targets*	Potential Outputs by Alternatives										
				A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	PA
				N										
Wilderness				O										
Million Acres														
	2015	27.5	9.0	A	0.0	9.0	11.8	3.4	5.3	13.1	9.9	20.6	62.1	15.1
				L										
Sawtimber Sale Offering				L										
Billion Bd. Ft.				O										
	1985	13.9	2.3	C	2.4	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.0	1.9	1.7	0.0	1.9
				A										
Developed Recreation				T										
Use - Million RVD				I										
	2015	111.2	5.6	O	37.6	37.5	37.4	32.5	31.9	29.7	23.9	23.1	0.0	49.2
				N										
Dispersed Recreation				S										
Use - Million RVD														
	2015	198.0	20.3	M	31.6	31.2	31.4	30.3	30.1	28.8	28.7	28.2	21.8	44.3
				A										
Grazing Use				D										
Million AUM				E										
	2015	19.2	1.8		2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	1.6	2.2

RVD = Recreation Visitor Days
AUM = Animal Unit Months
* = Based on Regional Estimates

Economic. Economic analysis in the RARE II process includes an opportunity costs analysis (value of commodities foregone), an economic impact analysis (predicted changes in employment and associated indicators), and a look at selected key economic issues which may be influenced by decisions resulting from the RARE II process. By allocating roadless areas to either wilderness or nonwilderness, opportunity costs and flow of goods and services to local markets may change. As goods and services from forest lands flow to markets, people are employed and income is generated. As flows change, change also appears in level of employment and income. In order to evaluate these potential changes a "Development Opportunity Rating System" (DORS) and an economic input-output approach were utilized. A detailed discussion of DORS and the input-output models is included in appendix W.

The DORS generates relative ratings and total opportunity costs for all roadless areas in the National Forest System with the exception of Alaska. The ratings range from 0 to 15 and express relative per acre potentials for development of known nonwilderness resources, excluding potential mineral resources. These ratings are similar to a benefit-cost ratio. Ratings greater than 5 indicate total value of benefits exceeds total value of costs. Ratings less than 5 indicate estimated costs are greater than value of benefits. Opportunity costs are estimates of total present net values of nonwilderness resources foregone by wilderness classification. Opportunity costs combine available economic benefit and cost information assuming a full range of multiple uses and are based upon a continuation of present Forest Service management policy. Basic data used for the DORS analysis include: physical outputs or use levels, benefit values (regional or area specific), and direct costs of transportation construction, fire protection, and resource management. Most output information is from estimates made during the RARE II inventory. Value and cost information is taken from Forest Service planning and financial records.

The following display shows the average DORS ratings and total estimated opportunity costs by alternative for the Nation. Average ratings and total opportunity cost provide a comparison among various alternatives. Ratings and costs are shown separately for those areas allocated to wilderness, nonwilderness, and further planning for each alternative.

	Areas Allocated to:					
	Wilderness		Nonwilderness		Further Planning	
Alternative	Average DORS Rating	Total Opportunity Cost MM$	Average DORS Rating	Total Opportunity Cost MM$	Average DORS Rating	Total Opportunity Cost MM$
B	0.0	0.0	6.9	6,959.6	0.0	0.0
C	6.1	824.2	7.4	4,625.8	7.1	1,509.6
D	6.3	671.9	6.8	3,312.5	7.8	2,975.2
E	6.6	502.5	6.9	6,457.1	0.0	0.0
F	6.2	577.4	7.1	4,266.4	6.7	2,115.8
G	6.4	1,126.3	7.0	5,833.2	0.0	0.0
H	6.8	738.1	6.9	5,164.2	7.0	1,057.3
I	7.2	2,195.4	6.7	2,567.1	6.5	2,197.1
J	6.9	6,936.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
PA	5.7	652.9	7.4	5,497.6	5.9	809.0

A higher average DORS rating for nonwilderness allocations in the above table indicate the most cost effective areas remain available for resource utilization. Higher total opportunity costs are ideally found with nonwilderness allocations as it permits the most economically productive areas to remain available for commodity use. Refer to appendix W for a complete explanation of DORS and opportunity costs.

Input-output models were constructed to determine economic impacts resulting from wilderness and nonwilderness allocations of roadless areas. These models were used to calculate impacts (changes) upon:

- total dollar value of output
- total income
- value added
- employment
- population (related to employment changes)

The link between land allocations and economic effects is change in production of goods and services resulting from different kinds and levels of activity permitted under wilderness, further planning, and nonwilderness management. Production or use changes result in expenditure changes within the economy. The RARE II impact models translate resource output and use changes into expenditure changes. These expenditure changes are used with the input-output models to estimate changes in output, income, value added, employment, and population. All production and use changes are net changes from present outputs and use levels. Economic effects that are estimated do not represent projections of the total economy, only changes from present situation.

Economic effects at both the local and national level have been estimated. Analysis was done using multicounty impact area input-output models and a national input-output model. Only impact on the national economy is presented here; however, results of each multicounty analysis are available at appropriate Forest Service

Regional Offices. The small area analysis was used to evaluate impacts of various alternatives upon local communities and input-output models were used as area specific. There are 167 unique small area models. These models were used primarily in conjunction with the "community stability" analysis.

The national input-output model was used to determine economic impacts for the Nation as a whole. This model considers total national economy and estimates changes resulting from implementing various RARE II alternative approaches. The national totals have been subdivided into State totals to estimate the relative "share" for individual states containing roadless areas. This information is presented in appendices A through T.

Three assumption sets are employed to illustrate economic effects. The first assumption, identified as "Potential Immediate Effect," represents economic effects of wilderness allocations. That is, roadless areas allocated to wilderness change from present to wilderness management strategy. All areas allocated to nonwilderness remain in present management. Production and utilization changes in this case are largely negative although some gains in certain recreation uses may be obtained. Also, deferred timber from areas allocated to nonwilderness may cause positive

gains in production. It should be noted that although the term "immediate" is used to describe this assumption set, it is not intended to convey the passage of time, but rather to describe wilderness allocation without compensating gains from production on nonwilderness areas.

The second assumption set, with two variations, is referred to as "Potential Long-Term Effects." Under this assumption set, areas allocated to wilderness change from present management to wilderness management. Areas allocated to nonwilderness change from present to potential management, all with attendant changes in production and utilization. Two variables reflect disposition of areas allocated to further planning. In the first case, these areas are treated as if they had been allocated to nonwilderness use and in the second case they are allocated to wilderness. These two variations show the range within which economic effects will lie dependent upon eventual allocation of areas in the further planning category to either wilderness or nonwilderness use. For any impact area, results under this assumption show the net economic effects that occur as a result of allocating all roadless areas within the impact area to either wilderness or nonwilderness use. Again, the term "long-term" does not refer specifically to the passage of time but rather to the assumption underlying the analysis.

The following tables highlight employment and other economic changes anticipated in both present and potential situations resulting from implementation of alternatives. Entries made under each heading represent potential opportunites gained or lost; gains and losses of income, output, and value added to the gross national product based on employment changes: The 1974 national private sector employment figure used in this analysis was 66,888,600. Of course, more people are affected than those indicated by changes in employment. Detailed impacts are shown in appendix W.

Present Effects

Alternative	Employment (Person Years)	Income (MM$)	Output (MM$)	Value Added (MM$)
A	No change	- - -	- - -	- - -
B	8,195	104.2	391.1	168.1
C	-13,522	-164.2	-636.9	-280.2
D	-2,568	-24.2	-100.2	-50.0
E	6,169	78.6	297.8	128.6
F	3,807	50.8	197.1	82.8
G	-10,289	-118.9	-464.1	-211.6
H	-953	-10.9	-35.2	-15.7
I	-7,940	-96.1	-355.5	-155.8
J	-73,817	-910.7	-3,440.8	-1,498.4
PA	4,485	55.0	210.0	92.0

Potential Long-Term Effects (Further Planning areas calculated as nonwilderness)

Alternative	Employment (Person Years)	Income (MM$)	Output (MM$)	Value Added (MM$)
A	Unknown	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -
B	225,762	2,458.2	7,910.8	3,965.6
C	205,861	2,211.8	6,960.1	3,547.9
D	210,681	2,277.7	7,222.0	3,657.9
E	216,124	2,344.7	7,486.1	3,772.0
F	207,400	2,247.9	7,165.3	3,615.6
G	171,641	1,835.4	5,689.1	2,925.8
H	143,490	1,588.9	5,239.8	2,572.4
I	125,034	1,336.3	4,180.6	2,151.5
J	-73,817	-910.7	-3,440.8	-1,498.4
PA	200,816	2,232.0	7,484.0	3,635.0

Potential Long-Term Effects (Further Planning areas calculated as wilderness)

Alternative	Employment (Person Years)	Income (MM$)	Output (MM$)	Value Added (MM$)
A	Unknown	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -
B	225,762	2,458.2	7,910.8	3,965.6
C	137,765	1,446.3	4,385.5	2,308.2
D	25,461	217.8	481.3	362.2
E	216,104	2,344.4	7,485.2	3,771.6
F	45,402	446.4	1,226.6	716.6
G	171,618	1,835.1	5,688.0	2,925.3
H	112,540	1,232.3	4,020.5	1,999.3
I	-14,535	-231.7	-1,041.8	-371.0
J	-73,817	-910.7	-3,440.8	-1,498.4
PA	173,758	1,926.0	6,415.0	3,139.0

Each alternative has substantially different impacts on the national economy. Alternative J, where all areas are wilderness, would have an immediate impact of over 70,000 job opportunities. This is insignificant from a national perspective, as it only represents slightly more than .09 of one percent. The proposed action increases employment opportunities by 4,485 person years. Though this change is not significant at the National level, certain states or multicounty areas may have significant impacts. This detail is in appendices A through T.

Alternatives B, E, and F indicate positive employment effects in the short-term and all except I and J are positive in the long term. The positive impact comes from areas allocated to nonwilderness being managed for a full range of resource outputs and the nonwilderness commodities harvested and marketed. The PA shows a significant increase in employment in the long-term.

Housing Starts. Construction levels of residential housing within the United States are quite cyclic with periods of high levels of construction interspersed with downturns. Starts are dependent on both level of purchaser demand and availability and cost of mortgage money. Rising costs of materials, labor, and land are factors, but in past decades, a principle determinant has been availability of mortgage monies. Softwood lumber and plywood costs historically have averaged about 7 to 8 percent of total sale price of the average single family house. Costs may rise above these long-term averages during periods of high construction levels. Multifamily housing units use about one third less lumber and plywood in their per family unit construction than single family units.

The primary contribution of roadless areas to housing starts and material availability is softwood sawtimber volume contained within them. Volume, as discussed under the Timber heading, has the potential to be utilized is an area is allocated to nonwilderness use but will be foregone if it is recommended for wilderness. The immediate effect of reducing softwood timber supply would be more extreme if it were coincidental with a period of high level national construction than if new housing starts were in a cyclic downward trend.

Alternative J is the "bench mark" in this analysis as it has the most potential to reduce softwood timber supply flow from National Forests as all the areas are allocated to wilderness. Reduction, at this extreme, could amount to about two billion board feet of softwood sawtimber annually. This withdrawal could have an effect on lumber and plywood prices and probably total price of a new home but after a period of supply adjustment, products would probably be supplied from other sources. R. W. Haynes and D. M. Adams, in a manuscript submitted to the Journal of Forestry, explored impacts of RARE II allocations on softwood sawtimber prices, consumption, and production. Their analysis found that "the bulk of the decline in National Forest softwood sawtimber harvest is offset by increases in cut on private lands and softwood lumber imports from Canada." They predicted the softwood sawtimber stumpage price would rise in the west and to a lesser extent in the south. But, the largest part of the supply adjustment would come from increased imports of Canadian softwood lumber.

Haynes and Adams found that even with adjustments in supply, there would be an accelerated price rise over existing trends in average wholesale price of both softwood lumber and plywood if alternative J were implemented. The index would be 2.8 percent higher in 1985 for softwood lumber and 0.2 higher in 1985 for plywood than would normally be anticipated without implementation of alternative J. Implementation of any of the other alternatives would have a lesser effect on softwood availability and prices as fewer areas would be allocated to wilderness. The proposed action could produce an index that would be from 0.5 to 0.8 percent higher for softwood lumber and 0.1 higher for plywood, both in 1985 using 1967 as base. The variation is dependant on roadless areas allocated to further planning and their eventual disposition.

Using assumptions of the Haynes-Adams analysis, total effect of RARE II allocations on housing starts would not be large from the standpoint of price increases. However, it could be expected there would be more severe short-term price impacts while supply adjustments were taking place. To this extent, an interruption of flow of lumber and plywood to the construction industry could be of significance. These shortfalls would be temporary with other sources expanding production to meet material needs.

The result could be a temporary reduction in number of housing starts and an overall lag in completion of houses under construction.

Inflation. Primary inflationary effects of implementing the series of alternatives described in this statement deal with potential withdrawal of softwood sawtimber volume. Effects could be realized in higher prices for softwood lumber and plywood with results about the same as discussed under Housing Starts. Price increases for new homes could reflect increased wood materials cost, but inflation affects almost all sectors of the economy. The National Association of Home Builders' data show that lumber prices increased an average of 8.6 percent annually during the period from 1973 through 1977. Some construction components have had sharper rises, such as concrete at 12.7, heating equipment at 10.5, and insulation at 15.7 annual percentage increases.

A significant withdrawal of softwood sawtimber from available timber supply would likely have an inflationary effect on sale prices of new homes. Alternative J would have potential for the most impact as all areas are recommended for wilderness. Alternative B would have the least. Effects of implementing other alternatives would vary, dependent on the number of areas proposed for wilderness and potential timber volume removed from total supply. With implementation of the proposed action, between 800 million and 1.176 billion board feet of sawtimber potential could be removed from the market. The corresponding impact on inflation is a 3.8 to 5.5 percent increase in lumber and wood product prices. The availability of softwood sawtimber is but one inflationary component that cumulatively contributes to price rises for residential construction.

Other potential resource outputs from inventoried roadless areas are not variable enough in response to their allocation to appreciably affect inflation. The one possible exception is foreclosing use of the mineral and energy resource of areas recommended for wilderness. If major energy sources were discovered but not made available for use, lack of additional supply could inflate the price of current resources. This is an unquantifiable factor for if extent of the resource is unknown, it is impossible to predict what the effect on inflation might be.

Balance of Payments. A major factor creating an unfavorable balance of payments in import-export trade originates with imports of foreign oil. Another factor, in terms of roadless areas allocation, is softwood timber products, namely lumber. Implementation of alternatives within this environmental statement can have an effect on level of softwood lumber imports as areas are either made available or removed from commodity production. Availability of softwood timber and opportunities to meet demand without a heavy reliance on imports can be quantified. But, unquantified mineral and energy sources can not now be analyzed to determine how much or how little import is needed to achieve a balance of payments.

Improvements in balance of payments can be achieved by increasing exports or decreasing imports for any trade item. Utilizing oil and gas potential to the maximum within this country reduces dependence on foreign oil. Likewise, the need for a foreign source of softwood lumber can be reduced if this country can supply more of its own demand. Roadless areas in the RARE II inventory have potential for helping somewhat to reduce dependency on foreign products. But, it is only one factor for the value of foreign currencies in exchange with the U. S. dollar, price of foreign commodities, and other commitments must also be considered when attempting to improve balance of payments situations. This balance of payments discussion cannot adequately analyze total trade flows, overseas capital investments, etc. Variables involved and unpredictable future events would make a complete analysis difficult and not appropriate for RARE II roadless area allocations.

Balance of trade of available resources contained in roadless areas can be discussed. The primary resource is softwood sawtimber. Softwood lumber and newsprint account for well over half our total wood products imports which in 1977 amounted to $6.6 billion. The primary source of this material is from Canada. Exports of paper, board products, softwood logs, and lumber totaled nearly $4.7 billion in 1977, mostly to Japan and Europe. In terms of balance, 1977 imports exceeded exports by nearly $2 billion, a rather small amount when compared to a total trade deficit of nearly $30 billion but a contributing factor to our current deficit position.

D. M. Adams and R. W. Haynes in an analysis submitted for publication to the Journal of Forestry find the primary factor that would be affected by allocation of the roadless areas is our trade in softwood lumber. In general, reduced internal supplies would lessen our ability to export to foreign markets and would increase imports of Canadian softwood lumber. The model developed by Adams and Haynes shows Canadian softwood lumber imports in the year 2000 to be 2.7 billion board feet higher with implementation of alternative J as opposed to the situation anticipated with implementation of alternative A. The proposed action could increase the need for import in a range from 450 to 610 million board feet dependent on the eventual allocation of areas in further planning. Again, alternative A is the zero base and J the extreme. In terms of 1977 average import prices, alternative J could increase the import bill for softwood lumber approximately 23 percent above the level anticipated with alternative A. Imports could be reduced if exports were diverted to domestic markets but this would tend to neutralize net trade balance.

This analysis describes extreme possibilities when comparing no action with alternative B and allocation of all roadless areas to wilderness in alternative J. Other options, including the PA would fall between these extremes and have a lesser effect on balance of payments (trade).

Returns to the Treasury. The major portion (95 percent) of National Forest Fund Receipts ($691.5 million in 1977) is derived from sale of timber. Other resource uses such as grazing, land uses, power, mineral leases, recreation admission and user fees contribute the remaining 5 percent. Effects on returns to the Treasury and resultant payment to States will not be significant unless there is a substantial change in

timber harvest volumes and oil and gas production. Implementation of those alternatives that recommend greater numbers of areas for wilderness will produce the greatest change in timber and oil and gas output. The timber effect has been described under both the Timber and Resources Planning Act (RPA) headings in this section.

Alternative J, with its potential to reduce total outputs, would indicate a decrease of 10.7 percent in its return to the Treasury using the 1985 RPA targets but slightly less when compared to 2015 targets. Implementation of alternatives A through I will have varying effects on returns to the Treasury and distribution of receipts to States dependent on the potential products foregone with wilderness classification. The proposed action could reduce Treasury returns from National Forests by 0.8 to 2.5 percent depending on allocation of further planning areas. In dollars, it is a decrease of 8 to 30 million. This analysis is made on a national basis only and does not reflect specific impact on a local basis. A county composed of a large area of federal land, most of it in a roadless area, could feel a much larger impact, if the area was recommended for wilderness, than the national reduction of 10.7 percent shown for implementation of alternative J. Such an impact may be partially offset by payments to local governments as authorized in the Payments in Lieu of Taxes Act of 1976, Public Law 94-565.

Management Costs. Overall budget increases as a result of implementing the propoed action are likely to be about $5 million per year for the entire National Forest System. Receipts would be slightly lower than the current level. Budget increases would include costs for eliminating or, where appropriate, mitigating some existing special uses and for occasional land acquisition which might be necessary to insure wilderness quality is maintained. Some increases in costs will be necessary to prepare substitute timber sale volume for sales partially prepared that are in areas being recommended for wilderness. Wilderness management costs would about double from the current budget level.

The magnitude of the effect on management costs can best be analyzed by examining the extremes of the displayed alternatives. If alternative J were implemented, there would be an overall decrease in budget needs estimated at between $150-200 million. As all areas are recommended for wilderness under this alternative, there would also be a loss of receipts of about $150 million annually. Increased costs for wilderness management, land acquisition, and costs for mitigating existing special uses would occur. Significant decreases in both the level of timber sales and required funding for timber sales related activities would result. If alternative B were implemented, there would be an overall increase in budget needs, estimated at from $50-70 million, per year. Additional costs would basically be incurred for more intensive management of an increased land base available for multiple uses other than wilderness. Along with potential increases in receipts of about $40 million, there would also be other economic benefits from such development. An increase in developmental activities could take place as additonal areas would be utilized to help meet national demands for goods and services. Costs and receipts for the remaining alternatives lie within the estimates for alternatives B and J.

Land Acquisition. Implementation of any alternative that proposes roadless areas for wilderness raises the question of what happens to included private land. Several factors are paramount in analyzing this issue. First, non-Federal lands included within boundaries of an area classified as wilderness are not themselves classified. Second, classification of area as wilderness is not a taking of private land. Third, acquisition of private land is not essential for management of wilderness.

In all National Forest Wilderness, except 16 classified by PL 93-622, the so-called Eastern Wilderness Act, the law does not permit the Secretary of Agriculture to acquire private lands without consent of owner. The Forest Service, therefore, gives high priority to funding acquisition of lands from willing sellers. If an owner wishes to continue to keep and manage his lands as he did when the area was classified as wilderness, and that management is compatible with management of the wilderness, there is no intent on the Forest Service's part to gain ownership of that land. If an owner changes use of his land to one no longer compatible with management of surrounding wilderness, the Forest Service may take active steps to either acquire title to the land or have Congress adjust the wilderness boundary. Each situation must be considered individually, for even though an incompatible use provides a basis for land acquisition, there is no assurance or obligation on the part of the Forest Service to acquire such lands. Wilderness designation in itself imposes no restrictions on use of the private land within or adjacent to wilderness.

PL 93-622 provides that owners of private land within 16 specified wildernesses east of the 100th meridian must notify the Forest Service 60 days in advance of any change in ownership or use which would bring about significant new construction or disturbance of land surface, or use of motor vehicles, mechanized transport, or motorized equipment other than as authorized by law for ingress or egress or for agricultural activities begun before the designation date. The Forest Service must then use judgement to determine if the announced change in use would make management of the surrounding wilderness impossible. If a landowner persists in continuing an unacceptable use, the Forest Service is authorized to acquire the land by condemnation if necessary. Since the passage of this legislation in January of 1975, there has been no use of condemnation to acquire lands or interest in lands within wilderness areas by the Forest Service.

Social. Potential social effects estimated to occur from implementing a range of alternatives were analyzed and presented in the RARE II Draft Environmental Statement. These effects were determined through a social analysis system that collected and analyzed data for five social variables: 1) Population change and public feeling about that change, 2) symbolic meaning, 3) recreation use patterns, 4) impacts on special groups and minorities, and 5) estimates of public sentiment regarding specific roadless area allocation.

Where applicable, data were also collected and analyzed for ten additional (optional) social variables, including: sense of local control, community identity, community lifestyles, transportation networks, compatibility of uses, emergency services impacts, law enforcement impacts, social services, utility services, and local housing.

The social analysis presented in the draft environmental statement will not be repeated here. However, that analysis has been supplemented by information provided by the public during the public comment phase of RARE II. The original social analysis has thus been supplemented to reflect public perceptions of important social effects that might result from RARE II roadless area allocations.

Analysis of public response to the RARE II Draft Environmental Statement summarized reasons people offered to support their preference for wilderness, nonwilderness and further planning. (For a more detailed description of the public response analysis process, see appendix U.) Many reasons people offered in support of wilderness and nonwilderness directly relate to specific social variables such as recreation use patterns, symbolic meaning, community lifestyles, etc. Public response analysis summarized these reasons and tabulated the number of times they were given by people commenting on RARE II. These summaries indicate extent and magnitude of some social effects perceived by the public to result from RARE II decisions. They are used in the following analysis to supplement judgements of social effects estimated to result from implementation of the DES alternatives.

RARE II is an important public issue and, as expected, it generated sizeable public response. A total of 264,093 individual inputs with signatures of 359,414 people were received during the public comment period. Contrasting this with public response to the RARE I Draft Environmental Statement (1973) indicates increasing public interest in land classification issues on National Forests and Grasslands. The RARE I DES attracted a total of 6,843 inputs signed by 15,607 people. While the proportion of personal letters (5,301 total inputs) to form-type responses such as petitions, form letters, response forms, coupons, etc., (746 total inputs) was over seven to one in RARE I, nearly two-thirds of the RARE II input was form-type response. Thus, organized units of society, such as interest and industry groups, were relatively more involved in RARE II than in RARE I public response.

Clearly, magnitude of decisions regarding designation of over 62 million acres of forest land and continued emphasis on consensus as a criterion to guide those decisions were important factors in motivating the entire spectrum of clientele interest groups to generate campaigns designed to have greater influence over allocation decisions. This is not to suggest that "campaign" generated expressions of public response is any less valid than spontaneous input submitted by individual citizens in response to agency public involvement activities. On the contrary, existence of interest group campaigns in RARE II is important data in reflecting the increasing social concern over land allocation decisions that has emerged since RARE I.

Public comments on the RARE II DES gives some important insights into potential social effects; that is how people feel RARE II decisions will affect their lives. Generally, the social analysis contained in the draft environmental statement, with some noteable local exceptions, was validated by public comment; namely, that minimal social effects would result from RARE II allocations. Public input analysis did indicate conflicting preferences among local, regional, and national populations about the optimum mix of commodity and amenity outputs desired from National Forest System roadless areas. The following discussion relates public comment to social variables and analysis of social effects contained on pages 56 through 59 of the draft environmental statement. State appendices contain more detailed analyses of social effects perceived to result from implementation of the proposed action.

POPULATION growth changes, such as increases or decreases in local communities, were rarely mentioned in the public comment, and when they were, it was discussed more in terms of negative economic impacts or community lifestyle changes resulting from potential wilderness allocations.

RECREATION USE PATTERNS, and other recreation related comments were frequently mentioned in support of both wilderness and nonwilderness preferences. The following table lists recreation-associated reasons and number of times they were offered in support of wilderness or nonwilderness for individual roadless areas. This information is taken from national summary tables of public response analysis.

Recreation-Related Reasons Mentioned in Support of Wilderness	No. of Times Mentioned	Recreation-Related Reasons Mentioned in Support of Nonwilderness	No. of Times Mentioned
Area suitable for nonmotorized land recreation	162,070	Area suitable for non-wilderness recreation	430,114
Area suitable for hunting and fishing	76,540	Area suitable for motorized recreation	247,445
Area suitable for wilderness recreation (primitive recreation)	19,600	Area suitable for hunting & fishing	21,473
Area contains favorite local recreation area	7,067	Allows ski area development	6,780
Area suitable for nonmotorized water recreation	6,878	Area suitable for intensive developed recreation	6,205
		Area contains favorite local recreation area	3,168

These data generally confirm the analysis contained in the draft. A variety of recreation activities are engaged in by different people. If areas are allocated to wilderness, preferences of people desiring motorized recreation opportunities and intensive recreation development may be restricted. On the other hand, if areas are allocated to nonwilderness, opportunity to engage in primitive, dispersed recreation may be limited. An analysis of effects of implementing alternatives, including the proposed action, on recreation use patterns was more fully discussed under the preceding recreation heading.

SYMBOLIC MEANING refers to any special significance roadless areas may have to people in terms of their emotional attachments to unique activities, places, images, memories, etc. Public comment indicated that wilderness and wilderness-associated plants and wildlife have important symbolic value to many Americans. Protection of our natural heritage surfaced as an important social concern. Preservation of areas for future generations, a reason indicative of symbolic importance to many people, was offered 80,915 times in support of wilderness designation for individual roadless areas. In addition, RARE II as "the last chance to preserve wilderness values" was mentioned 70,543 times in support of wilderness designations.

Reasons that related to a desire for wilderness preservation as a means to achieve "protection of our natural heritage" drew frequent comment. For example, "high scenic beauty" and "wilderness values" (stated 254,619 times); "unique and rare wildlife or fish" (80,785); "threatened and endangered wildlife and fish" (36,657); "unique ecosystems" (33,048); "unique flora" (30,467);" wilderness values outweigh economic values" (28,637); and "threatened or endangered flora" (6,572).

Alternatives allocating a higher percentage of areas to wilderness such as G, I, and J mitigate these social concerns better than alternatives allocating fewer areas to wilderness such as B, C, D, E, F, and H.

SPECIAL GROUPS (ELDERLY, HANDICAPPED, YOUNG, POOR, ETC.) AND MINORITIES (RACIAL, ETHNIC, RELIGIOUS, ETC.) will be affected by implementation of alternatives and the proposed action. Perceived impacts of wilderness and nonwilderness activities and values to special groups and minorities drew frequent comment.

Opposition to wilderness designation because "only a few people can use wilderness" was offered in support of nonwilderness designation 310,048 times. This perception was often discussed in terms of impacts on elderly and handicapped, many of whom might not have the physical capacity to engage in primitive recreation activities. Thus, alternatives containing the most nonwilderness are more responsive to the needs of special groups unable to use wilderness areas that would be inaccessible by motorized transportation.

Many RARE II roadless areas contain cultural, historical, and archaeological sites and areas that have religious or symbolic significance for many local minority groups, especially Native Americans. It was stated in the draft environmental statement that implementation of alternatives with the greatest number of such sites allocated to wilderness would impact these values the least. This perception was validated by public comment. The fact that an area contained cultural, historical, or archaeological sites or values was mentioned in support of wilderness designation 40,813 times. It was offered in support of nonwilderness 7,055 times. Alternatives G, I, and J afford greater wilderness status and protection of these values and are more acceptable to advocates of these values.

Another important social concern is fear that wilderness designation would result in a loss of local control. This concern surfaced in 17,548 comments against wilderness, to the effect that "Federal Government control does not represent local

interests or consider local preferences." Furthermore, 11,984 comments indicated that wilderness designation would restrict access to adjacent private land or result in condemnation of private land. Alternative H takes into consideration local and regional values and preferences and, would best mitigate social impacts related to these fears of loss of local control.

Public input analysis also identified strong social concern about preserving community identities and local lifestyles. Social impact analysis in the draft statement indicated these impacts would be relatively insignificant. But the public comment indicates it is of greater concern than anticipated.

Preservation of lifestyles was offered 39,253 times as a reason in support of individual roadless area allocations to nonwilderness. Lifestyle impacts were often discussed in terms of changes that would result from loss of employment or changes in types of employment. Public comment concerning perceived negative economic impacts helps illustrate the apprehension that people feel over adverse livestyle-related effects resulting from RARE II decisions. The perception that wilderness designation would result in "negative economic impacts" was mentioned 595,831 times in support of nonwilderness; and "potential resource contributions to local economies" was cited in support of nonwilderness 182,294 times. Obviously, one of the most significant social concerns of people commenting on RARE II in favor of nonwilderness involves economic impacts. Economic effects resulting from RARE II alternatives, including the proposed action, are discussed at length in another section of this final statement.

In addition, perception that wilderness classification would change the character of individual local communities was offered 28,822 times in support of nonwilderness designation. People are concerned that new and different types of people such as "hippies," "tourists," "transients," "retirees," etc., will move into local communities in sufficient numbers to alter their traditional character. Alternatives B (all nonwilderness), C (commodity-driven), and H (consideration of local/regional values and needs) would have least adverse effect on these social considerations.

At a national level, public input analysis did not identify significant public concerns regarding other social variable such as social services, transportation networks, local housing, utility services, or law enforcement impacts. These were occasionally mentioned in support of both wilderness and nonwilderness but not in sufficient numbers to warrant discussion in this national overview.

It is important to note that many people commenting on RARE II were not satisfied with any of the alternatives. During the RARE II public comment period, numerous organizations and groups developed and submitted their own alternatives. According to the RARE II Public Input Analysis Report, 45 such alternatives were proposed that address specific roadless area allocations in a total of 29 states. Many personal letters, response forms, form letters, and petitions commented in support of and in some instances, opposition to the various alternatives. As noted in the public input analysis report, submission of these "citizen-generated" alternatives ranged from mimeographed, one-page flyers, to comprehensive, detailed reports.

Although new alternatives were submitted by forest industry groups (e.g., Taxpayers' Alternative T, sponsored by the Northwest Pine Association and endorsed by 385 inputs representing 387 signatures; Southern Oregon Resource Alliance Alternative, supported by 15 inputs representing 28 signatures) industry groups apparently did not feel as dissatisfied with the range of DES alternatives as did preservation/conservation groups. Coalitions of state and local conservation/preservation groups proposed their own alternative for 29 individual states and were often submitted under the designation "Citizens' Alternative W." Generally, these alternatives recommended more areas and acreage for wilderness classification than contained in DES alternative I, but less than contained in alternative J (all wilderness).

Support for these citizen-generated alternatives ranged from less than half a dozen inputs to over 2,000. The following table lists the most frequently supported alternatives by state of origin. All other alternatives received less than 200 inputs each.

State	Name of Alternative or Sponsoring Organization(s)	Supporting Inputs	Supporting Signatures
Oregon	Oregon Alternative W	2,307	2,559
Idaho	Alternative W	1,831	2,487
Colorado	Alternative W	1,170	2,684
Montana	Montana Alternative W	800	1,219
Washington	Citizens for Washington Wilderness	728	865
North Carolina	Sierra Club Alternative W	531	2,517
Wyoming	Wyoming Wilderness Coalition Alternative W	484	743
Arizona	Arizona Wilderness Coalition Alternative W	437	570
Texas	Texas Wilderness Alert	407	617
California	Citizens Wilderness Alternative W	312	354
New Mexico	Alternative W	279	421
Tenessee	Alternative W	274	1,378
Alaska	Chugach Forest Study Group Alternative W	208	232

Many reasons offered in support of specific roadless area allocations to wilderness related to the foregoing social variables. For example, alternatives developed by conservation/preservation group coalitions in every part of the country addressed the need to preserve additional areas of high scenic beauty and wilderness values (symbolic meaning of individual areas), the desire to protect areas which are adjacent to existing wilderness areas (compatibility of uses), the importance of protecting areas suitable for primitive nonmotorized recreation activities and hunting and fishing experiences (recreation use patterns), and the desire to protect through wilderness classification unique, diverse, and rare wildlife and plant species habitat, and ecosystems (symbolic meaning). Ease of access (proximity) to population centers, protection of cultural, historical, archeological values, and preservation of natural heritage for future generations were other reasons offered in more than one region but not in all of them.

Summary of Outputs and Effects. The following tables describe outputs anticipated with implementation of the alternatives. Previous headings have been combined in these tables to provide a composite analysis of alternatives. Table 1 displays present effects of implementation with a comparison against present levels of resource outputs. Table 2 shows long-term level of outputs that are anticipated if existing resource management plans are fully implemented, permitting achievement of high potential resource outputs. Roadless areas allocated to further planning have been considered the same as nonwilderness areas in tables 1 and 2 to indicate maximum resource output level that could be achieved. Alternatives A through J have been developed utilizing the data base in existance at the time of the draft environmental statement. The proposed action has used an updated data base. The difference between these bases is found on page 46.

Timber volume is displayed as million board feet (MMBF) for both sawtimber and wood products. Products normally are measured as cubic feet but a more ready comparison can be made if cubic feet volumes are converted to board feet. Conversion was made by multiplying cubic feet by 5. Entries for sawtimber and wood products include both hardwood and softwood.

Developed recreation use is the total of picnicking, camping, skiing, and water based recreation. It is reported in thousands of recreation visitor days (MRVD). Motorized and nonmotorized dispersed recreation use is shown as separate entries, again in thousands of recreation visitor days. Wildlife associated recreation includes big and small game hunting, fishing, and nonhunting use such as viewing.

Grazing is the total of cattle use, sheep use, and common use by both cattle and sheep of the range resource. It does not include wildlife grazing. The total is expressed in thousand animal unit months of use (MAUM).

The listing of proven and producing mines indicates the number of roadless areas containing critical minerals and oil, gas, uranium, and coal fields. The list of high potential areas also has two entries, roadless areas containing critical minerals and roadless areas with oil, gas, uranium, and coal. The number of roadless areas containing this mineral and energy resource where opportunity would not be encumbered by wilderness designation are shown for each alternative.

TABLE 1 - PRESENT RESOURCE OUTPUTS BY ALTERNATIVE
Further Planning Areas Treated as Nonwilderness

	Present	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	PA
Commercial Forest Land (M Acres)	26,508.1	21,525.1	26,508.1	23,270.2	22,531.6	25,085.6	24,345.1	21,016.9	20,212.8	18,485.7	0	20,808.1
Sawtimber - (MMBF)	2,019.4	2,019.4	2,400.8	2,074.9	2,063.3	2,279.7	2,230.2	1,963.4	1,921.5	1,687.7	0	1,854.0
Products - (MMBF)	1,055.5	1,055.5	1,302.0	1,022.5	1,159.5	1,248.0	1,202.5	1,004.5	1,044.5	951.5	0	396.0
Total	3,074.9	3,074.9	3,702.8	3,097.4	3,222.8	3,527.7	3,432.7	2,967.9	2,966.0	2,639.2	0	2,250.5
Developed Recreation (MRVD)	919.0	919.0	919.0	890.3	861.3	836.0	748.8	630.0	663.1	532.3	0	1,584.9
Dispersed Recreation												
-Motorized (MRVD)	1,832.4	1,832.4	1,832.4	1,628.4	1,675.3	1,714.2	1,681.1	1,344.4	1,502.2	1,277.9	0	2,360.4
-Nonmotorized (MRVD)	8,326.4	8,326.4	8,326.4	8,892.4	8,937.7	9,102.1	9,263.1	9,671.9	9,344.1	9,704.4	11,864.3	10,331.2
-Wildlife (MRVD)	7,992.7	7,992.7	7,992.7	8,368.6	8,866.6	8,161.7	8,210.6	8,487.4	8,196.2	8,939.9	9,926.7	18,927.0
Grazing (MAUM)	2,063.1	2,063.1	2,063.1	2,052.6	2,045.7	2,035.7	2,015.1	1,954.1	1,979.8	1,948.7	1,551.9	1,971.7
Number of Areas with Proven or Producing												
-Critical Minerals	137	137	137	130	111	126	111	101	118	128	0	41
-Oil, Gas, Coal, Uran.	81	81	81	80	72	71	60	51	63	71	0	17
Number of Areas with High Potential for												
-Critical Minerals	461	461	461	456	394	440	418	381	391	319	0	460
-Oil, Gas, Coal, Uran.	398	398	398	382	360	371	354	321	346	276	0	450

TABLE 2 - LONG-TERM RESOURCE OUTPUTS BY ALTERNATIVE
Further Planning Areas Treated as Nonwilderness

	Potential	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	PA
Commercial Forest Land (M Acres)	26,508.1	26,508.1	26,508.1	23,270.2	22,531.6	25,085.6	24,345.1	21,016.9	20,212.8	18,485.7	0	20,808.1
Sawtimber - (MMBM)	3,810.9	3,810.9	3,810.9	3,317.1	3,342.6	3,640.9	3,551.2	3,135.1	3,159.5	2,794.8	0	2,836.8
Products - (MMBF)	2,145.5	2,145.5	2,145.5	1,657.0	1,937.5	2,040.5	1,989.5	1,629.5	1,807.0	1,581.5	0	1,505.0
Total	5,956.4	5,956.4	5,956.4	4,974.1	5,280.1	5,681.4	5,540.7	4,764.6	4,966.5	4,376.3	0	4,341.8
Developed Recreation (MRVD)	37,636.5	37,636.5	37,636.5	37,458.7	37,435.3	32,540.4	31,903.5	29,743.7	23,871.7	23,075.1	0	49,182.4
Dispersed Recreation												
-Motorized (MRVD)	3,768.0	3,768.0	3,768.0	3,394.5	3,553.9	3,572.5	3,493.5	2,935.8	2,954.6	2,572.8	0	4,550.0
-Nonmotorized (MRVD)	15,420.3	15,420.3	15,420.3	15,528.7	15,512.4	14,479.2	14,387.4	14,037.0	13,989.5	14,044.4	11,864.3	15,979.1
-Wildlife (MVRD)	12,423.8	12,423.8	12,423.8	12,260.6	12,254.0	12,285.3	12,163.4	11,836.2	11,819.5	11,614.9	9,926.7	23,813.3
Grazing (MAUM)	2,340.9	2,340.9	2,340.9	2,310.9	2,305.1	2,298.8	2,262.0	2,168.9	2,209.3	2,157.2	1,551.9	2,214.3
Number of Areas with Proven or Producing												
-Critical Minerals	137	137	137	126	109	123	111	97	115	126	0	41
-Oil, Gas, Coal, Uran.	81	81	81	76	72	67	56	47	59	71	0	17
Number of Areas with High Potential for												
-Critical Minerals	461	461	461	456	394	440	418	381	391	319	0	460
-Oil, Gas, Coal, Uran.	398	398	398	382	360	371	354	321	346	276	0	450

The basic difference between the following two tables, tables 3 and 4, and tables 1 and 2 lies in the treatment of roadless areas allocated to further planning. They were treated the same as areas allocated to nonwilderness uses in tables 1 and 2 to indicate maximum outputs anticipated if all areas were allocated to nonwilderness. Tables 3 and 4 treat all areas allocated to further planning the same as areas proposed for wilderness to indicate the effect if they too were eventually allocated to wilderness. Table 3 shows present effects and table 4 long-term effects of implementing the alternatives. Timber volume, recreation use, grazing, and entires for the mineral and energy resource use the same measurements and consist of the same components as those described for tables 1 and 2. Comparison of the alternatives may be achieved by using the differences between data bases found on page 46.

TABLE 3 - PRESENT RESOURCE OUTPUTS BY ALTERNATIVE

Further Planning Areas Treated as Wilderness

	Present	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	PA
Commercial Forest Land (M Acres)	26,508.1	21,525.1	26,508.1	17,903.7	10,383.0	25,081.7	13,542.2	21,006.6	17,507.7	8,991.2	0	17,697.2
Sawtimber - (MMBF)	2,019.4	2,019.4	2,019.4	1,641.3	1,104.2	2,278.9	1,464.4	1,963.1	1,669.8	914.0	0	1,626.9
Products - (MMBF)	1,055.5	1,055.5	1,055.5	856.0	537.5	1,248.0	648.0	1,004.5	828.5	391.5	0	330.0
Total	3,074.9	3,074.9	3,074.9	2,497.3	1,641.7	3,526.9	2,112.4	2,967.6	2,498.3	1,305.5	0	1,956.9
Developed Recreation (MRVD)	919.0	919.0	919.0	755.2	488.0	836.0	526.0	630.0	562.9	292.6	0	1,439.0
Dispersed Recreation												
-Motorized (MRVD)	1,832.4	1,832.4	1,832.4	1,417.8	967.4	1,036.0	1,713.6	1,343.8	1,269.0	771.6	0	1,964.3
-Nonmotorized (MRVD)	8,326.4	3,326.4	8,326.4	9,473.6	10,090.4	9,104.4	10,409.9	9,681.6	9,719.9	10,659.1	11,881.5	10,837.7
-Wildlife (MRVD)	7,992.7	7,992.7	7,992.7	8,717.6	9,451.2	8,161.2	8,829.7	8,486.9	8,375.6	9,560.1	9,926.7	19,240.8
Grazing (MAUM)	2,063.1	2,063.1	2,063.1	2,006.3	1,852.3	2,035.7	2,002.5	2,168.8	2,144.3	1,917.6	1,551.9	1,919.3
Number of Areas with Proven or Producing												
-Critical Minerals	137	137	137	113	63	126	73	101	98	52	0	38
-Oil, Gas, Coal, Uran.	81	81	81	72	32	71	31	51	58	28	0	16
Number of Areas with High Potential for												
-Critical Minerals	461	461	461	399	242	440	260	381	350	203	0	385
-Oil, Gas, Coal, Uran.	398	398	398	345	244	370	256	319	320	201	0	397

TABLE 4 - LONG-TERM RESOURCE OUTPUTS BY ALTERNATIVE
Further Planning Areas Treated as Wilderness

	Potential	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	PA
Commercial Forest Land (M Acres)	26,508.1	26,508.1	26,508.1	17,903.7	10,838.0	25,081.7	13,592.2	21,006.6	17,507.7	8,991.2	0	17,697.2
Sawtimber - (MMBF)	3,810.9	3,810.9	3,810.9	2,614.7	1,791.5	3,639.3	2,286.2	3,133.3	2,658.8	1,466.3	0	2,445.7
Products - (MMBF)	2,145.5	2,145.5	2,145.5	1,158.0	718.5	2,040.5	986.0	1,629.5	1,418.0	420.5	0	1,297.0
Total	5,956.4	5,956.4	5,956.4	3,772.7	2,510.0	5,679.8	3,272.2	4,762.8	4,076.8	1,886.8	0	3,742.7
Developed Recreation (MRVD)	37,636.5	37,636.5	37,636.5	36,760.1	36,548.8	31,648.3	31,021.1	28,860.2	22,980.2	22,187.3	0	45,003.6
Dispersed Recreation												
-Motorized (MRVD)	3,768.0	3,768.0	3,768.0	2,839.4	1,827.3	3,572.5	1,942.3	2,935.8	2,566.6	1,481.5	0	3,992.9
-Nonmotorized (MRVD)	15,420.3	15,420.3	15,420.3	15,083.4	13,918.5	14,481.3	13,058.2	14,039.5	13,699.2	12,914.2	11,881.5	15,573.4
-Wildlife (MRVD)	12,423.8	12,423.8	12,423.8	11,703.4	11,105.1	12,283.9	11,101.1	11,834.8	11,617.8	10,986.7	9,926.7	23,526.4
Grazing (MAUM)	2,340.9	2,340.9	2,340.9	2,235.4	1,962.4	2,298.8	2,002.5	2,168.8	2,144.3	1,917.6	1,551.9	2,116.3
Number of Areas with Proven or Producing												
-Critical Minerals	137	137	137	113	63	126	73	101	98	52	0	38
-Oil, Gas, Coal, Uran.	81	81	81	72	32	71	31	51	58	28	0	16
Number of Areas with High Potential for												
-Critical Minerals	461	461	461	399	242	440	260	381	350	203	0	385
-Oil, Gas, Coal, Uran.	398	398	398	345	244	370	256	319	320	201	0	397

VI. EVALUATION OF ALTERNATIVES

Evaluation criteria identified in Section III were selected based on professional evaluation of the public's response to criteria published in the draft environmental statement. Criteria have been given a degree of importance based on that input and have been applied sequentially to develop the proposed action. The previous section analyzed effects of implementing 10 DES alternatives and the proposed action. Analysis has remained objective to express potential effects associated with allocation of roadless areas. Decisionmaking can and must begin with analysis of probable impacts but must go beyond pure objectivity to a more subjective evaluation of how important the impacts might be.

The importance of various factors associated with the alternative approaches must be evaluated prior to identification of the Department of Agriculture selected alternative. This section of the environmental statement provides the necessary evaluation, utilizing finalized decision criteria found in Section III. Since alternative A does not allocate any roadless areas, it will not appear in this evaluation.

RPA Targets. Maintaining the ability to meet RPA targets for both wilderness and nonwilderness has been identified as a primary criterion to be met in allocating RARE II roadless areas. As pointed out in the previous section of this statement, various alternative approaches meet or exceed the 2015 wilderness, developed recreation, dispersed recreation, and grazing targets. Some alternatives fall short of these targets. 1985 programmed sawtimber targets are not met by most approaches. The following table indicates percent accomplishment of the target and a ranking factor for determining which alternative, overall, best meets the RPA targets. A rank of 10 is assigned if the target is met or exceeded, 9 is assigned if it accomplishes 90 to 99 percent of the target, 8 if 80 to 89 percent, etc. Ties with overall rankings were broken by summing displayed percentages.

Alt.	Wilderness		Timber		Dev. Rec.		Disp. Rec.		Grazing			
	Pct.	Rank	Pct.	Rank	Pct.	Rank	Pct.	Rank	Pct.	Rank	Total	Rank
B	0	0	104	10	671	10	155	10	134	10	40	9
C	100	10	91	9	670	10	153	10	131	10	49	2
D	131	10	91	9	668	10	154	10	131	10	49	1
E	38	3	100	10	580	10	149	10	130	10	43	8
F	59	5	96	9	570	10	148	10	128	10	44	7
G	146	10	87	8	530	10	142	10	123	10	48	4
H	110	10	83	8	427	10	141	10	125	10	48	5
I	229	10	74	7	413	10	139	10	123	10	47	6
J	690	10	0	0	0	0	107	10	89	8	28	10
PA	168	10	83	8	874	10	218	10	126	10	48	3

Commodity Outputs - Community Stability. Continued flow of resource or commodity outputs and maintenance of community stability were identified as important criteria for evaluation of roadless areas. Resource outputs, except minerals and energy, have been described under the previous heading dealing with meeting RPA targets. Potential impacts on mineral and energy resources must be displayed to complete evaluation of commodity outputs. In addition, development opportunity ratings (DORS) and effects on local communities must also be evaluated.

The following table rank orders impacts upon the mineral and energy resource by assuming roadless areas recommended for wilderness foreclose potential to utilize the resource. Areas allocated to nonwilderness and further planning are assumed to remain available for utilization. Due to changes in total number of areas and mineral ranking procedure from the time the draft statement was filed with alternatives B through J and this final evaluation, it became necessary to employ an index to evaluate relative impacts of the alternatives.

The index has been calculated using the following method:

- Step 1. For hardrock minerals, add number of areas with both a 100 and 81-99 rating for those allocated to wilderness in each alternative. Add number of areas with both a 100 and 81-99 rating for those allocated to nonwilderness and further planning. Divide the sum for those in nonwilderness and further planning by the sum of those in wilderness. This produces a hardrock mineral index for each alternative.

- Step 2. Repeat the process for ratings of geothermal, oil and gas, uranium, and coal. The result, including step 1, will be five indices for each alternative.

- Step ?. Add the five indices and divide by five for an average mineral and energy index for each alternative.

- Step 4. An index cannot be calculated for alternatives B and J since all potential would be realized in B and it is assumed none will be realized in alternative J. For ranking purposes, B is number 1 and J is ranked 10.

Alternative	Index	Rank
B	-	1
C	10.79	3
D	8.96	4
E	11.98	2
F	8.43	5
G	4.09	8
H	5.59	7
I	3.15	9
J	-	10
PA	5.89	6

Development opportunity ratings (DORS) have been calculated for each roadless area. As mentioned previously, ratings range from 0 to 15 and express relative per acre economic potential for development of nonwilderness resources. The system is similar to a benefit-cost ratio with the higher number representing most economically feasible development. An average DORS rating has been calculated for all roadless areas allocated to nonwilderness for each alternative. It has also been calculated for those proposed as wilderness. Dividing the average for nonwilderness by the average for wilderness produces an index where higher numbers represent or imply a cost effective allocation of roadless areas.

Alternative	Average DORS Nonwilderness		Average DORS Wilderness	Index	Rank
B	5.22	D	-	-	-
C	5.38	I	4.94	1.089	4
D	5.22	V	5.22	1.000	7
E	5.24	I	5.07	1.033	5
F	5.39	D	4.91	1.097	3
G	5.23	E	5.20	1.006	6
H	5.28	D	4.41	1.197	2
I	5.13		5.42	0.946	8
J	-	B	5.22	-	-
PA	5.45	Y	4.40	1.239	1

Effects on local communities and/or industries may be identified as allocation of roadless areas to wilderness produces potential job losses in specific sectors. An analysis has been completed that identifies projected employment loss with the allocation in each alternative. The following table indicates number of roadless areas allocated to wilderness that will affect local community stability.

Alternative	Number of Areas	Rank
B	0	1
C	11	5
D	13	6
E	5	3
F	7	4
G	21	8
H	16	7
I	40	9
J	108	10
PA	3	2

Specific communities or areas potentially impacted by the proposed action would be Clearwater County Idaho, the area involving Truth or Consequences and Magdelena New Mexico, and Sigurd, Utah. They are discussed further in appropriate appendices. Identification of dependent communities has been made and documented at Forest Service Regional Offices.

National Issues. Five national issues have been identified throughout this process - inflation, balance of payments, returns to the Treasury, employment, and housing starts. Alternative B has the least impact on these issues as commodity potential available if all areas are allocated to nonwilderness could be realized. Alternative J represents the other extreme as all areas are proposed for wilderness, assuming none of the potential would be achieved.

Alternatives between the B and J extremes, including the proposed action would have little or no significant effect on these issues. The range of inflation for all commodities may vary 1 to 2 percent. Balance of trade would not be appreciably altered. Returns to the Treasury could potentially be reduced in a range from 0.5 to 3 percent. Employment would change from the national perspective around 0.09 percent. Housing starts are affected more by mortgage money availability than by material gains or losses through roadless area allocation.

It does not make much difference in development of a proposed action which alternative, other than B or J, is selected. National impacts are minimal. But, reductions in receipts and returns to the Treasury, along with employment and other issues, can become a very important local factor if a majority of the impact takes place in a relatively small area.

WARS. A desire to add high quality roadless areas to the National Wilderness Preservation System was one of the criteria identified for allocating roadless areas. Quality can be measured by the Wilderness Attribute Rating System (WARS). The system has been discussed on page 21 of this statement and ratings have been assigned to each roadless area. The average attribute rating for roadless areas allocated to wilderness has been determined for each alternative. Higher average ratings for wilderness within an alternative indicate that alternative is providing higher quality additions to the Wilderness System. The following table indicates the average WARS score for roadless areas allocated to wilderness in each alternative. Rankings are from highest to lowest average score.

Alternative	Average WARS for Wilderness Allocations	Rank
B	0	10
C	18.25	9
D	21.25	2
E	20.00	5
F	19.11	7
G	19.25	6
H	20.57	4
I	20.64	3
J	18.48	8
PA	21.90	1

Grasslands. National Grassland roadless areas will not normally be allocated to wilderness according to criteria utilized in RARE II decisionmaking. Exceptions are made if a Grassland area is the only one that can fill a particular

characteristic target. Alternative approaches, with the exception of B, have allocated varying numbers of National Grassland areas to wilderness. To meet the criterion, alternatives allocating the least number to wilderness are ranked highest. The following table depicts overall rank.

Alternative	Total Areas to Wilderness	Rank
B	0	1
C	1	2
D	2	3
E	7	7
F	7	7
G	10	9
H	2	3
I	3	5
J	22	10
PA	3	5

Three areas, one in each of the following states, allocated to wilderness by the proposed action are discussed in Colorado, New Mexico, and North Dakota appendices to this statement.

Diversity. Diversity within the National Wilderness Preservation System is measured by achievement of planning targets for characteristics of landform, ecosystem, wildlife, and accessibility representations. (A complete discussion of these characteristics begins on page 28.) Achievement of diversity targets is one of seven primary criteria to be used in decisionmaking. The following table has combined landform, ecosystem, and wildlife target achievement and displayed that achievement by both total numbers represented and percent accomplishment. Accessibility/distribution is shown by percent of target achievement. Overall diversity rank is portrayed in the last column.

Alternative	Landform, Ecosystem, Wildlife Achievement		Accessibility Distribution	
	No.	Pct.	Pct.	Rank
B	0	0	0	10
C	36	59	75	8
D	39	64	66	8
E	54	89	76	6
F	60	98	87	3
G	61	100	91	2
H	40	66	80	7
I	47	77	82	5
J	61	100	96	1
PA	55	92	88	4

Public Agreement. Alternatives may be judged to be congruent with or in conflict with public response received on the draft environmental statement. A Congruence/ Conflict Index was applied to each alternative by first giving each roadless area a numeric value related to public preference for the allocation made by the alternative. The value will be 3 if there is strong public preference (85-100 percent), 2 if moderate (71-84 percent), and 1 if there is slight public preference (61-70 percent). Each value will be positive if the alternative allocates the area to a category preferred by public response and negative it it does not. The Congruence/ Conflict Index (C/CI) is the algebraic average of the values (add all values and divide by number of areas). The following table indicates the Congruence/Conflict Index for each alternative. High positive numbers indicate the most congruence and negative numbers indicate conflicts with the proposed allocation.

Alternative	C/CI	Rank
B	.3997	4
C	-.0434	8
D	-.0629	9
E	.4594	3
F	.0788	5
G	.4815	2
H	.5369	1
I	-.0371	7
J	-.8277	10
TPA	.0416	6

National Ranking. Alternative approaches can now be ranked one against another to determine which one best meets primary criteria used for RARE II decisionmaking. The accompanying table uses six of seven criteria and their previously developed ranking (national issues were not ranked since variations between alternatives were virtually indistinguishable) to develop a total overall ranking. Minerals and energy, DORS, and affected community rankings are combined for commodity/community stability rank. Summing entries for each of six factors permits assignment of an overall, national rank for all alternatives.

The proposed action best meets decision criteria established for evaluation of alternative approaches. Although it does not consistently rank highest for all criteria, it enjoys, in total, a wide margin over other alternatives. This represents evaluation of the alternatives against the seven identified decision criteria. There were six additional criteria identified by public response as being important and other factors that have been employed in development of a proposed action. They are discussed and evaluated next.

Overall Ranking of Alternatives
Against the Decision Criteria

Alternative	RPA	Commodity/Community Stability				WARS	N.G.	Diversity	C/CI	Sum	Rank
		M&E	DORS	Com.	Total						
B	9	(1)	(-)	(1)	1	10	1	10	4	35	8
C	2	(3)	(4)	(5)	4	9	2	8	8	33	6
D	1	(4)	(7)	(6)	7	2	3	8	9	30	3
E	8	(2)	(5)	(3)	3	5	7	6	3	32	4
F	7	(5)	(3)	(4)	4	7	7	3	5	33	6
G	4	(8)	(6)	(8)	9	6	9	2	2	32	4
H	5	(7)	(2)	(7)	6	4	3	7	1	26	2
I	6	(9)	(8)	(9)	10	3	5	5	7	36	9
J	10	(10)	(-)	(10)	8	8	10	1	10	47	10
PA	3	(6)	(1)	(2)	2	1	5	4	6	21	1

Additional Criteria. Two supplementary criteria addressed the issue of considering existing or proposed wildernesses and contributions other Federal agencies can make in creating a well-rounded Wilderness System. Selection of roadless areas to be recommended for wilderness has fully considered the existing NWPS. Areas have been added when those additions will enhance the Wilderness System. Other areas have been proposed for wilderness to establish more appropriate boundaries to existing wildernesses. Roadless areas have been allocated to further planning to comport with planning efforts on adjacent land managed by other Federal agencies. This action retains wilderness values on National Forest System lands pending outcome of other agency classification. This is essential since the public does not normally recognize administrative boundaries when viewing a specific wilderness resource.

Existing wilderness study areas resulting from the original RARE effort were also recognized in development of the proposal. These areas were previously identified as having wilderness qualities that should be studied further for potential classification. Additional areas have been added and others have subsequently been classified as wilderness resulting in approximately 9.4 million acres that may be identified as RARE I wilderness study areas. RARE II has recommended over 15 million acres for wilderness, including many study areas.

Two remaining supplemental criteria dealt with a need to maintain opportunity to develop and utilize snow related recreation and consider development opportunity costs when allocating roadless areas. Potential down-hill ski facilities and other one-of-a-kind areas for snowmobiling use have usually been allocated to nonwilderness or further planning to retain this unique opportunity. With few exceptions, when wilderness values greatly exceed winter sports potential, opportunity for snow related development has been retained. The second criteria for consideration of development opportunity costs is an integral part of decision making. It has been displayed as the DORS rating on page 89 of this evaluation.

Further Evaluation. The proposed action has so far emerged as the "best" alternative for allocation of RARE II inventoried roadless areas. It ranks highest when evaluated against decision criteria. It has been developed in response to public input received on the draft environmental statement. It meets the need for more quality wilderness while providing for a continuous flow of other nonwilderness values. It improves distribution throughout the National Wilderness Preservation System by proposing wilderness in states that have not had designated areas. It improves diversity within the System by increasing representations of landform, ecosystem, and wildlife characteristics. Evaluation of alternatives B through J and the proposed action indicates the PA should be the Department of Agriculture selected alternative for allocation of RARE II roadless areas.

VII. IDENTIFICATION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE SELECTED ALTERNATIVE

The RARE II decisionmaking process has systematically led to development of a selected alternative. Rationale involved in reaching the decision includes seven decision criteria identified earlier in this statement, a series of "compelling reasons" for allocating roadless areas, and the Department of Agriculture's desire to provide a well rounded, diversified Wilderness System. Use of decision criteria in developing a proposed course of action has been described both in Section IV and VI. It will not be reiterated here. It is important to elaborate further on compelling reasons for allocation of roadless areas and highlight the Department's desire to provide quality additions to the National Wilderness Preservation System.

Throughout the decisionmaking process, a primary goal has been to achieve a high quality system with minimum impact on commodity outputs. Uniqueness of a roadless area, superlative wilderness qualities, or containment of highly unusual features have been compelling reasons for recommending an area as wilderness. Special consideration was also given to those areas felt to be necessary to facilitate management of an existing wilderness or provide for its expansion. It is also desirable to add roadless areas to the System that will improve total distribution of wilderness throughout the country. This factor was a compelling reason for proposing wilderness for roadless areas in some eastern and midwestern states. The Department believes it important to add roadless areas to the System that provide for a diversity of ecosystems, wilderness associated wildlife, and landform types. The support of elected officials, such as Congressmen, Governors, or others, for wilderness or nonwilderness designation is also a reason for that recommendation.

Resource tradeoffs were compelling reasons for allocating a roadless area to either the wilderness or nonwilderness category. Areas with high oil and gas potential were normally not allocated to wilderness so options for realizing this resource potential could be maintained. But, if an area was small enough to permit slant drilling outside the boundary, it could be allocated to wilderness. High timber values have been used as reasons to allocate an area to nonwilderness. It is recognized that these and similar values may occupy only a small portion of the roadless area and may be realistically excised with boundary adjustments. This practice has been applied in many cases to retain high quality wilderness potential of an area and still realize commodity benefits available within it. Allocations have also been made throughout this process to resolve long-standing controversies and react to stated public opinion. Roadless areas, in most cases, have been allocated to nonwilderness or further planning when mineral and energy potential is high. In areas with proven or producing resources, the area was usually allocated to nonwilderness.

Other compelling reasons for allocating a roadless area to nonwilderness include existence of wildlife habitat improvement projects developed in cooperation with state game departments or if the area must remain as nonwilderness for full implementation of a recovery plan for threatened or endangered wildlife species.

In other instances, areas have been allocated to nonwilderness to permit essential, heavy impact resource activities such as extensive fuel break construction in southern California. Finally, roadless areas were allocated to nonwilderness when the cumulative effect of resource loss would cause significant dislocation of or complete loss of a segment of a localized economic base. An example is the loss of significant numbers of livestock industry jobs within a segment of a county, as might occur in some parts of western Colorado and North Dakota.

A primary compelling reason for allocating an area to further planning was the need for gathering of additional data on which to base a decision. This allocation has been utilized throughout the process for this and other reasons but it has always been the Department's goal to minimize the acreage in this category. There are instances, particularly where some involve the Bureau of Land Management, that roadless areas were allocated to further planning to permit joint planning of National Forest and contiguous lands of another agency. Finally, the need for an in-depth study to determine boundary adjustments beyond the capability of RARE II has been a compelling reason for allocating areas to further planning.

It is recognized there are numerous situations involved with the process of allocating roadless areas that can and must be resolved within the political arena. Final boundaries, magnitude of resource values foregone, and the question of whether an area should be classified wilderness following the Administration's recommendation will only be resolved in Congress. Input from over 359,000 individuals, stated positions of elected officials, and the Administration's desire to provide a stable flow of material from National Forests and Grasslands and an enduring wilderness resource for future generations have helped to shape this proposed action. There are tradeoffs involved in proposing these decisions and resolution of tradeoff conflict can only become a reality at the political level. This proposed action, developed through the numerous steps identified in this document, is designed to fill the needs of wilderness and nonwilderness use on the National Forest System throughout the United States.

The proposed action recommends addition of 15,088,838 acres to the National Wilderness Preservation System. It will permit development of the 36,151,558 acres allocated to nonwilderness use and will hold 10,796,508 acres in further planning pending completion of land management plans. The proposed action, in recommending additions to the NWPS has selected high quality areas that will increase diversity in and distribution of the System. Many areas Congressionally mandated for wilderness study are recommended for wilderness RARE II, eliminating need for further study. This action was proposed for those areas where public support, resource tradeoffs, and other decisionmaking factors suggest the area should be resolved now. Through the allocation of roadless areas to nonwilderness use and the potential remaining in those allocated to further planning, the National Forest System commitment for resource and commodity outputs will be met. The proposed action represents the combination of roadless area allocations that will best provide for both wilderness and nonwilderness needs of the Nation.

The task remaining is to implement the course of action proposed in this final environmental statement. Areas recommended for wilderness will be presented to Congress as legislative proposals. This package will, along with currently endorsed areas and

potential allocations from the further planning category represent the National Forest System share of the National Wilderness Preservation System. Action on the proposal will be recommended to the 96th Congress. Minor adjustments of roadless area boundaries to improve management, for instance to provide recognizable boundaries or permit trailhead facilities, will be made before Congressional hearings on the areas are conducted.

Areas allocated to nonwilderness will be available for nonwilderness use when the decision presented in this statement is implemented. Entry into these areas and utilization of resources will be regulated by current laws, regulations, and within constraints of existing management plans. As current plans are updated in accordance with Section 6 of the National Forest Management Act, RARE II inventoried roadless areas allocated to nonwilderness need not be considered further for wilderness.

Roadless areas allocated to further planning will be considered for all uses, including wilderness, during the land and resource management planning or specific project planning process conducted at the local forest level. This category also includes some areas Congress designated for study that will be decided by other than the land management planning process. In so far as possible, wilderness quality will be retained in the roadless areas allocated to further planning and certain incompatible management activities such as timber harvest and associated road construction will be prohibited.

Unless there is additional exploration for oil and gas resources permitted in many areas allocated to further planning, subsequent wilderness - nonwilderness decisions will have to rely on data not much better than currently exists. Knowledge about the oil and gas potential varies considerably between roadless areas but, at best, is fragmentary and far from conclusive. In most areas, virtually no exploration for oil and gas has occurred. In others, geophysical surveys and a few widely spaced, unproductive wells have been drilled.

Exploration by drilling to determine oil and gas potential is essential in reaching conclusions in land management or project plans that allocate roadless areas. Such exploration would provide the only rational basis for a determination on whether national interest requires production of oil and gas or whether the area should be included in the Wilderness System. If exploration establishes absence of significant quantities of these minerals, the planning process can be completed without further delay. Significant oil and gas resources could be unknowingly included in statutory wildernesses at a time when production of oil and gas would be highly beneficial from a national energy standpoint. Because the issuance of mineral leases in established wildernesses is presently authorized but highly controversial, it is important that conflicts between oil and gas and wilderness resources be resolved prior to the completion of land management planning.

For the above reasons, oil and gas exploration (including drilling where adequate exploration requires it) will be considered an integral part of the further planning process. Oil industry exploration proposals will be examined on a case-by-case, site-specific basis in full compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act. This means before on-the-ground activities are permitted, environmental assessment reports will be made. Where proposed activities, individually or cumulatively, would have major effects on quality of the human environment, environmental impact statements will be prepared with full public involvement. Where environmental impacts are judged unacceptable, the proposed activities will be disapproved.

Exploration drilling involves drill site construction and usually requires the construction and use of access ways. If these facilities are constructed with short-term use and prompt reclamation in mind and are located so as to avoid areas having extremely high environmental sensitivity, impacts on wilderness values should be minimal in all but a few cases. Full reclamation can usually mitigate impacts to such a degree that wilderness designation will remain a viable option.

Approval of exploration proposals will be contingent upon concurrence of lessees/operators and the Secretary of the Interior that new leases and operating plans under existing leases contain, as appropriate, stipulations providing that:

- Seismic prospecting must precede drilling, unless Geological Survey certifies that drilling is the next logical step in the process of determining whether an area contains oil or gas in commercial quantities.

- No surface occupancy will be permitted for construction of access ways and drill sites in areas of extremely high environmental sensitivity.

- Access way construction will be permitted only where other methods of access are clearly impractical. Access ways will be built to a standard no higher than required to move the drilling rig in and out. Surface resources will be protected during the period that the access ways are in use.

- If a well capable of production is not discovered, the access way and drill site will be reclaimed to a standard that encourages prompt return of disturbed areas to the prior roadless condition.

- Commercial production of oil and gas and development drilling will not be approved until allocation decisions have been made through the land management planning process.

The last stipulation is necessary to preserve a wilderness option. Since the Secretary of the Interior has authority (43 CFR 3103.3-8), in the interest of conservation, to suspend payment of lease rentals and minimum royalties and to extend the term of a lease, lessee/operator rights are protected during the period the land allocation decision is being made.

This then is how the selected alternative was developed by the Department of Agriculture for allocation of RARE II inventoried roadless areas. It is believed to be the best possible solution to meet the many diverse needs of the public that utilize and enjoy the multiple use benefits of the National Forests and National Grasslands.

VIII. CONSULTATION WITH OTHERS

RARE II formally began early in June 1977 with a briefing for Federal agencies and representatives from national special interest organizations. This meeting was followed by a Department of Agriculture news release that identified the RARE II process and opportunity for public involvement in the effort. Other briefings were held during the summer, both to inform and to involve Congressmen and their staffs, Federal agency staff, and representatives from national organizations.

Involvement of the general public began during this same period with information being made available about the process and with establishment of workshops throughout the country to seek public comment. More than 50,000 people responded, including 17,000 who attended the 227 workshops conducted nationwide.

Workshops and requests for input during the summer of 1977 were directed toward two specific issues. First was a request to review the inventory of roadless and undeveloped areas the Forest Service identified and mapped according to criteria established to insure national consistency. The public was asked to point out oversights made by the Forest Service and suggest areas that should be included in or deleted from the inventory.

The second issue was designed to allow the public an opportunity to identify those factors it felt should be considered in evaluating potential additions to the National Wilderness Preservation System. Factors were of two general types: one dealt with those values that would increase quality of the System and the other dealt with social and economic impacts that should be used in evaluating tradeoffs of wilderness designation. These characteristics were utilized in generating alternatives described in Section IV. This phase of RARE II was initially completed with a listing of the inventoried roadless areas and criteria that should be considered published in the November 18, 1977 Federal Register.

Periodic briefings of Congressional staff, Federal agencies, national organizations, and others were held throughout the winter of 1977-78 to update the status of RARE II and identify next steps in the process. The RARE II staff group discussed data collection, target assignments, alternative generation, socioeconomic analysis, and the draft environmental statement.

During this same period, meetings were held with all wilderness managing agencies to identify components of the System, potential additions to it, and the relationship of landform, ecosystem, wildlife, and accessibility in development of a quality National Wilderness Preservation System. An interagency wilderness policy task force was created at the Assistant Secretary level to expedite the process. The Forest Service conducted numerous work sessions during late 1977 and early 1978 to which individuals representing various special interest groups were invited and did attend as full working partners. Development of a system to rate wilderness attributes, use of an economic input/output model, generation of alternatives, planning for a national public involvement effort, and other subjects were developed with these groups. Input received during these meetings has been utilized to develop an understanding of and strengthen the RARE II process.

Data gathered by the Forest Service from in-Service sources and also from other agencies, organizations, and companies, along with response received from the public were used to develop a series of alternative approaches in April and May of 1978. They were displayed and made available for public review and comment in a draft environmental statement filed with the Environmental Protection Agency on June 15, 1978. The National Statement, supplemented by twenty individual State and/or geographic area supplements, was made available to Federal and State agencies, national and regional special interest groups, and numerous individuals throughout the country.

Public briefings were conducted shortly after filing the statement to explain the RARE II process and answer questions concerning alternative approaches displayed in the draft. In addition, the public was invited to review resource and other data made available at all Forest Service field offices and visit individual roadless areas to obtain first-hand knowledge before commenting on the environmental statement.

The public was asked to specifically respond to various alternative approaches, criteria to be used in evaluating alternatives and making a decision, and allocation of individual roadless areas. The public had until October 1, 1978, to submit their comment to the Forest Service. Response was overwhelming in that 264,093 separate inputs (personal letters, resolutions, petitions, form letters, and response forms,) bearing 359,414 signatures were received. A centralized analysis of the comments was made in Salt Lake City, Utah. Content analysis was the computerized process used to record RARE II public comment and provide an objective method for analyzing the large number of comments. The analysis is summarized in Appendix U, page U-1 through U-55. Summary of the complete content analysis process may be reviewed in Regional Offices of the Forest Service. The input received is available for review in Salt Lake City.

Comment received during the 3 1/2 month public review period was primarily directed to three issues identified in the draft statement. The bulk of response was directed toward the preferred allocation of individual roadless areas and reasons for that preference. Next in magnitude was response concerned with alternative approaches followed by comment on identified decision criteria. In addition, numerous individuals commented on the RARE II process and adequacy or inadequacy of the draft environmental statement. It is not feasible to repeat each individual's comments on the draft so it must be summarized. Neither is it possible to duplicate over 264,000 individual responses so only representative letters will be reprinted in this final environmental statement. They may be found in appendix V.

Comments concerning the draft statement, the RARE II process, etc. and the Department of Agriculture's response to the comment follow. Numbers in parenthesis following the comment indicate the number of inputs (I) expressing specific comment and number of signatures (S) the input represents. If no numbers are shown, comment was made primarily by one input.

1. Comment. Opposition to the RARE II program and process was stated in this comment. Comment said RARE II was a land grab, a waste of tax dollars, and unnecessary. We shouldn't decide use of land for future generations based on this process. (I - 5074, S - 11,669)

Response. The RARE II process is necessary for timely resolution of the roadless area issue. It will not, over the long term, waste tax dollars as the issue would still need to be decided through many local land management planning processes. The process does not acquire privately owned land but only allocates National Forest System lands. RARE II is an integral part of the Forest Service land management planning process dealing with inventoried roadless areas.

2. Comment. Roadless areas should be evaluated as individual areas at the local planning level. (I - 4106, S - 4325)

Response. Resolution of non-selected roadless areas remaining following completion of the original RARE effort and a need to add areas previously overlooked necessitated RARE II. The goal of RARE II is to consider the entire National Forest System at one time so that local variations in inventory and allocation of the areas may be minimized. Further, areas are evaluated in total to assure full consideration of national, cummulative effects regarding availability and goods and services for the entire National Forest System. To evaluate roadless areas individually would defeat this goal.

3. Comment. The draft environmental statement is slanted toward nonwilderness as benefits of wilderness are not discussed. (I - 3139, S - 4804)

Response. The discussion of Wilderness in Section V, Effects of Implementation, has been expanded to address positive benefits obtained from wilderness classification. In addition, discussion of each resource such as air, water, vegetation, etc. has been expanded to elaborate further on positive benefits wilderness would provide for each.

4. Comment. Range of alternatives displayed in the draft isn't broad enough. Alternatives are generally biased in favor of nonwilderness. (I - 3026, S - 3456)

Response. A complete range of alternatives is expressed by inclusion of both B and J - all nonwilderness and all wilderness alternatives. A number of alternatives between these extremes produce more nonwilderness areas than wilderness, but solely in response to a mechanical generation process that attempts to build a high quality Wilderness System with least practical resource output cost. Using procedures that only utilized one part of each alternative generation process may have provided more wilderness areas but would not represent realistic tradeoff issues shown in the alternatives displayed. The public, as emphasized in the transmittal letter at the front of the draft statement, was encouraged to look at various alternative approaches and comment on criteria utilized to develop approaches. This process then permitted public response and/or acceptance of singular or multiple factors used in building an alternative. Response received was used in developing the preferred alternative contained in this final statement.

5. Comment. More time is needed to permit the Forest Service to gather and analyze more data for RARE II as well as a need for more time for the public to respond. This comment was often accompanied by both formal and informal requests to extend the deadline for completion of RARE II. The requests came from local, state, and Federal agencies and organizations, and numerous elected officials. (I - 2377, S - 3288)

Response. Commitment of the Administration to timely completion of the RARE II effort does not permit any flexibility or extensions of time in responding to RARE II. The Forest Service has utilized its total resources within available timeframes to assimilate essential data for conducting the evaluation process. The process must be completed without stopping management of the total National Forest System. The time period allotted to respond to the draft statement exceeded the 60 days required by Forest Service policy as over 100 days were provided between the June 15 date of filing and the October 1 close of record. Formal requests to extend the time period for receipt of public response were handled on an individual basis.

6. Comment. The draft environmental statement is considered inadequate. (I - 2316, S - 3116)

Response. The final environmental statement has been revised to strengthen the analysis. Numerous response to comments in this section point out areas of the draft that have been rewritten. General comment that the environmental statement is inadequate can only be responded to in a general way. Specific comments on inadequacy have been addressed throughout this section.

7. Comment. Emphasis in the draft statement is placed on benefits of development rather than what development costs might be. (I - 1198, S - 1348) An additional comment was received that can be addressed in conjunction with the first comment. It said evaluation and assessment of economic impacts is basically inadequate. (I - 804, S - 1351)

Response. Actual costs of developing each individual roadless area are virtually impossible to obtain for use of the area is not known. This more intense level of analysis can only be accomplished at the local planning level. However, following issuance of the draft, the Forest Service recognized a need to be able to evaluate roadless areas from the standpoint of value received versus dollars spent to obtain that benefit. The result was the Development Opportunity Rating System (DORS). The system assumes full nonwilderness resource development of each roadless area and estimated costs necessary to develop it. A rating is assigned from 0 to 15 representing cost effectiveness of the roadless area. (The system is explained more fully in appendix W). The rating is used in selecting areas for either a wilderness or nonwilderness allocation to ascertain more cost effective areas are available for use. The rating system is most useful in making allocations when all other factors are equal. Also, analysis and evaluation of economic impacts when making specific allocations has been improved with refinement of the input/output models and more current employment statistics.

8. Comment. There was too little time for public response. (I - 719, S - 1151)

Response. Timing for issuance of the RARE II Draft Environmental Statement was planned to coincide with the 1978 summer field season, giving the public an opportunity to get their feet on the ground in individual roadless areas. The time period for response was from filing date of the draft, June 15, until October 1, or about 108 days. This time period exceeds the required time for public review of a draft environmental statement. It was felt to be sufficient for analysis of RARE II alternatives.

9. Comment. The draft environmental statement was hard to read and understand. It was too complex and contained too much information. (I - 706, S - 1003)

Response. The final statement has been written with the need to keep a very complex process understandable. Phraseology and terms unique to the Forest Service have been reduced to enhance readibility of the document. The amount of information contained in the draft must be carried through the final and even expanded to insure understanding of the RARE II process.

10. Comment. There was not enough information presented in the draft to make a decision. The analysis was shallow, misleading, and contained unsupported facts. (I - 607, S - 719)

Response. The amount of detail presented in the draft required supplementation by the input received on the draft to complete the decisionmaking process. It was stated in the transmittal letter that the public's input was a necessary part of the total RARE II process. Public preference for allocation of individual roadless areas, alternative approaches, and decision criteria were identified as essential ingredients in the decisionmaking process. At the time the draft was filed, there was not enough information to make a decision and this fact was so noted. The analysis has been strengthened in each of the resource use areas with insertion of new data, etc. Facts and figures utilized throughout the statement when not otherwise footnoted are Forest Service statistics obtained from day-to-day working papers and other reports such as RIM (Recreation Information Management) etc. Other facts and information used have been attributed to their respective sources.

11. Comment. A cost/benefit analysis has not been used in the draft statement. (I - 565, S -785)

Response. A cost/benefit analysis per se is not required in an environmental statement. It is essential that economic effects of the proposed action and alternatives to the proposal are analyzed. Economic analysis in the draft utilized an input/output model addressing basic issues of employment, population, income, and value added to the economy. Utilization of this modeling technique along with the DORS process will indicate economic effects and give a feel for economic feasibility of development.

12. Comment. The Wilderness Attribute Rating System (WARS) is arbitrary in concept and poorly designed. (I - 523, S - 1150)

Response. WARS is built upon those indicators of wilderness quality specifically identified in the Wilderness Act of 1964. It assigns a rating of from 1 to 7 that indicates how well a roadless area meets criteria for being natural, for being apparently natural, and for providing opportunity for solitude and a primitive recreation experience. The system also rates supplementary characteristics such as scenery, educational, scientific, and historical values as identified in the Act. The Wilderness Attribute Rating System is felt to be an objective system for rating wilderness attributes of a roadless area since it utilizes those factors specifically identified in the Act. It is agreed the numerical range could be different than the 1-7 range applied

but the system would remain intact. A more objective system that is perhaps "less" arbitrary than WARS has not been suggested. Application of the system as discussed on page 22 of this statement, has been uniformly applied with outside, interested individuals reviewing the assigned ratings.

13. Comment. Effects of implementing alternatives on ecosystems and evaluation and assessment of ecosystems is inadequate. (I - 498, S - 663)

Response. Alternatives displayed in the draft environmental statement provided varying representations of ecosystems identified for the RARE II evaluation process. The goal of achieving this characteristic was developed in reponse to the public's stated need for factors to be used in adding areas to the Wilderness System. Targets assigned to meet this goal were established by the Forest Service based on their perception of an adequate number of areas to represent each ecosystem. Ecosystems were developed by combining Bailey's ecoregions and Kuchler's potential natural vegetation. This combination, while regarded by some as being too extensive, was utilized because it is refined enough to be meaningful but not so intensive as to become unmanageable. Delineation of ecosystems as used in the draft statement will continue to be used in the final.

14. Comment. A good job was done in the draft statement to display alternatives and environmental impact. RARE II is a commendable effort undertaken by the Forest Service. (I - 479, S - 1094)

Response. No response necessary.

15. Comment. The RARE II inventory and analysis in the draft statement is in error but for two opposing reasons. First, some people felt that it did not include all roadless areas while others felt it included areas that are roaded. (I - 439, S - 665)

Response. Guidelines published in 1977 to direct the RARE II inventory effort have been strictly adhered to throughout the process. Challenges to the inventory have been addressed on a case-by-case basis with determinations made to either include or exclude areas. The inventory at this time is complete with most of the challenges resolved.

16. Comment. Assessment and evaluation of the wilderness resource are inadequate. Benefits of wilderness classification need to be stated. (I - 435, S - 468)

Response. The final environmental statement has been expanded to include positive wilderness benefits from the standpoint of both enhancing the Wilderness System and protecting critical resources. Specifically, discussions of vegetation, soil, air, water, and environmental amenities have been rewritten.

17. Comment. Assessment and evaluation of the minerals and energy resources are inadequate. Not enough is known of these resources on which to base a decision. No roadless areas should be recommended for wilderness classification until the mineral and energy potential is known. (I - 425, S - 884)

Response. Current information regarding minerals and energy has been compiled to develop a numerical rating system for potential. The system is more fully explained

on page 22. It updates knowledge of the resource and permits use of a more precise evaluation tool in reaching decisions for allocation of roadless areas. Due to its very nature, not all can be known of mineral and energy potential contained within the RARE II areas. The resource was a factor used in the decision making process and normally, roadless areas with proven, producing, or high potential mineral or energy resources were not recommended for wilderness.

18. Comment. Assessment and evaluation of landform are inadequate. Landform types are too broad to be used as a characteristic. (I - 355, S - 396)

Response. Landform types as described by Hammond have been used to establish goals for equitable representations of physiographic regions. Targets assigned by the Forest Service were determined to be adequate to meet the goal. Further breakdown of Hammond's physical subdivisions would prove unmanageable in addressing the issue of adding representative landform types to the Wilderness System.

19. Comment. Evaluation criteria are not explained and are inadequate. (I - 348, S - 433)

Response. Evaluation criteria and the role they would play in decision making was explained on page 19, 67, 68, and 69 of the draft environmental statement. They were identified as being those factors important in developing a proposed course of action to be displayed in the final environmental statement. Evaluation (decision) criteria were tentatively proposed in the draft as factors the Forest Service felt should be considered in decisionmaking, with a request for public comment on them. Many individuals responded to the proposed criteria and also suggested additional criteria. Any inadequacies identified during public review of criteria were pointed out by individuals responding to the draft.

20. Comment. The RARE II evaluation doesn't reflect public involvement. (I - 343, S - 502)

Response. The development of alternatives displayed in the draft statement was based on a perceived public need for both wilderness and nonwilderness values. Certain characteristics the public identified were used in creating alternatives. But, the total public was not and could not realistically be involved in the generation of alternatives, the first step in the evaluation process. Before public involvement could become a realistic part of the total process, alternatives had to be prepared to give them something with which to react. That public involvement period ended on October 1, 1978, and saw over 359,000 individuals become involved in RARE II. That involvement is reflected in development of the proposed action displayed in this environmental statement.

21. Comment. There was too little publicity given to the RARE II process. (I - 329, S - 558)

Response. Periodic briefings, news releases, and spot announcements on radio and TV were some of many techniques used to acquaint the public with RARE II. Articles concerning the program appeared in almost every newspaper and special interest periodical. RARE II represents one of the largest public involvement efforts the Forest Service has undertaken. Additional publicity will be provided when the final environmental statement is filed with EPA.

22. Comment. The draft environmental statement is slanted toward wilderness as benefits of nonwilderness are not discussed. (I - 320, S - 344)

Response. Alternative approaches displayed in the draft environmental statement spanned a complete range of options for allocating roadless areas. Approaches were based upon factors designed to produce various mixes of wilderness and nonwilderness type values. The mix was felt to be equitable. The final statement compares a proposed course of action against the same draft alternatives but has updated the analysis describing benefits of nonwilderness use. The discussion of wilderness benefits has also been strengthened.

23. Comment. Effects of implementing a series of alternatives on the timber resource is inadequate. It has not been properly assessed and evaluated. (I - 314, S - 765)

Response. The draft statement displayed timber value potential that would be realized with alternative approaches developed by the process. Values were expressed in terms of millions of board feet of sawtimber and products available as areas are allocated to nonwilderness use. Value foregone is timber volume that could not be realized if areas were allocated to wilderness. Potential physical and biological impacts were not a part of the evaluation. As stated at the beginning of Section V, Effects of Implementation, multiple use management practices employed by the Forest Service are not an issue when roadless areas are allocated. Site specific impacts of timber harvest will be analyzed and evaluated in further land and resource management planning efforts.

24. Comment. Evaluation and assessment of the wildlife and fish resource are inadequate as are effects of implementing the alternatives. (I - 301, S - 424)

Response. Discussion of potential for modification, improvement, or retention of fish and wildlife habitat has been updated in the final environmental statement. As described in Section V, it is virtually impossible to quantify the degree of impact for type and/or intensity of use of the areas allocated to nonwilderness is not known. General observations dealing with species adversely affected or beneficiated are the limit of the analysis.

25. Comment. The draft environmenal statement is not based on fact. (I - 264, S - 322)

Response. The collection, storage, and retrieval of over 300 individual pieces of data for each roadless area is a monumental task. As stated in the draft, data is constantly being checked and updated to insure the most complete set of information possible. It is these data or facts upon which assessment, evaluation, and selection of a proposed action are based.

26. Comment. The draft environmental statement does not meet legal requirements as spelled out by the National Environmental Policy Act - NEPA. (I - 182, S-324)

Response. Some specific examples cited by respondents making this comment have been identified throughout this section as specific comment. Response has been prepared for each of these specific comments. The final environmental statement has been updated to reflect concurrance with specific inadequacies pointed out during public

review of the document. General statements that it does not meet legal requirements cannot be addressed as no specific issues were raised.

27. Comment. Effects of implementing a series of alternatives on the Resources Planning Act (RPA) are inadequate. Evaluation and assessment of RPA needs strengthening. (I - 182, S - 235)

Response. Analysis of RPA in Section V has been revised to reflect updated targets and resource potential. Use of RPA targets in decision making was identified as an important factor by the public and has been expanded to show how targets are achieved through the full range of alternative approaches.

28. Comment. Effects of implementing the alternatives on the recreation resource are inadequate. Assessment and evaluation are inadequate. (I - 178, S - 197)

Response. General impacts associated with both wilderness and nonwilderness allocations have been analyzed. At this level of planning, it is virtually impossible to identify site specific recreation impacts. They must and can only be described as potential foregone if excluded by the allocation or potential realized if permitted.

29. Comment. Evaluation and assessment of social concerns are inadequate as are the effects of implementation. (I - 154, S - 172)

Response. Social assessment displayed in the draft statement was based on Forest Service perception of what social changes might be realized. As a professional assessment, it had not yet been supported by public response. Two hundred, and sixty-four thousand responses to the draft statement have strengthened social analysis by supporting or rejecting earlier suppositions. With the additional data, social assessment has been strengthened in the final statement and utilized fully in the decision making process.

30. Comment. The draft environmental statement is sufficient. It is an adequate document that meets NEPA requirements. (I - 145, S - 160)

Response. No response required.

31. Comment. Evaluation, assessment, and effects on the water resource are inadequate. (I - 130, S - 148)

Response. Effects of implementing alternatives on the water resource have been revised to address inadequacies identified by this comment. Specific data from the Environmental Protection Agency and an expanded discussion of Forest Service management techniques for water quality protection have been included. Analysis has been reviewed with EPA prior to its inclusion in the final statement. It is felt to now be adequate.

32. Comment. Effects of implementing the alternatives on resources are inadequate. (I - 108, S - 114)

Response. Strengthening specific resource analysis has been discussed under many of the numbered comments of this section.

33. Comment. Effects of implementing alternatives on the range resource are inadequate as are the evaluation and assessment. (I - 103, S - 107)

Response. This resource heading has also been revised to more adequately analyze potential effects. Of major significance is the discussion of immediate or short range impacts as areas are allocated to wilderness. Grazing is a permitted use of wilderness and reductions of use were difficult to comprehend. With prohibition of certain management techniques under wilderness classification, capacity of the range is eventually reduced but not immediately. Cleaning up discussion of short term losses responds to comments expressed about the range resource.

34. Comment. Alternatives were poorly described in the draft environmental statement. (I - 94, S - 240)

Response. Terminology and factors used in development of alternatives are difficult to understand if only the quick summary of each option is read. An understanding of component factors and combinations used to assemble each option is necessary to comprehend the descriptions. Descriptions have been re-examined and revised to achieve a higher degree of consistency.

35. Comment. Descriptions of roadless areas are lacking. (I - 92, S -566)

Response. Individual descriptions of nearly 3000 roadless areas would produce an extremely voluminous document. Word descriptions were supplied for various ecosystem and landform types within which roadless areas are located. Narratives in the supplements to the draft statement were intended to give a feel for the environment and, when coupled with size, recreation potential, WARS, and other data, would supply a relatively concise description of the area. The public was also encouraged to get on the ground in these areas to learn more about them.

36. Comment. RARE II process is biased against large areas becoming wilderness. (I - 84, S - 122)

Response. Total resource outputs for any given area when used as threashold levels for nonwilderness allocations did select large, moderately productive areas, leaving smaller areas for wilderness. This was especially true with alternatives C and D. The intent of these options was to insure retention of commodity output potential by utilization of specific criteria. Other alternatives, such as E, F, G, and I, were designed to produce a high quality, diverse Wilderness System. It permitted allocation of areas based on selected criteria without size being a factor. Some alternatives were then biased against large areas while others were not.

37. Comment. Evaluation and assessment of vegetation are inadequate. (I - 75, S - 141)

Response. Discussion analyzing effects of implementing alternative approaches on vegetation has been updated to more adequately assess impacts. As stated in the body of the final statement, actual allocation of the roadless areas will not impact vegetation but activities permitted or restricted may alter vegetation.

38. Comment. Open houses were inadequate. (I - 66, S - 101)

Response. Open houses conducted following filing of the draft environmental statement were designed to clarify the document, explain alternatives, and provide additional or site specific data. They were not organized to argue process or provide a forum for public debate of alternative's merits. They were simply open houses with no set time for everyone to be assembled. They were adequate in terms of meeting objective for holding them as questions were answered and process clarified.

39. Comment. RARE II inform and involve effort was good. There was good publicity, open houses, and brochures were helpful in informing the public of the process. (I - 65, S - 77)

Response. No response necessary.

40. Comment. Impacts of designating a roadless area were not displayed in a state, regional, or national perspective. (I - 63, S - 168)

Response. The strength of the draft statement, including supplements, was based upon the ability to describe impacts of designating roadless areas at local, state, and national level. Identification of multicounty units to assess economic and social changes at the lowest, local level was a major part of the analysis. Costs of allocating roadless areas to wilderness or to nonwilderness uses can be displayed in terms of outputs achieved, employment, and income generated, and quality of areas added to the Wilderness System with displays in the draft. Displays, as just stated, could be summarized for multicounty units, for state outputs, and totaled for viewing national impacts. This analysis has been improved in the final environmental statement.

41. Comment. Evaluation and assessment of air quality and impacts of allocating roadless areas on the air resource are inadequate. (I - 52, S - 56)

Response. As pointed out in the body of the environmental statement, allocation of roadless areas will not have a direct effect on air quality. Redesignation of present air quality standards will not be affected by the action proposed in this final statement. The discussion of air on page 43 has been revised to include additional data on air pollutants and potential or lack thereof for reducing or changing present air quality. Coordination with the Environmental Protection Agency has improved adequacy of the discussion.

42. Comment. Respondents disliked the lack of a preferred alternative in the draft. (I - 46, S - 59)

Response. A proposal was not displayed for reasons identified in the draft environmental statement. The Forest Service felt the public would provide more objective response if they were responding to a series of options rather than reacting to a proposal. In addition, a preferred alternative had not been developed at the time the draft was filed. Public input is felt to be an essential component of the RARE II decisionmaking process so the proposal must wait until response has been received.

43. Comment. The concept of using values foregone lowers the quality of the RARE II process and should not be used. (I - 32, S - 32)

Response. Values foregone or those potential outputs that would not be available for use is the most precise way of displaying effects of implementing a series of alternatives that allocate roadless areas. The act of allocation has no real physical or biological impacts as would normally be associated with project planning. As stated in the draft and re-emphasized in the final environmental statement, effects are primarily social and economic in nature and have to rely upon an analysis of values foregone with roadless area allocations.

44. Comment. Evaluation and assessment and effects of implementing a series of alternatives on the cultural resources are inadequate. (I - 29, S - 37)

Response. Allocation of RARE II roadless areas will not have an effect on the cultural resources. They will continue to be protected and managed as required by law. The proposal contained in the environmental statement cannot change protective laws.

45. Comment. The draft environmental statement did not define the Forest Service share of the National Wilderness Preservation System. (I - 28, S - 45)

Response. Legislation establishing the Wilderness System did not create a limit on total amount of land to be included in the System nor did it assign targets to each Federal land managing agency. The Forest Service share cannot, therefore, be rigidly established. The Renewable Resources Planning Act (RPA) program has established ranges for the amount of wilderness within the National Forest System but "targets" have never been strictly assigned. The process of evaluating potential through both RPA and RARE II involves a great deal of feedback from the public and others so that the range of how much wilderness is desirable can begin to be narrowed down. The Forest Service contribution can begin to be realized as these processes utilizing public involvement provide better definitions of how much.

46. Comment. The Forest Service should have used work groups or ad hoc groups to make RARE II allocation decisions. (I - 12, S - 16)

Response. Diversity of ad hoc groups required to insure all special interests are respresented produces two results: first is a very large number of people and second is inability of that group to reach consensus and resolve roadless area issues. Use of a work group was attempted in the State of Colorado with less than an acceptable degree of success during the time available. Fewer than 5 percent of the roadless areas were resolved. Analysis and use of response received from over 264,000 inputs represents utilization of large group comment in deciding allocation of roadless areas. This is the only feasible process that permits all interests to be heard and be a factor in development of the proposed action.

47. Comment. The Environmental Protection Agency found the draft environmental statement inadequate because of its lack of consideration of EPA mandated environmental concerns.

Response. Discussion of air and water, two primary concerns of EPA, has been revised to include a strengthened analysis of anticipated impacts. Close coordination with EPA during preparation of this analysis has produced what is now felt to be an adequate assessment.

48. Comment. EPA found the draft inadequate because of its use of unsupported and undocumented statements, its lack of related data on demands for resources, and its unbalanced economic approach.

Response. Documentation of statements made in the final environmental statement has been attributed to proper references when appropriate. Other statements, as noted throughout, represent Forest Service perception of potential impacts and their analysis of actual outputs derived from the RARE II data base and other in-Service documents. Demands for resource use, both wilderness and nonwilderness, are enhanced by public input received on the draft. Allocation of roadless areas to meet these demands can be made in reponse to input. That, along with the dependency of local communities and the entire Nation upon commodity values, has produced a more precise assessment of need. The economic approach, as discussed in response to comment 7, has been improved.

49. Comment. Public notification of supplemental information made available in September to improve inadequacies in the draft was not sufficient to meet the intent of NEPA for public disclosure.

Response. "Supplemental information" provided was not designed to improve the draft environmental statement. It was notification of status of ongoing data collection and analysis in what has always been described as a dynamic process. The Forest Service has been and will continue to be committed to complete disclosure of resource data as part of RARE II. Data accumulated and updated for each roadless area and addition of improved processes for analyzing impacts of RARE II have been continuous. Notification in the Federal Register of September 13 was designed to make this update known.

50. Comment. Silvicultural treatments employed on National Forest System lands, use of herbicides and pesticides, opportunities for more noise free recreation, and burning of slash on steep slopes need to be discussed.

Response. The RARE II environmental statement primarily addresses alternatives for allocating inventoried roadless areas. As pointed out in the draft and reiterated in the final statement, management policies applied to National Forest System lands are not an issue. They are beyond the scope of land allocation decisions. Discussion under separate resource headings and the addition of sections on herbicides, noise, and environmental amenities elaborate further on these issues.

Placing roadless areas in the further planning category will not allow for additional knowledge to be gained of the mineral and energy resource under current management constraints.

Response. The Forest Service has recognized the restrictions placed on acquisition of knowledge about the most critical of these resources - oil and gas. Management policy is being revised to permit gathering additional data on oil and gas. The policy addresses issues of permitting access for exploration and leasing of these vital resources in areas allocated to further planning. Refer to page 98 for stipulations regarding exploration and leasing of there resources.

52. Comment. The draft environmental statement attempts to accomplish too many things. It attempts to establish alternative approaches to decisionmaking, to set

wilderness goals, to evaluate and compare roadless areas, and to make allocations of roadless areas without offering alternatives for any but the final selection.

Response. The goal of RARE II is to allocate inventoried roadless areas. To accomplish this goal, alternative approaches to decisionmaking were essential. Options were made available for public review. Criteria for making the decisions were also presented. Comment received from the public on these items was used to propose RARE II decisions. Wilderness goals or the amount of roadless acreage to recommend for wilderness result from public response to criteria and site specific allocation of individual areas. Evaluation and comparison of areas are based on ratings of their wilderness attributes, potential resource outputs, development opportunity, and other factors displayed in the draft statement. To display any less information than this would not provide for a decision. The environmental statement had to consider all factors involved in the process, present them for public response, and then achieve oft-stated goals of RARE II. Decisions could not be reached if less than this total approach had been taken.

STATE AND GEOGRAPHIC AREA APPENDICES

Twenty State and Geographic Area Appendices follow providing supplemental information to the Final Environmental Statement. Each appendix is organized in a like manner with the following format:

- Summary and additional information contacts - displays number of areas and gross and net acres allocated to wilderness, further planning, and nonwilderness. A short narrative describes any unique situations followed by name and address of persons to contact for additional information.

- Schematic state map - shows general distribution by allocation of RARE II areas in relation to National Forest lands and existing and administration endorsed Wilderness.

- Allocation of areas - computer printouts display by state and National Forest allocation of each RARE II area and its gross and net acreage.

- Window map - illustrates RARE II areas that have been added and/or subdivided with various segments allocated to different categories.

- Social analysis - provides narrative overview of social impacts of proposed action on each State.

- Economic analysis - displays present and long-term impact of the proposed action on employment, income, output, value added, and potential population changes within each State.

- Outputs and effects summary - display, by state, present and potential resource outputs of the proposed action.

- Roadless Area outputs - computer printouts display by state and National Forest, selected resource outputs including WARS and DORS ratings for each inventoried roadless area.

APPENDIX A
ALASKA

ALLOCATION SUMMARY

	Wilderness	Further Planning	Nonwilderness
* Number of Areas	242	19	482
Gross Acres	5,646,984	2,806,200	7,516,101
Net Acres	5,646,984	2,806,200	7,516,101

* Roadless areas may overlap state boundaries and appear in 2 or more states. Total areas allocated to each category may not equal total number of areas in RARE II inventory.

For additional information contact:

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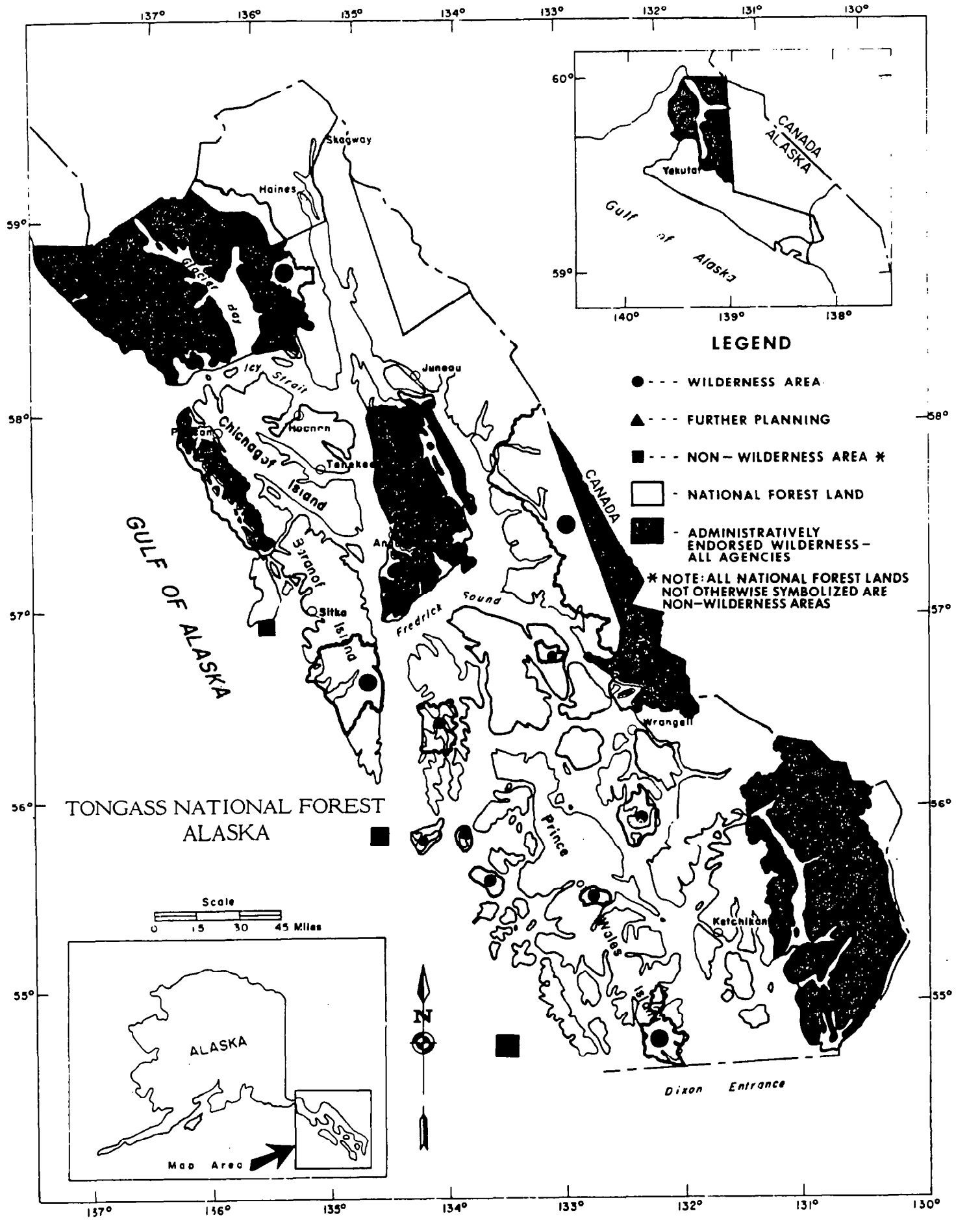
USDA Forest Service, Alaska Region (R-10)
P.O. Box 1628
Juneau, Alaska 99802

or Forest Supervisor,

Chugach NF	Anchorage, Alaska	99501
Tongass-Chatham NF	Sitka, Alaska	99835
Tongass-Ketchikan	Ketchikan, Alaska	99901
Tongass-Stikine	Petersburg, Alaska	99833


137°
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130°
60°
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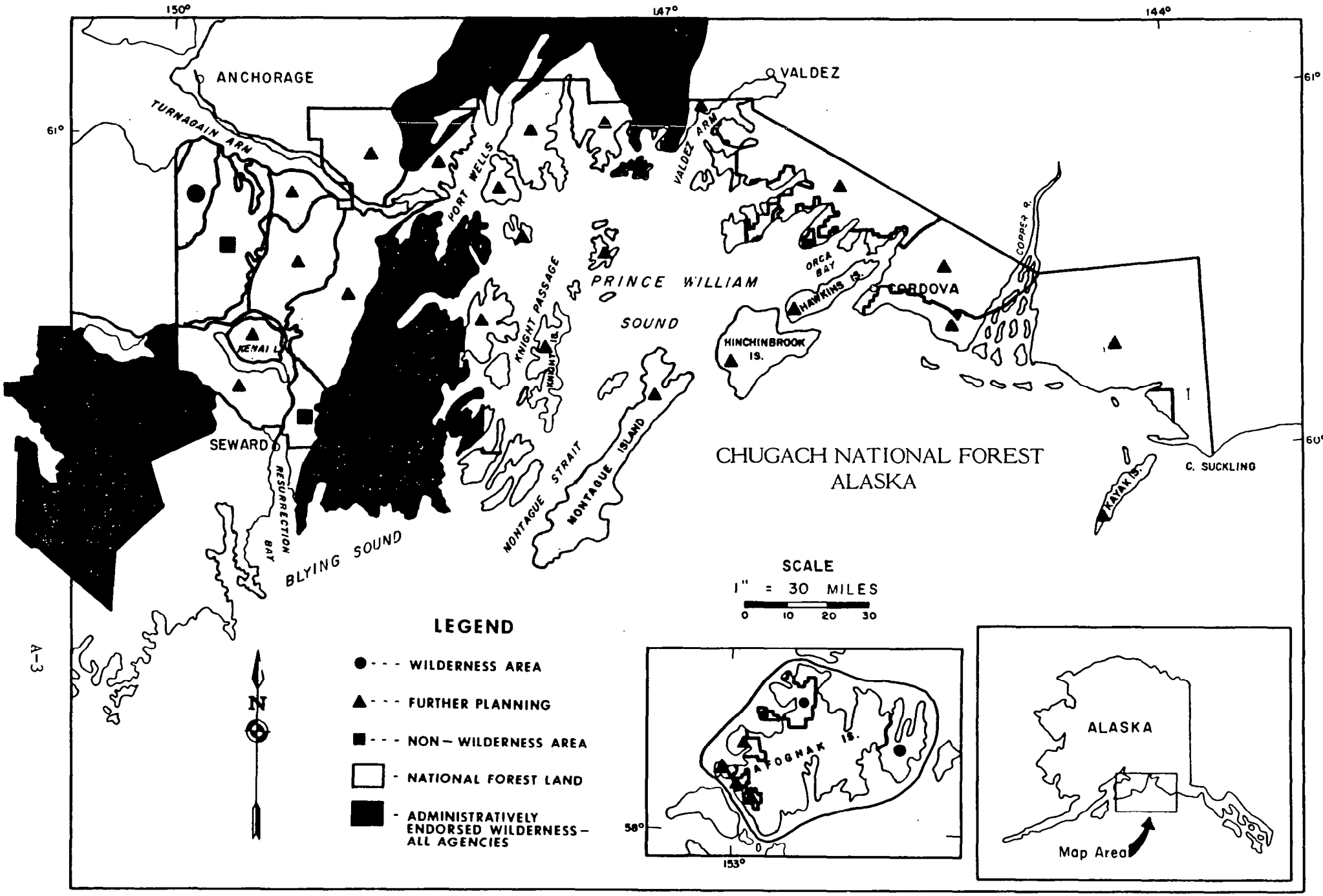
CANADA
ALASKA
Yakutat
Gulf of Alaska
Skagway
Haines
Glacier Bay
Icy Strait
Juneau
Chichagof Island
Hoonah
Tenakee
Pelican
Sitka
Baranof Island
Fredrick Sound
GULF OF ALASKA
CANADA
Wrangell
Prince of Wales Island
Ketchikan
Dixon Entrance
TONGASS NATIONAL FOREST
ALASKA
LEGEND
WILDERNESS AREA
FURTHER PLANNING
NON-WILDERNESS AREA *
NATIONAL FOREST LAND
ADMINISTRATIVELY ENDORSED WILDERNESS - ALL AGENCIES
* NOTE: ALL NATIONAL FOREST LANDS NOT OTHERWISE SYMBOLIZED ARE NON-WILDERNESS AREAS
Scale
0 15 30 45 Miles
N
ALASKA
Map Area


150°
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61°
60°
ANCHORAGE
VALDEZ
TURNAGAIN ARM
PORT WELLS
VALDEZ ARM
KNIGHT PASSAGE
PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND
ORCA BAY
HAWKINS IS.
CORDOVA
COPPER R.
HINCHINBROOK IS.
KENAI L.
KNIGHT IS.
SEWARD
RESURRECTION BAY
BLYING SOUND
MONTAGUE STRAIT
MONTAGUE ISLAND
C. SUCKLING
KAYAK IS.
CHUGACH NATIONAL FOREST
ALASKA
SCALE
1" = 30 MILES
0 10 20 30
LEGEND
WILDERNESS AREA
FURTHER PLANNING
NON-WILDERNESS AREA
NATIONAL FOREST LAND
ADMINISTRATIVELY ENDORSED WILDERNESS - ALL AGENCIES
N
ATOGNAK IS.
58°
153°
ALASKA
Map Area

AREA ID	AREA NAME	ALLO-CATION	GROSS ACRES	NET ACRES		AREA ID	AREA NAME	ALLO-CATION	GROSS ACRES	NET ACRES
FOREST: STIKINE										
10085	FIVE FINGERS	NW	6435	6435	**	10465	QUIET	NW	9245	9245
10086	FANSHAW	NW	8440	8440	**	10466	STEAMER	NW	17323	17323
10087	CAT	NW	14521	14521	**	10467	MOSMAN	NW	25573	25573
10088	TANGENT	NW	3667	3667	**	10468	BURNETT	NW	22406	22406
10089	BAY POINT	NW	17344	17344	**	10469	OLIVE	NW	6015	6015
10090	FARAGUT	NW	28300	28300	**	10470	ZIMOVIA	NW	9859	9859
10091	GLORY	W	34597	34597	**	10471	MENEFEE	W	19049	19049
10092	GRAY	W	31754	31754	**	10472	MCHENRY	W	23333	23333
10398	KEKU	NW	11061	11061	**	10473	ONSLOW	W	29062	29062
10400	SECURITY	NW	14020	14020	**	10474	CANOE	W	20020	20020
10401	WASHINGTON	NW	13863	13863	**	10475	WRANGELL	NW	4558	4558
10402	ROWAN	NW	7848	7848	**	10476	EASTERN	NW	7689	7689
10403	PILLAR	NW	28227	28227	**	10477	NEMO	NW	3112	3112
10404	PILE DRIVER	W	8805	8805	**	10479	THOMS	NW	21141	21141
10405	ELENA	W	23027	23027	**	10481	BAIRD	W	12249	12249
10406	EXPLORER	W	7232	7232	**	10482	DANA	W	14214	14214
10407	TEBENKOF	W	25464	25464	**	10483	JEFFERSON	NW	10829	10829
10408	MALMSEVRY	NW	18170	18170	**	10484	SPURT	NW	11782	11782
10409	BEAR	NW	18231	18231	**	10485	SCENERY	W	17928	17928
10410	TABLE	NW	12829	12829	**	10486	SWAN	NW	14099	14099
10411	KELL	NW	15315	15315	**	10487	THOMAS	NW	10113	10113
10412	MCARTHUR	NW	8906	8906	**	10488	PATTERSON	W	17593	17593
10413	AFFLECK	NW	8891	8891	**	10489	MUDDY	NW	19715	19715
10414	AMELIUS	NW	16191	16191	**	10490	HORN	W	9815	9815
10415	BEAUCLERC	NW	24251	24251	**	10491	LE CONTE	W	55315	55315
10416	ALVIN	NW	17989	17989	**	10492	WILKES	W	23052	23052
10417	NO NAME	NW	12535	12535	**	10493	STIKINE	W	26403	26403
10418	LAGOON	NW	10766	10766	**	10494	SHAKES	W	22985	22985
10422	TURN	NW	15239	15239	**	10495	KETILI	W	49896	49896
10424	BOHEMIA	NW	57132	57132	**	10496	FARM	W	11563	11563
10425	CATHEDRAL	NW	13916	13916	**	10497	COTTONWOOD	W	15066	15066
10426	HAMILTON	NW	31646	31646	**	10498	ANDREW	W	29293	29293
10427	BIG JOHN	NW	32743	32743	**	10499	GOAT	W	10938	10938
10428	ROCKY PASS	NW	49555	49555	**	10500	KIKANE	W	21159	21159
10429	TRISH	NW	53531	53531	**	10501	GARNET	NW	25609	25609
10430	LOVELACE	NW	14544	14544	**	10502	VIRGINIA	NW	29601	29601
10431	BARRIE	NW	22238	22238	**	10503	BERG	NW	46005	46005
10432	TOTEM	NW	43213	43213	**	10504	MADAN	NW	14128	14128
10433	DOUGLAS	NW	14091	14091	**	10505	BIAKE	NW	26021	26021
10434	KAH SHEETS	NW	22484	22484	**	10506	AARON	NW	20496	20496
10435	CASTLE ISLAND	NW	32814	32814	**	10507	CONE	NW	128736	128736
10436	CASTLE RIVER	NW	21031	21031	**	10508	DERNS	NW	13110	13110
10438	INDIAN	NW	27620	27620	**	10509	MARTEN	NW	14830	14830
10440	TOWERS	NW	25965	25965	**	10510	CAMPBELL	NW	26918	26918
10441	SALT CHUCK	NW	22664	22664	**	10511	HARDING	NW	45303	45303
10442	PORTAGE	NW	4507	4507	**	10512	WHITE	NW	31786	31786
10445	PETERSBURG	W	27277	27277	**	10513	NORTH FORK	NW	40171	40171
10446	SOKOL	NW	11208	11208	**	10514	BRADFIELD	NW	15031	15031
10448	WOEWODSKI	NW	20944	20944	**	10515	CLOUD	NW	42494	42494
10449	FREDERICK	NW	6835	6835	**	10516	GLACIER	NW	55743	55743
10455	VANK	NW	4218	4218	**	10517	EAST FORK	NW	11741	11741
10462	CHICHAGOF	NW	16915	16915	**	10518	TYEE	NW	15087	15087
10463	KUNK	NW	10215	10215	**	10519	EAGLE	NW	43783	43783
[illegible]	[illegible]ITA	NW	18847	18847	**	10520	HOYA	NW	18417	18417

AREA ID	AREA NAME	ALLO-CATION	GROSS ACRES	NET ACRES		AREA ID	AREA NAME	ALLO-CATION	GROSS ACRES	NET ACRES
FOREST: STIKINE										
10521	CANAL	NW	7514	7514	**	10524	FROSTY	NW	18185	18185
10522	ANAN	NW	37331	37331	**	10526	SUNNY	NW	17909	17909
10523	WARDE	NW	5389	5389	**					
FOREST: CHATHAM										
10002	DENVER GLACIER	NW	20000	20000	**	10057	GILBERT BAY	NW	29145	29145
10003	SKAGWAY	NW	4337	4337	**	10058	SPEEL ARM	NW	17172	17172
10004	KASIDAYA CREEK	NW	13244	13244	**	10059	LOWER SPEEL RIVER	NW	19999	19999
10005	TAIYA	NW	7726	7726	**	10060	UPPER SPEEL RIVER	NW	92514	92514
10006	WISHBONE GLACIER	NW	25347	25347	**	10061	WHITING RIVER	NW	141999	141999
10007	MOUNT BAGOT	NW	23922	23922	**	10062	TRACY ARM	W	238583	238583
10008	DAYEBAS CREEK	NW	11630	11630	**	10063	SAND SPIT	W	12280	12280
10009	MEADE GLACIER	NW	52756	52756	**	10064	WILLIAMS COVE	NW	9270	9270
10010	YELDAGALGA CREEK	NW	23299	23299	**	10065	SUNDUM GLACIER	W	41001	41001
10011	SINCLAIR MOUNTAIN	NW	26177	26177	**	10066	SANFORD COVE	W	14175	14175
10012	BERNERS RIVER	NW	40308	40308	**	10067	ENDICOTT ARM	W	167291	167291
10013	LACE RIVER	NW	73932	73932	**	10068	SAND BAY	NW	8156	8156
10014	ANTLER RIVER	NW	13000	13000	**	10069	DRY BAY	NW	12498	12498
10015	GILKEY RIVER	NW	32552	32552	**	10070	PT WINDHAM	NW	8675	8675
10016	BERNERS BAY	NW	17893	17893	**	10071	WINDHAM BAY	NW	17208	17208
10017	SAWMILL CREEK	NW	5379	5379	**	10072	WINDHAM CREEK	NW	7233	7233
10018	WEST SINCLAIR	NW	9858	9858	**	10073	SUNSET ISLAND	NW	4801	4801
10019	KAKUHAN	NW	9014	9014	**	10074	LIBBY CREEK	NW	8662	8662
10020	COMET	NW	9662	9662	**	10075	HOBART BAY	NW	21210	21210
10021	GILKEY GLACIER	NW	11150	11150	**	10076	CHUCK RIVER	NW	43559	43559
10022	TAKU GLACIER	NW	215471	215471	**	10077	HOBART CREEK	NW	23150	23150
10023	CANYON CREEK	NW	19086	19086	**	10078	HOUGHTON LAKES	W	47406	47406
10024	COWEE CREEK	NW	6137	6137	**	10079	SALT CHUCK	NW	42688	42688
10026	HERBERT-EAGLE	NW	29990	29990	**	10080	ALICE LAKE	NW	6957	6957
10028	MONTANA CREEK	NW	9854	9854	**	10081	PT HOT	NW	5079	5079
10029	MENDENHALL	NW	3648	3648	**	10082	NEGRO CREEK	NW	12212	12212
10030	NUGGET CREEK	NW	10420	10420	**	10083	PORT HOUGHTON	NW	10363	10363
10031	PTARMIGAN GLACIER	NW	14722	14722	**	10084	SANDBORN CANAL	NW	17024	17024
10036	INNER POINT	NW	4030	4030	**	10094	SULLIVAN ISLAND	NW	3985	3985
10037	MC DONOUGH PEAK	NW	4911	4911	**	10095	SULLIVAN MOUNTAIN	NW	8843	8843
10038	RHINE CREEK	NW	3814	3814	**	10096	S DAVIDSON GLACIER	NW	8575	8575
10039	CARLSON CREEK	NW	16701	16701	**	10097	WEST SULLIVAN	NW	6447	6447
10040	ANNEX LAKE	NW	4243	4243	**	10098	SULLIVAN DELTA	NW	25469	25469
10041	TAKU INLET	NW	32565	32565	**	10099	PT CAN	NW	13374	13374
10042	LAKE DOROTHY	NW	10878	10878	**	10100	NORTH ENDICOTT	W	8218	8218
10043	TURNER LAKE	NW	32869	32869	**	10101	MOUNT YOUNG	W	6613	6613
10044	DAVIDSON CREEK	NW	21776	21776	**	10102	UPPER ENDICOTT RIVER	W	36361	36361
10045	GLORY LAKE	NW	6830	6830	**	10103	103 CREEK	W	9210	9210
10046	TAKU RIVER	NW	103173	103173	**	10104	SOUTH ENDICOTT	W	19041	19041
10047	MOUNT SWINEFORD	NW	41257	41257	**	10105	LOWER ENDICOTT RIVER	W	23409	23409
10048	WRIGHT GLACIER	NW	25571	25571	**	10106	UPPER ST JAMES	NW	19674	19674
10049	BOUNDARY CREEK	NW	23114	23114	**	10107	WILLIAM HENRY BAY	NW	7418	7418
10050	LONG LAKE	NW	19600	19600	**	10108	PT DANGER	NW	3359	3359
10051	SLOCUM INLET	NW	15987	15987	**	10109	BOAT HARBOR	NW	1882	1882
10053	LIMESTONE INLET	NW	10275	10275	**	10111	ST JAMES BAY	NW	21010	21010
10055	PORT SNETTISHAM	NW	22575	22575	**	10112	NUN MOUNTAIN	NW	21989	21989
10056	MEIGS PEAK	NW	12294	12294	**	10113	LYNN SISTERS	NW	16241	16241

AREA ID	AREA NAME	ALLO-CATION	GROSS ACRES	NET ACRES		AREA ID	AREA NAME	ALLO-CATION	GROSS ACRES	NET ACRES
FOREST: CHATHAM										
10114	NO NAME BASIN	NW	21514	21514	**	10170	GAMBIER BAY	W	69076	69076
10115	EARTH STATION	NW	9038	9038	**	10171	HOOD BAY	W	27000	27000
10116	COUVERDEN LAKE	NW	8319	8319	**	10172	CHAIK BAY	W	22615	22615
10117	COUVERDEN ISLAND	NW	9934	9934	**	10173	WHITEWATER BAY	W	19524	19524
10118	ANSLEY BASIN	NW	13393	13393	**	10174	PT CAUTION	W	3566	3566
10119	HUMPY CREEK	NW	22485	22485	**	10175	WILSON COVE	W	22688	22688
10120	PORPOISE ISLAND	NW	11745	11745	**	10176	PT GARDNER	W	9303	9303
10121	EXCURSION INLET	NW	9481	9481	**	10177	TYEE	W	13942	13942
10124	SHELTER ISLAND	NW	6162	6162	**	10178	CARROL ISLAND	W	2546	2546
10125	BARLOW COVE	NW	13723	13723	**	10179	HERRING BAY	W	12980	12980
10126	FUNTER BAY	NW	8413	8413	**	10180	ELIZA HARBOR	W	37634	37634
10127	CALM STATION	NW	4957	4957	**	10181	LITTLE PYBUS BAY	W	11436	11436
10128	HAWK INLET	NW	14319	14319	**	10182	PYBUS BAY	W	41513	41513
10129	LONE MOUNTAIN	NW	10530	10530	**	10183	SQUARE POINT	W	9713	9713
10130	HORSE ISLAND	NW	4388	4388	**	10184	THE BROTHERS	W	1711	1711
10131	FOWLER CREEK	NW	5876	5876	**	10185	PLEASANT ISLAND	NW	8804	8804
10132	YOUNG BAY	NW	6495	6495	**	10186	LEMESURIER ISLAND	NW	6723	6723
10133	EAGLE PEAK	NW	18173	18173	**	10187	ELFIN COVE	NW	10697	10697
10134	SLINK CREEK	W	6387	6387	**	10188	MOUNT ALTHROP	NW	8040	8040
10135	OLIVER INLET	W	5017	5017	**	10189	PORT ALTHROP	NW	15181	15181
10136	DOTY COVE	W	11158	11158	**	10190	IDAHO INLET	NW	53395	53395
10137	SOUTH ISLAND	W	10955	10955	**	10191	GULL COVE	NW	6132	6132
10138	WASHBURN PEAK	W	25445	25445	**	10192	GOOSE ISLAND	NW	12836	12836
10139	PT HUGH	W	14717	14717	**	10194	LOON LAKES	NW	8935	8935
10140	DORN ISLAND	W	9485	9485	**	10195	PT ADOLPHUS	NW	4498	4498
10141	WINNING COVE	W	12816	12816	**	10196	CHICKEN CREEK	NW	15564	15564
10142	FOOL INLET	W	16967	16967	**	10197	EAGLE POINT	NW	3004	3004
10143	KING SALMON BAY	W	27903	27903	**	10198	FLYNN COVE	NW	4323	4323
10144	GREEN CREEK	W	17225	17225	**	10200	HUMPBACK CREEK	NW	11076	11076
10145	NORTH WHEELER	W	22849	22849	**	10202	PORT FREDERICK	NW	8324	8324
10146	WHEELER CREEK	W	18629	18629	**	10203	SEAGULL CREEK	NW	10946	10946
10147	PT HEPBURN	W	4174	4174	**	10204	GAME CREEK	NW	34570	34570
10148	LAKE KATHLEEN	W	15302	15302	**	10205	GARTINA CREEK	NW	10754	10754
10149	WARD CREEK	W	29001	29001	**	10207	SPASSKI CREEK	NW	12058	12058
10150	LAKE FLORENCE	W	21984	21984	**	10208	FIRST NO 2	NW	6613	6613
10151	WINDFALL HARBOR	W	19042	19042	**	10209	SUNTAHEEN CREEK	NW	13198	13198
10152	SWAN COVE	W	40823	40823	**	10210	FALSE BAY	NW	12610	12610
10153	TIEDEMAN ISLAND	W	10398	10398	**	10211	PT AUGUSTA	NW	4688	4688
10154	WEST TIEDEMAN	W	9277	9277	**	10212	GYPSUM CREEK	NW	13330	13330
10155	BUCK ISLAND	W	14479	14479	**	10213	IYOUKEEN PENINSULA	NW	3831	3831
10156	MOLE HARBOR	W	24420	24420	**	10214	SEAL CREEK	NW	6853	6853
10157	HASSELBORG LAKE	W	62344	62344	**	10215	FRESHWATER BAY	NW	23143	23143
10158	FISHERY CREEK	W	39627	39627	**	10222	SAND STATION	NW	6115	6115
10159	MARBLE BLUFFS	W	8899	8899	**	10224	TENAKEE INLET	NW	26658	26658
10160	PARKER POINT	W	12063	12063	**	10225	LITTLE GOOSE FLATS	NW	18244	18244
10161	THAYER CREEK	W	13064	13064	**	10226	GOOSE FLATS	NW	23798	23798
10162	THAYER LAKE	W	25374	25374	**	10227	HUB STATION	NW	3854	3854
10163	MITCHELL BAY	W	7402	7402	**	10228	LONG BAY	NW	18659	18659
10164	KOOTZNAHOO HEAD	W	1452	1452	**	10229	SEAL BAY	NW	18584	18584
10165	ANGOON	W	10836	10836	**	10231	SALTERY BAY	NW	13887	13887
10166	KANALKU BAY	W	15294	15294	**	10232	CRAB BAY	NW	5738	5738
10167	YELLOW BEAR MOUNTAIN	W	13611	13611	**	10233	SOUTH CRAB BAY	NW	2628	2628
10168	PLEASANT BAY	W	10339	10339	**	10235	KADASHAN RIVER	NW	33641	33641
10169	SEYMOUR ENTRANCE	W	6855	6855	**	10237	TRAP BAY	NW	6446	6446

AREA ID	AREA NAME	ALLO-CATION	GROSS ACRES	NET ACRES		AREA ID	AREA NAME	ALLO-CATION	GROSS ACRES	NET ACRES
FOREST: CHATHAM										
10238	SOUTH PASSAGE	NW	9946	9946	**	10304	SINITSIN BAY	NW	3385	3385
10240	LITTLE BASKET BAY	NW	9390	9390	**	10305	SEALION COVE	NW	9317	9317
10246	BROAD ISLAND	NW	17145	17145	**	10306	GILMER BAY	NW	6962	6962
10247	FINGER MOUNTAIN	NW	15918	15918	**	10308	MOUNT EDGECUMBE	NW	52882	52882
10248	916 LAKE	NW	9700	9700	**	10309	KRESTOF SOUND	NW	2258	2258
10249	LISIANSKI RIVER	NW	19521	19521	**	10310	GAVANSKI ISLAND	NW	5112	5112
10250	PHONOGRAPH CREEK	NW	11589	11589	**	10313	KATLIAN RIVER	NW	3007	3007
10251	PELICAN	NW	5751	5751	**	10314	GLACIAL RIVER	NW	34938	34938
10252	TARN MOUNTAIN	NW	9124	9124	**	10315	KELP BAY	NW	8366	8366
10253	MITE COVE	NW	10350	10350	**	10316	KASNYKU BAY	NW	12560	12560
10254	SURGE BAY	W	17588	17588	**	10317	TAKATZ BAY	NW	14161	14161
10255	TAKANIS BAY	W	14156	14156	**	10318	BLUE LAKE	NW	19034	19034
10256	TAKANIS LAKE	NW	2257	2257	**	10320	ALEUTKINA BAY	NW	7611	7611
10257	BOHEMIA BASIN	NW	3980	3980	**	10322	DEEP INLET	NW	7619	7619
10258	LISIANSKI STRAIT	NW	11944	11944	**	10323	SALMON LAKE	NW	7545	7545
10259	STAG BAY	W	14859	14859	**	10324	GREEN LAKE	NW	18445	18445
10260	APEX-EL NIDO	NW	8573	8573	**	10325	BEAR COVE	NW	3761	3761
10261	STEELHEAD RIVER	NW	9726	9726	**	10326	WARM SPRINGS BAY	NW	27652	27652
10262	LISIANSKI RIDGE	NW	8844	8844	**	10327	CASCADE BAY	NW	22298	22298
10263	GOULDING LAKES	W	14328	14328	**	10328	NELSON BAY	NW	19907	19907
10264	GOON DIP MOUNTAIN	W	11480	11480	**	10329	RED BLUFF BAY	W	31728	31728
10265	GOULDING HARBOR	W	10998	10998	**	10330	FALLS LAKE	W	6124	6124
10266	LAKE ELFENDAHL	W	7604	7604	**	10331	HOGGATT BAY	W	9884	9884
10267	WHITE SULPUR SPRINGS	W	2124	2124	**	10332	GUT BAY	W	23157	23157
10268	MIDDLE ISLAND	W	4114	4114	**	10333	BRENTWOOD LAKE	W	17048	17048
10269	MYRIAD ISLANDS	W	11645	11645	**	10334	DEEP COVE	NW	11075	11075
10270	KHAZ PENINSULA	W	19507	19507	**	10335	DEEP LAKE	NW	8067	8067
10271	KIMSHAN COVE	W	16745	16745	**	10336	PORT HERBERT	NW	10969	10969
10272	BLACK BAY	W	18961	18961	**	10337	PORT WALTER	NW	11984	11984
10273	RUST LAKE	W	7108	7108	**	10338	PORT LUCY	NW	9485	9485
10274	FORD ARM	W	16907	16907	**	10339	PORT ALEXANDER	NW	13297	13297
10275	COBOL	W	14618	14618	**	10340	PUFFIN BAY	NW	7370	7370
10276	FLAT CREEK	W	8352	8352	**	10341	BRANCH BAY	NW	22880	22880
10277	GOLOI ISLAND	W	5938	5938	**	10342	REDFISH BAY	NW	13199	13199
10278	SULOIA BAY	W	9847	9847	**	10343	SNIPE BAY	NW	11454	11454
10279	RAPIDS POINT	NW	7637	7637	**	10344	PLOTNIKOF LAKE	W	30574	30574
10280	DEEP BAY	NW	17612	17612	**	10345	SANDY BAY	W	18847	18847
10281	USHK BAY	NW	16628	16628	**	10346	WHALE BAY	W	70352	70352
10282	FICK COVE	NW	7820	7820	**	10347	NECKER BAY	W	40359	40359
10283	PATTERSON BAY	NW	23016	23016	**	10348	CRAWFISH INLET	W	56580	56580
10284	GRANITE CREEK	NW	11823	11823	**	10349	BIG BAY	NW	9037	9037
10285	SOUTH ARM	NW	5035	5035	**	10350	REDOUBT LAKE	NW	22732	22732
10286	MOSER ISLAND	NW	5847	5847	**	10351	BIORKA ISLAND	NW	8442	8442
10287	FISH BAY	NW	31158	31158	**	10352	ORANGE GLACIER	W	50070	50070
10288	RANGE CREEK	NW	6964	6964	**	10353	NUNATAK FIORD	W	39045	39045
10289	NIXON SHOAL	NW	7754	7754	**	10354	HIDDEN GLACIER	W	30330	30330
10290	COZIAN REEF	NW	2899	2899	**	10355	BLACK TIT	W	30731	30731
10294	SADOK BAY	NW	17883	17883	**	10356	RUSSELL FIORD	W	57344	57344
10295	LAKE EVA	NW	12100	12100	**	10357	CALAHONDA CREEK	W	16241	16241
10296	PORTAGE ARM	NW	4034	4034	**	10358	AQUADILCE CREEK	W	8190	8190
10297	CATHERINE ISLAND	NW	7856	7856	**	10359	LOGAN BLUFFS	W	9025	9025
10298	MIDDLE ARM	NW	21277	21277	**	10360	LOGAN BEACH	W	14260	14260
10299	ANNAHOOTZ MOUNTAIN	NW	13926	13926	**	10361	CHICAGO HARBOR	W	10513	10513
10302	NEVA STRAIT	NW	21367	21367	**	10362	DANK FOREST	NW	1430	1430

FOREST: KETCHIKAN

AREA ID	AREA NAME	ALLOCATION	GROSS ACRES	NET ACRES		AREA ID	AREA NAME	ALLOCATION	GROSS ACRES	NET ACRES
10734	ORCHARD	NW	32341	32341	**	10798	WALKER LAKE	W	53798	53798
10735	HASSLER	NW	5029	5029	**	10799	WALKER COVE	W	35447	35447
10739	TRAITORS	NW	9702	9702	**	10800	MANZONI	W	16617	16617
10740	FRANCIS COVE	NW	3297	3297	**	10801	NOOYA	W	13985	13985
10741	LORING	NW	3679	3679	**	10802	RUDYARD	W	32507	32507
10742	NAHA	NW	31926	31926	**	10803	PUNCHBOWL	W	17113	17113
10743	MOSER	NW	10934	10934	**	10804	TEXAS CREEK	NW	12568	12568
10745	SWAN	NW	22150	22150	**	10805	THUMB	NW	19335	19335
10747	SALT LAGOON	NW	13233	13233	**	10806	HYDER	NW	16547	16547
10748	GEORGE INLET	NW	19502	19502	**	10807	SOULE	NW	48925	48925
10751	KETCHIKAN LAKES	NW	6631	6631	**	10808	MT. HAYFORD	W	53279	53279
10754	FISH CREEK	W	20699	20699	**	10809	ADAM	W	28777	28777
10755	GOKACHIN	W	13364	13364	**	10810	SLAB PT.	W	16217	16217
10757	THORNE ARM	NW	11147	11147	**	10811	HALLECK	W	32643	32643
10758	CARROLL POINT	NW	11903	11903	**	10812	STEEP POINT	W	13390	13390
10759	MOTH BAY	NW	7718	7718	**	10813	ROUSSEAU	W	25319	25319
10760	LUCKY	NW	12453	12453	**	10814	TURN POINT	W	10923	10923
10761	VALLENAR	NW	5110	5110	**	10815	BLOSSOM RIVER	W	42957	42957
10762	DALL RIDGE	NW	8944	8944	**	10816	UPPER WILSON	W	28382	28382
10763	ROSTWICK	NW	13960	13960	**	10817	WILSON LAKE	W	33368	33368
10764	BLANK INLET	NW	3666	3666	**	10818	LOWER WILSON	W	13856	13856
10765	DALL HEAD	NW	4803	4803	**	10819	WILSON ARM	W	9051	9051
10766	PERCY	NW	2285	2285	**	10820	CHECATS	W	12652	12652
10767	DUKE ISLAND	NW	39914	39914	**	10821	WINSTANFLY	W	14104	14104
10768	MARY ISLAND	NW	5111	5111	**	10822	PT. TROLLOP	W	11900	11900
10769	ALAVA	W	13582	13582	**	10823	BART CREEK	W	7270	7270
10770	NARROW PASS	W	11443	11443	**	10824	CARP	W	15992	15992
10771	PRINCESS	W	15845	15845	**	10825	SMEATON	W	12844	12844
10772	WASP	W	4932	4932	**	10826	BAKEWELL	W	27422	27422
10773	ELLA	W	12815	12815	**	10827	BADGER LAKE	W	5045	5045
10774	SARGENT BAY	W	6534	6534	**	10828	BADGER BAY	W	8767	8767
10775	MANZANITA	W	24358	24358	**	10829	N. QUADRA MTN.	W	18820	18820
10776	GRACE	W	19741	19741	**	10830	BEHM MTN.	W	11669	11669
10777	SNIP ISLAND	W	9248	9248	**	10831	SYKES	W	17255	17255
10778	PORTAGE COVE	W	31173	31173	**	10832	SLATE	W	5559	5559
10779	JOT	W	15792	15792	**	10833	VIXEN	W	18679	18679
10780	HIGH LAKES	W	14840	14840	**	10834	MINK BAY	W	10527	10527
10781	CLAUDE	W	22425	22425	**	10835	HUMPBACK	W	21101	21101
10782	LOWER GRANT	W	11420	11420	**	10836	HUGH SMITH	W	11717	11717
10783	GRANT CREEK	W	40692	40692	**	10837	MARTIN ARM	W	37344	37344
10784	EULACHON	W	13939	13939	**	10838	MARTEN RIVER	W	62425	62425
10785	SPUR MTN	W	18628	18628	**	10839	PEARODY	W	28717	28717
10786	UNUK	W	71864	71864	**	10840	QUADRA	W	34693	34693
10787	BLUE	W	50610	50610	**	10841	LOWER KETA	W	10872	10872
10788	UPPER UNUK	W	22592	22592	**	10842	UPPER KETA	W	49391	49391
10789	LAKE CREEK	W	38832	38832	**	10843	TOMBSTONE	W	27798	27798
10790	KLAHINI	W	39609	39609	**	10844	CAMP POINT	W	10922	10922
10791	FITZGIBBON	W	12876	12876	**	10845	HALIBUT CREEK	W	12008	12008
10792	SAKS	W	25797	25797	**	10846	HALIBUT BAY	W	22975	22975
10793	LOWER CHICKAMIN	W	75979	75979	**	10847	FOOLS POINT	W	9801	9801
10794	LEDUC LAKE	W	43840	43840	**	10848	REEF LAKE	W	10511	10511
10795	LEDUC RIVER	W	105544	105544	**	10849	DOME	W	9086	9086
10796	UPPER CHICKAMIN	W	99866	99866	**	10850	HIDDEN INLET	W	21403	21403
10797	SOUTH FORK CHICKAMIN	W	84554	84554	**	10851	GAP MTN	W	7117	7117

STATE: ALASKA

AREA ID	AREA NAME	ALLOCATION	GROSS ACRES	NET ACRES		AREA ID	AREA NAME	ALLOCATION	GROSS ACRES	NET ACRES
FOREST: KETCHIKAN										
10852	HIDDEN LAKE	W	6300	6300	**	10860	KAH SHAKES	W	12009	12009
10853	FILLMORE	W	18631	18631	**	10861	CAPE FOX	W	22266	22266
10854	GETUKTI	W	7048	7048	**	10862	HARRY	W	16630	16630
10855	LOAF	W	23018	23018	**	10863	SITKAN	W	4617	4617
10856	CONE MTN	W	14215	14215	**	10864	CLOVER PASS	NW	11409	11409
10857	WILLARD	W	16820	16820	**	10865	GRAND ISLANDS	NW	800	800
10858	NAKAT	W	30089	30089	**	10866	STRIPE MT.	NW	2119	2119
10859	VERY INLET	W	33739	33739	**	10867	WEST WILSON	W	9776	9776

Social. RARE II allocation of Chugach National Forest roadless areas was not a controversial issue for Alaskans or for citizens residing outside Alaska. Only 236 responses representing 250 signatures were received from Alaska residents. The attraction of other major issues such as D-2 captured the attention of the general public, local communities, and special interest groups who have traditionally expressed interest in Forest Service land use designations. The majority of the input responding to RARE II was in support of the Chugach Forest Study Group's Alternative W. This support was represented by 95 responses with 101 signatures from within Alaska and 113 responses with 131 signatures from outside the state. Alternative W was discussed in the body of the RARE II FES under the social analysis of alternatives. With the small amount and narrow spectrum of public input, only tentative conclusions can be drawn about public perceptions of social effects.

Generally, significant social effects are not estimated to occur from the proposed action since the majority of the roadless areas are allocated to further planning. The symbolic meaning of wilderness and wilderness associated wildlife which surfaced as an important social concerns will be protected by wilderness designations of Tonki Cape, Red Peak, and portions of Resurrection. In addition, splitting an area (Resurrection) in close proximity to Anchorage into two portions maintains and enhances existing recreation use patterns by providing hiking, cross-country skiing, and snowshoeing opportunities in the wilderness portion, while ensuring continued opportunities for snow machine use in the nonwilderness portion.

The remaining 20 areas are allocated to further planning. Due to the vastness and undeveloped nature of these areas, there is inadequate resource, economic, and social data on which to make conclusive wilderness and nonwilderness decisions. Currently, the Chugach National Forest is the Lead Forest in Region 10 which will be undergoing comprehensive land management planning as required by the National Forest Management Act. Through this planning effort, additional data will be collected and analyzed on which to base future land management decisions.

Economic. A summary of economic impacts for the proposed action is presented in the following table. These impacts are on the nation as a whole and may or may not occur in Alaska. All state impacts are allocated from the national totals and are based upon state resource changes. They should only be considered as Alaska's contribution to the national impact. For a detailed explanation of how the impacts were calculated see Appendix W.

All sectors except logging and sawmills show employment losses as a potential immediate impact. Logging and sawmills increase because of deferred timber additions. In the potential long-term all sectors increase as a result of multiple use management.

ALASKA
SUMMARY OF ECONOMIC IMPACTS-ALTERNATIVE PA

A. EMPLOYMENT EFFECTS-CHANGE FROM PRESENT

INDUSTRIAL SECTOR	POTENTIAL IMMEDIATE	POTENTIAL LONG-TERM (FP AS NW)	POTENTIAL LONG-TERM (FP AS W)
AGRICULTURE	128.	204.	186.
MINING	8.	59.	52.
CONSTRUCTION	118.	168.	154.
FOOD AND PRODUCTS	37.	109.	98.
TEXTILE AND APPAREL	88.	119.	110.
LOGGING AND SAWMILLS	1920.	1926.	1796.
FURNITURE	25.	29.	27.
PULP AND PAPER	36.	55.	50.
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	38.	54.	50.
CHEMICALS AND RUBBER	78.	105.	97.
PETROLEUM REFINING	-3.	36.	31.
STONE CLAY AND GLASS	43.	58.	53.
PRIMARY METAL	33.	47.	43.
FAB METAL AND MACH	118.	156.	143.
ELECTRICAL	38.	55.	50.
ALL OTHER MFG	41.	84.	77.
TRANS COMM UTIL	232.	315.	289.
WHOLESALE	216.	280.	258.
RETAIL	344.	820.	741.
FIRE	156.	234.	214.
SERVICES	526.	845.	773.
TOTAL PRIVATE SECTOR	4220.	5759.	5293.

B. OTHER EFFECTS-CHANGE FROM PRESENT

CATEGORY		POTENTIAL IMMEDIATE	POTENTIAL LONG-TERM (FP AS NW)	POTENTIAL LONG-TERM (FP AS W)
INCOME	($MILLION)	52.	70.	65.
OUTPUT	($MILLION)	196.	270.	248.
VALUE ADDED	($MILLION)	84.	118.	109.
POPULATION		11003.	15014.	13800.

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RESOURCE OUTPUTS WITH THE PROPOSED ACTION ALASKA

UNIT	TOTAL INVENTORY		OUTPUT-FP as NW		OUTPUT-FP as W	
	Present	Potential	Present Immediate Output	Potential Long-term Output	Present Immediate Output	Potential Long-term Output
Commercial Forest Land - (M acres)	4,436,838	4,436,838	2,781,647	2,781,647	2,456,041	2,456,041
Hardwood Sawtimber - (MMBF)	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0
Hardwood Products - (MMCF)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Softwood Sawtimber - (MMBF)	494.7	576.5	312.6	357.5	291.6	311.4
Softwood Products - (MMCF)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Developed Rec. Picnicking -(MRVD)	128.0	254.9	92.3	183.5	90.8	181.6
Camping -(MRVD)	443.1	942.7	323.9	680.6	312.3	655.6
Skiing -(MRVD)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Water -(MRVD)	59.0	148.5	47.5	111.8	35.0	98.3
Unbuilt -(MRVD)	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0
Dispersed Rec. Motor -(MRVD)	771.3	1,543.1	534.5	1,067.3	490.7	981.5
Nonmotor -(MRVD)	383.2	754.3	442.4	728.0	442.7	684.7
Big Game Hunting -(MRVD)	104.5	227.5	74.0	157.1	73.6	154.0
Small Game Hunting -(MRVD)	97.6	221.9	67.1	152.0	67.4	147.6
Nonhunting -(MRVD)	99.6	221.6	70.0	152.5	68.9	149.2
Fishing -(MRVD)	736.5	1,497.8	823.7	1,334.0	824.8	1,333.2
Grazing Cattle - (AUM)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Sheep - (AUM)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Common - (AUM)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0

STATE: ALASKA

AREA CODE	AREA NAME	WAPS RATNG	OURS RATNG	GRAZING ALL	POTEN YIELD SAWTMBR	PROGRAM HARVEST SAWTMBR	DISPER REC MOTOR	DISPER REC NONMOT	HARD ROCK MINRL RATNG	OIL AND GAS RATNG	URAN RATNG	COAL RATNG	GEO-THERM RATNG	LOW VALUE BULK RATNG
		----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
		0-28	0-15	AUM	MMBF	MMBF	MRVD	MRVD	0-100	0-100	0-100	0-100	0-100	0-100
		----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
NATIONAL FOREST: STIKINE														
10385	FIVE FINGERS	17		0	.8	.0	.4	.1	48	0		0	0	
10386	FANSHAW	22		0	.5	.0	.4	.1	48	0		0	0	
10387	CAT	23		0	1.2	.0	.4	.1	48	0		0	0	
10388	TANGENT	22		0	.4	.0	.4	.1	48	0		0	0	
10389	BAY POINT	23		0	1.1	.0	.8	.2	48	0		0	0	
10390	PARAGUT	26		0	1.6	.0	2.0	.5	48	0		0	0	
10391	GLORY	24		0	.1	.0	.8	.2	50	0		0	0	
10392	GRAY	25		0	.0	.0	.0	.0	50	0		0	0	
10398	KEKU	23		0	.9	.0	2.0	.5	0	0		0	0	
10400	SECURITY	24		0	2.0	.0	2.0	.5	25	0		0	0	
10401	WASHINGTON	24		0	.6	.0	.4	.1	25	0		0	0	
10402	ROWAN	21		0	.9	.0	2.0	.5	0	0		0	0	
10403	PILLAR	23		0	3.0	.0	2.0	.5	0	0		0	0	
10404	PILE DRIVER	23		0	1.1	.0	2.0	.5	25	0		0	0	
10405	ELENA	27		0	2.4	.0	2.0	.5	25	0		0	0	
10406	EXPLORER	26		0	1.6	.0	2.0	.5	25	0		0	0	
10407	TEBENKOF	27		0	2.2	.0	2.0	.5	25	0		0	0	
10408	HALMSFVRY	27		0	1.9	.0	2.0	.5	25	0		0	0	
10409	BEAR	27		0	1.3	.0	2.0	.5	25	0		0	0	
10410	TABLE	23		0	.6	.0	.4	.1	25	0		0	0	
10411	KELL	27		0	1.0	.0	.4	.1	25	0		0	0	
10412	MCARTHUR	22		0	.4	.0	.4	.1	25	0		0	0	
10413	AFFLECK	21		0	.2	.0	.4	.1	25	0		0	0	
10414	AMELIUS	22		0	1.4	.0	.4	.1	25	0		0	0	
10415	BEAUCLERC	27		0	2.0	.0	2.0	.5	25	0		0	0	
10416	ALVIN	21		0	2.2	.0	.8	.2	25	0		0	0	
10417	NO NAME	20		0	1.6	.0	.8	.2	25	0		0	0	
10418	LAGOON	24		0	1.1	.0	2.0	.5	25	0		0	0	
10422	TURN	22		0	1.2	.0	.8	.2	0	0		0	0	
10424	BOHEMIA	22		0	1.9	.0	.8	.2	28	0		0	0	
10425	CATHEDRAL	18		0	1.3	.0	2.0	.5	28	0		0	0	
10426	HAMILTON	23		0	1.4	.0	.4	.1	28	0		0	0	
10427	BIG JOHN	26		0	1.8	.0	2.0	.5	28	0		0	0	
10428	ROCKY PASS	25		0	3.1	.0	2.0	.5	28	0		0	0	
10429	IRISH	24		0	2.2	.0	.4	.1	28	0		0	0	
10430	LOVELACE	22		0	.5	.0	2.0	.5	28	0		0	0	
10431	BARRIE	21		0	1.0	.0	.4	.1	28	0		0	0	
10432	TOTEM	23		0	1.0	.0	1.2	.3	28	0		0	0	
10433	DOUGLAS	18		0	.5	.0	1.2	.3	28	0		0	0	
10434	KAH SHEETS	21		0	1.0	.0	2.0	.5	28	0		0	0	
10435	CASTLE ISLAND	19		0	2.1	.0	2.0	.5	100	0		0	0	
10436	CASTLE RIVER	21		0	1.7	.0	.4	.1	28	0		0	0	
10438	INDIAN	24		0	1.1	.0	2.0	.5	28	0		0	0	
10440	TOWERS	25		0	1.2	.0	2.0	.5	82	0		0	0	
10441	SALT CHUCK	24		0	2.0	.0	2.0	.5	82	0		0	0	
10442	PORTAGE	23		0	.3	.0	2.0	.5	0	0		0	0	

STATE: ALASKA

AREA CODE	AREA NAME	WAPS RATNG 4-28	DURS RATNG 0-15	GRAZING ALL ANIM	POTEN YIELD SAWTMBR MMBF	PROGRAM HARVEST SAWTMBR MMBF	DISPER REC MOTOR MRVD	DISPER REC NONMOT MRVD	HARD ROCK MINRL RATNG 0-100	OIL AND GAS RATNG 0-100	URAN RATNG 0-100	COAL RATNG 0-100	GEO-THERM RATNG 0-100	LOW VALUE BULK RATNG 0-100
10445	PETERSBURG	23		0	1.5	1.1	2.0	.5	42	0		0	0	
10446	SOKOL	22		0	.8	.0	.4	.1	42	0		0	0	
10448	KOENODSKI	24		0	1.9	.0	2.0	.5	78	0		0	0	
10449	FREDERICK	20		0	.9	.0	2.0	.5	24	0		0	0	
10455	YANK	17		0	.6	.0	.6	.2	24	0		0	0	
10462	CHICHAGOF	19		0	1.6	.0	.8	.2	30	0		0	0	
10463	KUNK	24		0	.8	.0	2.0	.5	30	0		0	0	
10464	ANITA	23		0	1.7	.0	.4	.1	30	0		0	0	
10465	QUIET	21		0	1.1	10.0	.4	.1	30	0		0	0	
10466	STEAMER	25		0	1.4	.0	.8	.2	30	0		0	0	
10467	MOSMAN	26		0	2.4	10.0	.8	.2	30	0		0	0	
10468	BURNETT	24		0	1.6	.0	.6	.2	30	0		0	0	
10469	OLIVE	22		0	.4	.0	2.0	.5	30	0		0	0	
10470	ZIMOVIA	20		0	1.1	.0	2.0	.5	30	0		0	0	
10471	MENEFEE	23		0	1.3	.0	.4	.1	30	0		0	0	
10472	MCHENRY	27		0	1.6	.0	.4	.1	85	0		0	0	
10473	ONSLOW	26		0	3.0	.0	.8	.2	85	0		0	0	
10474	CANOE	20		0	1.2	.0	.4	.1	85	0		0	0	
10475	KRANGELL	19		0	.4	.0	2.0	.5	0	0		0	0	
10476	EASTERN	21		0	.5	.0	2.0	.5	0	0		0	0	
10477	NEMO	18		0	.3	.0	2.0	.5	0	0		0	0	
10479	THOMS	23		0	2.0	.0	2.0	.5	0	0		0	0	
10481	BAIRD	23		0	.0	.0	.0	.0	50	0		0	0	
10482	DANA	23		0	.1	.0	.8	.2	48	0		0	0	
10483	JEFFERSON	22		0	.4	.0	.4	.1	48	0		0	0	
10484	SPURT	23		0	.2	.0	.8	.2	48	0		0	0	
10485	SCENERY	21		0	.1	.0	.8	.2	50	0		0	0	
10486	SWAN	21		0	.3	.0	.8	.2	50	0		0	0	
10487	THOMAS	22		0	.6	.0	.8	.2	48	0		0	0	
10488	PATTERSON	22		0	.0	.0	.0	.0	50	0		0	0	
10489	MUDDY	22		0	1.2	.0	.4	.1	48	0		0	0	
10490	HORN	19		0	.4	.0	.4	.1	65	0		0	0	
10491	LE CONTE	20		0	.0	.0	.8	.2	65	0		0	0	
10492	WILKES	23		0	.0	.0	2.0	.5	65	0		0	45	
10493	STIKINE	26		0	.0	.0	4.0	1.0	65	0		0	45	
10494	SHAKES	24		0	.0	.0	.8	.2	65	0		0	45	
10495	KETILI	28		0	.0	.0	2.0	.5	65	0		0	45	
10496	FARM	22		0	.0	.0	2.0	.5	65	0		0	45	
10497	COTTONWOOD	22		0	.0	.0	2.0	.5	65	0		0	45	
10498	ANDREW	23		0	.0	.0	.0	.0	65	0		0	0	
10499	GOAT	20		0	.0	.0	.0	.0	65	0		0	0	
10500	KTKANE	21		0	.0	.0	.0	.0	65	0		0	0	
10501	GARNET	22		0	1.1	.0	.4	.1	90	0		0	0	
10502	VIRGINIA	18		0	.3	.0	1.2	.3	90	0		0	0	
10503	BERG	26		0	1.1	.0	.8	.2	90	0		0	0	
10504	MADAN	21		0	1.3	.0	1.2	.3	90	0		0	0	
10505	BLAKE	22		0	1.4	.0	1.2	.3	90	0		0	0	

STATE: ALASKA

AREA CODE	AREA NAME	WARS RATNG 0-28	OURS RATNG 0-15	GRAZING ALL RAUM	POTEN YIELD SAWTMBR MMBF	PROGRAM HARVEST SAWTMBR MMBF	DISPER REC MOTOR MRVD	DISPER REC NONMOT MRVD	HARD ROCK MINRL RATNG 0-100	OIL AND GAS RATNG 0-100	URAN RATNG 0-100	COAL RATNG 0-100	GEO-THERM RATNG 0-100	LOW VALUE BULK RATNG 0-100
10506	AARON	21		0	.0	.0	.0	.0	90	0		0	0	
10507	CONE	24		0	.0	.0	.0	.0	90	0	55	0	0	
10508	DERNS	21		0	.0	.0	.0	.0	90	0		0	0	
10509	MARTEN	23		0	.1	.0	.4	.1	90	0		0	0	
10510	CAMPBELL	22		0	.7	.0	.4	.1	90	0		0	0	
10511	HARDING	23		0	.7	.0	.4	.1	90	0		0	0	
10512	WHITE	24		0	.0	.0	.4	.1	90	0		0	0	
10513	NORTH FORK	24		0	.1	.0	.0	.0	90	0	55	0	0	
10514	BRADFIELD	20		0	.6	.0	.4	.1	90	0		0	0	
10515	CLOUD	23		0	.2	.0	.0	.0	90	0	55	0	0	
10516	GLACIER	24		0	.2	.0	.0	.0	90	0		0	0	
10517	EAST FORK	20		0	.5	.0	.0	.0	50	0		0	0	
10518	TYEE	22		0	.0	.0	.8	.2	50	0		0	0	
10519	EAGLE	24		0	.4	.0	.4	.1	50	0		0	0	
10520	HOYA	21		0	.6	.0	.4	.1	50	0		0	0	
10521	CANAL	22		0	.2	.0	.8	.2	50	0		0	0	
10522	ANAN	26		0	.3	.0	.8	.2	50	0		0	0	
10523	WARDE	20		0	.0	.0	.4	.1	50	0		0	0	
10524	FROSTY	23		0	.9	.0	.4	.1	50	0		0	0	
10526	SUNNY	23		0	.6	.0	1.2	.3	50	0		0	0	
NATIONAL FOREST: CHATHAM														
10002	DENVER GLACIER	22		0	.0	.0	8.0	2.0	47	0		0	0	
10003	SKAGWAY	19		0	.0	.0	8.0	2.0	47	0		0	0	
10004	KASIDAYA CREEK	20		0	.1	.0	6.0	1.5	47	0		0	0	
10005	TAIYA	19		0	.3	.0	6.0	1.5	47	0		0	0	
10006	WISHBONE GLACIER	22		0	.0	.0	.0	.0	47	0		0	0	
10007	MOUNT BAGOT	22		0	.0	.0	.0	.0	47	0		0	0	
10008	DAYEBAS CREEK	20		0	.5	.0	.4	.1	47	0		0	0	
10009	MEADE GLACIER	26		0	.6	.0	.4	.1	47	0		0	0	
10010	YELDAGALGA CREEK	22		0	.2	.0	.4	.1	47	0		0	0	
10011	SINCLAIR MOUNTAIN	23		0	.0	.0	.0	.0	47	0		0	0	
10012	BERNERS RIVER	25		0	.3	.0	6.0	1.5	47	0		0	0	
10013	LACE RIVER	28		0	.1	.0	4.0	1.0	47	0		0	0	
10014	ANTLER RIVER	24		0	.0	.0	4.0	1.0	27	0		0	0	
10015	GILKEY RIVER	28		0	.1	.0	4.0	1.0	27	0		0	0	
10016	BERNERS BAY	23		0	.5	.0	6.0	1.5	95	0		0	0	
10017	SAWMILL CREEK	18		0	.0	.0	6.0	1.5	27	0		0	0	
10018	WEST SINCLAIR	20		0	.0	.0	.4	.1	47	0		0	0	
10019	KAKUHAN	20		0	.0	.0	.4	.1	47	0		0	0	
10020	COMET	21		0	.1	.0	.4	.1	95	0		0	0	
10021	GILKEY GLACIER	25		0	.0	.0	.0	.0	27	0		0	0	
10022	TAKU GLACIER	25		0	.0	.0	.0	.0	27	0		0	0	
10023	CANYON CREEK	21		0	.7	.0	2.0	.5	90	0		0	0	
10024	COWEE CREEK	16		0	.3	.0	6.0	1.5	90	0		0	0	
10026	HERBERT-EAGLE	22		0	.6	.0	6.0	1.5	90	0		0	0	
10028	MONTANA CREEK	13		0	.5	.0	2.0	.5	90	0		0	0	

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AREA CODE	AREA NAME	WARS RATNG 4-28	OURS RATNG 0-15	GRAZING ALL AUM	POTEN YIELD SAWTMBR MMBF	PROGRAM HARVEST SAWTMBR MMBF	DISPER REC MOTOR MRVD	DISPER REC NONMOT MRVD	HARD ROCK MINRL RATNG 0-100	OIL AND GAS RATNG 0-100	URAN RATNG 0-100	COAL RATNG 0-100	GEO-THERM RATNG 0-100	LOW VALUE BULK RATNG 0-100
10029	MENDENHALL	19		0	.0	.0	12.0	3.0	90	0		0	0	
10030	NUGGET CREEK	21		0	.1	.0	2.0	.5	90	0		0	0	
10031	PTARMIGAN GLACIER	20		0	.1	.0	.4	.1	90	0		0	0	
10036	INNER POINT	18		0	.0	.0	.8	.2	90	0		0	0	
10037	MC DONOUGH PEAK	18		0	.2	.0	.4	.1	90	0		0	0	
10038	RHINE CREEK	19		0	.1	.0	6.0	1.5	90	0		0	0	
10039	CARLSON CREEK	22		0	.0	.0	.4	.1	90	0		0	0	
10040	ANNEX LAKE	17		0	.0	.0	2.0	.5	90	0		0	0	
10041	TAKU INLET	19		0	.0	.0	6.0	1.5	80	0		0	0	
10042	LAKE DOROTHY	23		0	.0	.0	.4	.1	80	0		0	0	
10043	TURNER LAKE	25		0	.0	.0	2.0	.5	80	0		0	0	
10044	DAVIDSON CREEK	21		0	.4	.0	2.0	.5	80	0		0	0	
10045	GLORY LAKE	23		0	.0	.0	.0	.0	80	0		0	0	
10046	TAKU RIVER	27		0	.7	.0	2.0	.5	80	0		0	0	
10047	MOUNT SWINEFORD	24		0	.0	.0	.0	.0	80	0		0	0	
10048	WRIGHT GLACIER	22		0	.0	.0	.0	.0	80	0		0	0	
10049	BOUNDARY CREEK	23		0	.0	.0	.0	.0	80	0		0	0	
10050	LONG LAKE	22		0	.0	.0	.0	.0	67	0		0	0	
10051	SLOCUM INLET	18		0	.9	.0	.4	.1	95	0		0	0	
10053	LIMESTONE INLET	22		0	.0	.0	.4	.1	95	0		0	0	
10055	PORT SNETTISHAM	20		0	.3	.0	.4	.1	95	0		0	0	
10056	MEIGS PEAK	21		0	.1	.0	.4	.1	95	0		0	0	
10057	GILBERT BAY	23		0	1.8	.0	.4	.1	95	0		0	0	
10058	SPEEL ARM	22		0	.1	.0	.4	.1	67	0		0	0	
10059	LOWER SPEEL RIVER	24		0	.2	.1	.4	.1	67	0		0	0	
10060	UPPER SPEEL RIVER	28		0	.1	.1	.4	.1	67	0		0	0	
10061	WHITING RIVER	28		0	1.4	1.3	.4	.1	67	0		0	0	
10062	TRACY ARM	27		0	.0	.0	8.0	2.0	95	0		0	0	
10063	SAND SPIT	22		0	.5	.5	8.0	2.0	95	0		0	0	
10064	WILLIAMS COVE	22		0	.6	.6	8.0	2.0	95	0		0	0	
10065	SUNDUM GLACIER	24		0	1.1	.9	8.0	2.0	95	0		0	0	
10066	SANFORD COVE	21		0	1.1	.0	8.0	2.0	95	0		0	0	
10067	ENDICOTT ARM	25		0	.6	.6	8.0	2.0	50	0		0	0	
10068	SAND BAY	20		0	.8	.0	.4	.1	95	0		0	0	
10069	DRY BAY	21		0	.6	.0	.4	.1	95	0		0	0	
10070	PT WINDHAM	21		0	.2	.0	.4	.1	95	0		0	0	
10071	WINDHAM BAY	20		0	.8	.0	.4	.1	95	0		0	0	
10072	WINDHAM CREEK	18		0	.5	.0	.4	.1	95	0		0	0	
10073	SUNSET ISLAND	20		0	.5	.0	.4	.1	95	0		0	0	
10074	LIBBY CREEK	20		0	1.0	.0	.4	.1	95	0		0	0	
10075	HOBART BAY	24		0	2.3	.0	.4	.1	95	0		0	0	
10076	CHUCK RIVER	23		0	.7	.0	.4	.1	95	0		0	0	
10077	HOBART CREEK	21		0	.5	.0	.4	.1	95	0		0	0	
10078	HOUGHTON LAKES	25		0	.0	.0	.4	.1	50	0		0	0	
10079	SALT CHUCK	27		0	1.8	.0	.4	.1	48	0		0	0	
10080	ALICE LAKE	20		0	.4	.0	.4	.1	48	0		0	0	
10081	PT HOT	19		0	.3	.0	.4	.1	48	0		0	0	

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AREA CODE	AREA NAME	WARS RATNG 0-28	DURS RATNG 0-15	GRAZING ALL	POTEN YIELD SAWTMBR MMBF	PROGRAM HARVEST SAWTMBR MMBF	DISPER REC MOTOR MRVD	DISPER REC NONMOT MRVD	HARD ROCK MINRL RATNG 0-100	OIL AND GAS RATNG 0-100	URAN RATNG 0-100	COAL RATNG 0-100	GEO-THERM RATNG 0-100	LOW VALUE BULK RATNG 0-100
10082	NEGRO CREEK	22		0	1.4	.0	.4	.1	48	0		0	0	
10083	PORT HOUGHTON	21		0	.6	.0	.4	.1	48	0		0	0	
10084	SANDBORN CANAL	22		0	.6	.0	.4	.1	48	0		0	0	
10094	SULLIVAN ISLAND	18		0	.7	.0	.4	.1	47	0		0	0	
10095	SULLIVAN MOUNTAIN	24		0	.2	.0	.4	.1	47	0		0	0	
10096	S DAVIDSON GLACIER	25		0	.0	.0	.4	.1	47	0		0	0	
10097	WEST SULLIVAN	21		0	.1	.0	.4	.1	47	0		0	0	
10098	SULLIVAN DELTA	24		0	.0	.0	.4	.1	47	0		0	0	
10099	PT CAN	23		0	.0	.0	.4	.1	47	0		0	0	
10100	NORTH ENDICOTT	20		0	.0	.0	.4	.1	47	0		0	0	
10101	MOUNT YOUNG	20		0	.0	.0	.0	.0	47	0		0	0	
10102	UPPER ENDICOTT RIVER	25		0	.0	.0	.0	.0	47	0		0	0	
10103	103 CREEK	20		0	.0	.0	.0	.0	47	0		0	0	
10104	SOUTH ENDICOTT	23		0	.0	.0	.0	.0	47	0		0	0	
10105	LOWER ENDICOTT RIVER	24		0	.3	.0	.4	.1	86	0		0	0	
10106	UPPER ST JAMES	23		0	.0	.0	.0	.0	86	0		0	0	
10107	WILLIAM HENRY BAY	18		0	.1	.0	.4	.1	86	0		0	0	
10108	PT DANGER	18		0	.0	.0	.4	.1	86	0		0	0	
10109	BOAT HARBOR	18		0	.0	.0	2.0	.5	86	0		0	0	
10111	ST JAMES BAY	23		0	.1	.0	2.0	.5	36	0		0	0	
10112	KUN MOUNTAIN	23		0	.2	.0	.4	.1	36	0		0	0	
10113	LYNN SISTERS	22		0	.2	.0	.4	.1	36	0		0	0	
10114	NO NAME BASIN	22		0	.0	.0	.4	.1	36	0		0	0	
10115	EARTH STATION	18		0	.3	.0	.4	.1	88	0		0	0	
10116	COUVERDEN LAKE	20		0	.1	.0	.4	.1	88	0		0	0	
10117	COUVERDEN ISLAND	24		0	.1	.0	2.0	.5	88	0		0	0	
10118	ANSLEY BASIN	19		0	.5	.0	.4	.1	36	0		0	0	
10119	HUMPY CREEK	23		0	.4	.0	2.0	.5	36	0		0	0	
10120	PORPUISE ISLAND	19		0	.3	.0	2.0	.5	36	0		0	0	
10121	EXCURSION INLET	18		0	.0	.0	.8	.2	36	0		0	0	
10124	SHELTER ISLAND	18		0	.3	.0	.4	.1	25	0		0	0	
10125	BARLOW COVE	18		0	.4	.0	.4	.1	100	0		0	0	
10126	HUNTER BAY	17		0	.5	.0	2.0	.5	100	0		0	0	
10127	CALM STATION	19		0	.3	.0	2.0	.5	100	0		0	0	
10128	HAWK INLET	15		0	1.6	.0	2.0	.5	100	0		0	0	
10129	LONE MOUNTAIN	19		0	1.6	.0	2.0	.5	100	0		0	0	
10130	HORSE ISLAND	14		0	.3	.0	2.0	.5	100	0		0	0	
10131	FOWLER CREEK	18		0	1.5	.0	2.0	.5	100	0		0	0	
10132	YOUNG BAY	0		0	.7	.0	.8	.2	100	0		0	0	
10133	EAGLE PEAK	23		0	2.1	.0	2.0	.5	100	0		0	0	
10134	SLINK CREEK	18		0	.5	.0	.4	.1	100	0		0	0	
10135	OLIVER INLET	18		0	.7	.0	1.6	.4	34	0		0	0	
10136	DOTY COVE	20		0	1.8	.0	.4	.1	34	0		0	0	
10137	SOUTH ISLAND	21		0	1.6	.0	.4	.1	34	0		0	0	
10138	WASHBURN PEAK	21		0	3.2	.0	.4	.1	34	0		0	0	
10139	PT HUGH	18		0	2.3	.0	.4	.1	34	0		0	0	
10140	DORN ISLAND	22		0	1.6	.0	.4	.1	34	0		0	0	

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AREA CODE	AREA NAME	WARS RATNG 4-28	OURS RATNG 0-15	GRAZING ALL AUM	POTEN YIELD SAWTMBR MMBF	PROGRAM HARVEST SAWTMBR MMBF	DISPER REC MOTOR MRVD	DISPER REC NONMOT MRVD	HARD ROCK MINRL RATNG 0-100	OIL AND GAS RATNG 0-100	URAN RATNG 0-100	COAL RATNG 0-100	GEO-THERM PATNG 0-100	LOW VALUE BULK RATNG 0-100
10141	WINNING COVE	20		0	2.1	.0	.4	.1	34	0		0	0	
10142	FOOL INLET	23		0	2.3	.0	2.0	.5	34	0		0	0	
10143	KING SALMON BAY	26		0	1.3	.0	2.0	.5	100	0		0	0	
10144	GREEN CREEK	22		0	2.5	.0	.4	.1	100	0		0	0	
10145	NORTH WHEELER	23		0	2.1	.0	.4	.1	100	0		0	0	
10146	WHEELER CREEK	23		0	3.4	.0	.4	.1	75	0		0	0	
10147	PT HEPBURN	20		0	.6	.0	.4	.1	75	0		0	0	
10148	LAKE KATHLEEN	20		0	1.5	.0	.4	.1	75	0		0	0	
10149	WARD CREEK	22		0	3.6	.0	.4	.1	75	0		0	0	
10150	LAKE FLORENCE	24		0	2.4	.0	.4	.1	75	0		0	0	
10151	WINDFALL HARBOR	26		0	1.3	.0	.4	.1	45	0		0	0	
10152	SWAN COVE	27		0	1.7	.0	4.0	1.0	100	0		0	0	
10153	TIEDEMAN ISLAND	22		0	.4	.0	.4	.1	45	0		0	0	
10154	WEST TIEDEMAN	20		0	1.1	.0	.4	.1	45	0		0	0	
10155	BUCK ISLAND	21		0	2.4	.0	.4	.1	45	0		0	0	
10156	MOLE HARBOR	24		0	4.0	.0	4.0	1.0	45	0		0	0	
10157	HASSELBORG LAKE	27		0	10.1	.0	6.0	1.5	75	0		0	0	
10158	FISHERY CREEK	22		0	6.3	.0	.4	.1	75	0		0	0	
10159	MARBLE BLUFFS	19		0	.8	.0	.4	.1	75	0		0	0	
10160	PARKER POINT	20		0	2.6	.0	.4	.1	75	0		0	0	
10161	THAYER CREEK	22		0	2.3	.0	.4	.1	75	0		0	0	
10162	THAYER LAKE	22		0	3.4	.0	.4	.1	75	0		0	0	
10163	MITCHELL BAY	24		0	1.7	.0	.4	.1	75	0		0	0	
10164	KOOTZNAHOO HEAD	18		0	.3	.0	.4	.1	75	0		0	0	
10165	ANGOON	23		0	1.6	.0	.4	.1	75	0		0	0	
10166	KANALKU BAY	24		0	2.9	.0	.4	.1	75	0		0	0	
10167	YELLOW BEAR MOUNTAIN	23		0	1.6	.0	.8	.2	75	0		0	0	
10168	PLEASANT BAY	22		0	1.4	.0	.4	.1	45	0		0	0	
10169	SEYMOUR ENTRANCE	21		0	1.1	.0	.4	.1	45	0		0	0	
10170	GAMBIER BAY	28		0	9.2	.0	2.0	.5	95	0		0	0	
10171	HOOD BAY	25		0	1.9	.0	2.0	.5	75	0		0	0	
10172	CHAIK BAY	26		0	2.5	.0	2.0	.5	75	0		0	0	
10173	WHITEWATER BAY	17		0	2.0	.0	2.0	.5	75	0		0	0	
10174	PT CAUTION	19		0	.7	.0	.4	.1	75	0		0	0	
10175	WILSON COVE	21		0	3.5	.0	.4	.1	75	0		0	0	
10176	PT GARDNER	20		0	1.5	.0	.4	.1	75	0		0	0	
10177	TYEE	22		0	1.7	.0	.4	.1	75	0		0	0	
10178	CARROL ISLAND	18		0	.2	.0	.4	.1	75	0		0	0	
10179	HERRING BAY	21		0	1.3	.0	.4	.1	75	0		0	0	
10180	ELIZA HARBOR	20		0	3.3	.0	.4	.1	75	0		0	0	
10181	LITTLE PYBUS BAY	22		0	.6	.0	2.0	.5	95	0		0	0	
10182	PYBUS BAY	27		0	4.8	.0	2.0	.5	95	0		0	0	
10183	SQUARE POINT	20		0	1.6	.0	2.0	.5	95	0		0	0	
10184	THE BROTHERS	18		0	.2	.0	.4	.1	95	0		0	0	
10185	PLEASANT ISLAND	18		0	.2	.0	.8	.2	0	0		0	0	
10186	LEMESURIER ISLAND	17		0	1.0	.0	.4	.1	75	0		0	0	
10187	ELFIN COVE	19		0	.4	.0	2.0	.5	79	0		0	0	

AREA CODE	AREA NAME	WAPS RATNG	DURS RATNG	GRAZING ALL	POTEN YIELD SAWTMBR	PROGRAM HARVEST SAWTMBR	DISPER REC MOTOR	DISPER REC NONMOT	HARD ROCK MINRL RATNG	OIL AND GAS RATNG	URAN RATNG	COAL RATNG	GEO-THERM RATNG	LOW VALUE BULK RATNG
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		0-28	0-15	FAUM	MMBF	MMBF	MRVD	MRVD	0-100	0-100	0-100	0-100	0-100	0-100
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10188	MOUNT ALTHROP	19		0	.1	.0	2.0	.5	79	0		0	0	
10189	PORT ALTHROP	21		0	.6	.0	.4	.1	22	0		0	0	
10190	IDAHO INLET	25		0	1.6	.0	.4	.1	22	0		0	45	
10191	GULL COVE	19		0	.5	.0	.4	.1	22	0		0	45	
10192	GOOSE ISLAND	22		0	.6	.0	.8	.2	22	0		0	45	
10194	LOON LAKES	20		0	1.3	.0	.4	.1	22	0		0	0	
10195	PT ADOLPHUS	21		0	.5	.0	.4	.1	22	0		0	0	
10196	CHICKEN CREEK	22		0	.9	.0	.4	.1	22	0		0	0	
10197	EAGLE POINT	18		0	.3	.0	.4	.1	22	0		0	0	
10198	FLYNN COVE	21		0	.3	.0	.4	.1	22	0		0	0	
10200	HUMPBACK CREEK	22		0	.4	.0	.4	.1	22	0		0	45	
10202	PORT FREDERICK	22		0	.7	.0	6.0	1.5	22	0		0	45	
10203	SEAGULL CREEK	21		0	.8	.0	.8	.2	22	0		0	45	
10204	GAME CREEK	23		0	2.4	.0	.4	.1	22	0		0	45	
10205	GARTINA CREEK	20		0	.6	.0	.8	.2	22	0		0	45	
10207	SPASSKI CREEK	23		0	1.2	.0	.4	.1	22	0		0	45	
10208	FIRST NO 2	19		0	.3	.0	.4	.1	22	0		0	45	
10209	SUNTAHEEN CREEK	22		0	1.1	.0	.4	.1	22	0		0	45	
10210	FALSE BAY	21		0	1.4	.0	.4	.1	22	0		0	45	
10211	PT AUGUSTA	19		0	.4	.0	.4	.1	22	0		0	45	
10212	GYPSUM CREEK	18		0	1.2	.0	.4	.1	90	0		0	45	
10213	IYOUKEEN PENINSULA	18		0	.3	.0	.4	.1	90	0		0	45	
10214	SEAL CREEK	22		0	.5	.0	.4	.1	90	0		0	45	
10215	FRESHWATER BAY	25		0	1.9	7.0	.4	.1	90	0		0	45	
10222	SAND STATION	18		0	.5	.0	2.0	.5	20	0		0	45	
10224	TENAKEE INLET	22		0	.4	.0	1.2	.3	75	0		0	45	
10225	LITTLE GOOSE FLATS	20		0	.3	.0	1.2	.3	75	0		0	45	
10226	GOOSE FLATS	20		0	.6	.0	1.2	.3	75	0		0	45	
10227	HUB STATION	18		0	.1	.0	1.2	.3	75	0		0	45	
10228	LONG BAY	23		0	.8	.0	1.2	.3	75	0		0	45	
10229	SEAL BAY	23		0	.7	.0	1.2	.3	75	0		0	45	
10231	SALTERY BAY	22		0	.7	.0	1.2	.3	75	0		0	45	
10232	CRAB BAY	20		0	.3	.0	1.2	.3	75	0		0	45	
10233	SOUTH CRAB BAY	0		0	.1	.0	1.2	.3	75	0		0	45	
10235	KADASHAN RIVER	22		0	3.2	.0	1.2	.3	75	0		0	45	
10237	TRAP BAY	21		0	.6	.0	1.2	.3	75	0		0	45	
10238	SOUTH PASSAGE	21		0	.8	.0	.4	.1	75	0		0	0	
10240	LITTLE BASKET BAY	20		0	.4	.0	.4	.1	61	0		0	0	
10246	BROAD ISLAND	21		0	.4	.0	.4	.1	61	0		0	0	
10247	FINGER MOUNTAIN	21		0	1.0	.0	.8	.2	61	0		0	45	
10248	916 LAKE	21		0	.3	.0	.8	.2	61	0		0	45	
10249	LISIANSKI RIVER	22		0	.7	.0	.4	.1	61	0		0	45	
10250	PHONOGRAPH CREEK	21		0	.2	.0	4.0	1.0	61	0		0	45	
10251	PELICAN	18		0	.0	.0	4.0	1.0	61	0		0	45	
10252	TARN MOUNTAIN	20		0	.2	.0	2.0	.5	79	0		0	0	
10253	MITE COVE	20		0	.5	.0	2.0	.5	98	0		0	0	
10254	SURGE BAY	28		0	.7	.0	.4	.1	98	0		0	0	

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AREA CODE	AREA NAME	WARS RATNG 0-28	OURS RATNG 0-15	GRAZING ALL AUM	POTEN YIELD SAWTMBR MMBF	PROGRAM HARVEST SAWTMBR MMBF	DISPER REC MOTOR MRVD	DISPER REC NONMOT MRVD	HARD ROCK MINRL RATNG 0-100	OIL AND GAS RATNG 0-100	URAN RATNG 0-100	COAL RATNG 0-100	GEO-THERM RATNG 0-100	LOW VALUE BULK RATNG 0-100
10255	TAKANIS BAY	28		0	.9	.0	.4	.1	98	0		0	0	
10256	TAKANIS LAKE	21		0	.0	.0	.4	.1	98	0		0	0	
10257	BOHEMIA BASIN	0		0	.2	.0	.4	.1	98	0		0	0	
10258	LISIANSKI STRAIT	20		0	.3	.0	2.0	.5	98	0		0	0	
10259	STAG BAY	24		0	.3	.0	1.6	.4	83	0		0	45	
10260	APEX-EL NIDO	20		0	.1	.0	1.6	.4	83	0		0	45	
10261	STEELHEAD RIVER	20		0	.2	.0	1.6	.4	83	0		0	45	
10262	LISIANSKI RIDGE	24		0	.2	.0	.8	.2	83	0		0	45	
10263	GOULDING LAKES	25		0	.5	.0	.4	.1	98	0		0	45	
10264	GOON DIP MOUNTAIN	25		0	.7	.0	.4	.1	98	0		0	45	
10265	GOULDING HARBOR	26		0	.7	.0	.8	.2	98	0		0	45	
10266	LAKE ELFENDAHL	24		0	.0	.0	.4	.1	98	0		0	45	
10267	WHITE SULPUP SPRINGS	21		0	.0	.0	.8	.2	98	0		0	45	
10268	MIDDLE ISLAND	24		0	.0	.0	.8	.2	98	0		0	45	
10269	MYRIAD ISLANDS	28		0	.4	.3	.4	.1	50	0		0	0	
10270	KHAZ PENINSULA	28		0	.5	.3	.8	.2	50	0		0	0	
10271	KIMSHAN COVE	21		0	.9	.0	.4	.1	88	0		0	0	
10272	BLACK BAY	26		0	.7	.0	.4	.1	88	0		0	0	
10273	RUST LAKE	21		0	.0	.0	.4	.1	88	0		0	0	
10274	FORD ARM	24		0	.8	.0	.4	.1	88	0		0	0	
10275	COBOL	22		0	1.1	.0	.8	.2	88	0		0	0	
10276	FLAT CREEK	20		0	.4	.0	.4	.1	88	0		0	0	
10277	GOLDI ISLAND	21		0	.6	.0	.4	.1	50	0		0	0	
10278	SULOIA BAY	23		0	.4	.0	.8	.2	50	0		0	0	
10279	RAPIDS POINT	17		0	1.0	.0	.8	.2	50	0		0	0	
10280	DEEP BAY	22		0	.7	.0	.8	.2	50	0		0	0	
10281	USHK BAY	20		0	.9	.0	.8	.2	50	0		0	0	
10282	FICK COVE	18		0	.6	.0	.8	.2	50	0		0	0	
10283	PATTERSON BAY	22		0	1.0	.0	.4	.1	50	0		0	45	
10284	GRANITE CREEK	24		0	.5	.0	.4	.1	50	0		0	45	
10285	SOUTH ARM	22		0	.4	.0	.8	.2	50	0		0	45	
10286	MOSER ISLAND	19		0	.4	.0	.8	.2	50	0		0	0	
10287	FISH BAY	19		0	1.5	.0	.8	.2	73	0		0	45	
10288	RANGE CREEK	19		0	.3	.0	.4	.1	49	0		0	45	
10289	NIXON SHOAL	19		0	.9	.0	.4	.1	49	0		0	0	
10290	COZTAN REEF	19		0	.1	.0	.4	.1	49	0		0	0	
10294	SAONK BAY	21		0	1.3	.0	.4	.1	0	0		0	0	
10295	LAKE EVA	23		0	.6	.0	.4	.1	0	0		0	0	
10296	PORTAGE ARM	20		0	.3	.0	.4	.1	0	0		0	0	
10297	CATHERINE ISLAND	21		0	.9	.0	.4	.1	0	0		0	0	
10298	MIDDLE ARM	23		0	1.0	.0	.4	.1	0	0		0	0	
10299	ANNAHOUTZ MOUNTAIN	21		0	.4	.0	.8	.2	0	0		0	0	
10302	NEVA STRAIT	18		0	2.1	.0	2.0	.5	73	0		0	0	
10304	SINITSIN BAY	18		0	.2	.0	2.0	.5	26	0		0	0	
10305	SEALION COVE	24		0	.7	.0	2.0	.5	26	0		0	0	
10306	GILMER BAY	20		0	.9	.0	.4	.1	26	0		0	0	
10308	MOUNT EDGECUMBE	24		0	2.6	.0	.4	.1	26	0		0	45	

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AREA CODE	AREA NAME	WARS RATNG 0-28	DURS RATNG 0-15	GRAZING ALL ----	POTEN YIELD SAWTMBR MMBF	PROGRAM HARVEST SAWTMBR MMBF	DISPER REC MOTOR MRVD	DISPER REC NONMOT MRVD	HARD ROCK MINRL RATNG 0-100	OIL AND GAS RATNG 0-100	URAN RATNG 0-100	COAL RATNG 0-100	GEO-THERM RATNG 0-100	LOW VALUE BULK RATNG 0-100
10309	KREST0F SOUND	20		0	.3	.0	2.0	.5	26	0		0	0	
10310	GAVANSKI ISLAND	14		0	.8	.0	2.0	.5	26	0		0	0	
10313	KATLIAN RIVER	21		0	.0	.0	.4	.1	36	0		0	0	
10314	GLACIAL RIVER	24		0	.4	.0	.4	.1	36	0		0	45	
10315	KELP BAY	0		0	1.0	.0	.4	.1	0	0		0	45	
10316	KASNYKU BAY	23		0	.0	.0	.4	.1	0	0		0	45	
10317	TAKAIZ BAY	24		0	.1	.0	.4	.1	36	0		0	0	
10318	BLUE LAKE	21		0	.2	.0	2.0	.5	51	0		0	0	
10320	ALEUTKINA BAY	17		0	.6	.0	2.0	.5	36	0		0	0	
10322	DEEP INLET	10		0	.8	.0	1.6	.4	36	0		0	45	
10323	SALMON LAKE	20		0	.7	.0	.4	.1	83	0		0	45	
10324	GREEN LAKE	17		0	.2	.0	.8	.2	83	0		0	45	
10325	BEAR COVE	10		0	.0	.0	.8	.2	83	0		0	0	
10326	WARM SPRINGS BAY	22		0	.1	.0	2.0	.5	36	0		0	0	
10327	CASCADE BAY	28		0	.0	.0	.4	.1	36	0		0	0	
10328	NELSON BAY	26		0	.0	.0	.4	.1	36	0		0	0	
10329	RED BLUFF BAY	28		0	.5	.0	.4	.1	83	0		0	0	
10330	FALLS LAKE	24		0	.0	.0	.4	.1	54	0		0	0	
10331	HOGGATT BAY	25		0	.0	.0	.4	.1	54	0		0	0	
10332	GUI BAY	28		0	.0	.0	.4	.1	54	0		0	45	
10333	BRENTWOOD LAKE	25		0	.0	.0	.4	.1	54	0		0	45	
10334	DEEP COVE	25		0	.0	.0	.4	.1	54	0		0	0	
10335	DEEP LAKE	25		0	.1	.0	.4	.1	54	0		0	0	
10336	PORT HERBERT	25		0	.0	.0	.4	.1	54	0		0	0	
10337	PORT WALTER	27		0	.0	.0	.4	.1	54	0		0	0	
10338	PORT LUCY	25		0	.1	.0	2.0	.5	54	0		0	0	
10339	PORT ALEXANDER	23		0	.3	.0	2.0	.5	54	0		0	0	
10340	PUFFIN BAY	23		0	.0	.0	.4	.1	54	0		0	0	
10341	BRANCH BAY	26		0	.1	.0	.4	.1	54	0		0	0	
10342	REDFISH BAY	28		0	.1	.0	.4	.1	54	0		0	0	
10343	SNIPE BAY	25		0	.0	.0	.4	.1	69	0		0	0	
10344	PLOTNIKOF LAKE	28		0	.1	.0	2.0	.5	54	0		0	0	
10345	SANDY BAY	26		0	.3	.0	.4	.1	69	0		0	0	
10346	WHALE BAY	28		0	.9	.0	.4	.1	54	0		0	0	
10347	NECKER BAY	27		0	.6	.0	.4	.1	54	0		0	0	
10348	CRAWFISH INLET	26		0	.7	.0	2.0	.5	54	0		0	0	
10349	BIG BAY	23		0	.2	.0	2.0	.5	36	0		0	0	
10350	REDOUBT LAKE	23		0	.5	.0	2.0	.5	36	0		0	45	
10351	BIORKA ISLAND	25		0	.3	.0	2.0	.5	36	0		0	45	
10352	ORANGE GLACIER	25		0	.0	.0	.4	.1	5	0		0	0	
10353	NUNATAK FIORD	25		0	.0	.0	.4	.1	5	0		0	0	
10354	HIDDEN GLACIER	25		0	.0	.0	.4	.1	5	0		0	0	
10355	BLACK TIT	25		0	.6	.6	.4	.1	5	0		0	0	
10356	RUSSELL FIORD	24		0	.2	.2	.4	.1	5	0		0	0	
10357	CALAHONDA CREEK	25		0	.0	.0	.4	.1	5	0		0	0	
10358	AQUADILCE CREEK	23		0	.0	.0	.4	.1	5	0		0	0	
10359	LOGAN BLUFFS	22		0	.0	.0	.4	.1	5	0		0	0	

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AREA CODE	AREA NAME	WARS RATNG	DORS RATNG	GRAZING ALL	POTEN YIELD SAWTMBR	PROGRAM HARVEST SAWTMBR	DISPER REC MOTOR	DISPER REC NONMOT	HARD ROCK MINRL RATNG	OIL AND GAS RATNG	URAN RATNG	COAL RATNG	GEO-THERM RATNG	LOW VALUE BULK RATNG
		0-28	0-15	AUM	MMBF	MMBF	MRVD	MRVD	0-100	0-100	0-100	0-100	0-100	0-100
10360	LOGAN BEACH	22		0	.0	.0	.4	.1	5	0		0	0	
10361	CHICAGO HARBOR	22		0	.7	.0	.4	.1	5	0		0	0	
10362	DANK FOREST	21		0	.2	.0	.4	.1	5	0		0	0	
10364	OLD SITUK	21		0	.8	.0	.4	.1	5	0		0	0	
10365	LOWER RUSSELL FIORD	24		0	1.7	.0	.4	.1	5	95		0	0	
10366	SITUK RIVER	22		0	.5	.0	2.0	.5	5	95		0	0	
10368	KHANTAAK ISLAND	22		0	.0	.0	2.0	.5	5	0		0	0	
10372	ARHNKLIN RIVER	20		0	.5	.0	.4	.1	5	95		0	0	
10373	DARK FOREST	18		0	2.0	.0	.4	.1	5	0		0	0	
10374	MOSER CREEK	23		0	.8	.0	.4	.1	5	0		0	0	
10375	MILLER CREEK	23		0	.6	.0	.4	.1	5	95		0	0	
10376	PIKE LAKES	20		0	.2	.0	.4	.1	5	95		0	0	
10377	DANGEROUS RIVER	21		0	.0	.0	2.0	.5	5	95		0	0	
10378	HARLEQUIN LAKE	21		0	.1	.0	2.0	.5	5	95		0	0	
10379	ITALIO RIVER	23		0	3.4	.0	.4	.1	5	95		0	0	
10380	ITALIO BEACH	24		0	.0	.0	2.0	.5	5	95		0	0	
10381	AKWE BEACH	24		0	.4	.0	.8	.2	5	95		0	0	
10382	TRIANGLE LAKE	25		0	3.4	.0	.4	.1	5	95		0	0	
10383	CLIFF MOUNTAIN	22		0	.1	.0	.4	.1	5	95		0	0	
10384	ITALIO LAKE	26		0	.3	.0	.4	.1	5	95		0	0	
10385	AKWE LAKE	26		0	.3	.0	.4	.1	5	95		0	0	
10386	USTAY FLATS	23		0	2.3	.0	.4	.1	5	95		0	0	
10387	USTAY RIVER	24		0	.6	.0	.4	.1	5	95		0	0	
10388	CANNERY CREEK	21		0	1.7	.0	.4	.1	5	95		0	0	
10389	TANTS MESA	24		0	2.1	.0	.4	.1	5	95		0	0	
10390	ROOMAN PASS	24		0	.0	.0	.0	.0	5	95		0	0	
10391	TANTS LAKE	25		0	.0	.0	.0	.0	5	95		0	0	
10392	UPPER ALSEK RIVER	26		0	.0	.0	.8	.2	5	95		0	0	
10393	CANYON GLACIER	24		0	.0	.0	.0	.0	5	95		0	0	
10394	BRABAZON GATE	24		0	.0	.0	.0	.0	5	95		0	0	
10395	ALSEK RAPIDS	0		0	.1	.0	2.0	.5	5	95		0	0	
10396	BEAR ISLAND	23		0	.2	.0	.4	.1	5	95		0	0	
10397	DOAME BEACH	22		0	.0	.0	.8	.2	5	95		0	0	
NATIONAL FOREST: CHUGACH														
CA001	A-RESURRECTION	24		0	.2	.0	.0	24.0	25	0		0	0	
CA004	A-KENAI LAKE	20		0	2.0	2.0	1.2	3.0	85	0		0	0	
CA005	A-E. KENAI MTNS.	23		0	.4	.0	.0	.1	85	0		0	0	
CB001	B-RESURRECTION	25		0	.2	.0	2.0	130.0	95	0		0	0	
CB004	B-KENAI LAKE	18		0	.6	1.0	.6	.4	85	0		0	0	
CB005	B-E. KENAI MTNS.	21		0	.4	.0	.7	.6	39	0		0	0	
C0002	BOSTON BAR	20		0	.2	.0	3.2	.6	88	0		0	0	
C0003	JOHNSON PASS	17		0	.2	.0	.2	6.2	95	0		0	0	
C0006	TWENTYMILE	23		0	.3	.0	.7	2.2	85	0		0	0	
C0007	HARRIMAN FIORD	20		0	.8	.0	.3	.6	95	0		0	0	
C0008	GOLDEN	23		0	2.2	.0	1.5	1.6	80	0		0	0	
C0009	UNAKWIK	23		0	2.6	2.0	.1	.3	80	0		0	0	

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AREA CODE	AREA NAME	WAPS RATNG	OURS RATNG	GRAZING ALL	POTEN YIELD SAWTMBR	PROGRAM HARVEST SAWTMBR	DISPER REC MOTOR	DISPER REC NONMOT	HARD ROCK MINRL RATNG	OIL AND GAS RATNG	URAN RATNG	COAL RATNG	GEO-THERM RATNG	LOW VALUE BULK RATNG
		0-28	0-15	AUM	MMBF	MMBF	MRVD	MRVD	0-100	0-100	0-100	0-100	0-100	0-100
C0010	COLUMBIA GLACIER	22		0	.2	.0	5.0	.2	80	0		0	0	
C0011	NELLIE JUAN	21		0	.2	.0	.5	.2	36	0		0	0	
C0012	PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND IS.	21		0	3.2	1.0	.5	.3	98	0		0	0	
C0013	MONTAGUE IS.	22		0	3.6	1.0	.5	2.1	34	0		0	0	
C0014	FIDALGO/GRAVINA	25		0	6.9	10.0	12.0	5.2	83	0		0	0	
C0015	HINCHENBROOK-HAWKINS	23		0	2.8	.0	6.1	6.2	56	0		0	0	
C0016	SHERIDAN GLACIER	22		0	3.4	.0	6.8	9.8	82	0		0	0	100
C0017	COPPER RIVER WETLANDS	18		0	.4	.0	.9	2.2	50	70		0	0	
C0018	BERING LAKE	26		0	14.3	.0	3.6	4.6	54	90		95	0	
C0019	TONKI CAPE	23		0	2.0	.0	.0	.7	36	0		0	0	
C0020	RED PEAK	24		0	5.9	.0	.0	.5	48	0		0	0	
C0021	MALINA BAY	22		0	1.7	.0	.1	.4	48	0		0	0	
NATIONAL FOREST: KETCHIKAN														
10528	MT. CALDER	19		0	.6	10.0	.4	.1	30	0		0	0	
10529	ALDER	20		0	1.1	10.0	.4	.1	30	0		0	0	
10530	BUSTER	20		0	.5	5.0	.4	.1	0	0		0	0	
10533	RED LAKE	0		0	.6	3.0	.0	.0	30	0		0	45	
10534	SALMON BAY	23		0	1.7	.0	.0	.0	30	0		0	45	
10541	SHIPLEY	20		0	.8	.0	.4	.1	52	0		0	45	
10547	DAVIDSON INLET	23		0	.6	.0	.4	.1	52	0		0	45	
10548	HOLBROOK MTN	24		0	.4	.0	.4	.1	52	0		0	0	
10549	SARHEEN	18		0	1.0	8.0	.4	.1	52	0		0	0	
10553	MABEL CREEK	19		0	.8	.0	.4	.1	52	0		0	0	
10554	SARKAR	23		0	3.4	.0	.4	.1	52	0		0	0	
10562	CONE BAY	22		0	1.0	3.0	.4	.1	25	0		0	0	
10563	DERPUMBA	23		0	.4	.0	.4	.1	25	0		0	0	
10564	CORONATION ISLAND	22		0	1.6	.5	.4	.1	85	0		0	0	
10565	WARREN ISLAND	23		0	.3	.0	.4	.1	23	0		0	0	
10566	MAURELLE	22		0	.3	.0	.4	.1	10	0		0	0	
10567	NOYES	22		0	2.3	1.6	.4	.1	20	0		0	0	
10568	LULU	25		0	.4	.2	.4	.1	20	0		0	0	
10569	BAKER	25		0	2.1	1.1	.4	.1	20	0		0	0	
10582	BAIRD PEAK	20		0	.4	.0	.4	.1	0	0		0	0	
10591	NOSSUK	20		0	.8	.0	.4	.1	88	0		0	0	
10592	ST. PHILLIP	24		0	.7	.0	.4	.1	88	0		0	0	
10593	SOMBRERO	25		0	.3	.0	.8	.2	88	0		0	0	
10594	SHINAKU	20		0	1.5	.0	.4	.1	88	0		0	0	
10595	STEELHEAD	21		0	1.4	.0	.8	.2	88	0		0	0	
10596	CONTROL	21		0	.3	.0	.8	.2	88	0		0	0	
10597	GOOSE CREEK	21		0	.7	.0	.8	.2	88	0		0	0	
10600	WINDFALL HBR	0		0	.0	.0	.4	.1	0	0		0	0	
10601	KASAAN	0		0	.1	.0	.4	.1	0	0		0	0	
10602	STREETS IS.	22		0	.3	.0	.4	.1	0	0		0	0	
10603	GRINDALL	0		0	.0	.0	.8	.2	0	0		0	0	
10604	CLIFFS	21		0	.2	.0	.8	.2	0	0		0	0	
10605	NORTH CREEK	21		0	.5	.0	.8	.2	88	0		0	0	

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AREA CODE	AREA NAME	WAPS RATNG 0-28	OURS RATNG 0-15	GRAZING ALL AUM	POTEN YIELD SAWTMBR MMBF	PROGRAM HARVEST SAWTMBR MMBF	DISPER REC MOTOR MRVD	DISPER REC NONMOT MRVD	HARD ROCK MINRL RATNG 0-100	OIL AND GAS RATNG 0-100	URAN RATNG 0-100	COAL RATNG 0-100	GEO-THERM RATNG 0-100	LOW VALUE BULK RATNG 0-100
10606	ANDERSON	22		0	1.2	.0	.8	.2	88	0		0	0	
10607	SALMON LAKE	23		0	1.4	.0	.8	.2	88	0		0	0	
10608	MCGILLVERY	21		0	.6	.0	.8	.2	88	0		0	0	
10609	KLAWOCK MTN.	0		0	.0	.0	.8	.2	0	0		0	0	
10613	OLD FRANK'S	21		0	1.2	.0	.8	.2	36	0		0	0	
10614	SALTERY COVE	22		0	.4	.0	.8	.2	36	0		0	0	
10615	TROLLERS COVE	20		0	.5	.0	.8	.2	36	0		0	0	
10616	CLOVER LAKE	23		0	.5	.0	.8	.2	36	0		0	0	
10617	CLOVER BAY	22		0	.4	.0	.8	.2	36	0		0	0	
10618	MCKENZIE	23		0	.6	.0	.4	.1	36	0		0	0	
10619	POLK	23		0	.9	2.0	.4	.1	36	0		0	0	
10620	DOG SALMON	22		0	2.2	.0	.4	.1	36	0		0	0	
10623	ST. NICHOLAS	22		0	.7	.0	.4	.1	0	0		0	0	
10625	TROCADERO	23		0	.7	.0	.4	.1	36	0		0	0	
10626	PALISADE	23		0	.1	.0	.4	.1	10	0		0	0	
10627	PT. POLOCANO	22		0	.1	.0	2.0	.5	10	0		0	0	
10628	PT. AMAGURA	23		0	.2	.0	.4	.1	10	0		0	0	
10630	PORT ESTRELLA	23		0	.1	.0	.8	.2	0	0		0	0	
10631	SHELIKOF	23		0	.7	.0	.4	.1	36	0		0	0	
10632	SODA BAY	20		0	2.6	.0	.4	.1	36	0		0	45	
10633	CABRAS	23		0	.3	.0	.4	.1	0	0		0	0	
10634	SANTA CRUZ	23		0	1.4	.0	.4	.1	0	0		0	0	
10635	PORT REFUGIO	20		0	.6	.0	.4	.1	0	0		0	0	
10636	ARENA COVE	22		0	.8	.0	.4	.1	0	0		0	0	
10637	MEARES	22		0	.3	.0	.4	.1	0	0		0	0	
10638	ILEVAK	22		0	.1	.0	.4	.1	80	0		0	0	
10639	BOB'S BAY	22		0	.6	.0	.4	.1	80	0		0	0	
10640	DIVER BAY	22		0	.4	.0	.4	.1	80	0		0	0	
10641	FOUL BAY	21		0	.1	.0	.4	.1	80	0		0	0	
10642	MANHATTAN	23		0	.2	.0	.4	.1	80	0		0	0	
10643	SAKTE	22		0	.1	.0	.4	.1	80	0		0	0	
10644	FISHERMAN COVE	0		0	.0	.0	.4	.1	80	0		0	0	
10645	COCO HARBOR	23		0	.2	.0	.4	.1	80	0		0	0	
10646	DEVIL LAKE	23		0	.5	.0	.4	.1	80	0		0	0	
10647	WELCOME	22		0	.5	.0	.4	.1	80	0		0	0	
10648	WATERFALL BAY	22		0	.9	.0	.4	.1	80	0		0	0	
10649	HIGH POINT	0		0	.0	.0	.4	.1	80	0		0	0	
10650	ROSE INLET	22		0	.1	.0	.4	.1	80	0		0	0	
10651	GOLD HARBOR	22		0	.4	.0	.4	.1	80	0		0	0	
10653	GOOSENECK	22		0	.3	.0	.4	.1	80	0		0	0	
10654	GRACE HARBOR	22		0	.0	.0	.4	.1	80	0		0	0	
10655	RITTER POINT	22		0	.0	.0	.4	.1	80	0		0	0	
10656	PAT BAZAN	0		0	.5	.0	.4	.1	80	0		0	0	
10659	ERSOWAH	23		0	.9	.0	.4	.1	80	0		0	0	
10660	POND BAY	22		0	.5	.0	.4	.1	80	0		0	0	
10661	SECURITY COVE	22		0	.2	.0	.4	.1	80	0		0	0	
10662	KAIGANI	22		0	.2	.0	.4	.1	80	0		0	0	

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AREA CODE	AREA NAME	WARS RATNG	FORS RATNG	GRAZING ALL	POTEN YIELD SAWTMBR	PROGRAM HARVEST SAWTMBR	DISPER REC MOTOR	DISPER REC NONMOT	HARD ROCK MINRL RATNG	OIL AND GAS RATNG	URAN RATNG	COAL RATNG	GEO-THERM RATNG	LOW VALUE BULK RATNG
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		0-26	0-15	RAUM	MMBF	MMBF	MRVD	MRVD	0-100	0-100	0-100	0-100	0-100	0-100
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10663	DATZKAU	23		0	.4	.0	.4	.1	80	0		0	0	
10664	LISCUME BAY	20		0	.1	.0	.4	.1	80	0		0	0	
10665	WOLK	22		0	.1	.0	.4	.1	80	0		0	0	
10666	MCLEAN BAY	22		0	.2	.0	.4	.1	80	0		0	0	
10667	CAPE MUZON	21		0	.0	.0	.4	.1	80	0		0	0	
10670	JACKSON	23		0	1.1	.0	.4	.1	0	0		0	0	
10671	DUNBAR	23		0	.5	.0	.4	.1	0	0		0	0	
10672	HYDABURG	22		0	.8	.0	.4	.1	0	0		0	0	
10673	METTA	24		0	.1	.0	.4	.1	0	0		0	0	
10677	DORA BAY	25		0	.5	.0	.8	.2	85	0		0	0	
10680	WINDY POINT	23		0	.8	.0	.8	.2	85	0		0	0	
10681	DOLOMI	24		0	2.1	.0	.8	.2	85	0		0	0	
10682	NORTH MOIRA	24		0	1.3	.0	.4	.1	85	0		0	0	
10683	MYRTLE	24		0	.6	.0	.4	.1	85	0		0	0	
10684	DICKMAN BAY	25		0	1.9	.0	.4	.1	85	0		0	0	
10685	NUTKWA	25		0	1.4	.0	.4	.1	85	0		0	0	
10686	NUTKWA CREEK	24		0	1.1	.0	.4	.1	85	0		0	0	
10687	KLAKAS	26		0	1.3	.0	.4	.1	85	0		0	0	
10688	HASSIAH	25		0	.4	.0	.4	.1	85	0		0	0	
10689	KASSA	25		0	.7	.0	.4	.1	85	0		0	0	
10690	RUTH BAY	24		0	.2	.0	.4	.1	85	0		0	0	
10691	WEST MOIRA	22		0	.3	.0	.4	.1	85	0		0	0	
10692	BOKAN	17		0	1.6	.0	.4	.1	85	0		0	0	
10693	EGG	23		0	.5	.0	.4	.1	85	0		0	0	
10694	INGRAHAM	24		0	.6	.0	.4	.1	85	0		0	0	
10695	HIDDEN BAY	24		0	.2	.0	.4	.1	85	0	90	0	0	
10696	HUNTER BAY	25		0	.5	.0	.4	.1	85	0	90	0	0	
10697	TAH BAY	24		0	.0	.0	.4	.1	85	0	90	0	0	
10698	HESSA LAKE	21		0	.0	.0	.4	.1	85	0	90	0	0	
10699	KENDRICK	23		0	.4	.0	.4	.1	85	0	90	0	0	
10700	SHORT ARM	22		0	.3	.0	.4	.1	85	0	90	0	0	
10701	MCCLEAN	19		0	.4	.0	.4	.1	85	0	90	0	0	
10702	STONE ROCK	22		0	.3	.0	.4	.1	85	0	90	0	0	
10703	CAPE CHACON	21		0	.0	.0	.4	.1	85	0	90	0	0	
10704	NICHOLS BAY	25		0	.5	.0	.4	.1	85	0	90	0	0	
10705	BROWNSUN	23		0	.0	.0	.4	.1	85	0	90	0	0	
10706	HESSA INLET	25		0	.0	.0	.4	.1	85	0	90	0	0	
10707	BARRIER ISLANDS	23		0	.0	.0	.4	.1	85	0	90	0	0	
10708	MEYERS CHUCK	22		0	.7	.0	1.2	.3	95	0		0	0	
10709	UNION BAY	25		0	1.6	.0	1.2	.3	95	0		0	0	
10710	CANNERY CREEK	22		0	.8	.0	.4	.1	95	0		0	0	
10711	UNNAMED	23		0	.2	.0	.4	.1	95	0		0	0	
10712	RAINBOW	23		0	.4	.0	.4	.1	95	0		0	0	
10713	CAAMANO	22		0	.7	5.0	.4	.1	95	0		0	0	
10714	BOND	21		0	.4	5.0	.8	.2	95	0		0	0	
10715	SMUGGLERS	23		0	1.0	5.0	.8	.2	95	0		0	0	
10716	HELM BAY	24		0	1.4	10.0	.8	.2	95	0		0	0	

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AREA CODE	AREA NAME	WAPS RATNG 0-20	DORS RATNG 0-15	GRAZING ALL AUM	POTEN YIELD SAWTMBR MMBF	PROGRAM HARVEST SAWTMBR MMBF	DISPER REC MOTOR MRVD	DISPER REC NONMOT MRVD	HARD ROCK MINRL RATNG 0-100	OIL AND GAS RATNG 0-100	URAN RATNG 0-100	COAL RATNG 0-100	GEO-THERM RATNG 0-100	LOW VALUE BULK RATNG 0-100
10717	GRANITE CREEK	22		0	.6	.0	.8	.2	95	0		0	0	
10718	VIXEN LAKE	23		0	1.1	.0	.4	.1	95	0		0	0	
10719	PORT STEWART	24		0	1.7	.0	.8	.2	95	0		0	0	
10720	VIXEN INLET	25		0	2.0	.0	.4	.1	95	0		0	0	
10721	EMERALD	22		0	1.1	.0	.4	.1	95	0		0	0	
10722	SPACIOUS BAY	24		0	2.0	.0	.8	.2	95	0		0	0	
10723	HECKMAN	22		0	.6	.0	.8	.2	95	0		0	0	
10724	VIC BAY	25		0	2.2	.0	.8	.2	95	0		0	0	
10725	SNIPE	23		0	.1	.0	.8	.2	95	0		0	0	
10726	BAILEY	23		0	.2	.0	.4	.1	95	0		0	0	
10727	REFLECTION	23		0	.0	.0	.4	.1	95	0		0	0	
10728	SHORT BAY	23		0	.3	.0	.8	.2	95	0		0	0	
10729	ANCHOR PASS	22		0	.5	.0	.8	.2	95	0		0	0	
10730	HAG	23		0	.1	.0	.8	.2	95	0		0	0	
10731	BELL	22		0	.6	.0	2.0	.5	85	0		0	0	
10734	ORCHARD	24		0	1.6	.0	.4	.1	85	0		0	0	
10735	HASSLER	14		0	.4	5.0	2.0	.5	85	0		0	0	
10739	TRAITORS	23		0	.6	7.0	2.0	.5	85	0		0	0	
10740	FRANCIS COVE	23		0	.4	3.0	2.0	.5	85	0		0	0	
10741	LORING	22		0	.3	.0	2.0	.5	85	0		0	0	
10742	NAHA	22		0	3.0	.0	2.0	.5	85	0		0	0	
10743	MOSER	22		0	.7	.0	2.0	.5	85	0		0	0	
10745	SWAN	22		0	.1	.0	.4	.1	85	0		0	0	
10747	SALT LAGOON	23		0	1.3	.0	.4	.1	85	0		0	0	
10748	GEORGE INLET	0		0	.6	.0	.4	.1	85	0		0	45	
10751	KETCHIKAN LAKES	23		0	.0	.0	6.0	1.5	85	0		0	0	
10754	FISH CREEK	23		0	.7	.0	2.0	.5	85	0		0	0	
10755	GOKACHIN	22		0	1.4	.0	2.0	.5	85	0		0	0	
10757	THORNE ARM	0		0	1.0	.0	2.0	.5	85	0		0	0	
10758	CARROLL POINT	0		0	.6	.0	2.0	.5	85	0		0	0	
10759	MOTH BAY	22		0	.1	.0	2.0	.5	85	0		0	0	
10760	LUCKY	21		0	.9	.0	2.0	.5	85	0		0	0	
10761	VALLENAR	0		0	.5	.0	2.0	.5	95	0		0	0	
10762	DALL RIDGE	22		0	1.0	.0	2.0	.5	95	0		0	0	
10763	BOSTWICK	0		0	.9	.0	2.0	.5	95	0		0	0	
10764	BLANK INLET	0		0	.1	.0	2.0	.5	95	0		0	0	
10765	DALL HEAD	22		0	.3	.0	2.0	.5	95	0		0	0	
10766	PERCY	21		0	.0	.0	.4	.1	70	0		0	0	
10767	DUKE ISLAND	22		0	.2	.0	.4	.1	70	0		0	0	
10768	MARY ISLAND	22		0	.0	.0	2.0	.5	70	0		0	0	
10769	ALAVA	21		0	1.3	.0	2.0	.5	37	0		0	0	
10770	NARROW PASS	21		0	.6	.0	2.0	.5	37	0		0	0	
10771	PRINCESS	22		0	1.6	.0	2.0	.5	37	0		0	0	
10772	WASP	22		0	.8	.0	2.0	.5	37	0		0	0	
10773	ELLA	24		0	.8	.0	2.0	.5	37	0		0	0	
10774	SARGENT BAY	22		0	.6	.0	2.0	.5	37	0		0	0	
10775	MANZANITA	25		0	.5	.0	2.0	.5	37	0		0	0	

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AREA CODE	AREA NAME	WARS RATNG 0-26	OURS RATNG 0-15	GRAZING ALL HAUM	POTEN YIELD SAWTMBR MMBF	PROGRAM HARVEST SAWTMBR MMBF	DISPER REC MOTOR MRVD	DISPER REC NONMOT MRVD	HARD ROCK MINRL RATNG 0-100	OIL AND GAS RATNG 0-100	URAN RATNG 0-100	COAL RATNG 0-100	GEO-THERM RATNG 0-100	LOW VALUE BULK RATNG 0-100
10776	GRACE	23		0	.2	.0	.6	.2	37	0		0	0	
10777	SNIP ISLAND	21		0	.5	.0	.8	.2	37	0		0	0	
10778	PORTAGE COVE	25		0	.7	.0	.8	.2	37	0		0	0	
10779	JOT	22		0	.9	.0	.8	.2	37	0		0	0	
10780	HIGH LAKES	22		0	.3	.0	.8	.2	37	0		0	0	
10781	CLAUDE	24		0	1.0	.0	.8	.2	37	0		0	0	
10782	LOWER GRANT	25		0	.8	.0	.6	.2	74	0		0	45	
10783	GRANT CREEK	24		0	.5	.0	.4	.1	74	0		0	45	
10784	EILACHON	22		0	.6	.0	.4	.1	74	0		0	45	
10785	SPUR MTN	22		0	.0	.0	.4	.1	74	0		0	45	
10786	UNUK	24		0	3.0	.0	.8	.2	74	0		0	45	
10787	BLUF	25		0	.0	.0	.0	.0	74	0		0	45	
10788	UPPER UNUK	24		0	.1	.0	.0	.0	74	0		0	45	
10789	LAKE CREEK	23		0	.0	.0	.0	.0	74	0		0	45	
10790	KLAHINI	25		0	.6	.0	.0	.0	74	0		0	45	
10791	FITZGIBBON	23		0	1.0	.0	2.0	.5	74	0		0	45	
10792	SAKS	23		0	.3	.0	2.0	.5	74	0		0	0	
10793	LOWER CHICKAMIN	25		0	.4	.1	2.0	.5	51	0		0	0	
10794	LEDUC LAKE	24		0	.0	.0	.0	.0	51	0		0	0	
10795	LEDUC RIVER	24		0	.0	.0	.0	.0	51	0		0	0	
10796	UPPER CHICKAMIN	20		0	.0	.0	.0	.0	51	0		0	0	
10797	SOUTH FORK CHICKAMIN	25		0	.0	.0	.0	.0	51	0		0	0	
10798	WALKER LAKE	24		0	.0	.0	.0	.0	51	0		0	0	
10799	WALKER COVE	24		0	.1	.0	1.6	.4	51	0		0	0	
10800	MANZONI	23		0	.4	.3	1.6	.4	51	0		0	0	
10801	NOUYA	24		0	.0	.0	1.6	.4	51	0		0	0	
10802	RUDYARD	24		0	.0	.0	1.6	.4	51	0		0	0	
10803	PUNCHBOWL	25		0	.0	.0	1.6	.4	51	0		0	0	
10804	TEXAS CREEK	22		0	.0	.0	.0	.0	95	0		0	0	
10805	THUMB	22		0	.0	.0	.0	.0	95	0		0	0	
10806	HYDER	19		0	.3	.0	.0	.0	95	0		0	0	
10807	SOULE	24		0	.5	.0	.4	.1	95	0		0	0	
10808	MT. HAYFORD	23		0	.0	.0	.4	.1	51	0		0	0	
10809	ADAM	22		0	.1	.0	.4	.1	51	0		0	0	
10810	SLAB PT.	23		0	.3	.0	.4	.1	51	0		0	0	
10811	HALLECK	23		0	.2	.0	.4	.1	51	0		0	0	
10812	STEEP POINT	22		0	.1	.0	.4	.1	51	0		0	0	
10813	ROUSSEAU	21		0	.1	.0	.4	.1	51	0		0	0	
10814	TURN POINT	0		0	.0	.0	.4	.1	51	0		0	0	
10815	BLOSSOM RIVER	24		0	.7	.0	.8	.2	51	0		0	0	
10816	UPPER WILSON	24		0	.0	.0	.4	.1	51	0		0	0	
10817	WILSON LAKE	25		0	1.2	.0	.8	.2	51	0		0	0	
10818	LOWER WILSON	22		0	.8	.0	1.2	.3	99	0		0	0	
10819	WILSON ARM	21		0	.3	.0	1.2	.3	99	0		0	0	
10820	CHECATS	24		0	.2	.0	2.0	.5	51	0		0	0	
10821	WINSTANELY	24		0	.5	.0	2.0	.5	51	0		0	0	
10822	PT. TROLLOP	22		0	.7	.0	2.0	.5	99	0		0	0	

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AREA CODE	AREA NAME	WAPS RATNG 0-24	OURS RATNG 0-15	GRAZING ALL ANIM	POTEN YIELD SAWTMBR MMBF	PROGRAM HARVEST SAWTMBR MMBF	DISPER REC MOTOR MRVD	DISPER REC NONMOT MRVD	HARD ROCK MINRL RATNG 0-100	OIL AND GAS RATNG 0-100	URAN RATNG 0-100	COAL RATNG 0-100	GEO-THERM RATNG 0-100	LOW VALUE BULK RATNG 0-100
10823	BART CREEK	24		0	.2	.0	1.2	.3	99	0		0	0	
10824	CARP	23		0	.7	.0	2.0	.5	99	0		0	0	
10825	SMEATON	22		0	.7	.0	1.2	.3	99	0		0	0	
10826	BAKEWELL	25		0	1.3	.0	1.2	.3	99	0		0	0	
10827	BADGER LAKE	20		0	.4	.0	.4	.1	99	0		0	0	
10828	BADGER BAY	23		0	.1	.0	1.2	.3	99	0		0	0	
10829	N. QUADRA MTN.	23		0	1.4	.0	1.2	.3	99	0		0	0	
10830	BEHM MTN.	22		0	1.1	.0	2.0	.5	99	0		0	0	
10831	SYKES	24		0	1.4	.0	2.0	.5	99	0		0	0	
10832	SLATE	23		0	.3	.0	2.0	.5	99	0		0	0	
10833	VIXEN	24		0	.6	.0	1.2	.3	99	0		0	0	
10834	MINK BAY	23		0	.6	.0	1.2	.3	99	0		0	0	
10835	HUMPBACK	25		0	.2	.0	1.2	.3	99	0		0	0	
10836	HUGH SMITH	24		0	.4	.0	1.2	.3	99	0		0	0	
10837	MARTIN ARM	25		0	.9	.0	1.2	.3	99	0		0	0	
10838	MARTEN RIVER	25		0	1.4	.0	.4	.1	99	0		0	0	
10839	PEARUDY	25		0	.6	.0	.4	.1	99	0		0	0	
10840	QUADRA	25		0	.9	.0	.4	.1	99	0		0	0	
10841	LOWER KETA	24		0	.4	.0	.8	.2	99	0		0	0	
10842	UPPER KETA	24		0	.6	.0	.8	.2	99	0		0	0	
10843	TOMBSTONE	24		0	.5	.0	.4	.1	99	0		0	0	
10844	CAMP POINT	23		0	.2	.0	.4	.1	99	0		0	0	
10845	HALIBUT CREEK	22		0	.0	.0	.4	.1	99	0		0	0	
10846	HALIBUT BAY	24		0	.6	.0	.4	.1	99	0		0	0	
10847	FOOLS POINT	22		0	.1	.0	.4	.1	99	0		0	0	
10848	REEF LAKE	22		0	.2	.0	.4	.1	99	0		0	0	
10849	DOME	22		0	.0	.0	.4	.1	99	0		0	0	
10850	HIDDEN INLET	22		0	1.0	.0	.4	.1	99	0		0	0	
10851	GAP MTN	22		0	.1	.0	.4	.1	99	0		0	0	
10852	HIDDEN LAKE	23		0	.0	.0	.4	.1	99	0		0	0	
10853	FILLMORE	25		0	.7	.0	.4	.1	99	0		0	0	
10854	GETUKTI	21		0	.4	.0	.4	.1	99	0		0	0	
10855	LOAF	24		0	1.2	.0	.4	.1	99	0		0	0	
10856	CONE MTN	23		0	.8	.0	.4	.1	99	0		0	0	
10857	WILLARD	25		0	1.0	.0	.4	.1	99	0		0	0	
10858	NAKAT	24		0	1.7	.0	.4	.1	99	0		0	0	
10859	VERY INLET	25		0	1.3	.0	.4	.1	99	0		0	0	
10860	KAH SHAKES	25		0	.7	.0	2.0	.5	99	0		0	0	
10861	CAPE FOX	23		0	.0	.0	.4	.1	99	0		0	0	
10862	HARRY	23		0	.8	.0	.4	.1	99	0		0	0	
10863	SITKAN	24		0	.1	.0	.4	.1	0	0		0	0	
10864	CLOVER PASS	17		0	1.5	.0	4.0	1.0	0	0		0	0	
10865	GRAND ISLANDS	22		0	.0	.0	.4	.1	0	0		0	0	
10866	STRIPE MT.	23		0	.0	.0	.4	.1	0	0		0	0	
10867	WEST WILSON	23		0	.4	.0	.4	.1	51	0		0	0	

APPENDIX B
ARIZONA

ALLOCATION SUMMARY

	Wilderness	Further Planning	Nonwilderness
* Number of Areas	15	24	61
Gross Acres	400,762	548,188	1,009,930
Net Acres	400,312	545,828	1,008,892

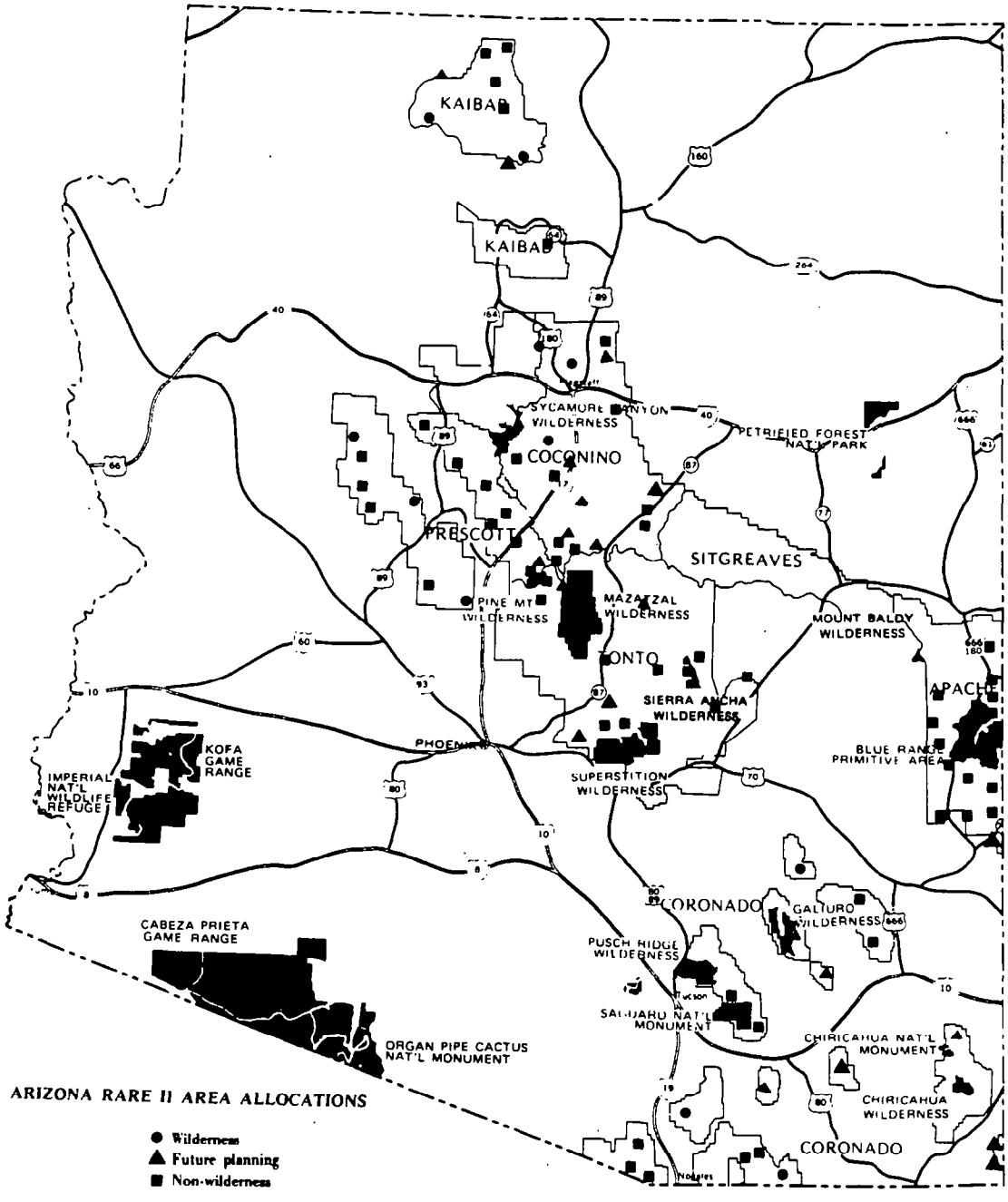
* Roadless areas may overlap state boundaries and appear in 2 or more states. Total areas allocated to each category may not equal total number of areas in RARE II inventory.

For additional information contact:

Jim Rathbun, RARE II Coordinator
USDA Forest Service, Southwestern Region (R-3)
517 Gold Ave., S. W.
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87102
505/766-3630

or Forest Supervisor,

Apache-Sitgreaves NF	Springerville, Arizona	85938
Coconino NF	Flagstaff, Arizona	86001
Coronado NF	Tucson, Arizona	85702
Kaibab NF	Williams, Arizona	86046
Prescott NF	Prescott, Arizona	86301
Tonto NF	Phoenix, Arizona	85034

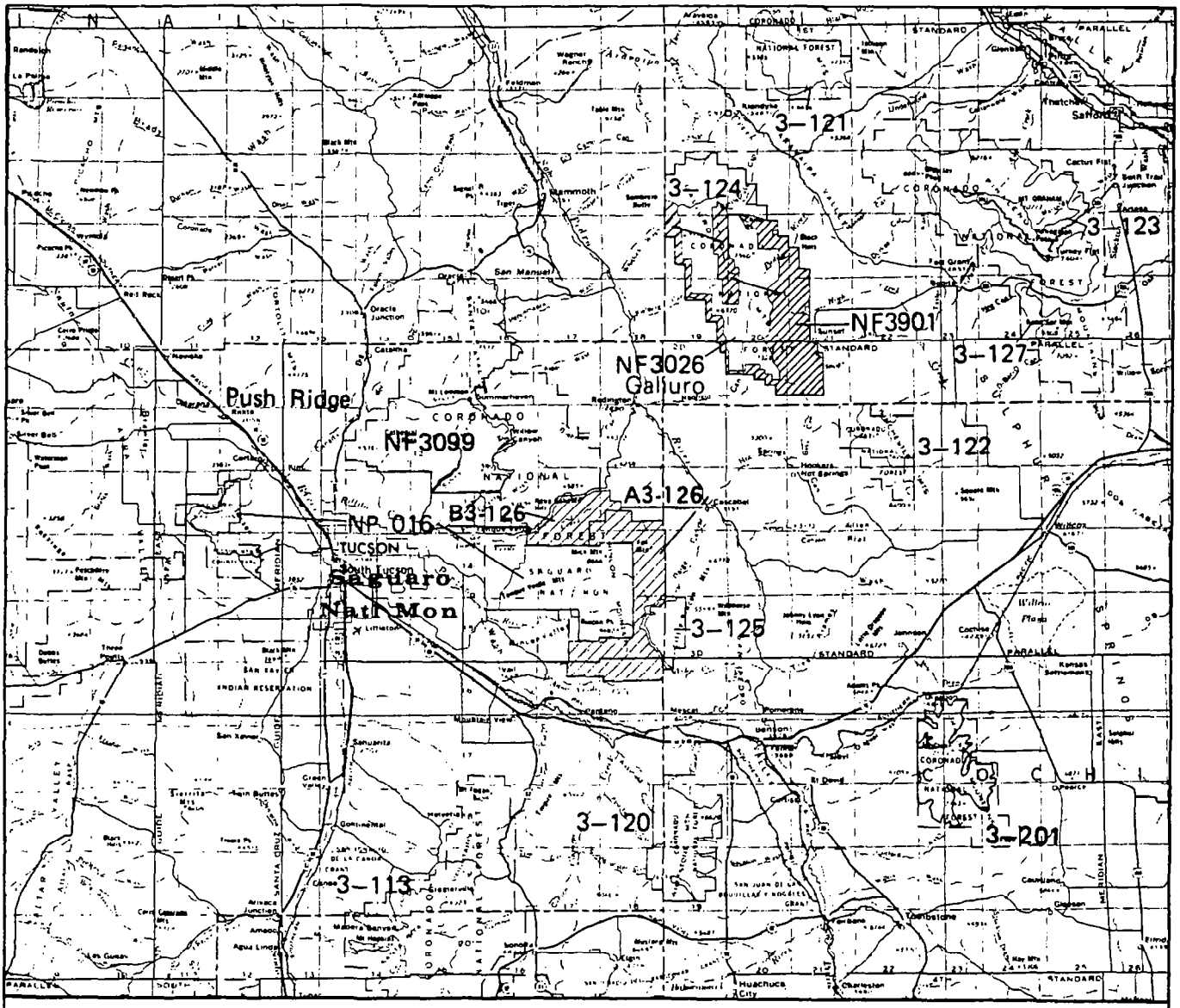

KAIBAB
KAIBAB
SYCAMORE CANYON WILDERNESS
COCONINO
PETRIFIED FOREST NAT'L PARK
PRESCOTT
SITGREAVES
PINE MT WILDERNESS
MAZATZAL WILDERNESS
MOUNT BALDY WILDERNESS
SIERRA ANCHA WILDERNESS
SUPERSTITION WILDERNESS
BLUE RANGE PRIMITIVE AREA
KOFA GAME RANGE
IMPERIAL NAT'L WILDLIFE REFUGE
CABEZA PRIETA GAME RANGE
ORGAN PIPE CACTUS NAT'L MONUMENT
CORONADO
GALIURO WILDERNESS
PUSCH RIDGE WILDERNESS
SAGUARO NAT'L MONUMENT
CHIRICAHUA NAT'L MONUMENT
CHIRICAHUA WILDERNESS
CORONADO
ARIZONA RARE II AREA ALLOCATIONS
Wilderness
Future planning
Non-wilderness

STATE: ARIZONA

AREA ID	AREA NAME	ALLO-CATION	GROSS ACRES	NET ACRES		AREA ID	AREA NAME	ALLO-CATION	GROSS ACRES	NET ACRES
FOREST: APACHE-SITGRAVES										
P3169	BLUE RANGE PRIMATIVE	W	1090	1090	**	03135	PAINTED BLUFFS	NW	42910	42884
03128	ESCUDILLA MTN	NW	4100	4100	**	03136	MITCHELL PEAK	NW	35670	35520
03129	BLACK RIVER CANYON	NW	11630	11630	**	03137	PIPESTEM	NW	34370	34203
03130	CENTERFIRE	NW	13100	13100	**	03138	HELL HOLE	FP	15470	15470
03131	BEAR WALLOW	NW	9590	9590	**	03139	LOWER SAN FRANCISCO	NW	59330	59155
03132	NOLAN	NW	6640	6640	**	03140	SALT HOUSE	NW	22270	22270
03133	CAMPBELL BLUE	NW	7020	7020	**	03141	HOT AIR	NW	31700	31700
03134	MOTHER HUBBARD	NW	2100	2100	**	03142	SUNSET	NW	29040	29040
FOREST: COCONINO N.F.										
03040	JACKS CANYON	NW	5010	5010	**	03050	KENDRICK MOUNTAIN	W	2200	2200
03041	EAST CLEAR CREEK	NW	1730	1400	**	03051	PADRE CANYON	NW	9910	9910
03042	BARBERSHOP CANYON	NW	1290	1290	**	03052	SYCAMORE CNYN WLD CONTIG	NW	2650	2650
03043	LOWER JACKS CANYON	FP	870	870	**	03053	RED ROCK SECRET MOUNTAIN	W	47480	47480
03044	HACKBERRY	NW	24910	24910	**	03054	RATTLESNAKE	FP	32870	32870
03045	WET BEAVER	FP	9890	9890	**	03055	WALKER MOUNTAIN	NW	8840	8840
03046	FOSSIL SPRINGS	FP	14090	14090	**	03056	HOUSE MOUNTAIN	NW	20770	20770
03047	WEST CLEAR CREEK	FP	33660	31850	**	03057	CIMARRON HILLS	NW	5280	5280
03048	STRAWBERRY CRATER SOUTH	FP	8050	8050	**	03058	BOULDER CANYON	NW	4550	4550
03049	SAN FRANCISCO PEAKS	W	17980	17940	**	03059	STRAWBERRY CRATER NORTH	FP	1790	1790
FOREST: CORONADO N.F.										
A3126	RINCON MOUNTAINS	W	43360	43360	**	03119	CANELO HILLS	NW	8650	8650
B3126	RINCON MOUNTAINS	NW	19570	19490	**	03120	WHETSTONE	FP	36610	36610
03109	CHIRICAHUA WILD. CONTIG.	W	60150	60150	**	03121	SANTA TERESA	W	27160	27160
03110	WHITMIRE CANYON	FP	5080	5080	**	03122	WINCHESTER	FP	14100	14100
03112	NORTH END	FP	23550	23550	**	03123	MT. GRAHAM	NW	55090	55090
03113	MT. WRIGHTSON	W	25170	25170	**	03124	GALIURO WILD. CONTIG.	NW	22130	22130
03114	TUMACACORI	NW	51490	51490	**	03125	LITTLE RINCON	NW	11560	11560
03115	PAJARITA NO. 1	NW	10320	10320	**	03127	KANE SPRINGS	NW	6970	6970
03116	PAJARITA NO. 2	NW	5500	5500	**	03200	BUNK ROBINSON PEAK	FP	740	740
03117	MILLER PEAK	W	22510	22280	**	03201	DRAGOON MTNS	FP	33140	32820
03118	BRUSHY PEAK	NW	8480	8480	**	03901	GALIURO ADDITIONS	FP	61590	61590
FOREST: KAIBAB N.F.										
A3060	KANAB CREEK	W	64162	64162	**	03061	COCONINO RIM	NW	8510	8510
A3062	SADDLE MOUNTAIN	W	38240	38240	**	03063	RED POINT	NW	7960	7960
B3060	KANAB CREEK	FP	9168	9008	**	03064	BIG RIDGE	NW	8850	8850
B3062	SADDLE MOUNTAIN	FP	950	950	**	03065	BURRO CANYON	NW	20510	20510
03050	KENDRICK MOUNTAIN	W	4310	4310	**	03066	WILLIS CANYON	NW	8730	8730

STATE: ARIZONA

AREA ID	AREA NAME	ALLOCATION	GROSS ACRES	NET ACRES		AREA ID	AREA NAME	ALLOCATION	GROSS ACRES	NET ACRES
FOREST: PRESCOTT N.F.										
03080	JUNIPER MESA	W	9770	9770	**	03088	WOODCHUTE	NW	5540	5540
03081	APACHE CREEK	NW	5610	5610	**	03089	BLACK CANYON	NW	10420	10380
03082	CONNELL MOUNTAINS	NW	9040	9040	**	03090	ASH CREEK	NW	8430	8430
03083	SHERIDAN MOUNTAIN	NW	37380	37380	**	03091	GRIEF HILL-I 17	NW	12280	12280
03084	GRANITE MOUNTAIN	W	8580	8580	**	03092	ARNOLD MESA	FP	28000	28000
03085	CASTLE CREEK	W	28600	28420	**	03093	PINE MTN WLD CONTIG	NW	2910	2910
03086	FRITSCHE	NW	14660	14660	**	03094	SYCAMORE CNYN WLD CONTIG	NW	8280	8280
03087	MULDOON	NW	5160	5160	**	03095	BLIND INDIAN CREEK	NW	27040	27040
FOREST: TONTO N.F.										
03016	MAZATZAL WLD CONTIG	FP	83750	83700	**	03024	BOULDER	NW	45000	45000
03017	PINE MOUNTAIN WLD CONTIG	NW	7050	7050	**	03025	FOUR PEAKS	FP	55010	54990
03018	SUPERSTITION WLD CONTIG	FP	32160	32160	**	03026	GOLDFIELD	FP	16930	16930
03019	SIERRA ANCHA WLD CONTIG	NW	11520	11520	**	03027	BLACK CROSS	NW	6290	6290
03020	LIME CREEK	NW	43050	43050	**	03028	HORSE MESA	NW	10450	10450
03021	HELLS GATE	FP	30400	30400	**	03029	SALT	NW	41290	41290
03022	SALOME	NW	30470	30400	**	03030	PICACHO	NW	7200	7200
03023	CHERRY CREEK	NW	12130	12130	**	03092	ARNOLD MESA	FP	320	320



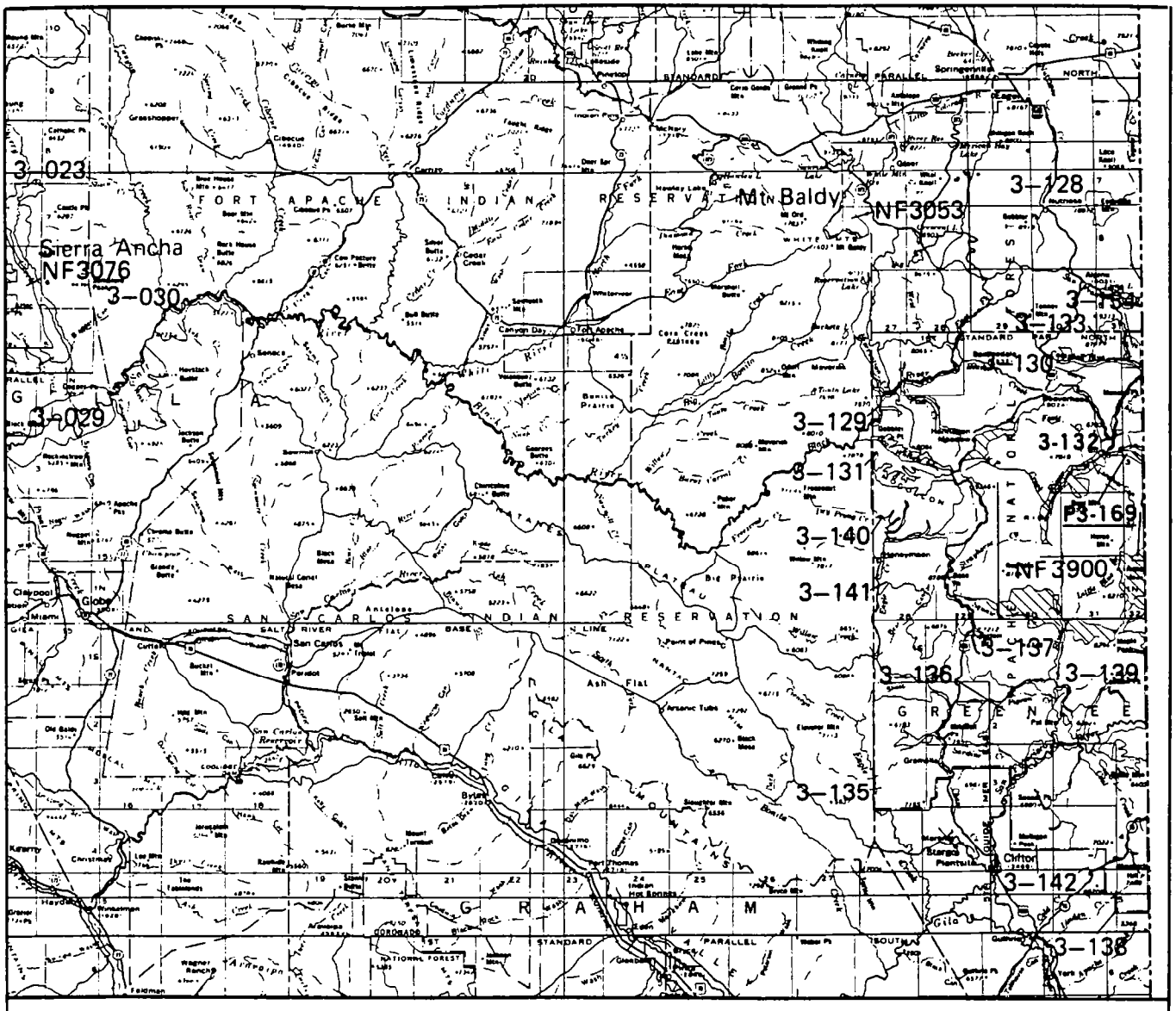
ARIZONA RARE II MODIFICATIONS

map 1 of 3

ARIZONA

LOCATION

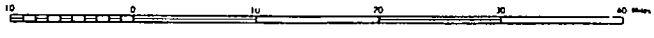
underlined numbers identify modified areas

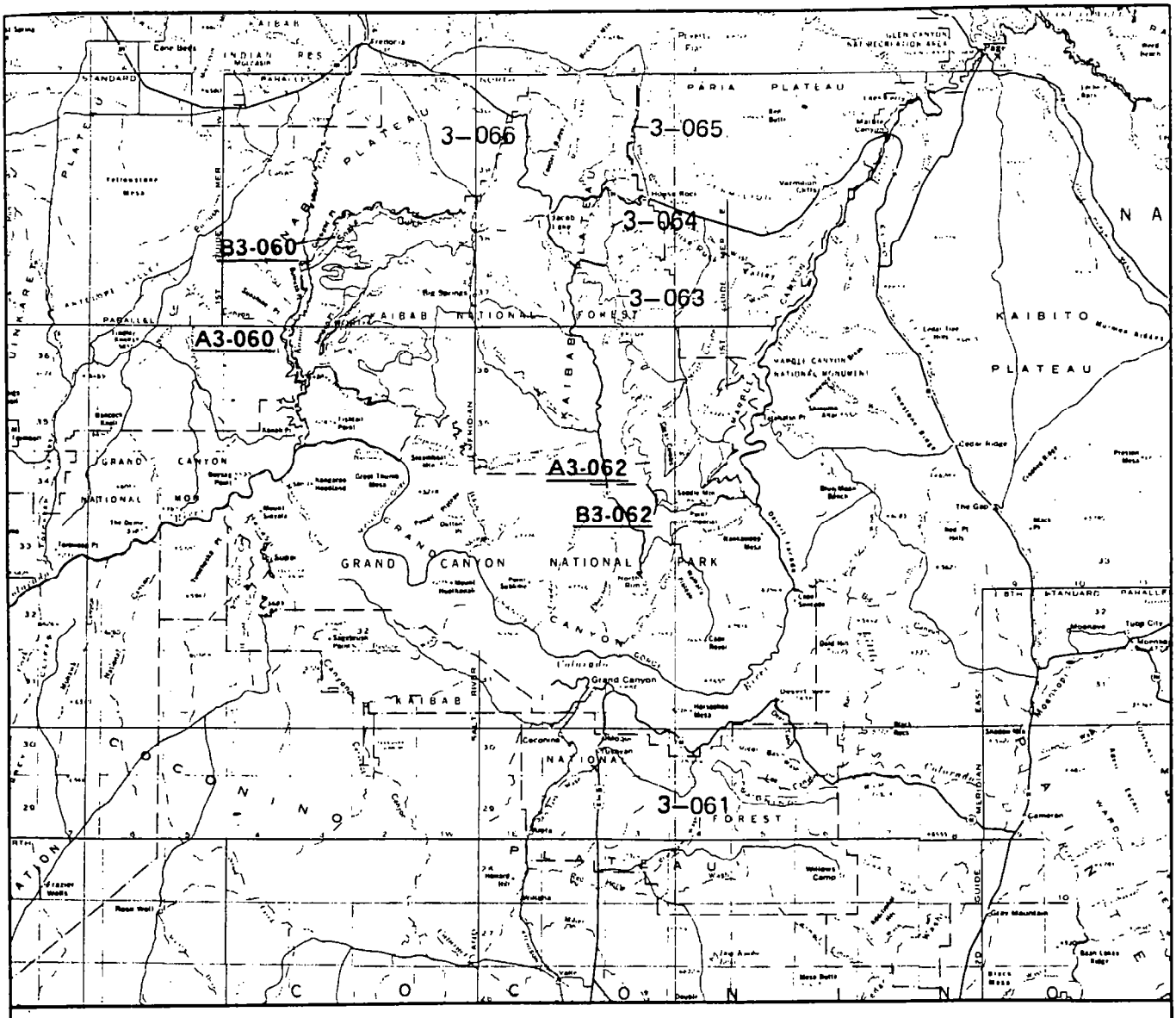


ARIZONA RARE II MODIFICATIONS

map 2 of 3

underlined numbers identify modified areas

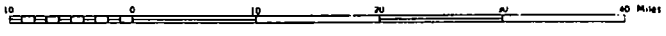




ARIZONA RARE II MODIFICATIONS

map 3 of 3

underlined numbers identify modified areas



Social. The most significant social effects resulting from implementation of the proposed action are on symbolic meaning and recreation use. All areas proposed for wilderness have symbolic value to local and regional populations. These values were frequently mentioned by people supporting wilderness allocation and they will be enhanced by classification of the 13 areas recommended for wilderness. In addition, the proposed action will provide for protection of cultural, archaeological, and historical sites contained within these areas, especially Juniper Mesa, Red Rock-Secret Mountain, and San Francisco Peaks.

Wilderness designation of San Francisco Peaks will also protect religious and cultural values of the Hopi Indian Tribe which feels that this area is important to their cultural heritage.

Motorized recreation activities will be displaced by wilderness designation of Red Rock-Secret Mountain, San Francisco Peaks, Kendrick Mountain, Kanab Creek, and Saddle Mountain, all in northern Arizona. But wilderness designation will provide for wilderness recreation experiences which appeared to be the most dominate preference expressed by the public. The proposed action should alleviate current recreation use conflicts by providing for both wilderness and nonwilderness kinds of recreation experiences on various National Forest roadless areas throughout the State.

Economic. A summary of economic impacts for the proposed action is presented in the following table. These impacts are on the nation as a whole and may or may not occur in Arizona. All state impacts are allocated from the national totals and are based upon state resource changes. They are only Arizona's contribution to the national impact. For details see Appendix W.

The table shows positive impacts in every sector for potential immediate and potential long-term effects. This is because the impacts are a net figure. Areas allocated to wilderness will have a decrease in nonwilderness uses and as a result generally show decrease in employment. The areas allocated to nonwilderness will generally show an increase in outputs and employment impacts. When the impacts are positive as they are in Arizona the nonwilderness output increase is greater than the wilderness decrease.

ARIZONA
SUMMARY OF ECONOMIC IMPACTS-ALTERNATIVE PA

A. EMPLOYMENT EFFECTS-CHANGE FROM PRESENT

INDUSTRIAL SECTOR	POTENTIAL IMMEDIATE	POTENTIAL LONG-TERM (FP AS NW)	POTENTIAL LONG-TERM (FP AS W)
AGRICULTURE	0.	78.	42.
MINING	3.	22.	18.
CONSTRUCTION	3.	56.	49.
FOOD AND PRODUCTS	3.	76.	68.
TEXTILE AND APPAREL	3.	39.	34.
LOGGING AND SAWMILLS	1.	16.	3.
FURNITURE	0.	5.	4.
PULP AND PAPER	19.	51.	30.
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	1.	19.	16.
CHEMICALS AND RUBBER	3.	26.	22.
PETROLEUM REFINING	2.	15.	12.
STONE CLAY AND GLASS	1.	13.	11.
PRIMARY METAL	1.	14.	12.
FAB METAL AND MACH	3.	36.	31.
ELECTRICAL	1.	18.	16.
ALL OTHER MFG	2.	42.	38.
TRANS COMM UTIL	6.	155.	144.
WHOLESALE	5.	70.	60.
RETAIL	25.	475.	428.
FIRE	5.	82.	72.
SERVICES	20.	623.	589.
TOTAL PRIVATE SECTOR	107.	1930.	1699.

B. OTHER EFFECTS-CHANGE FROM PRESENT

CATEGORY		POTENTIAL IMMEDIATE	POTENTIAL LONG-TERM (FP AS NW)	POTENTIAL LONG-TERM (FP AS W)
INCOME	($MILLION)	1.	21.	18.
OUTPUT	($MILLION)	5.	71.	61.
VALUE ADDED	($MILLION)	3.	35.	31.
POPULATION		279.	5033.	4430.

1

RESOURCE OUTPUTS WITH THE PROPOSED ACTION ARIZONA

UNIT	TOTAL INVENTORY		OUTPUT-FP as NW		OUTPUT-FP as W	
	Present	Potential	Present Immediate Output	Potential Long-term Output	Present Immediate Output	Potential Long-term Output
Commercial Forest Land - (M acres)	295,346	295,346	208,151	208,151	174,859	174,859
Hardwood Saw-timber - (MMBF)	1.0	0.1	1.0	0.1	0.0	0
Hardwood Products - (MMCF)	0.5	1.0	1.5	1.0	0.3	.4
Softwood Saw-timber - (MMBF)	7.1	15.4	7.0	9.0	5.0	7.3
Softwood Products - (MMCF)	1.8	2.8	1.8	2.8	1.7	2.5
Developed Rec.						
Picnicking -(MRVD)	0.0	37.6	0.0	37.6	0.0	30.6
Camping -(MRVD)	0.0	69.0	0.0	69.0	0.0	40.0
Skiing -(MRVD)	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
Water -(MRVD)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Unbuilt -(MRVD)	-	396.5	-	122.0	-	91.0
Dispersed Rec.						
Motor -(MRVD)	43.9	61.2	33.2	47.2	23.6	35.3
Nonmotor -(MRVD)	159.6	284.9	182.5	266.4	205.4	246.4
Big Game Hunting -(MRVD)	99.0	126.8	100.5	122.0	100.7	113.2
Small Game Hunting -(MRVD)	51.5	261.2	141.2	258.6	140.9	253.7
Nonhunting -(MRVD)	62.3	123.1	77.5	122.8	80.5	94.5
Fishing -(MRVD)	12.0	18.2	12.0	18.2	12.0	18.2
Grazing						
Cattle - (AUM)	183,975	181,805	180,733	177,146	161,344	154,293
Sheep - (AUM)	2,542	5,711	2,442	3,336	2,192	2,017
Common - (AUM)	12	13	12	12	12	12

STATE: ARIZONA

AREA CODE	AREA NAME	WAPS RATNG	OURS RATNG	GRAZING AUM	POTEN YIELD SAWTMBR	PROGRAM HARVEST SAWTMBR	DISPER REC MOTOR	DISPER REC NONMOT	HARD ROCK MINRL RATNG	OIL AND GAS RATNG	URAN RATNG	COAL RATNG	GEO-THERM RATNG	LOW VALUE BULK RATNG
		0-28	0-15	AUM	MMBF	MMBF	MRVD	MRVD	0-100	0-100	0-100	0-100	0-100	0-100
NATIONAL FOREST: APACHE-SITGRAVES														
03128	ESCUDILLA MTN	16	4	40	.3	.3	.0	1.0	11				74	
03129	BLACK RIVER CANYON	14	10	383	.5	.5	.0	1.0	12					
03130	CENTERFIRE	19	15	600	.3	.0	.0	.0	11					
03131	BEAR WALLOW	20	8	676	.4	.4	.0	1.0	11					
03132	NOLAN	22	15	600	.2	.2	.0	.0	83					
03133	CAMPBELL BLUE	17	8	2026	.2	.2	.0	.0	11					
03134	MOTHER HUBBARD	21	3	100	.0	.0	.0	.0	38					
03135	PAINTED BLUFFS	18	0	4304	.0	.0	.0	1.0	35					
03136	MITCHELL PEAK	17	0	5454	.2	.2	.0	1.0	35				30	
03137	PIPESTEM	17	0	5580	.0	.0	.0	1.0	35				30	
03138	HELL HOLE	18	0	2076	.0	.0	.0	1.0	69				30	
03139	LOWER SAN FRANCISCO	20	0	5027	.2	.2	.0	1.0	60				30	
03140	SALT HOUSE	19	12	4536	.4	.4	.0	1.0	11					
03141	HOT AIR	17	12	4010	.2	.2	.0	1.0	11					
03142	SUNSET	17	0	6960	.0	.0	.0	1.0	65				50	
NATIONAL FOREST: COCONINO N.F.														
03040	JACKS CANYON	13		171	.1	.0	1.0	1.0						35
03041	EAST CLEAR CREEK	16	13	0	.2	.0	.0	1.0		30	25			
03042	BARBERSHOP CANYON	14	12	0	.2	.0	1.0	1.0			13			
03043	LOWER JACKS CANYON	21	0	0	.0	.0	.0	1.0			12			
03044	HACKBERRY	22	0	3672	.0	.0	.0	.7	19	15	19			
03045	WET BEAVER	23	0	520	.0	.0	.0	2.8		15	35			
03046	FOSSIL SPRINGS	22	1	1070	.0	.0	.0	1.0		15	34			
03047	WEST CLEAR CREEK	25	11	2466	.9	.0	.0	3.1		15	35			
03048	STRAWBERRY CRATER SOUTH	18	0	350	.0	.0	.0	.0			15		20	
03049	SAN FRANCISCO PEAKS	20	15	890	2.6	.0	.0	7.0	12				20	70
03050	KENDRICK MOUNTAIN	18	14	40	.4	.0	.0	.1						40
03051	PADRE CANYON	14	0	726	.0	.0	.2	.2	15	20				
03052	SYCAMORE CNYN WLD CONTIG	20	0	90	.0	.0	.0	.0	60	20				
03053	RED ROCK SECRET MOUNTAIN	21	15	467	1.7	.0	.1	.7	15	20				
03054	RATTLESNAKE	21	0	2515	.0	.0	.0	.1	15	20				
03055	WALKER MOUNTAIN	17	0	688	.0	.0	.0	1.0	14	20				
03056	HOUSE MOUNTAIN	15	0	1830	.0	.0	.3	.2	15	20				
03057	CIMARRON HILLS	20	0	740	.0	.0	.0	.0	15					
03058	BOULDER CANYON	21	0	570	.0	.0	.0	.2	14					
03059	STRAWBERRY CRATER NORTH	19	0	0	.0	.0	1.0	.0	14				20	30
NATIONAL FOREST: CORONADO N.F.														
A3126	RINCON MOUNTAINS	22	13	7290	.0	.0	4.0	1.0	60					
B3126	RINCON MOUNTAINS	12	14	3068	.0	.0	10.0	1.0					30	
03109	CHIRICAHUA WILD. CONTIG.	24	8	4083	.0	.0	.0	8.0	40					
03110	WHITMIRE CANYON	19	15	2857	.0	.0	.0	2.0	35					
03112	NORTH END	17	9	2100	.0	.0	.0	2.0	65					
03113	MT. WRIGHTSON	17	10	552	.0	.0	.0	6.0	85					
03114	TUMACACORI	15	0	1680	.0	.0	.0	3.0	70					

STATE: ARIZONA

AREA CODE	AREA NAME	WARS RATNG 4-28	CURS RATNG 0-15	GRAZING ALL AUM	POTEN YIELD SAWTMBR MMBF	PROGRAM HARVEST SAWTMBR MMBF	DISPER REC MOTOR MRVD	DISPER REC NONMOT MRVD	HARD ROCK MINRL RATNG 0-100	OIL AND GAS RATNG 0-100	URAN RATNG 0-100	COAL RATNG 0-100	GEO-THERM RATNG 0-100	LOW VALUE BULK RATNG 0-100
03115	PAJARITA NO. 1	16	11	1080	.0	.0	1.0	4.0	65					
03116	PAJARITA NO. 2	15	11	1200	.0	.0	1.0	2.0	70					
03117	MILLER PEAK	19	9	4000	.0	.0	4.0	32.0	65					
03118	BRUSHY PEAK	15	0	1827	.0	.0	1.0	1.0	60					
03119	CANELO HILLS	14	0	2885	.0	.0	2.0	1.0	50					
03120	WHETSTONE	18	0	14220	.0	.0	1.0	2.0	65					
03121	SANTA TERESA	19	14	1174	.0	.0	.8	2.0	70					20
03122	WINCHESTER	19	5	2461	.0	.0	2.2	1.8	35					
03123	MT. GRAHAM	18	8	4122	1.5	.0	2.0	24.0	35					10
03124	GALIURO WILD. CONTIG.	17	4	3420	.0	.0	.2	.2	95					
03125	LITTLE RINCON	18	9	1036	.0	.0	.0	1.0	60				30	
03127	KANE SPRINGS	15		860	.0	.0	.0	.0	40					
03200	BUNK ROBINSON PEAK	18	0	3918	.0	.0	.0	1.0	20					
03201	DRAGOON MTNS	18	7	3928	.0	.0	1.0	7.0	40					65
03901	GALIURO ADDITIONS	19	9	10830	.6	.0	3.0	3.0	40					
NATIONAL FOREST: KAIBAB N.F.														
A3040	KANAB CREEK	20	0	780	.0	.0	.0	3.2	30	20	42			
A3042	SADDLE MOUNTAIN	19	4	22	.0	.0	.0	.6	10	15	42			
B3040	KANAB CREEK	19	2	224	.0	.0	.0	.4	30	20	42			
B3042	SADDLE MOUNTAIN	19	12	32	.3	3.0	.0	.1	10	15	42			
03050	KENDRICK MOUNTAIN	18	14	40	.6	.0	.0	1.1						40
03061	COCONINO PIM	15		269	.2	.3	.0	.1		20	42			
03063	RED POINT	15		14	.8	.7	.0	.0	10	15	42			
03064	BIG RIDGE	16	5	0	.6	.8	.0	.0	50	15	42			
03065	BURRO CANYON	16	0	253	.0	.0	.0	.0	10	15	42			
03066	WILLIS CANYON	16	0	860	.0	.0	.0	.0	10	15	42			
NATIONAL FOREST: PRESCOTT N.F.														
03080	JUNIPER MESA	20	5	1196	.3	.0	.3	.9	35	30				
03081	APACHE CREEK	17	4	832	.0	.0	.2	.7	26					
03082	CONNELL MOUNTAINS	16	4	945	.0	.0	.1	.2	21					
03083	SHEPIDAN MOUNTAIN	18	4	4114	.0	.0	.2	.3	20					
03084	GRANITE MOUNTAIN	19	0	846	.0	.0	1.0	3.0	21					
03085	CASTLE CREEK	20	10	3030	.5	.0	.5	2.0	67					
03086	FRITSCHE	14	0	1256	.0	.0	.3	1.0	18	18	18			
03087	MULDOON	12	0	584	.0	.0	.2	.4	18	18	18			
03088	WOODCHUTE	13	0	342	.0	.0	.1	.3	65					
03089	BLACK CANYON	14	3	99	.1	.0	.1	.2	65					
03090	ASH CREEK	16	0	853	.1	.0	.2	.6	65					
03091	GRIFF HILL-T 17	15	3	229	.0	.0	.2	.3	40					60
03092	ARNOLD MESA	20	0	342	.0	.0	1.0	1.0	70					30
03093	PINE MTN WLD CONTIG	19	3	70	.0	.0	.1	.1	16					
03094	SYCAMORE CNYN WLD CONTIG	16	12	456	.0	.0	.2	.6	13	20				
03095	BLIND INDIAN CREEK	18	0	3443	.0	.0	.5	3.0	58					

STATE: ARIZONA

AREA CODE	AREA NAME	WARS RATNG	OURS RATNG	GRAZING ALL	POTEN YIELD SAWTMBR	PROGRAM HARVEST SAWTMBR	DISPER REC MOTOR	DISPER REC NONMOT	HARD ROCK MINRL RATNG	OIL AND GAS RATNG	URAN RATNG	COAL RATNG	GEO-THERM RATNG	LOW VALUE BULK RATNG
		4-28	0-15	AUM	MMBF	MMBF	MRVD	MRVD	0-100	0-100	0-100	0-100	0-100	0-100
NATIONAL FOREST: TONTO N.F.														
03016	MAZATZAL WLD CONTIG	22	0	4870	.0	.0	.2	1.2	29					
03017	PINE MOUNTAIN WLD CONTIG	19	0	969	.0	.0	.1	.1	17					
03018	SUPERSTITION WLD CONTIG	19	0	2310	.0	.0	.0	.6	50		50			
03019	SIERRA ANCHA WLD CONTIG	18	0	300	.1	.3	.1	.2			98			
03020	LIME CREEK	16	0	5002	.0	.0	.2	.6			68			
03021	HELLS GATE	19	0	2048	.0	.0	.1	.1			55			
03022	SALOME	16	0	2208	.4	.3	.1	.2			65			
03023	CHERRY CREEK	17	0	1378	.0	.0	.0	.1			65			
03024	BOULDER	18	0	2909	.0	.0	.2	.3			25			
03025	FOUR PEAKS	20	0	2287	.0	.0	.0	.5			30			
03026	GOLDFIELD	18	0	34	.0	.0	.0	.1	25		10			
03027	BLACK CROSS	19	0	90	.0	.0	.0	.1	23		23			
03028	HORSE MESA	19	0	213	.0	.0	.0	.1	30		30			
03029	SALT	17	0	5569	.0	.0	.2	.4	60		60			
03030	PICACHO	17	0	450	.0	.0	.1	.3	55		55			
03092	ARNOLD MESA	20	0	0	.0	.0	.0	.1	70					30

APPENDIX C
CALIFORNIA

ALLOCATION SUMMARY

	Wilderness	Further Planning	Nonwilderness
* Number of Areas	69	118	176
Gross Acres	936,601	2,726,817	2,606,598
Net Acres	899,231	2,629,878	2,493,450

* Roadless areas may overlap state boundaries and appear in 2 or more states. Total areas allocated to each category may not equal total number of areas in RARE II inventory.

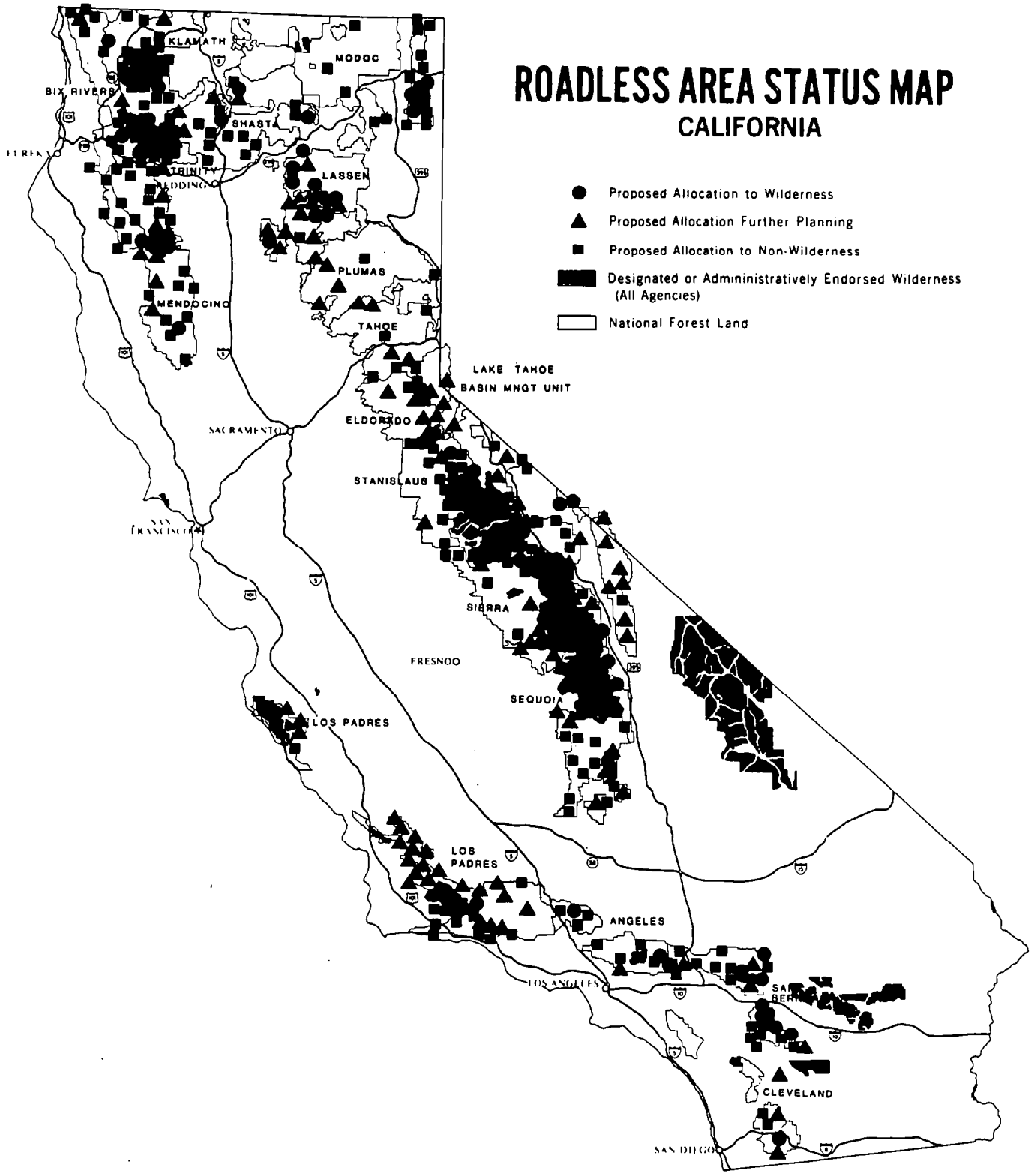
Area C5198, Kings River Addition, was added to the California Region's RARE II inventory and recommended for further planning in accordance with a November 28, 1978 decision of the Secretary of Agriculture on the Rancheria Unit, Sierra National Forest appeal, FS Docket No. 346. This area is 13,780 acres, of which 13,540 acres are National Forest.

For additional information contact:

Terry Clapham, RARE II Coordinator
USDA Forest Service, California Region (R-5)
630 Sansome Street
San Francisco, California 94111
415/556-0422 or 5938

or Forest Supervisor,

Angeles NF	Pasadena, California	91101
Cleveland NF	San Diego, California	92188
Eldorado NF	Placerville, California	95667
Inyo NF	Bishop, California	93514
Klamath NF	Yreka, California	96097
Lassen NF	Susanville, California	96130
Los Padres NF	Goleta, California	93107
Mendocino NF	Willows, California	95988
Modoc NF	Alturas, California	96101
Plumas NF	Quincy, California	95971
San Bernardino NF	San Bernardino, California	92408
Sequoia NF	Porterville, California	93257
Shasta-Trinity NF	Redding, California	96001
Sierra NF	Fresno, California	93721
Six Rivers NF	Eureka, California	95501
Stanislaus NF	Sonora, California	95370
Tahoe NF	Nevada City, California	95959


ROADLESS AREA STATUS MAP
CALIFORNIA
Proposed Allocation to Wilderness
Proposed Allocation Further Planning
Proposed Allocation to Non-Wilderness
Designated or Admininistratively Endorsed Wilderness (All Agencies)
National Forest Land
KLAMATH
MODOC
SIX RIVERS
SHASTA
TRINITY
LASSEN
PLUMAS
MENDOCINO
TAHOE
LAKE TAHOE
BASIN MNGT UNIT
ELDORADO
SACRAMENTO
STANISLAUS
SIERRA
FRESNOO
SEQUOIA
LOS PADRES
LOS
PADRES
ANGELES
CLEVELAND

STATE: CALIFORNIA

AREA ID	AREA NAME	ALLOCATION	GROSS ACRES	NET ACRES		AREA ID	AREA NAME	ALLOCATION	GROSS ACRES	NET ACRES
FOREST: ANGELES										
A5174	CUCAMONGA A	W	5100	5100	**	05005	TULE	NW	10300	10300
L5307	SHEEP MOUNTAIN (CDWSA)	NW	29700	29100	**	05006	MAGIC MOUNTAIN	NW	15500	15000
Z5307	SHEEP MOUNTAIN (CDWSA)	W	30400	30100	**	05007	RED MOUNTAIN	NW	8600	8600
05002	SESPE-FRAZIER	FP	15200	15000	**	05008	PLEASANT VIEW	NW	26700	26700
05003	SALT CREEK	NW	11700	11700	**	05009	STRAWBERRY PEAK	NW	7900	7700
05004	FISH CANYON	W	26400	26300	**	05012	ARROYO SECO	FP	5000	5000
FOREST: CLEVELAND,N.F.										
05017	CALIENTE	FP	5900	5900	**	05021	HAUSER	FP	8000	7600
05019	EAGLE PEAK	NW	6800	6800	**	05022	PINE CREEK	W	13500	13300
05020	NO NAME	NW	5200	5200	**	05304	SILL HILL	FP	5200	5200
FOREST: ELDORADO N.F.										
A5024	SALT SPRING	W	700	500	**	05027	CAPLES CREEK	FP	17900	17300
B5024	SALT SPRING	NW	1200	1200	**	05028	FAWN LAKE	NW	1100	1100
05023	PYRAMID	FP	24300	23500	**	05982	DARDANELLES	FP	8000	8000
05025	POISON HOLE	NW	1700	1500	**	05984	TRAGEDY-ELEPHANTS BACK	FP	28800	27700
05026	RUBICON	FP	5100	5100	**	05985	RAYMOND PEAK	FP	14500	12500
FOREST: INYO N.F.										
A5047	SAN JOAQUIN	W	6200	6200	**	05045	LAUREL - MCGEE	FP	5700	5700
A5058	WHITE MTNS	FP	155800	155400	**	05046	SHERWIN	NW	3800	3800
A5064	MAZOURKA	FP	82200	82200	**	0504R	GRANT LAKE	W	2500	2500
B5047	2	NW	27300	27300	**	05049	HORSE MDW	FP	5700	5100
B5058	PLLSR/BRSEN	FP	66200	66200	**	05050	TIOGA LAKE	FP	800	800
B5064	PAIUTE	FP	55900	55900	**	05051	HALL NATURAL AREA	FP	5700	5500
05029	SOUTH SIERRA	NW	33880	33080	**	05052	LOG CABIN SADDLEBAG	FP	14700	14700
05030	WONOGA PEAK	W	9700	9600	**	05053	DEXTER CYN	NW	18100	18100
05031	INDEPENDENCE CREEK	W	14700	10500	**	05054	GLASS MTN	NW	59200	58600
05032	TINEMAHA	W	25600	24400	**	05055	WATTERSON	NW	7700	7700
05033	COYOTE - SOUTHEAST	FP	53800	51700	**	05056	BENTON RANGE	FP	11400	11200
05034	COYOTE - NORTH	NW	11500	10500	**	05057	DEEP WELLS	W	10800	10800
05035	TO[illegible] MTN	FP	4500	4400	**	05059	BLANCO MTN	FP	17400	17300
05036	NO[illegible] LAKE	W	3100	2900	**	05060	BIRCH CREEK	FP	28500	27100
05038	B[illegible]ERMILK	FP	1000	800	**	05061	BLACK CANYON	FP	30700	30700
05039	HORTON CREEK	NW	7800	6500	**	05062	SOLDIER CANYON	NW	38400	38300
05040	WHEELER RIDGE	FP	16300	16200	**	05063	ANDREWS MTN	FP	11800	11800
05041	NESSIE	W	1500	1500	**	0528R	MONO CRATERS	NW	6900	6900
05042	ROCK CREEK WEST	W	3000	3000	**	0598R	MT OLSEN	NW	2800	2700
05043	WHISKEY CREEK	W	1100	1100	**	05989	EXCELSIOR	W	47300	47000
05044	NEVAHBE RIDGE	W	500	500	**					

STATE: CALIFORNIA

AREA ID	AREA NAME	ALLO-CATION	GROSS ACRES	NET ACRES		AREA ID	AREA NAME	ALLO-CATION	GROSS ACRES	NET ACRES
FOREST: KLAMATH N.F.										
A5070	KELSEY	W	1400	1400	**	0506A	JOHNSON	NW	9300	9300
A5074	PORTUGUESE	W	31600	31600	**	05069	TOM MARTIN	NW	9400	9400
A5077	SNOOZER	W	8400	8300	**	05071	BOX CAMP	NW	900	900
A5079	ORLEANS MTN	W	8900	7300	**	05072	MUSE	NW	200	200
A5081	RUSSIAN	NW	16800	16000	**	05073	BOULDER	NW	500	500
A5701	SISKIYOU	W	32000	32000	**	05076	CRAPO	NW	1500	1500
B5070	KELSEY	NW	3000	3000	**	05078	SHACKLEFORD	NW	4500	4500
B5074	PORTUGUESE	NW	7500	7400	**	05080	BLACK	NW	8200	8100
B5077	SNOOZER	NW	22100	20600	**	05272	CUB (FS)	NW	200	200
B5079	ORLEANS MTN	FP	41200	38200	**	05273	FLEM (FS)	NW	200	200
B5081	RUSSIAN	NW	17600	17200	**	05274	JACOBS (FS)	NW	500	500
B5701	SISKIYOU	NW	65200	65200	**	05702	INDIAN CREEK	NW	6200	6200
C5079	ORLEANS MTN	NW	50600	49800	**	05703	KANGAROO	NW	40500	40500
05067	GRIDER	NW	11000	11000	**	05704	CONDREY MTN	FP	3100	3100
FOREST: LASSEN N.F.										
A5095	TRAIL LAKE	W	800	800	**	05090	CINDER BUTTE	W	16000	16000
A5098	ISHI	W	51500	47700	**	05091	BLACK CINDER	W	1400	1400
B5095	TRAIL LAKE	FP	1300	1300	**	05092	MT HARKNESS	W	300	300
B5098	ISHI	FP	20100	16600	**	05093	WILD CATTLE MTN	FP	5100	4800
05083	TIMBERED CRATER	W	4400	4400	**	05094	CUB CREEK	NW	9100	9100
05084	LAVA	NW	7500	7500	**	05096	HEART LAKE	FP	9900	9900
05085	MAYFIELD	NW	14700	14700	**	05097	POLK SPRINGS	FP	9400	9400
05086	PROSPECT	W	4200	4200	**	05099	CHIPS CREEK	FP	31100	29500
05087	DEVIL'S GARDEN	W	3500	3500	**	05100	BUTT MTN	FP	8600	8600
05088	CYPRESS	W	3400	3400	**	05284	MILL CREEK	FP	9800	7700
05089	LOST CREEK	FP	8300	8300	**					
FOREST: LOS PADRES N.F.										
A5124	MADULCE-BUCKHORN	W	64200	63900	**	05120	FOX MOUNTAIN	FP	51300	51200
B5124	M-B DELETE	NW	10500	10400	**	05121	SANTA CRUZ	NW	21200	21100
05002	SESPE-FRAZIER	FP	320700	316200	**	05122	CONDOR POINT	NW	17200	15600
05102	BLACK BUTE	FP	20500	19800	**	05123	CAMUESA	NW	6400	6400
05103	BEAR MOUNTAIN	FP	21400	20900	**	05125	MONO	NW	25600	25200
05104	BEAR CANYON	FP	12600	12600	**	05127	DIABLO	FP	19200	19200
05105	CHALK PEAK	NW	7100	7100	**	05128	JUNCAL	NW	10200	10200
05107	GARCIA MOUNTAIN	FP	25200	23500	**	05129	MATILIJA	FP	32000	31400
05108	BLACK MOUNTAIN	FP	16300	16200	**	05130	WHITE LEDGE	NW	18400	17400
05109	LA PANZA	FP	5500	5300	**	05131	DRY LAKES	FP	16600	16500
05110	MACHESNA MOUNTAIN	FP	31700	31300	**	05132	NORDHOFF	NW	12000	11000
05111	LOS MACHOS HILLS	FP	11700	11100	**	05134	SAWMILL-BADLANDS	FP	90000	86500
05112	BIG ROCKS	FP	11900	11200	**	05135	CUYAMA	FP	19000	19000
05113	STANLEY MOUNTAIN	FP	15900	14900	**	05136	ANTIMONY	NW	39500	37000
05114	MIRANDA PINE	FP	12800	12600	**	05263	TEQUEPIS	NW	8700	8600
05115	HORSESHOE SPRINGS	FP	13300	13300	**	05268	QUATAL	FP	6900	6900
05116	TEPUSQUET PEAK	FP	5400	5300	**	05277	CHURCH CREEK	W	2500	2400
05117	LA BREA	FP	61100	61000	**	05278	LITTLE PINE	FP	1000	1000
05118	SPOOR CANYON	FP	12300	12300	**	05279	DE LA GUERRA	NW	5700	5500
05119	MANZANA	W	1900	1900	**					

STATE: CALIFORNIA

AREA ID	AREA NAME	ALLO-CATION	GROSS ACRES	NET ACRES		AREA ID	AREA NAME	ALLO-CATION	GROSS ACRES	NET ACRES
FOREST: MENDOCINO N.F.										
A5144	SNOW MOUNTAIN	W	26400	25800	**	05142	GRINDSTONE	NW	26200	26200
B5144	SNOW MOUNTAIN	NW	26100	24300	**	05143	REISTER CANYON	NW	6100	5600
05137	WILDERNESS CONTIGUOUS	FP	10700	10700	**	05145	BIG BUTTE-SHINBONE	FP	22900	21100
05138	DEER MOUNTAIN	NW	11900	11700	**	05269	BLACK BUTTE	FP	17800	15200
05139	THOMES CREEK	NW	17100	15900	**	05280	SKELETON GLADE	NW	9700	9300
05140	ELK CREEK	FP	18900	17400	**	05281	BRISCOE	NW	6700	6700
05141	THATCHER	NW	12900	12900	**					
FOREST: MODOC N.F.										
A5160	MILL	W	670	670	**	05156	POWLEY	NW	6200	6000
A5706	MT BIDWELL	NW	11760	11140	**	05157	GRANGER	W	400	400
B5160	MILL	NW	330	330	**	05158	PEPPERDINE	W	500	500
B5706	MT BIDWELL	NW	840	760	**	05159	PARKER	W	200	200
05146	KNOX MOUNTAIN	NW	5900	5600	**	05161	JESS	W	300	300
05147	SEARS FLAT	NW	12500	12000	**	05162	PARSNIP	NW	8200	8100
05149	DAMON BUTTE	NW	24700	24700	**	05163	DRY	NW	7100	7100
05152	HAT MOUNTAIN	NW	9900	9900	**	05165	STEELE SWAMP	NW	20000	20000
05153	MT VIDA	NW	9100	9000	**	05166	BIG CANYON	NW	6400	6400
05154	REAR CAMP FLAT	NW	2300	2300	**	05705	CRANE MOUNTAIN	NW	2400	1800
05155	SOLDIER	NW	9400	9400	**					
FOREST: SIX RIVERS N.F.										
A5701	SISKIYOU	W	31200	31200	**	05251	SOLDIER	NW	14700	14300
B5079	ORLEANS MTN	FP	16500	16500	**	05252	SALT CREEK	NW	8800	8800
B5701	SISKIYOU	NW	72300	72300	**	05253	YOLLA BOLLY EXT.	W	100	100
C5079	ORLEANS MTN	NW	28700	28700	**	05308	BOARD CAMP	NW	5000	5000
05145	BIG BUTTE-SHINBONE	FP	12400	11900	**	05309	MT LASSIC	NW	6800	6400
05222	COW CREEK	NW	1300	1300	**	05310	PILOT CREEK	NW	9500	9300
05237	UNDERWOOD	NW	7300	6700	**	05707	NORTH FORK SMITH	FP	39400	39000
05247	KELLY	NW	5500	5500	**	05708	PACKSADDLE	NW	3600	3600
05248	MONKEY	NW	8900	8900	**	05709	SO. KALMIOPSIS ADMIN.	NW	200	200
05250	NORTH FORK	NW	8100	8000	**					
FOREST: ROGUE RIVER N.F.										
06703	KANGAROO	NW	24522	24420	**	06704	CONDREY MOUNTAIN	FP	11216	10115
FOREST: PLUMAS N.F.										
05099	CHIPS CREEK	FP	13900	13900	**	05170	GRIZZLY PEAK	NW	6700	6700
05167	MIDDLE FORK	FP	29300	28100	**	05171	ADAMS PEAK	NW	5500	5500
05168	BUCKS LAKE	FP	19400	19400	**	05172	WEST YUBA	FP	6000	6000
05169	BALD ROCK	FP	3850	3550	**					

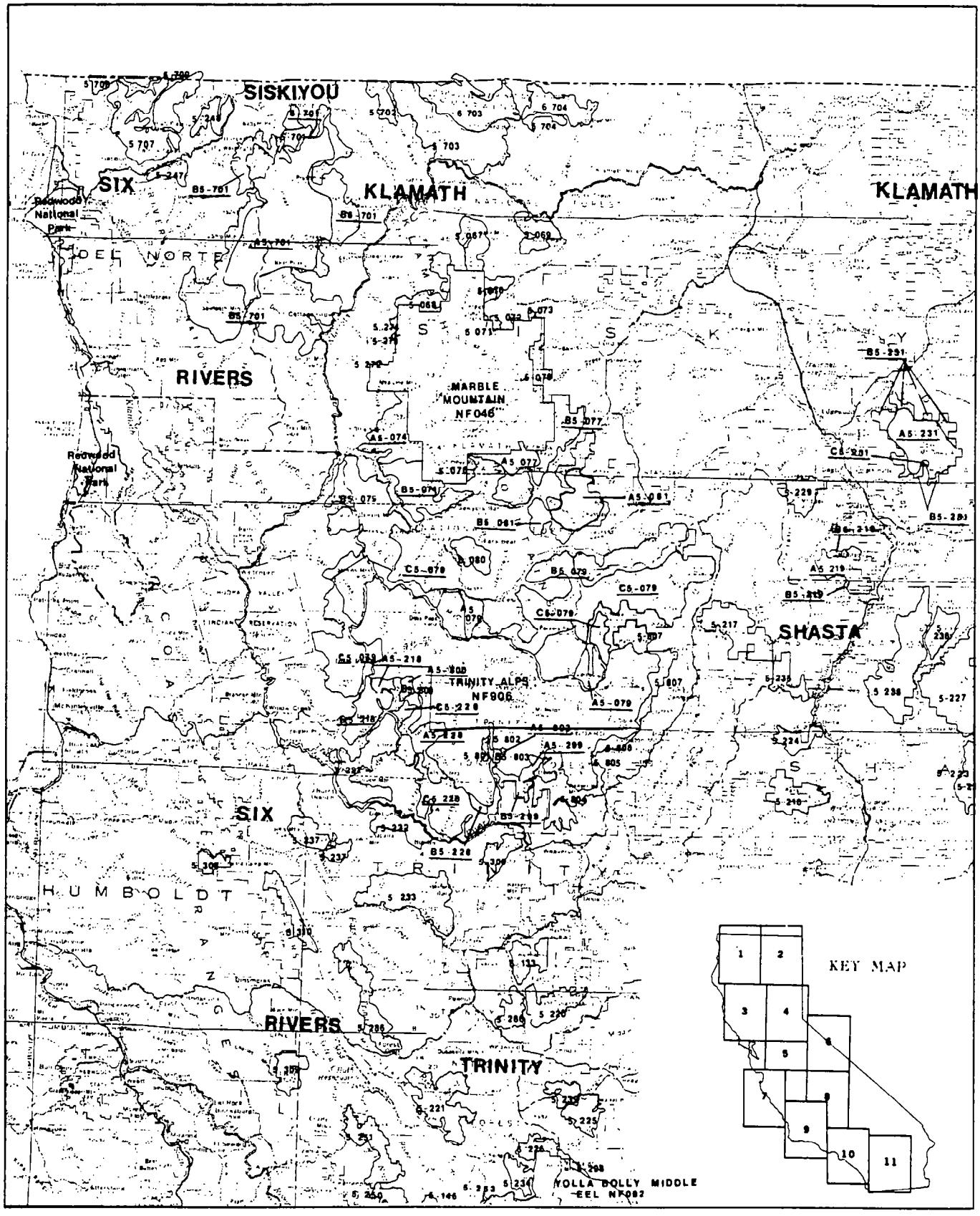
STATE: CALIFORNIA

AREA ID	AREA NAME	ALLO-CATION	GROSS ACRES	NET ACRES		AREA ID	AREA NAME	ALLO-CATION	GROSS ACRES	NET ACRES
FOREST: SISKIYOU										
A6701	SISKIYOU	W	4950	4950	**	B6701	SISKIYOU	NW	3344	3344
FOREST: SAN BERNARDINO N.F.										
A5187	RAYWOOD FLT	W	22320	20400	**	05181	MILL PEAK	NW	9500	9500
A5188	CACTUS SPRG	FP	19200	12800	**	05182	CRYSTAL CREEK	NW	7500	6900
A5189	PYRAMID PEAK	W	19500	11800	**	05183	CITY CREEK	NW	10900	10900
B5174	CUCAMONGA B	FP	14900	14700	**	05184	FORSEE CREEK	W	700	700
B5187	RAYWOOD FLT	FP	18615	11825	**	05185	FISH CREEK	W	700	700
B5188	CACTUS SPRG	NW	5200	2700	**	05186	SUGARLOAF	FP	8800	8800
B5189	PYRAMID PEAK	NW	8800	7600	**	05190	SPITLER PEAK	W	7100	6600
C5174	CUCAMONGA C	FP	4000	4000	**	05191	SOUTH RIDGE	W	1100	1100
L5307	SHEEP MOUNTAIN (CDWSA)	NW	7700	7700	**	05192	BLACK MOUNTAIN	W	300	300
Z5307	SHEEP MOUNTAIN (CDWSA)	W	0	0	**	05193	CABAZON PEAK	W	5300	4700
05175	SAN SEVAINE	NW	8000	6700	**	05194	CAHUILLA MOUNTAIN	NW	7100	5600
05176	CIRCLE MOUNTAIN	NW	6600	6400	**	05195	ROUSE HILL	NW	13700	13200
05177	CAJON	NW	7500	7200	**	05196	HORSE CREEK RIDGE	NW	10100	10100
05178	DEEP CREEK	NW	23400	23300	**	05302	MIXON FLAT	NW	7300	7200
05180	GRANITE PEAK	W	11700	11700	**	05303	HEARTBREAK RIDGE	NW	6200	4900
FOREST: SEQUOIA N.F.										
A5213	CYPRESS	FP	1949	1949	**	05206	WOODPECKER	FP	44400	44300
B5198	KINGS RIVER	FP	24300	23900	**	05207	DOMELAND ADDITION	FP	3100	3100
B5213	STAFF	NW	42351	42351	**	05208	RINCON	NW	59700	58866
05029	SOUTH SIERRA	NW	86510	85590	**	05209	CANNELL	NW	47300	47300
05197	OAT MTN	FP	12400	12400	**	05210	CHICO	NW	43700	43700
05199	AGNEW	FP	18200	18200	**	05211	LYON RIDGE	NW	5200	5200
05200	JENNIE LAKES	NW	13700	13700	**	05212	SCODIES	FP	48000	48000
05202	DENNISON PEAK	FP	6700	6700	**	05214	MILL CREEK	NW	29900	29800
05203	MOSES	FP	24359	24359	**	05215	GREENHORN CREEK	NW	29600	29400
05204	BLACK MTN	NW	15800	15800	**	05305	DOMELAND ADDITIONS II	NW	1100	1100
05205	SLATE MTN	NW	13100	13100	**					
FOREST: SHASTA TRINITY N.F.										
A5218	BELL-QUIMBY	W	2800	2800	**	B5803	CHINA SPR B	NW	900	900
A5219	ASTLE CRAGS	W	9700	7300	**	C5079	ORLEANS MTN	NW	62900	46600
A5228	LTL FRENCH	W	11200	11200	**	C5228	LTL FRENCHC	NW	34400	34000
A5231	MT SHASTA A	W	26610	16740	**	C5231	MT SHASTA C	FP	299	1
A5299	FISHERGULCH	FP	3300	3300	**	05133	WELLS MOUNTAIN	NW	8700	8700
A5800	RAKEOVEN RG	W	700	700	**	05216	BACKBONE	NW	14700	9500
A5803	CHINA SPRGS	W	400	400	**	05217	BONANZA KING	NW	19600	14000
B5218	BELLQUIMBYR	NW	10900	10900	**	05220	CHANCHELULLA	FP	11900	11800
B5219	CASTLECRAGR	NW	3300	3300	**	05221	CHINQUAPIN	NW	21500	20800
B5228	LTL FRENCB	NW	2600	2600	**	05222	COW CREEK	NW	21300	21300
B5231	MT SHASTA B	NW	9691	8559	**	05223	DEVILS ROCK	NW	17300	14600
B5299	FISHERGULCB	NW	4500	4500	**	05224	DOG CREEK	NW	5500	4100
B5800	RAKEOVEN B	NW	900	800	**	05225	EAST REEGUM	NW	8600	8600

AREA ID	AREA NAME	ALLO-CATION	GROSS ACRES	NET ACRES		AREA ID	AREA NAME	ALLO-CATION	GROSS ACRES	NET ACRES
FOREST: SHASTA TRINITY N.F.										
05226	EAST FORK	FP	6200	6200	**	05239	WEST BEEGUM	NW	5300	5300
05227	EAST GIRARD	NW	43100	28600	**	05286	SALT GULCH	NW	6100	6100
05229	MT. EDDY	FP	9600	7200	**	05298	MURPHY GLADE	FP	900	900
05230	KETTLE MOUNTAIN	NW	9300	4500	**	05300	EAGLE	NW	6900	6300
05232	PANTHER	NW	12700	12700	**	05801	STOVELEG GAP	W	1000	1000
05233	PATTISON	NW	28900	28500	**	05802	HOBO GULCH	W	1300	1300
05234	PENNEY RIDGE	NW	5400	5400	**	05804	WEAVER BALLY	NW	14200	12600
05235	SLATE CREEK	NW	6800	6700	**	05805	CHERRY FLAT	NW	100	100
05236	SOUTH FORK	NW	17200	17100	**	05806	GRANITE PEAK	FP	3200	3200
05237	UNDERWOOD	NW	3300	3300	**	05807	LAKE ELEANOR	FP	14300	11600
05238	WEST GIRARD	NW	39800	33200	**	C5198	RANCHERIA	FP	13540	13540
FOREST: SIERRA N.F.										
A5047	SAN JOAQUIN	W	40500	40500	**	05242	MOUNT RAYMOND	FP	6700	6700
A5198	KINGS RIVER	W	5332	5332	**	05243	SHUTEYE	NW	7700	7700
B5047	?	NW	84900	84900	**	05244	DINKEY LAKES	FP	118100	117600
B5198	KINGS RIVER	FP	24368	24268	**	05245	WOODCHUCK	W	19700	19600
05240	FERGUSON RIDGE	NW	6100	6000	**	05246	SYCAMORE SPRINGS	NW	8900	8900
05241	DEVIL GULCH	NW	30300	29900	**					
FOREST: STANISLAUS N.F.										
A5986	CARSON ICEBERG	NW	16100	15460	**	05810	CHERRY LAKE	NW	1000	1000
B5986	CARSON ICEBERG	FP	24930	24930	**	05811	BELL MEDOW	NW	7400	7400
C5986	CARSON ICEBERG	W	98070	97310	**	05812	WATER HOUSE	NW	3900	3900
05255	MT. REBA	NW	4600	4300	**	05813	EAGLE	NW	15900	15900
05256	NORTH MOUNTAIN	NW	7900	7900	**	05814	DOME	NW	11300	11300
05257	TRUMBULL PEAK	NW	6500	6500	**	05815	NIGHT	NW	2400	2400
05258	TUOLOMNE RIVER	FP	18200	17800	**	05985	RAYMOND PEAK	FP	17500	17300
05662	CHERRY CR A	W	6100	6100	**					
FOREST: TOIYABE N.F.										
E4662	HOOVER EXT(EAST)	FP	55241	54711	**	04660	LONG	NW	3870	3870
N4986	CARSON-ICEBERG	W	91970	87750	**	04666	LEAVITT LAKE	W	4660	4660
S4986	CARSON-ICEBERG	NW	21720	20980	**	04981	BALD MTN	NW	960	960
W4662	HOOVER EXT(WEST)	W	44619	44619	**	04982	DARDENELLES	FP	2480	2410
04656	WILDHORSE	NW	24260	23980	**	04984	TRAGEDY-ELEPHANTS BACK	FP	1280	1280
04657	SWEETWATER	FP	59980	58610	**	04985	RAYMOND PEAK	FP	38350	37270
04658	DEVILS GATE	NW	8640	8640	**	04988	MT OLSEN	NW	820	820
FOREST: TAHOE N.F.										
A5261	GRANITE CHIEF	FP	35200	23400	**	05262	NORTH FORK AMERICAN	FP	49100	33900
B5261	GRANITE CHIEF	NW	1200	1200	**	05264	EAST YUBA	FP	17900	17600
05172	WEST YUBA	FP	14900	14900	**	05265	N F MIDDLE FORK AMERICAN	NW	11900	11400
05259	DUNCAN CANYON	NW	9400	8700	**	05981	BALD MTN	NW	6000	5800
05260	GROUSE LAKES	NW	21100	10200	**					
FOREST: LAKE TAHOE BASIN M.U.										
05023	PYRAMID	FP	8400	7900	**	05982	DARDANELLES	FP	14500	14500
05271	FREEL	FP	15600	15600	**					

ADDITIONS AND MODIFICATIONS OF RARE II AREAS: CALIFORNIA–MAP NO. 1

DECEMBER 1, 1978 REVISIONS ARE UNDERLINED



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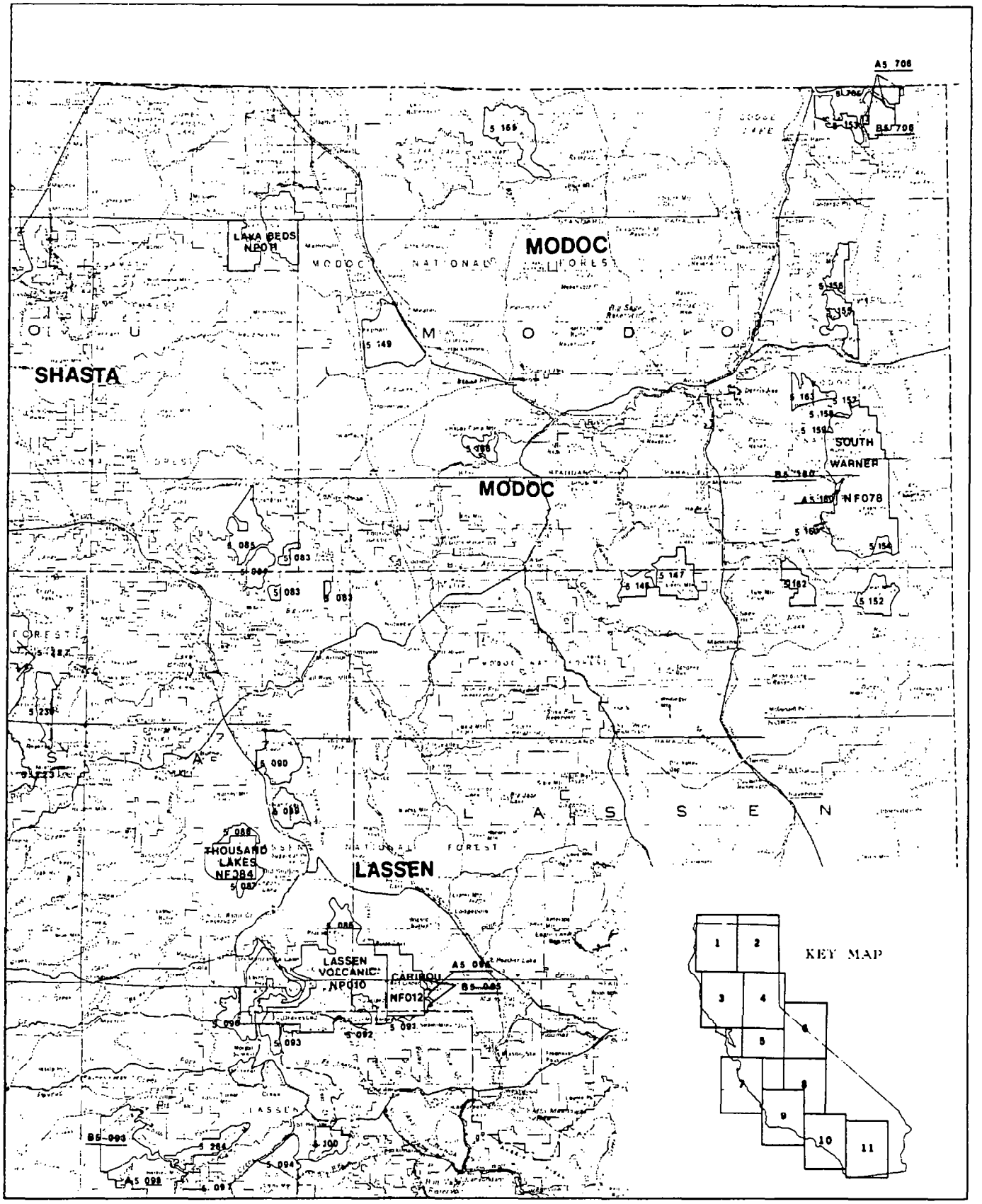

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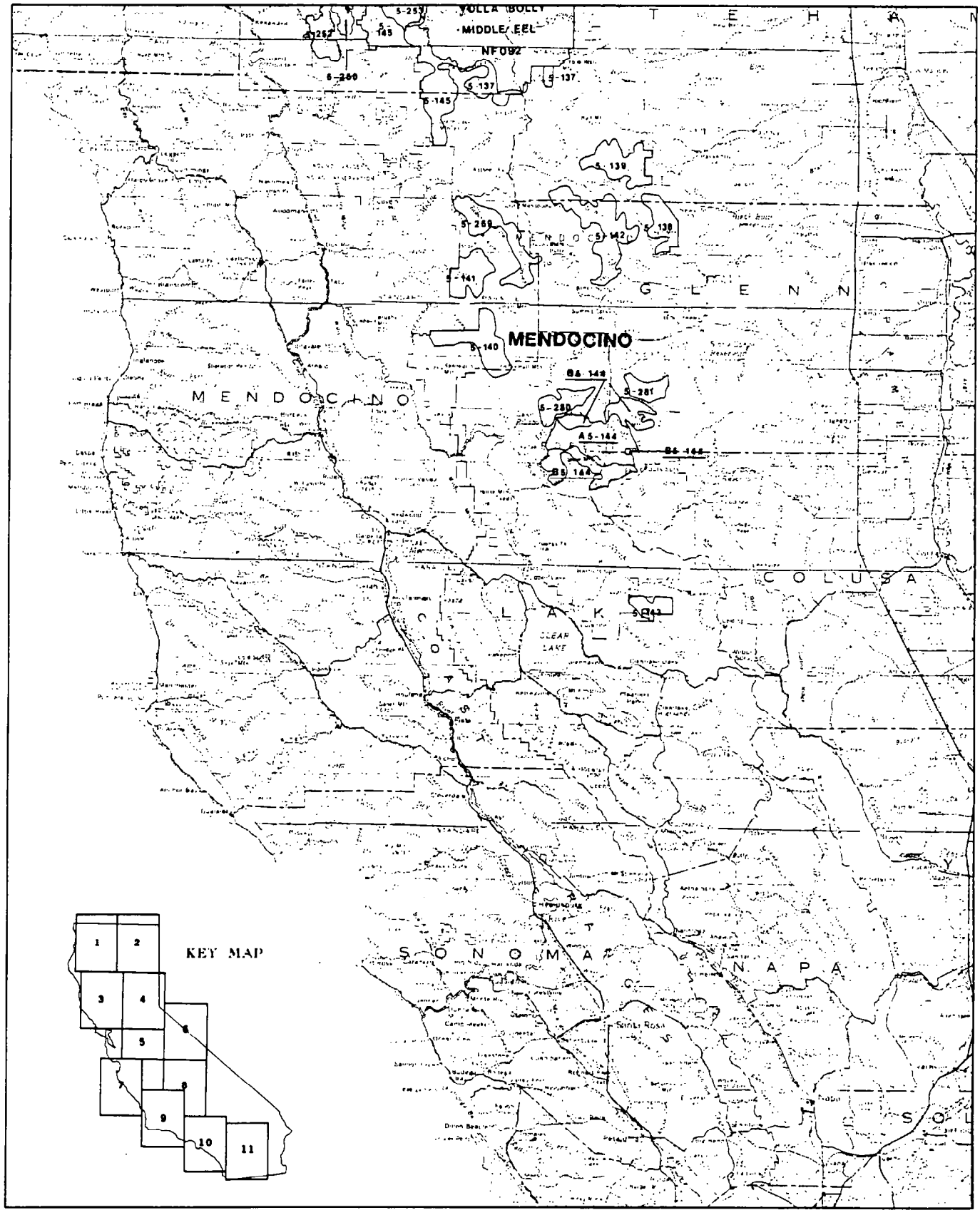

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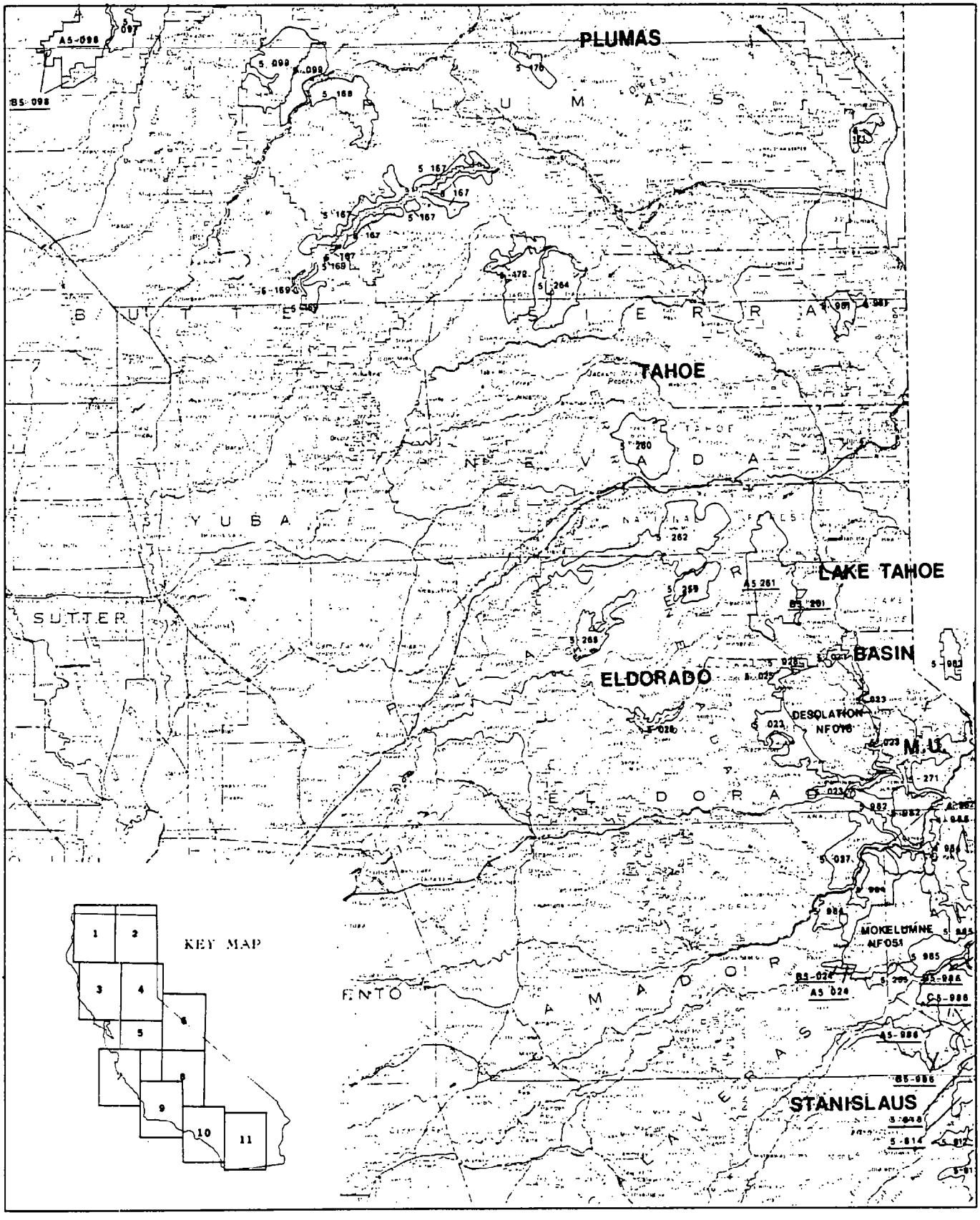

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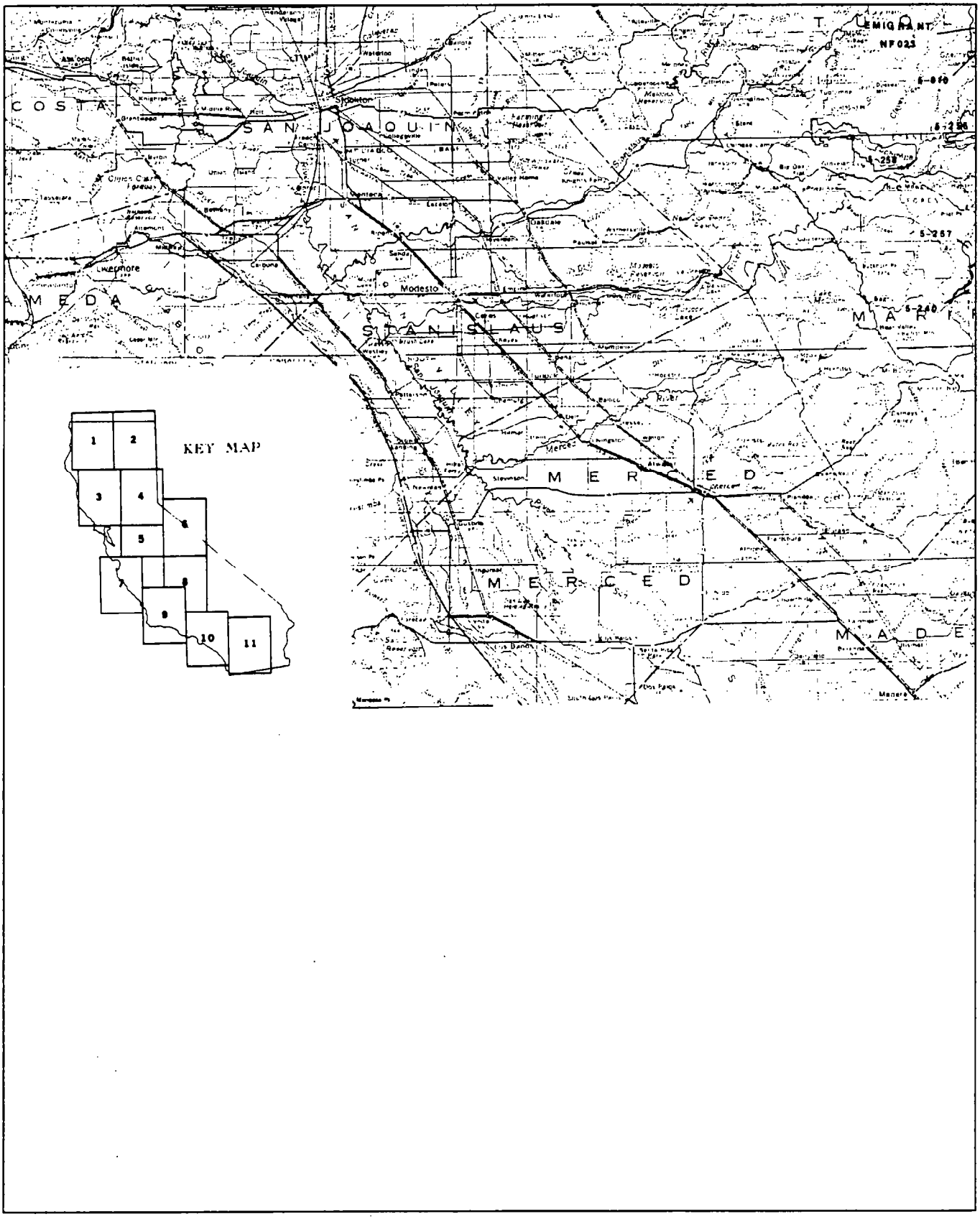
DECEMBER 1, 1978 **REVISIONS ARE UNDERLINED**



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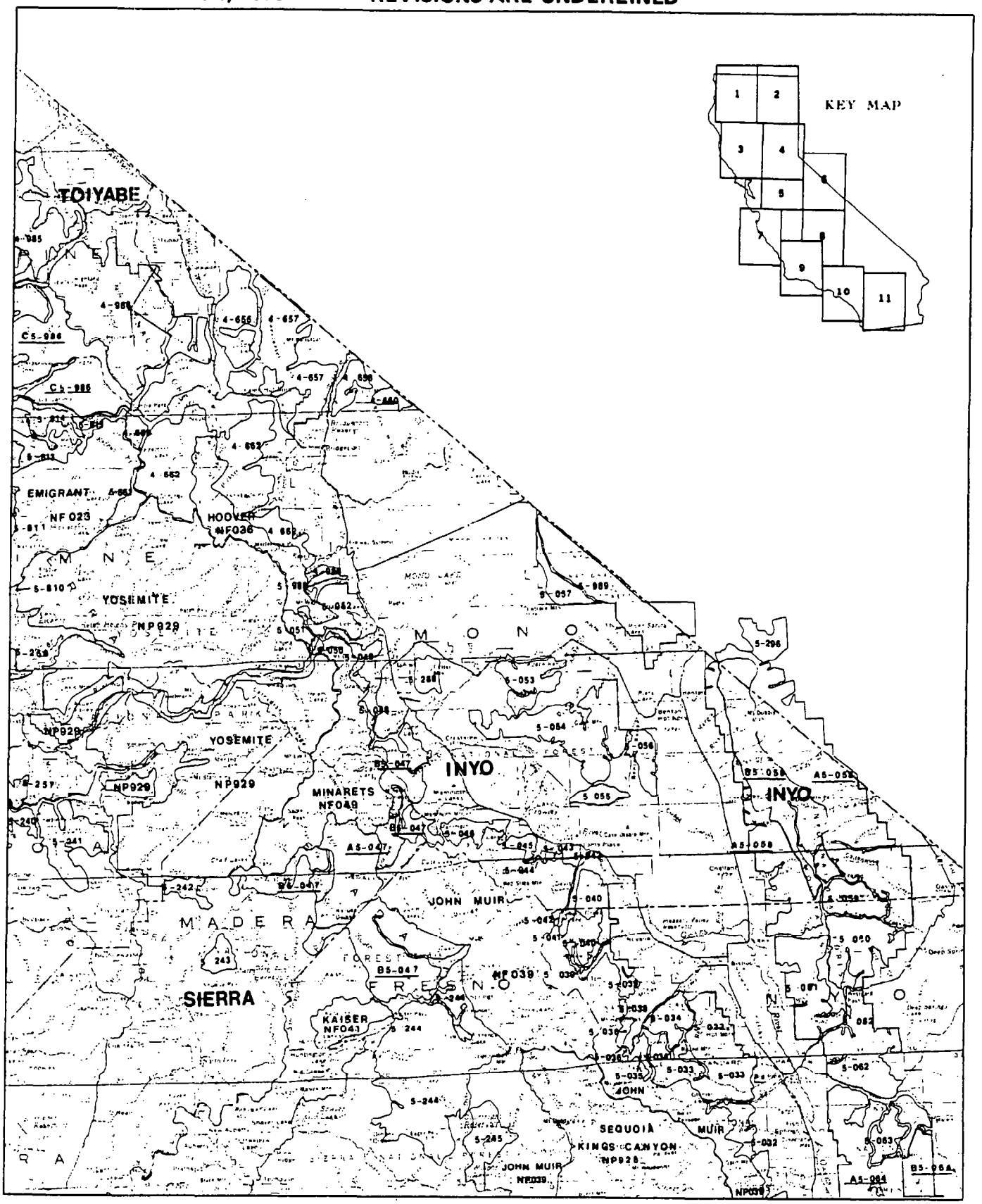
DECEMBER 1, 1978 **REVISIONS ARE UNDERLINED**



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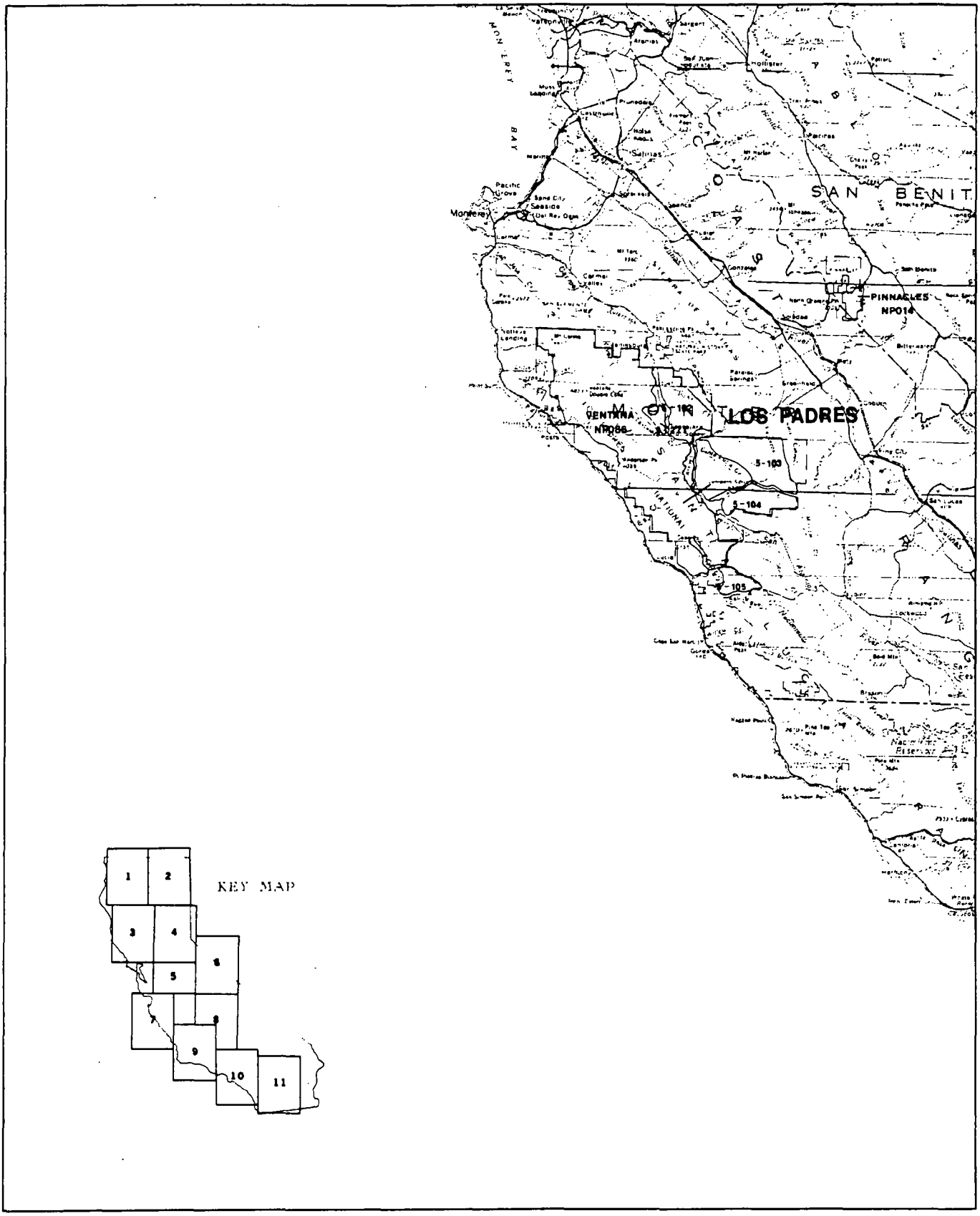

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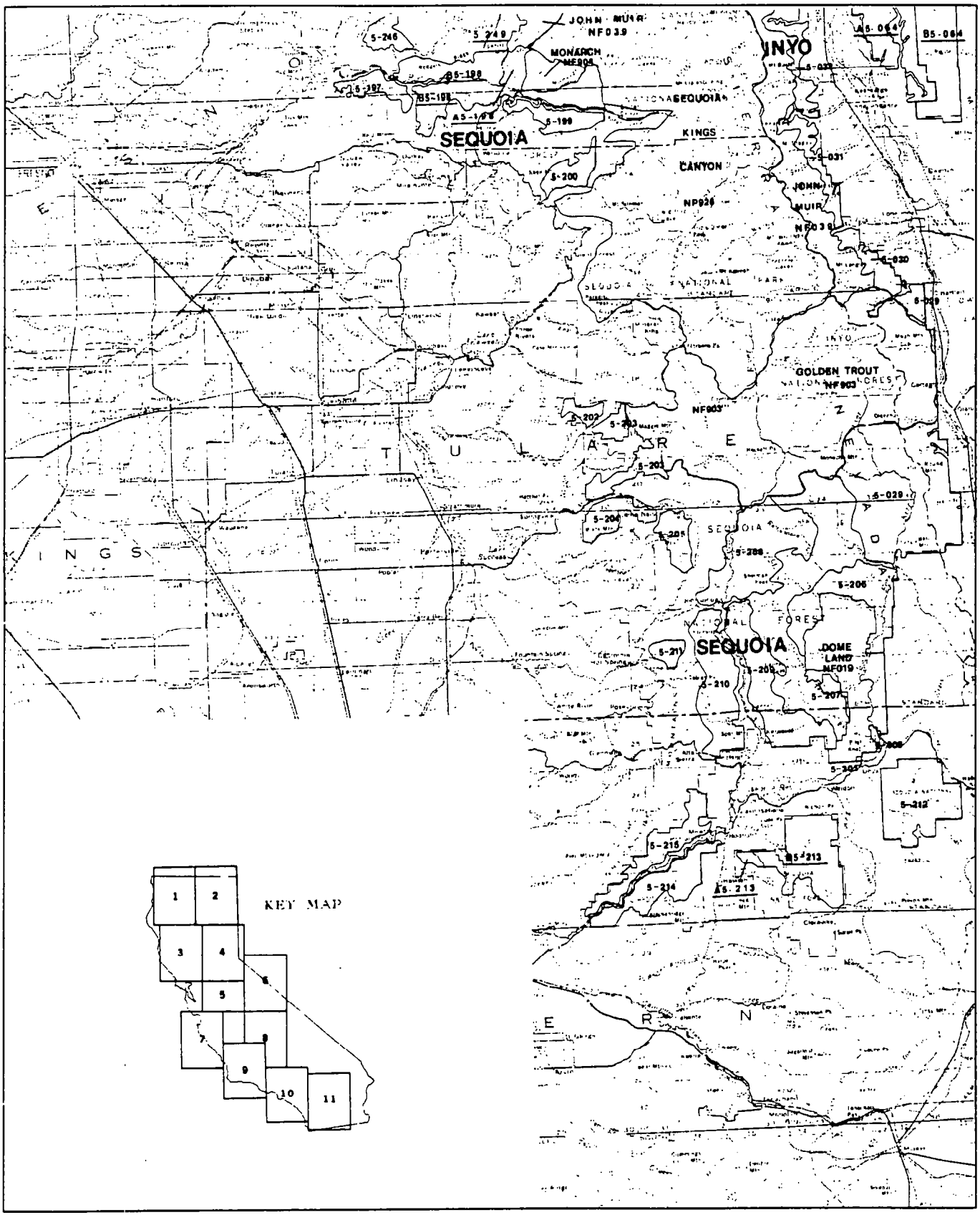

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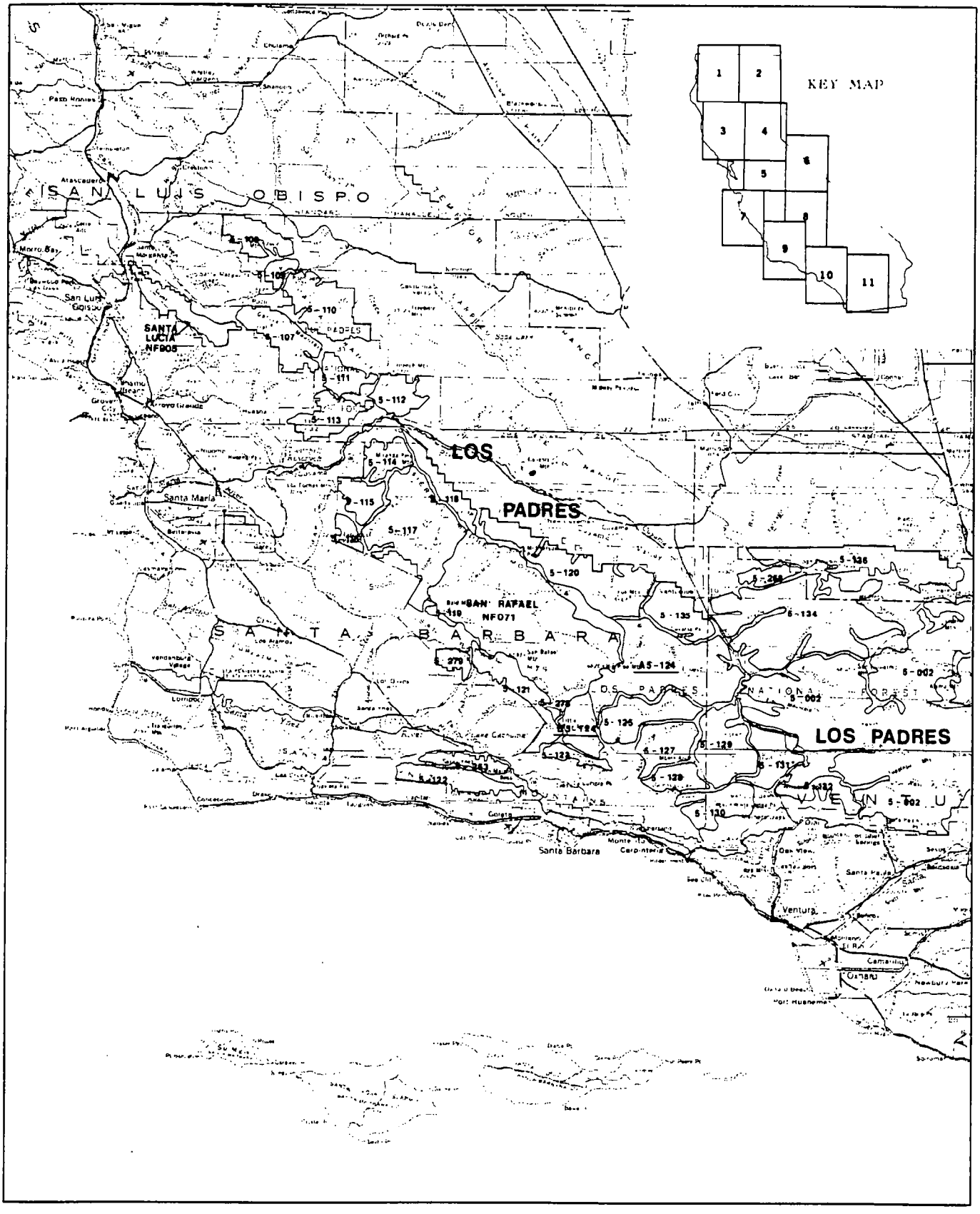

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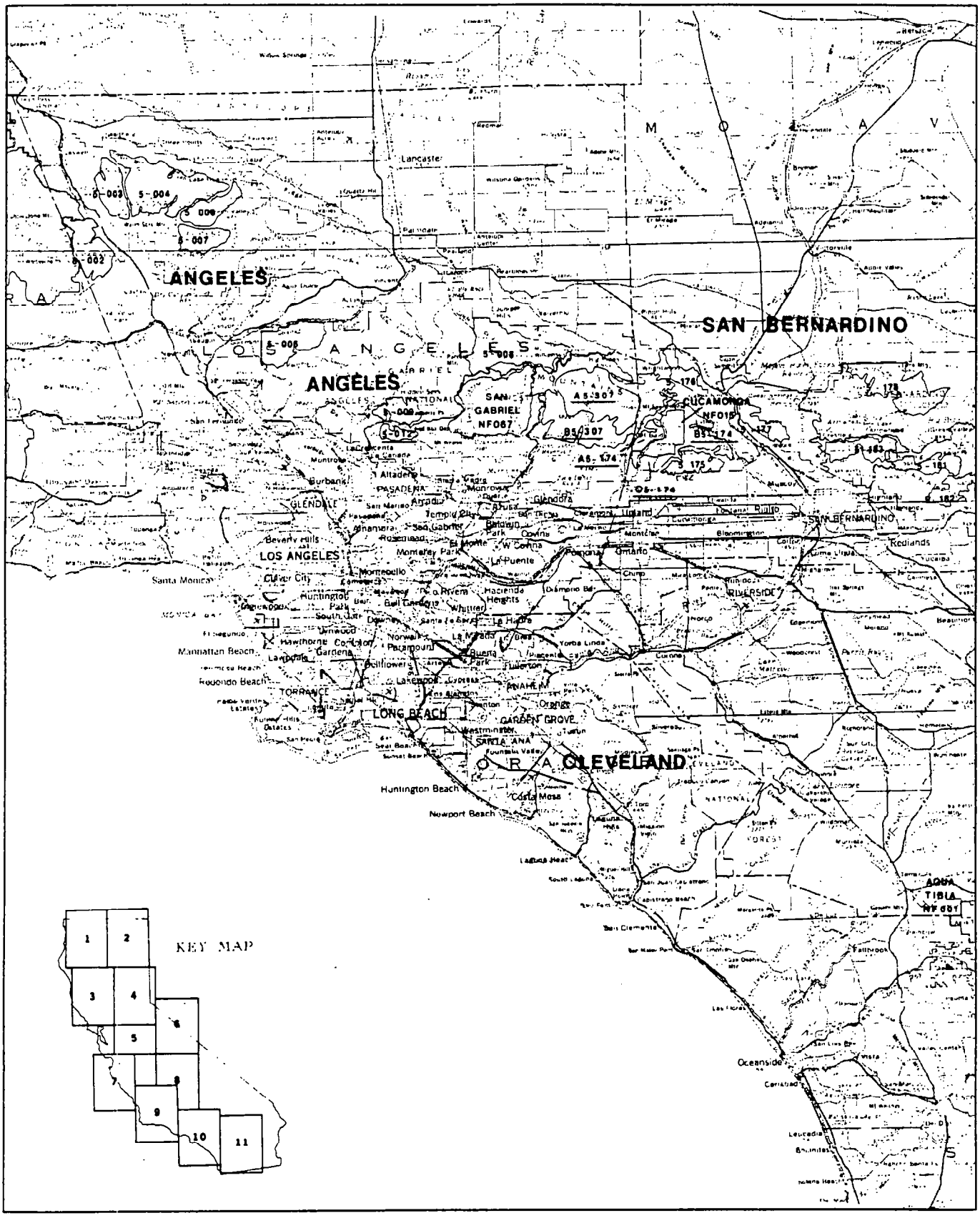
DECEMBER 1, 1978 **REVISIONS ARE UNDERLINED**



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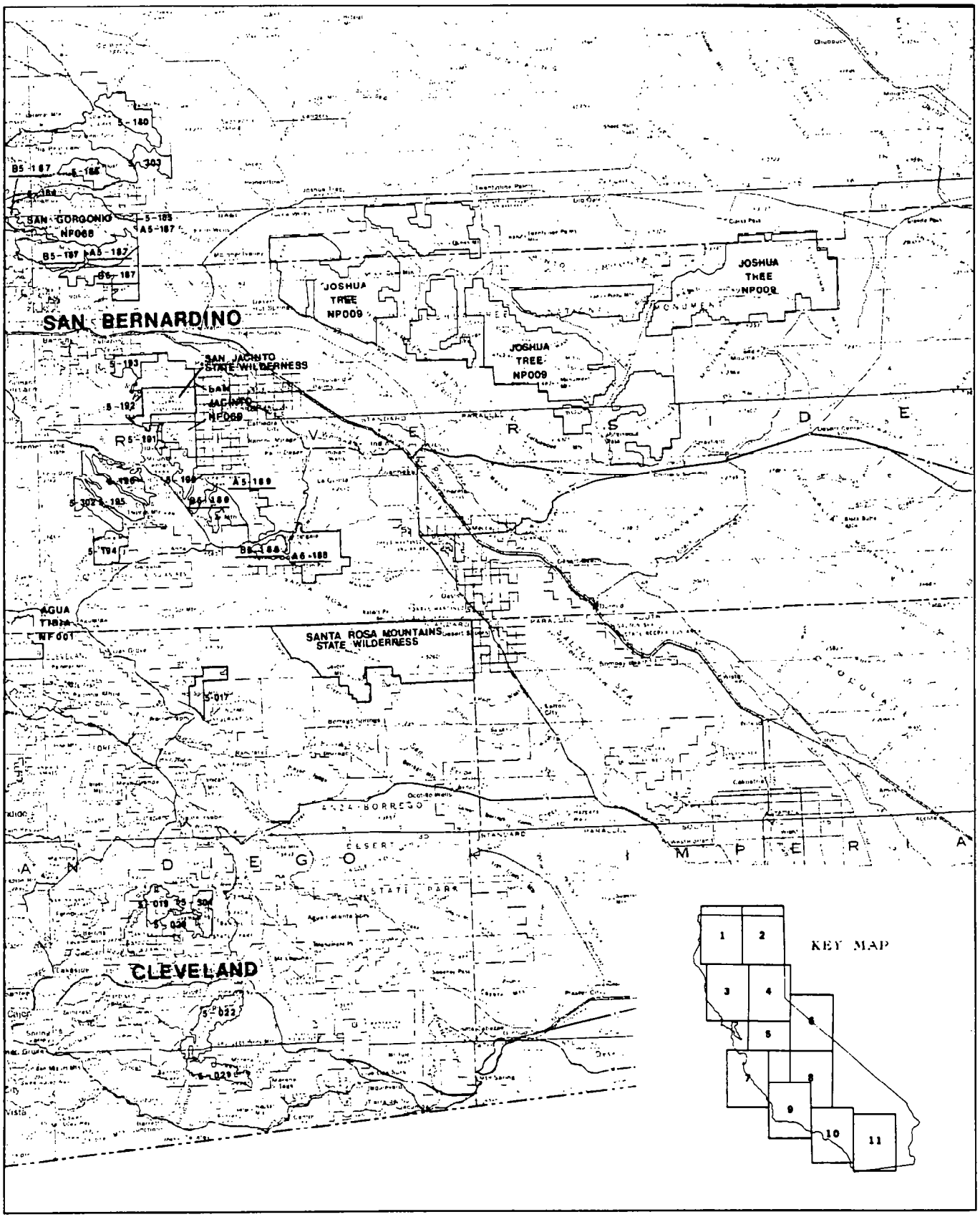

Social. In an area as geographically and culturally diverse as California, social impacts of roadless area designation could be expected to be extremely varied. This does not appear to be the case. Although perceptions of many different social effects were mentioned by the public in support of their preferences, only a few were cited by a consistently large number of people. These social reasons were not only offered for nearly every roadless area in the state, but they often represented the most frequently used reason of any sort. This indicates that interest in the social implications of RARE II decisions is high.

Social interest appears to be particularly high in northern California, especially near the Klamath and Shasta-Trinity National Forests, both of which received disproportionately large numbers of public input. It is not coincidental that these two forests are among the Region's highest in timber production and also contain roadless areas of very high wilderness values.

One explanation for the high degree of nonwilderness sentiment about areas in the northern part of the State stems from the fact that much of the input concerning these areas came from out-of-state. It is likely that much of this nonresident response was submitted from Oregon residents whose timber industry is inter-related with northern California's timber industry. Finally, the high degree of nonwilderness concern in this area can also be related to depressed economies of several northern California counties.

Implementation of the proposed action will provide additional opportunities for nonmotorized recreation activities such as hiking, bird watching, nordic skiing, photography, and rock climbing, all of which were important social considerations of people expressing pro-wilderness sentiment, especially in relation to northern California roadless areas. Allocating 176 areas to nonwilderness will create new opportunities for motorbikes, jeeps, and snow machines for which there is increasing demand in California. The proposed action will also allow motorized access to many areas allocated to nonwilderness for special groups such as the elderly and handicapped. In addition, by putting appropriate individual areas into nonwilderness or further planning, development of new downhill ski areas and expansion of existing facilities will not be foreclosed.

The division of Ishi into wilderness and further planning, and designation of Polk Springs as further planning should alleviate concern over historical, archeological, and cultural values contained in these areas where the last of the Yahi-Yana Indians lived. Concern was expressed that these values may be impaired by nonwilderness development activities. Furthermore, wilderness designation of Siskiyou will protect the spiritual and cultural importance (sacred grounds) that this area has to the Karok, Tolowa, and Yuroh peoples.

Economic. A summary of economic impacts for the proposed action is presented in the following table. These are national impacts and may or may not occur in California. All state impacts are allocated from the national totals and are based upon state resource changes. They are California's contribution to the national impact. For a complete description on how the impacts were calculated see Appendix W.

CALIFORNIA
SUMMARY OF ECONOMIC IMPACTS-ALTERNATIVE PA

A. EMPLOYMENT EFFECTS-CHANGE FROM PRESENT

INDUSTRIAL SECTOR	POTENTIAL IMMEDIATE	POTENTIAL LONG-TERM (FP AS NW)	POTENTIAL LONG-TERM (FP AS W)
AGRICULTURE	-14.	3251.	2562.
MINING	-1.	699.	584.
CONSTRUCTION	-6.	2032.	1592.
FOOD AND PRODUCTS	-2.	2964.	2387.
TEXTILE AND APPAREL	-5.	1383.	1077.
LOGGING AND SAWMILLS	-65.	840.	136.
FURNITURE	-1.	184.	140.
PULP AND PAPER	-26.	923.	676.
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	-2.	680.	534.
CHEMICALS AND RUBBER	-5.	894.	695.
PETROLEUM REFINING	0.	450.	383.
STONE CLAY AND GLASS	-2.	457.	357.
PRIMARY METAL	-2.	494.	388.
FAB METAL AND MACH	-6.	1291.	1004.
ELECTRICAL	-2.	637.	500.
ALL OTHER MFG	-2.	1564.	1247.
TRANS COMM UTIL	-12.	5559.	4329.
WHOLESALE	-11.	2494.	1937.
RETAIL	-19.	18473.	14937.
FIRE	-8.	2935.	2309.
SERVICES	-26.	22116.	17174.
TOTAL PRIVATE SECTOR	-217.	70320.	54946.

B. OTHER EFFECTS-CHANGE FROM PRESENT

CATEGORY		POTENTIAL IMMEDIATE	POTENTIAL LONG-TERM (FP AS NW)	POTENTIAL LONG-TERM (FP AS W)
INCOME	($MILLION)	-3.	764.	596.
OUTPUT	($MILLION)	-10.	2523.	1974.
VALUE ADDED	($MILLION)	-4.	1255.	983.
POPULATION		-564.	183332.	143251.

1

RESOURCE OUTPUTS WITH THE PROPOSED ACTION — CALIFORNIA

UNIT	TOTAL INVENTORY		OUTPUT-FP as NW		OUTPUT-FP as W	
	Present	Potential	Present Immediate Output	Potential Long-term Output	Present Immediate Output	Potential Long-term Output
Commercial Forest Land-(M acres)	1,662,081	1,662,080	1,374,600	1,374,600	881,818	881,818
Hardwood Saw-timber - (MMBF)	1.0	10.2	1.0	9.4	1.0	7.7
Hardwood Products - (MMCF)	2.4	2.8	1.9	2.3	0.8	1.3
Softwood Saw-timber - (MMBF)	257.6	397.8	247.3	351.1	175.5	245.5
Softwood Products - (MMCF)	5.0	19.4	4.4	18.2	2.6	14.1
Developed Rec. Picnicking -(MRVD)	9.0	192.5	8.7	169.1	3.6	132.1
Camping -(MRVD)	57.0	12,026.6	44.3	11,928.1	28.2	11,426.4
Skiing -(MRVD)	10.0	3,644.1	10.0	3,643.7	0.0	2,833.1
Water -(MRVD)	28.5	255.8	27.1	252.6	21.6	93.7
Unbuilt -(MRVD)	-	12,440.8	-	12,304.1	-	10,695.6
Dispersed Rec. Motor -(MRVD)	346.3	485.9	294.2	437.0	93.9	190.7
Nonmotor -(MRVD)	1,828.2	4,697.9	1,917.8	4,556.8	2,060.7	4,349.9
Big Game Hunting -(MRVD)	1,059.3	662.7	1,064.1	659.0	1,051.8	603.4
Small Game Hunting -(MRVD)	121.6	154.8	123.6	153.4	127.2	146.6
Nonhunting -(MRVD)	100.6	156.1	107.9	154.5	226.0	244.3
Fishing -(MRVD)	294.4	387.3	297.6	384.0	301.1	325.5
Grazing Cattle - (AUM)	104,084	129,841	101,292	126,053	97,084	111,363
Sheep - (AUM)	12,740	25,988	11,262	23,189	10,560	16,101
Common - (AUM)	0	800	300	700	650	650

STATE: CALIFORNIA

AREA CODE	AREA NAME	WARS RATNG	OURS RATNG	GRAZING ALL	POTEN YIELD SAWTMBR	PROGRAM HARVEST SAWTMBR	DISPER REC MOTOR	DISPER REC NONMOT	HARD ROCK MINRL RATNG	OIL AND GAS RATNG	URAN RATNG	COAL RATNG	GEO-THERM RATNG	LOW VALUE BULK RATNG
		----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
		0-28	0-15	AUM	MMBF	MMBF	MRVD	MRVD	0-100	0-100	0-100	0-100	0-100	0-100
		----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
NATTONAL FOREST: TOIYABE N.F.														
E4662	HOOVER EXT(EAST)	21		4298	.2	.0	1.0	17.1	71		33			
N4986	CARSON-ICEBERG	23		5165	4.9	.0	1.1	40.0	93	0	71			
S4986	CARSON-ICEBERG	23		232	.4	.0	.1	7.5	-1	0	-1			
W4662	HOOVER EXT(WEST)	21		766	.4	.0	.4	33.9	-1		-1			
04656	WILDHORSE	17	0	1289	.0	.0	.6	.8	73	0				
04657	SWEETWATER	16	0	3170	.3	.0	2.6	11.2	99	0	35			
04658	DEVILS GATE	20	0	29	.0	.0	.2	.8	85	0				
04660	LONG	22	3	124	.0	.0	.3	.3	87	0	36			
04666	LEAVITT LAKE	21	9	28	.1	.0	.5	7.9	-1	0				
04981	BALD MTN	19	6	0	.0	.0	.0	.1	-1	0	31			
04982	DARDENELLES	21	9	0	.2	.1	.1	1.5	-1	0				
04984	TRAGEDY-ELEPHANTS BACK	21	0	35	.0	.0	.1	3.6	-1	0	30			
04985	RAYMOND PEAK	21	3	748	1.7	.6	.8	27.3	-1	0	68			
04988	MT OLSEN	21	0	88	.0	.0	.0	.8	99	0				
NATTONAL FOREST: ANGELES														
A5174	CUCAMONGA A	19	0	0	.0	.0	.0	6.0	82					
L5307	SHEEP MOUNTAIN (CDWSA)	16		0	.1	.2	.0	23.0						
Z5307	SHEEP MOUNTAIN (CDWSA)	22		0	.0	.0	.0	5.2						
05002	SESPE-FRAZIER	23	11	0	.0	.0	.8	10.0	41	84	0	0	2	20
05003	SALT CREEK	17	0	0	.0	.0	.0	.0	24	51			10	
05004	FISH CANYON	19	0	0	.1	.1	.1	.8	44	34			50	54
05005	TULE	11	0	0	.0	.0	.1	.1	34				55	
05006	MAGIC MOUNTAIN	14	0	0	.0	.0	.0	.0	89	17			2	86
05007	RED MOUNTAIN	16	0	0	.0	.0	.0	.0	27	17			50	
05008	PLEASANT VIEW	17	0	0	.1	.1	.0	11.9	33				1	30
05009	STRAWBERRY PEAK	14	0	0	.0	.0	.0	.1	31					
NATTONAL FOREST: CLEVELAND,N.F.														
05017	CALIENTE	17	0	0	.0	.0	.0	5.0	58				55	
05019	EAGLE PEAK	17	1	4000	.0	.0	.2	2.5	80					
05020	NO NAME	15	0	520	.0	.0	.0	.9	20					
05021	HAUSER	19	0	80	.0	.0	.0	.9						81
05022	PINE CREEK	22	0	600	.0	.0	.0	1.5						
05304	STILL HILL	15	0	500	.0	.0	.0	2.0	83					
NATTONAL FOREST: ELDORADO N.F.														
A5024	SALT SPRING	23	0	0	.0	.0	.0	.0	0					
B5024	SALT SPRING	23	9	0	.3	.2	.1	.1	-1					
05023	PYRAMID	19	5	450	1.2	.0	4.0	11.0	25					
05025	POISON HOLE	20	9	20	.1	.0	.1	1.0	20					
05026	RUBICON	19	9	30	.7	4.0	.0	1.0	32					
05027	CAPLES CREEK	20	9	470	.8	.0	.6	4.0	-1					
05028	FAWN LAKE	12	0	0	.0	.0	1.0	1.0	-1					
05982	DARDANELLES	21	2	150	.9	.0	.7	7.0	-1				5	
05984	TRAGEDY-ELEPHANTS BACK	21	3	240	.3	1.0	12.0	39.0	44					

STATE: CALIFORNIA

AREA CODE	AREA NAME	WARS RATNG	OURS RATNG	GRAZING ALL	POTEN YIELD SAWTMBR	PROGRAM HARVEST SAWTMBR	DISPER REC MOTOR	DISPER REC NONMOT	HARD ROCK MINRL RATNG	OIL AND GAS RATNG	URAN RATNG	COAL RATNG	GEO-THERM RATNG	LOW VALUE BULK RATNG
		----	----	----	----	----	----	----	------	------	------	------	------	------
		0-28	0-15	AUM	MMBF	MMBF	MRVD	MRVD	0-100	0-100	0-100	0-100	0-100	0-100
		----	----	----	----	----	----	----	------	------	------	------	------	------
05985	RAYMOND PEAK	21	13	353	.1	.0	7.0	15.0	24		24		5	
NATIONAL FOREST: INYO N.F.														
A5047	SAN JOAQUIN	26	4	0	1.0	.0	.0	1.0	85					
A5058	WHITE MTNS	24	0	583	.0	.0	.0	.1	96		96			
A5064	MAZOURKA	15	0	100	.0	.0	1.8	.2	81					
B5047	2	17	13	200	2.4	1.0	1.5	22.0						
B5056	PULSR/BRSEN	22	0	100	.0	.0	.0	.1	83					
B5064	PAIUTE	22	0	20	.0	.0	.5	.4	81					
05029	SOUTH SIERRA	20	2	60	.0	.0	.0	3.6	-1				57	
05030	MONOGA PEAK	24	0	48	.0	.0	.0	.1					10	
05031	INDEPENDENCE CREEK	22	0	154	.0	.0	.0	1.8	16				8	
05032	TINEMAHA	18	0	150	.0	.0	.0	.3	81				50	
05033	COYOTE - SOUTHEAST	19	2	1050	.0	.0	.5	1.0	81				55	
05034	COYOTE - NORTH	17	0	200	.0	.0	.3	.0	81				55	
05035	TABLE MTN	22	10	0	.0	.0	1.0	10.1	81				35	
05036	NORTH LAKE	19	0	15	.0	.0	.0	.1	81				31	
05038	BUTTERMILK	18	0	100	.0	.0	.0	.0					31	
05039	MORTON CREEK	13	0	30	.0	.0	.0	.6	100				31	
05040	WHEELER RIDGE	22	0	0	.0	.0	.1	.1	82				45	
05041	NESSIE	20	0	0	.0	.0	.0	.5					35	
05042	ROCK CREEK WEST	23	0	0	.0	.0	.0	.1					35	
05043	WHISKEY CREEK	21	0	0	.0	.0	.0	.1					65	
05044	NEVAHRE RIDGE	21	0	0	.0	.0	.0	.0	49				61	
05045	LAUREL - MCGEE	21	15	80	.0	.0	6.4	5.0	84				73	
05046	SHERWIN	20	14	100	.0	.0	11.0	.2	84				75	
05048	GRANT LAKE	18	0	200	.0	.0	.0	2.3	40				48	
05049	HORSE MDW	21	6	2000	.1	.0	.2	.4	44				70	
05050	TIOGA LAKE	19	0	0	.0	.0	.0	.2	81				5	
05051	HALL NATURAL AREA	18	0	0	.0	.0	.0	5.0	93					
05052	LOG CABIN SADDLEBAG	19	0	800	.0	.0	.0	.3	81				80	
05053	DEXTER CYN	16	9	2200	1.0	1.0	.3	.1					81	
05054	GLASS MTN	17	5	1260	2.0	2.0	.4	.4	50				82	
05055	WATTERSON	16	0	1500	.0	.0	.2	.0	56				81	
05056	BENTON RANGE	21	9	100	.5	.0	.3	.1	85				58	
05057	DEEP WELLS	17	0	35	.0	.0	.2	.0					50	
05059	BLANCO MTN	17	0	135	.0	.0	.0	.0	85					
05060	BIRCH CREEK	20	0	115	.0	.0	.0	.0	84					
05061	BLACK CANYON	20	0	0	.0	.0	.0	.0	85					
05062	SOLDIER CANYON	18	0	0	.0	.0	.3	.0	81					
05063	ANDREWS MTN	15	4	0	.0	.0	.4	.1	39					
05288	MONO CRATERS	13	5	600	.1	.0	.0	.4					80	96
05988	MT OLSEN	21	0	0	.0	.0	.0	.0	81				50	
05989	EXCELSIOR	20	0	5	.0	.0	1.1	.3	35				45	
NATIONAL FOREST: KLAMATH N.F.														
A5070	KELSEY	20	5	0	.2	.2	.0	.0						

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A5074	PORTUGUESE	22	7	0	7.2	6.9	.0	1.2						
A5077	SNOOZER	18	6	0	.7	.7	.0	.1	87					
A5079	ORLEANS MTN	26	9	90	.5	.9	.0	1.0	81					
A5081	RUSSIAN	20	5	137	1.8	1.7	.0	3.5						
A5701	SISKIYOU	25	7	185	4.6	4.2	.1	4.3	82					
B5070	KELSEY	20	8	0	.4	.2	.0	.0						
B5074	PORTUGUESE	22	7	0	3.6	2.3	.0	.3						
B5077	SNOOZER	18	7	0	5.9	5.2	.0	.0						
B5079	ORLEANS MTN	23	8	270	6.6	5.6	.0	3.3	-1					
B5081	RUSSIAN	14	9	140	4.1	.3	.1	3.7						
B5701	SISKIYOU	25	9	5	15.0	11.7	.0	1.7						
C5079	ORLEANS MTN	20	8	545	7.1	5.4	.0	5.7	-1					
05067	GRIDER	21	4	0	3.5	3.5	.0	.4	44				8	
05068	JOHNSON	25	7	0	2.8	2.3	.1	.5	82				45	
05069	TOM MARTIN	19	5	0	1.3	1.2	.0	.1	83					
05071	BOX CAMP	20	7	19	.3	.3	.0	.0					43	
05072	MUSE	15	9	0	.2	.2	.0	.0					10	
05073	BOULDER	20	8	0	.1	.1	.0	.0	30				5	
05076	CRAPO	24	8	0	.5	.5	.0	.0	50					
05078	SHACKLEFORD	15	9	24	1.0	1.5	.0	.0	41					
05080	BLACK	19	8	0	.7	.6	.0	.3	83					
05272	CUB (FS)	23	9	0	.1	.0	.0	.0						
05273	FLEM (FS)	19	0	0	.0	.0	.0	.0					35	
05274	JACOBS (FS)	24	7	0	.3	.3	.0	.0	33				35	
05702	INDIAN CREEK	19	6	0	2.1	2.0	.1	.1	53					
05703	KANGAROO	21	6	155	6.7	5.8	.2	2.5	82					
05704	CONDREY MTN	16	8	60	1.1	.8	.0	.0	80					
NATIONAL FOREST: LASSEN N.F.														
A5095	TRAIL LAKE	24	6	4	.6	.0	.0	.5						
A5098	ISHI	23	5	2840	.7	.5	2.2	3.9						
B5095	TRAIL LAKE	18	10	11	.1	.0	.0	.5						
B5098	ISHI	18	6	1550	.0	.0	1.8	.1						
05083	TIMBERED CRATER	12	8	0	.3	.2	.0	1.0					51	
05084	LAVA	10	6	0	.1	.1	.0	.0					48	
05085	MAYFIELD	9	6	0	.2	.2	.0	.0					44	
05086	PROSPECT	23	9	0	.7	.0	.0	.0					35	
05087	DEVIL'S GARDEN	19	9	0	.5	.4	.0	1.0					31	
05088	CYPRESS	20	9	0	.8	.6	1.0	1.0					31	
05089	LOST CREEK	16	9	0	.2	.2	.0	1.0					31	
05090	CINDER BUTTE	16	7	200	.2	.0	1.0	1.0					33	
05091	BLACK CINDER	24	9	85	.3	.0	.0	1.0					70	
05092	MT HARKNESS	24	9	0	.2	.2	.0	.0					80	
05093	WILD CATTLE MTN	25	9	0	1.2	.0	1.0	4.0					88	
05094	CUB CREEK	23	9	12	1.8	1.4	1.0	1.0					88	
05096	HEART LAKE	24	9	250	2.2	1.7	1.0	1.0					68	
05097	POLK SPRINGS	20	8	0	.0	.5	.0	1.0	-1				10	

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05099	CHIPS CREEK	20	10	499	2.4	1.9	1.0	3.0	-1				10	
05100	BUTT MTN	20	3	0	2.1	1.6	.0	1.0					45	
05284	MILL CREEK	21	9	452	.5	.6	1.0	1.0					5	
NATIONAL FOREST: LOS PADRES N.F.														
A5124	MADULCE-BUCKHORN	23	1	3	.0	.1	.0	58.1						
B5124	M-6 DELETE	17	1	0	.0	.0	.0	6.8						
05002	SESPE-FRAZIER	23	11	1207	1.6	1.5	49.5	188.4	A1	84	0	0	2	20
05102	BLACK BUTE	18	4	80	.1	.2	.0	9.4	A1	50			50	40
05103	BEAR MOUNTAIN	18	3	335	.2	.0	.0	.0	63	55			31	
05104	BEAR CANYON	16	3	60	.1	.1	.0	.0	53	52			31	62
05105	CHALK PEAK	19	5	0	.1	.2	.0	7.2		28			5	45
05107	GARCIA MOUNTAIN	18	6	711	.1	.0	5.5	17.9		70	70			
05108	BLACK MOUNTAIN	19	8	1120	.0	.0	5.5	12.3	86		86		20	
05109	LA PANZA	19	11	19	.0	.0	5.5	.0	91	52	91		18	
05110	MACHESNA MOUNTAIN	21	4	1859	.0	.0	5.5	14.5	91	60	91		10	
05111	LOS MACHOS HILLS	18	9	1200	.0	.0	11.0	.0		70	70			
05112	BIG ROCKS	18	8	1200	.0	.0	5.5	12.3		60				
05113	STANLEY MOUNTAIN	18	3	1140	.0	.0	.0	12.3	A1	52				22
05114	MIRANDA PINE	19	3	857	.0	.0	.0	9.5		60				
05115	HORSESHOE SPRINGS	19	11	190	.0	.0	5.5	9.5		60				
05116	TEPUSQUET PEAK	20	3	208	.0	.0	.0	5.0	44	90				90
05117	LA BREA	19	3	1305	.0	.0	2.2	14.5	50	57				
05118	SPOOR CANYON	15	0	0	.0	.0	.0	.0		52				
05119	MANZANA	18	0	0	.0	.0	.0	.0	26					
05120	FOX MOUNTAIN	22	3	4072	.0	.0	.0	16.8	A7	81				71
05121	SANTA CRUZ	19	3	36	.0	.0	.0	15.1	A1	64				
05122	CONDOR POINT	14	4	1	.0	.0	.0	.0		65			35	
05123	LAMUESA	13	0	1	.0	.0	.0	5.0	A3				35	
05125	MOND	16	5	10	.0	.0	.0	17.9		60				
05127	DIABLO	16	0	60	.0	.0	.0	5.0		85			50	
05128	JUNCAL	17	0	5	.0	.0	.0	.0		85			35	
05129	MATTILIJA	22	5	356	.0	.0	.0	7.2		60			55	
05130	WHITE LEDGE	18	2	0	.0	.0	.0	3.4	A1	59	A1		60	44
05131	DRY LAKES	19	2	0	.0	.0	.1	3.4		65			60	
05132	NORDHOFF	19	4	0	.0	.0	.0	5.0		81			55	
05134	SAWMILL-BADLANDS	18	6	1094	1.5	1.3	2.0	80.1	A1	72				57
05135	CUYAMA	21	1	582	.0	.0	.0	2.2	48	60				65
05136	ANTIMONY	20	7	1273	.4	.2	11.0	17.8	A4	62				62
05263	TEHIPIS	16	8	10	.0	.0	.0	5.0		65			50	
05268	GUATAI	20	3	338	.0	.0	.0	.0		72				85
05277	CHURCH CREEK	18	9	0	.0	.1	.0	7.3					50	
05278	LITTLE PINE	21	3	0	.0	.0	.0	.0	56	64				
05279	DE LA GUERRA	16	4	708	.1	.1	.0	.0	A2					
NATIONAL FOREST: MENDOCINO N.F.														
A5104	OW MOUNTAIN	21	5	955	3.6	.9	5.0	2.0	30	62	A1	0	58	20

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85104	OW MOUNTAIN	16	5	255	3.0	.5	3.0	.0	30	62	81	0	58	20
05137	WILDERNESS CONTIGUOUS	22	9	40	1.3	.8	.0	.0						
05138	DEER MOUNTAIN	14	5	0	.0	.0	.0	.0	-1					20
05139	THUMER CREEK	16	8	850	.4	.3	.0	.0	-1					
05140	ELK CREEK	15	2	600	.3	.1	2.0	.0	-1				40	
05141	THATCHER	11	7	1020	.3	.1	.0	.0	-1				38	
05142	GRINDSTONE	14	6	200	.3	.2	1.0	.0	-1					
05143	REISIER CANYON	15	3	50	.0	.0	.0	.0	-1				83	
05145	BIG BUTTE-SHINBONE	19	7	580	2.9	2.2	.0	.2	19					
05269	BLACK BUTTE	11	6	530	.5	.3	.0	.0	-1				15	
05280	SKELETON GLADE	20	5	310	.2	.1	2.0	.0	15				45	
05281	BRISCOE	17	7	150	.0	.0	1.0	.0	29				29	
NATIONAL FOREST: MODOC N.F.														
A5160	MILL	10	10	68	.0	.0	.3	.2						
A5706	MT BIDWELL	10	3	1339	.1	.1	.0	.3						
B5160	MILL	19	10	33	.1	.1	.2	.0						
B5706	MT BIDWELL	10	4	160	.0	.0	.2	.0						
05146	KNOX MOUNTAIN	15	0	509	.0	.0	.1	.0		25			5	
05147	SEARS FLAT	15	0	2336	.0	.0	.1	.0		25			5	
05149	DAMON BUTTE	15	12	900	.1	.1	2.0	.1					42	
05152	HAT MOUNTAIN	20	9	1035	.9	.8	3.0	1.0		25			10	
05153	MT VIDA	17	11	282	.0	.2	.4	1.5		25			37	54
05154	BEAR CAMP FLAT	18	8	363	.2	.1	.6	.3		25			41	
05155	SOLDIER	16	7	247	.2	.1	.0	.3	28	25	28		87	
05156	POWLEY	17	0	60	.0	.1	.0	.3	28	25	28		87	
05157	GRANGER	22	0	0	.0	.0	37.0	.1		25			48	
05158	PEPPERDINE	21	8	24	.2	.1	.0	.5		25			45	
05159	PARKER	20	8	0	.1	.1	.0	.1		25			45	
05161	JESS	18	0	41	.0	.0	.0	.0		25			10	
05162	PARSNIP	14	9	734	.2	.2	.5	.3		25			15	
05163	DRY	17	8	723	.2	.3	.0	.2		25			48	
05165	STEELE SWAMP	14	0	1460	.0	.0	.7	.1		25			33	
05166	BIG CANYON	17	10	158	.2	.1	.0	.0					31	
05705	CRANE MOUNTAIN	19	10	24	.1	.1	.5	.2	80	25			35	
NATIONAL FOREST: SIX RIVERS N.F.														
A5701	SISKIYOU	25	7	0	6.0	4.0	.0	.3	82					
B5079	ORLEANS MTN	22	8	270	9.0	3.3	.1	.1	-1					
B5701	SISKIYOU	25	9	0	13.0	8.0	.0	.6						
C5079	ORLEANS MTN	20	8	500	7.0	9.0	.0	1.0	-1					
05145	BIG BUTTE-SHINBONE	19	7	450	2.0	1.0	.1	.2	19					
05222	COW CREEK	18	7	0	1.0	.0	.0	.1						
05237	UNDERWOOD	19	8	22	2.0	1.0	.1	.1	-1					
05247	KELLY	16	8	0	1.0	.0	.0	.1	-1					
05248	MONKEY	19	8	0	3.0	1.0	.0	.1	83					
05250	NORTH FORK	16	9	1050	2.0	2.0	.1	.1	25					

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		0-26	0-15	AUM	MMBF	MMBF	MRVD	MRVD	0-100	0-100	0-100	0-100	0-100	0-100
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05251	SOLDIER	14	9	405	4.0	4.0	.2	.3	29					
05252	SALT CREEK	16	8	265	2.0	2.0	.1	.1	23					
05253	YOLLA BOLLY EXT.	14	0	0	.0	.0	.0	.1	15					
05308	BOARD CAMP	16	8	320	1.0	1.0	.1	.3						
05309	MT LASSIC	14	8	165	2.0	1.0	.0	.1	-1					
05310	PILOT CREEK	16	8	300	4.0	3.0	.2	.2						
05707	NORTH FORK SMITH	19	8	0	4.0	1.0	.1	.0	95					
05706	PACKSADDLE	20	8	0	1.0	1.0	.1	.1	87					
NATIONAL FOREST: PLUMAS N.F.														
05099	CHIPS CREEK	20	10	0	2.7	1.0	1.0	4.1	-1				10	
05167	MIDDLE FORK	21	9	20	5.7	1.5	.3	2.7	81				10	
05168	BUCKS LAKE	22	5	300	4.0	3.4	1.4	9.1	73				15	
05169	BALD ROCK	19	10	0	.4	.3	.8	13.1	53					
05170	GRIZZLY PEAK	19	9	0	1.1	.6	1.0	1.5	-1				10	
05171	ADAMS PEAK	17	10	150	.7	.1	.0	.8	-1					
05172	WEST YUBA	20	9	20	1.5	.7	.1	.4	90					
NATIONAL FOREST: SAN BERNARDINO N.F.														
A5187	HAYWOOD FLT	22	0	0	.3	.2	.0	0.3					40	
A5188	CACTUS SPRG	23	0	0	.0	.0	6.2	22.3	72				20	
A5189	PYRAMID PEAK	20	0	122	.0	.0	.1	21.5	80				5	73
B5174	CUCAMONGA B	19	0	0	.4	.3	.0	2.6						
B5187	HAYWOOD FLT	20	0	0	.7	.4	.0	26.1					40	
B5188	CACTUS SPRG	15	0	0	.0	.0	.1	2.5	72				20	
B5189	PYRAMID PEAK	19	0	40	.0	.0	.1	11.0	80				5	73
C5174	CUCAMONGA C	17	0	0	.0	.0	.0	.1						
L5307	SHEEP MOUNTAIN (COWBA)	16		0	1.7	.6	.0	.3						
05175	SAN SEVAINE	18	0	0	.0	.0	.0	.3					7	56
05176	CIRCLE MOUNTAIN	18	0	0	.0	.0	.3	.2					10	57
05177	CAJON	16	0	3	.0	.0	.1	.4	56				15	68
05178	DEEP CREEK	18	2	0	.1	.1	1.3	25.0	-1		-1		40	
05180	GRANITE PEAK	17	0	25	.0	.0	.1	.1	82				5	86
05181	MILL PEAK	18	0	0	.0	.0	.0	.5						
05182	CRYSTAL CREEK	15	0	0	.0	.0	.0	.5						
05183	CITY CREEK	13	0	0	.1	.1	.0	.5					55	68
05184	FORSEE CREEK	22	5	0	.2	.1	.0	2.0					3	
05185	FISH CREEK	22	5	0	.1	.1	.0	.3						
05186	SUGARLOAF	20	0	260	.6	.3	.4	.6	84		84		40	37
05190	SPITLER PEAK	18	0	33	.0	.0	.1	5.3	82				5	
05191	SOUTH RIDGE	17	5	18	.2	.1	.2	3.2						
05192	BLACK MOUNTAIN	19	0	0	.1	.1	.0	.7					30	
05193	CABAZON PEAK	17	0	0	.1	.1	.0	5.0					35	
05194	CAHUILLA MOUNTAIN	13	0	0	.0	.0	.3	7.3	35				10	48
05195	HOUSE HILL	18	0	0	.0	.0	.6	14.1	61				5	34
05196	HORSE CREEK RIDGE	16	0	55	.0	.0	.5	10.3	25				3	
05302	HIXON FLAT	17	0	0	.0	.0	.7	7.6	32				3	37

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05303	HEARTBREAK RIDGE	11	0	0	.0	.0	.3	.5	80				5	40
NATIONAL FOREST: SEQUOIA N.F.														
A5213	CYPRESS	16	0	0	.0	.0	.0	.2						
B5198	KINGS RIVER	20	3	1450	.5	.4	1.6	1.0						
B5213	STAFF	17	0	740	.9	.7	.1	1.1						
05029	SOUTH SIERRA	20	2	2325	4.6	3.5	17.5	18.1	-1				57	
05197	OAT MTN	19	1	540	.0	.0	.6	.1	-1					
05199	AGNEW	23	3	0	2.9	2.2	.9	.1	-1					45
05200	JENNIE LAKES	24	2	170	.6	.5	2.9	7.0	-1					
05202	DENNISON PEAK	19	0	0	.2	.2	.0	.2	-1					
05203	MOSES	22	0	830	2.9	2.2	.0	1.0	-1		-1		35	20
05204	BLACK MTN	16	0	730	.3	.2	.0	.3	-1				43	20
05205	SLATE MTN	19	2	25	1.7	1.3	.5	.8	-1				55	
05206	WOODPECKER	19	2	675	2.0	1.5	2.2	25.0	18				10	
05207	DOMELAND ADDITION	20	9	0	.4	.3	.0	.0					5	
05208	RINCON	16	5	760	2.7	2.1	1.2	118.5	81				37	
05209	CANNELL	16	0	945	1.2	.9	.0	1.2	-1				56	
05210	CHICO	16	11	410	1.1	.8	.0	14.3	-1				55	24
05211	LYON RIDGE	13	8	800	1.4	1.1	.5	2.2	-1				55	
05212	SCORIES	17	0	445	.0	.0	2.7	.6	-1					
05214	MILL CREEK	14	13	3300	.4	.3	.7	.8	84		84		15	
05215	GREENHORN CREEK	15	0	6185	.3	.2	.3	.9	84		84		60	
05305	DOMELAND ADDITIONS TI	17	13	0	.0	.0	.0	.0						
NATIONAL FOREST: SHASTA TRINITY N.F.														
A5218	BELL-QUIMBY	22	12	0	.2	.1	.0	.0	83					
A5219	ASTLE CRAGS	22	1	0	.6	.5	.5	1.0	-1				31	
A5228	LTL FRENCH	22	7	0	3.5	.8	.0	.1	-1					
A5231	MT SHASTA A	21	0	0	1.0	.0	.2	4.4	31	0	0	0	10	40
A5299	ETSHERGULCH	19	9	0	.1	.1	.0	.0	82					
A5800	BAKEOVEN PG	24	8	0	.0	.0	.0	.0	20					
A5803	CHINA SPRGS	24	3	0	.0	.1	.0	.0	73					
B5218	BELLQUIMBYB	18	13	0	2.6	1.6	.0	.0	83					
B5219	CASTLECRAGB	20	9	0	.5	.3	.5	1.0	-1				31	
B5228	LTL FRENCB	20	8	0	.4	.2	.0	.0	-1					
B5231	MT SHASTA B	19	7	0	1.1	.5	1.0	2.0	80	0	84	0	65	40
B5299	ETSHERGULCB	19	19	0	.3	.1	.0	.0	82					
B5800	BAKEOVEN B	14	10	0	.3	.1	.0	.0	20					
B5803	CHINA SPR B	16	11	0	.2	.0	.0	.0	73					
C5079	ORLEANS MTN	20	8	725	13.8	1.7	.0	.0	-1					
C5228	LTL FRENCHC	20	10	160	6.0	3.8	.4	.2	-1					
C5231	MT SHASTA C	20	9	0	.0	.0	.0	.1	65	0	31	0	10	40
05133	WELLS MOUNTAIN	18	9	0	1.8	1.4	.2	.0	48					35
05216	BACKBONE	10	0	0	.5	.3	.0	.0	81					
05217	BONANZA KING	18	1	120	1.3	.9	.0	.1	80					35
05220	CHANCHELULLA	18	8	0	2.2	2.1	.1	.1	30					40

STATE: CALIFORNIA

AREA CODE	AREA NAME	WAPS RATNG	DURS RATNG	GRAZING ALL	POTEN YTELD SAWTMBR	PROGRAM HARVEST SAWTMBR	DISPER REC MOTOR	DISPER REC NONMOT	HARD ROCK MINRL RATNG	OIL AND GAS RATNG	UHAN RATNG	COAL RATNG	GEO-THERM RATNG	LOW VALUE BULK RATNG
		0-28	0-15	AUM	MMBF	MMBF	MRVD	MRVD	0-100	0-100	0-100	0-100	0-100	0-100
05221	CHINQUAPIN	18	9	10	5.8	4.5	.3	.3	41					
05222	COW CREEK	18	7	0	3.1	1.7	.0	.1						
05223	DEVILS ROCK	14	5	0	2.3	.2	.2	.0	32				31	
05224	DOG CREEK	16	7	0	2.6	1.5	.1	.1	-1					
05225	EAST BERGUM	14	1	0	.2	.1	.2	.0	83					
05226	EAST FORK	19	8	40	1.5	1.2	.0	.0	33					
05227	EAST GIRARD	17	1	0	5.0	.2	.0	.5	82				50	
05229	MT. EDDY	21	1	75	.7	.4	.1	1.0	82					
05230	KETTLE MOUNTAIN	14	6	0	1.1	.0	.0	.0	80				58	
05232	PANTHER	15	0	0	2.4	1.4	.1	.0	25					15
05233	PATTISON	16	3	0	2.0	1.3	.3	.2	51					
05234	PENNEY RIDGE	10	0	0	.8	.6	.0	.0	15					
05235	SLATE CREEK	18	8	0	1.6	1.3	.1	.1	80					
05236	SOUTH FORK	18	7	0	1.3	.8	.0	.6	80					
05237	UNDERWOOD	10	8	0	.8	.6	.0	.1	-1					
05238	WEST GIRARD	17	3	0	5.0	2.2	.3	.5	83				40	
05239	WEST BERGUM	15	0	0	.0	.0	.1	.0	80					
05286	SALT GULCH	14	8	0	1.4	1.4	.1	.0	30					28
05298	MURPHY GLADE	18	7	0	.3	.2	.0	.0	20					
05300	EAGLE	14	8	0	1.4	1.0	.2	.0	46					20
05801	STOVELEG GAP	22	0	0	.2	.1	.0	.0	-1					
05802	HOBO GULCH	10	0	0	.0	.1	.0	.0	-1					
05804	BEAVER RALLY	14	8	0	.8	.5	.1	.2	85					
05805	CHERRY FLAT	14	0	0	.0	.0	.0	.0	-1					
05806	GRANITE PEAK	19	8	0	.4	.0	.0	.0	-1					
05807	LAKE ELEANOR	20	5	150	2.4	2.2	.0	.3	-1					
NATIONAL FOREST: SIERRA N.F.														
A5047	SAN JOAQUIN	24	4	96	5.0	4.4	.0	55.0	85					
A5198	KINGS RIVER	20	3	0	.0	.0	.0	.1						
B5047	2	17	13	600	17.2	18.2	6.0	28.0						
B5198	KINGS RIVER	20	3	1180	.0	.0	.1	1.4						
05240	FERGUSON RIDGE	16	9	0	.1	.1	.1	.3	34					
05241	DEVIL GULCH	16	9	130	.6	.2	.2	.7	76					
05242	MOUNT RAYMOND	25	9	40	1.3	1.1	5.0	10.0	-1					
05243	SHUTEYE	20	9	58	.7	.5	1.0	1.0	24					
05244	DINKEY LAKES	22	9	2113	6.1	5.8	14.0	80.0	-1				45	
05245	WOODCHUCK	24	7	102	.4	.3	.0	24.0	-1					
05246	SYCAMORE SPRINGS	15	4	105	.0	.0	.1	.1	-1					
NATIONAL FOREST: STANISLAUS N.F.														
A5986	CARSON ICEBERG	22	8	320	5.1	3.1	.2	6.5			96			
B5986	CARSON ICEBERG	23	6	494	2.0	1.4	1.1	9.1						
C5986	CARSON ICEBERG	24	3	3207	.4	.4	1.1	19.4						
05255	MT. REBA	16	7	50	.4	.4	2.0	2.0	-1		-1			
05256	NORTH MOUNTAIN	20	9	0	1.1	1.1	.0	.7	-1					
05257	TRUMBULL PEAK	17	3	278	.1	2.5	.0	1.0	80					

STATE: CALIFORNIA

AREA CODE	AREA NAME	WARS RATNG 4-28	OURS RATNG 0-15	GRAZING ALL AUM	POTEN YIELD SAWTMBR MMBF	PROGRAM HARVEST SAWTMBR MMBF	DISPER REC MOTOR MRVD	DISPER REC NONMOT MRVD	HARD ROCK MINRL RATNG 0-100	OIL AND GAS RATNG 0-100	URAN RATNG 0-100	COAL RATNG 0-100	GEO-THERM RATNG 0-100	LOW VALUE BULK RATNG 0-100
05258	TUOLUMNE RIVER	20	15	325	.4	.4	.2	18.0	80					
05662	CHERRY CR A	20	13	0	.0	.0	.0	4.0	85					
05810	CHERRY LAKE	24	8	0	.2	.2	.0	.1						
05811	BELL MEDOW	22	7	148	.9	.9	1.0	5.0						
05812	WATER HOUSE	20	7	10	.8	.8	.0	4.0						
05813	EAGLE	19	7	163	4.5	4.4	1.0	5.0	33		-1			
05814	DOME	17	7	10	4.7	2.8	2.0	2.0	28		-1			
05815	NIGHT	21	11	0	.0	.0	.0	1.0	37		-1			
05985	RAYMOND PEAK	21	13	380	.0	.0	1.5	5.0	24		24		5	
NATIONAL FOREST: TAHOE N.F.														
A5261	GRANITE CHIEF	23	8	552	2.5	2.0	.2	48.6						
05172	WEST YUBA	20	9	0	1.2	.9	1.4	7.8	90					
05259	DUNCAN CANYON	23	9	170	3.2	.0	.2	.7	40					
05260	GROUSE LAKES	13	9	167	.6	.5	.0	9.6	80				10	
05262	NORTH FORK AMERICAN	20	9	100	6.5	5.0	5.5	27.3	82					
05264	EAST YUBA	19	9	200	1.8	1.4	3.1	20.8	81					
05265	N F MIDDLE FORK AMERICAN	18	9	20	1.8	.6	.3	.9	82					
05981	BALD MTN	13	9	150	2.2	1.7	.2	2.0	-1				50	
NATIONAL FOREST: LAKE TAHOE BASIN M.U.														
05023	PYRAMID	19	5	0	1.0	.0	2.0	4.0	25					
05271	FREEL	20	1	300	1.0	1.0	2.0	4.0	-1				10	
05982	DARDANELLES	21	2	700	1.0	.0	.0	9.0	-1				5	
NATIONAL FOREST: ROGUE RIVER N.F.														
06703	KANGARUO	21	11	1584	6.7	4.5	.4	7.4	89					27
06704	CONDREY MOUNTAIN	16	6	356	2.0	.6	.2	1.4	73					27
NATIONAL FOREST: SISKIYOU														
A6701	SISKIYOU	25	6	75	.7	.5	.0	.6	93	0	0	0	0	15
B6701	SISKIYOU	11	9	0	1.5	1.0	.0	.1	94	0	0	0	0	10

APPENDIX D
CENTRAL PLAINS STATES

ALLOCATION SUMMARY

	Wilderness	Further Planning	Nonwilderness
NEBRASKA			
* Number of Areas	1	0	1
Gross Acres	7,360	0	8,088
Net Acres	7,360	0	8,088
SOUTH DAKOTA			
* Number of Areas	1	0	4
Gross Acres	5,040	0	60,240
Net Acres	5,000	0	56,840

* Roadless areas may overlap state boundaries and appear in 2 or more states. Total areas allocated to each category may not equal total number of areas in RARE II inventory.

For additional information contact:

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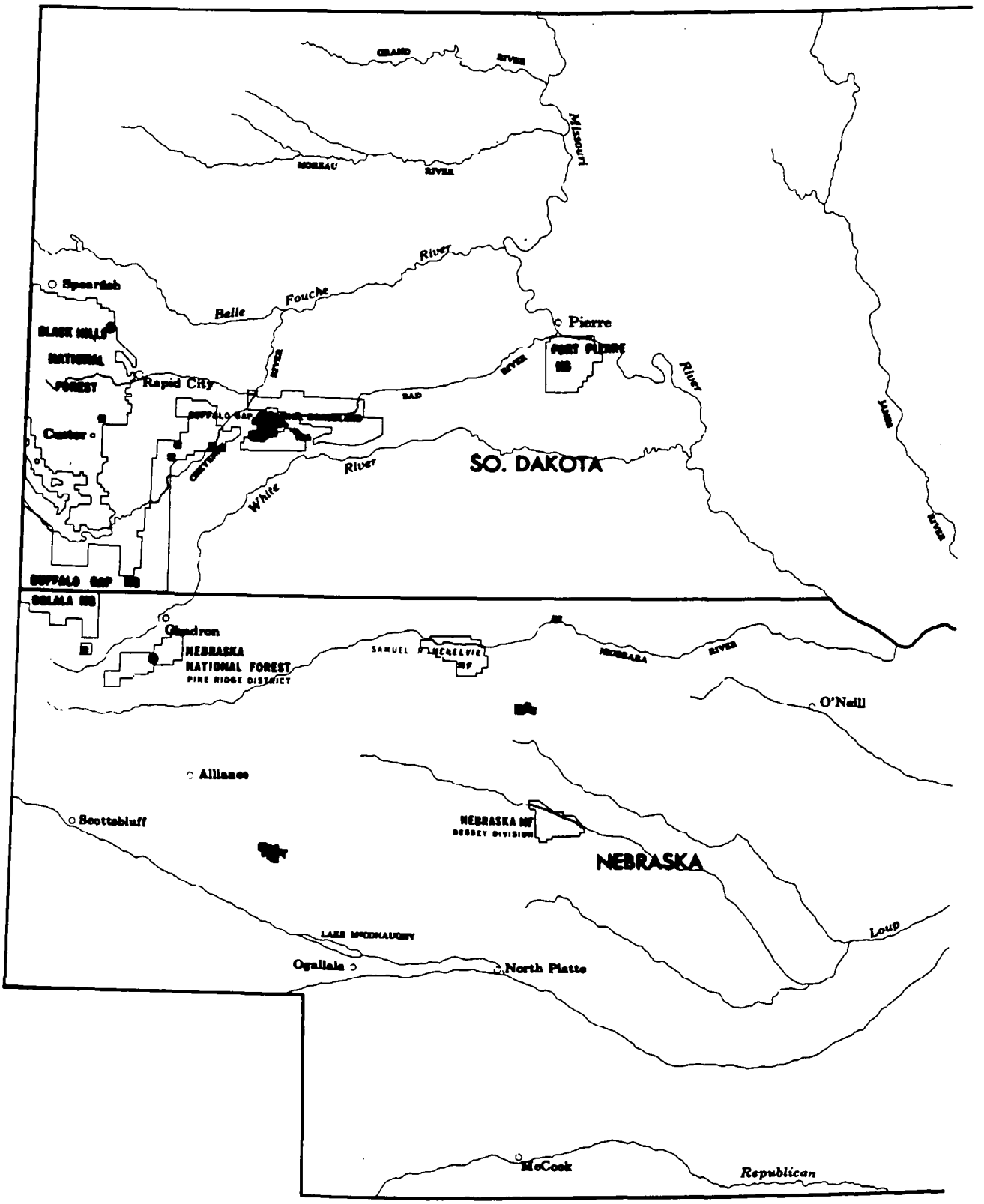
USDA Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Region (R-2)
11177 West 8th Avenue
P.O. Box 25127
Lakewood, Colorado 80225
303/234-4082

or Forest Supervisor,

Black Hills NF	Custer, South Dakota	57730
Nebraska NF	Chadron, Nebraska	69337



CENTRAL PLAINS STATES

LEGEND

- NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM LANDS
- EXISTING & ADMINISTRATION ENDORSED WILDERNESS (ALL AGENCIES)
- ● WILDERNESS
- ▲ FURTHER PLANNING
- ■ NON-WILDERNESS

STATE: NEBRASKA

AREA ID	AREA NAME	ALLOCATION	GROSS ACRES	NET ACRES		AREA ID	AREA NAME	ALLOCATION	GROSS ACRES	NET ACRES
FOREST: NEBRASKA N.F.										
02001	PINE RIDGE	W	7360	7360	**	02002	SOLDIER CREEK	NW	8088	8088

STATE: SOUTH DAKOTA

AREA ID	AREA NAME	ALLOCATION	GROSS ACRES	NET ACRES		AREA ID	AREA NAME	ALLOCATION	GROSS ACRES	NET ACRES
FOREST: BLACK HILLS N.F.										
02015	NORBECK	NW	9400	9400	**	02016	BEAVER PARK	W	5040	5000
FOREST: NEBRASKA N.F.										
02006	INDIAN CREEK	NW	26270	24670	**	02011	CHEYENNE RIVER	NW	8090	7050
02010	RED SHIRT	NW	16480	15720	**					

Social. Designation of Norbeck, Indian Creek, Red Shirt, and Cheyenne River as nonwilderness will provide for motorized recreation opportunities desired by South Dakota residents. Wilderness designation of Beaver Park, however, will preclude motorized use in this area. Analysis indicates that no other significant social effects are perceived to result from implementation of the proposed alternative, either in South Dakota or Nebraska.

Economic. A summary of economic impacts for the proposed action is presented in the following table. These are national impacts and may or may not occur in the state specified. All state impacts are allocated from the national totals and are based upon state resource changes. They are the state's contribution to the national impact. For a complete description on how the impacts were calculated see Appendix W.

NEBRASKA
SUMMARY OF ECONOMIC IMPACTS-ALTERNATIVE PA

A. EMPLOYMENT EFFECTS-CHANGE FROM PRESENT

INDUSTRIAL SECTOR	POTENTIAL IMMEDIATE	POTENTIAL LONG-TERM (FP AS NW)	POTENTIAL LONG-TERM (FP AS W)
AGRICULTURE	-1.	0.	0.
MINING	0.	0.	0.
CONSTRUCTION	0.	0.	0.
FOOD AND PRODUCTS	0.	0.	0.
TEXTILE AND APPAREL	0.	0.	0.
LOGGING AND SAWMILLS	0.	0.	0.
FURNITURE	0.	0.	0.
PULP AND PAPER	0.	0.	0.
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	0.	0.	0.
CHEMICALS AND RUBBER	0.	0.	0.
PETROLEUM REFINING	0.	0.	0.
STONE CLAY AND GLASS	0.	0.	0.
PRIMARY METAL	0.	0.	0.
FAB METAL AND MACH	0.	0.	0.
ELECTRICAL	0.	0.	0.
ALL OTHER MFG	0.	0.	0.
TRANS COMM UTIL	0.	0.	0.
WHOLESALE	0.	0.	0.
RETAIL	0.	1.	1.
FIRE	0.	0.	0.
SERVICES	0.	0.	0.
TOTAL PRIVATE SECTOR	-2.	1.	1.

B. OTHER EFFECTS-CHANGE FROM PRESENT

CATEGORY	POTENTIAL IMMEDIATE	POTENTIAL LONG-TERM (FP AS NW)	POTENTIAL LONG-TERM (FP AS W)
INCOME ($MILLION)	0.	0.	0.
OUTPUT ($MILLION)	0.	0.	0.
VALUE ADDED ($MILLION)	0.	0.	0.
POPULATION	-6.	3.	3.

SOUTH DAKOTA
SUMMARY OF ECONOMIC IMPACTS-ALTERNATIVE PA

A. EMPLOYMENT EFFECTS-CHANGE FROM PRESENT

INDUSTRIAL SECTOR	POTENTIAL IMMEDIATE	POTENTIAL LONG-TERM (FP AS NW)	POTENTIAL LONG-TERM (FP AS W)
AGRICULTURE	0.	0.	0.
MINING	0.	0.	0.
CONSTRUCTION	0.	0.	0.
FOOD AND PRODUCTS	0.	0.	0.
TEXTILE AND APPAREL	0.	0.	0.
LOGGING AND SAWMILLS	-1.	-1.	-1.
FURNITURE	0.	0.	0.
PULP AND PAPER	0.	0.	0.
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	0.	0.	0.
CHEMICALS AND RUBBER	0.	0.	0.
PETROLEUM REFINING	0.	0.	0.
STONE CLAY AND GLASS	0.	0.	0.
PRIMARY METAL	0.	0.	0.
FAB METAL AND MACH	0.	0.	0.
ELECTRICAL	0.	0.	0.
ALL OTHER MFG	0.	0.	0.
TRANS COMM UTIL	0.	0.	0.
WHOLESALE	0.	0.	0.
RETAIL	-1.	0.	0.
FIRE	0.	0.	0.
SERVICES	-1.	0.	0.
TOTAL PRIVATE SECTOR	-6.	-3.	-3.

B. OTHER EFFECTS-CHANGE FROM PRESENT

CATEGORY		POTENTIAL IMMEDIATE	POTENTIAL LONG-TERM (FP AS NW)	POTENTIAL LONG-TERM (FP AS W)
INCOME	(SMILLION)	0.	0.	0.
OUTPUT	(SMILLION)	0.	0.	0.
VALUE ADDED	(SMILLION)	0.	0.	0.
POPULATION		-15.	-8.	-8.

1

RESOURCE OUTPUTS WITH THE PROPOSED ACTION NEBRASKA

UNIT	TOTAL INVENTORY		OUTPUT-FP as NW		OUTPUT-FP as W	
	Present	Potential	Present Immediate Output	Potential Long-term Output	Present Immediate Output	Potential Long-term Output
Commercial Forest Land - (M acres)	3,630	3,630	1,830	1,830	1,830	1,830
Hardwood Saw-timber - (MMBF)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Hardwood Products - (MMCF)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Softwood Saw-timber - (MMBF)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Softwood Products - (MMCF)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Developed Rec. Picnicking -(MRVD)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Camping -(MRVD)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Skiing -(MRVD)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Water -(MRVD)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Unbuilt -(MRVD)	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0
Dispersed Rec. Motor -(MRVD)	0.8	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Nonmotor -(MRVD)	1.4	4.0	2.9	4.5	2.9	4.5
Big Game Hunting -(MRVD)	1.0	0.8	0.2	0.8	0.2	.8
Small Game Hunting -(MRVD)	0.8	1.6	0.8	1.1	0.8	1.1
Nonhunting -(MRVD)	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	.4
Fishing -(MRVD)	0.8	2.3	0.7	2.0	0.7	2.0
Grazing Cattle - (AUM)	2,702	3,436	1,840	2,236	1,840	2,236
Sheep - (AUM)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Common - (AUM)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0

RESOURCE OUTPUTS WITH THE PROPOSED ACTION — SOUTH DAKOTA

UNIT	TOTAL INVENTORY		OUTPUT-FP as NW		OUTPUT-FP as W	
	Present	Potential	Present Immediate Output	Potential Long-term Output	Present Immediate Output	Potential Long-term Output
Commercial Forest Land - (M acres)	11,364	11,364	6,429	6,429	6,429	6,429
Hardwood Saw-timber - (MMBF)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Hardwood Products - (MMCF)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Softwood Saw-timber - (MMBF)	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	.2
Softwood Products - (MMCF)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Developed Rec. Picnicking -(MRVD)	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0
Camping -(MRVD)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Skiing -(MRVD)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Water -(MRVD)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Unbuilt -(MRVD)	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0
Dispersed Rec. Motor -(MRVD)	2.0	2.3	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.3
Nonmotor -(MRVD)	7.0	10.3	8.5	11.5	8.5	11.5
Big Game Hunting -(MRVD)	1.0	1.6	1.0	1.6	1.0	1.6
Small Game Hunting -(MRVD)	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.5	.6
Nonhunting -(MRVD)	6.4	4.4	1.9	3.9	1.9	3.9
Fishing -(MRVD)	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0
Grazing Cattle - (AUM)	10,424	10,206	10,408	10,026	10,408	10,026
Sheep - (AUM)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Common - (AUM)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0

STATE: NEBRASKA

AREA CODE	AREA NAME	WAPS RATNG	DUPS RATNG	GRAZING ALL	POTEN YIELD SAWTMBR	PROGRAM HARVEST SAWTMBR	DISPER REC MOTOR	DISPER REC NONMOT	HARD ROCK MINRL RATNG	OIL AND GAS RATNG	URAN RATNG	COAL RATNG	GEO-THERM RATNG	LOW VALUE BULK RATNG
		0-28	0-15	AUM	MMBF	MMBF	MRVD	MRVD	0-100	0-100	0-100	0-100	0-100	0-100
NATIONAL FOREST: NEBRASKA N.F.														
02001	PINE RIDGE	15	0	1498	.0	.0	.8	.5	35	99	92	0	0	0
02002	SOLDIER CREEK	16	0	1204	.0	.0	.0	.9	35	90	92	0	0	0

STATE: SOUTH DAKOTA

AREA CODE	AREA NAME	WAPS RATNG	DUPS RATNG	GRAZING ALL	POTEN YIELD SAWTMBR	PROGRAM HARVEST SAWTMBR	DISPER REC MOTOR	DISPER REC NONMOT	HARD ROCK MINRL RATNG	OIL AND GAS RATNG	URAN RATNG	COAL RATNG	GEO-THERM RATNG	LOW VALUE BULK RATNG
		0-28	0-15	AUM	MMBF	MMBF	MRVD	MRVD	0-100	0-100	0-100	0-100	0-100	0-100
NATIONAL FOREST: BLACK HILLS N.F.														
02015	NORBECK	21	8	0	.2	.2	1.0	6.0	90	0	55	0	0	0
02016	BEAVER PARK	20	1	66	.2	.2	.8	.5	70	95	70	0	0	0
NATIONAL FOREST: NEBRASKA N.F.														
02006	INDIAN CREEK	20	0	4050	.0	.0	.0	.1	0	99	92	0	0	0
02010	RED SHIRT	19	5	4080	.0	.0	.1	.2	0	99	87	0	0	0
02011	CHEYENNE RIVER	16	0	2228	.0	.0	.1	.2	0	99	87	0	0	0

APPENDIX E
COLORADO

ALLOCATION SUMMARY

	Wilderness	Further Planning	Nonwilderness
* Number of Areas	54	4	249
Gross Acres	1,959,523	177,650	4,449,913
Net Acres	1,946,395	177,600	4,369,169

* Roadless areas may overlap state boundaries and appear in 2 or more states. Total areas allocated to each category may not equal total number of areas in RARE II inventory.

Public Law HR12026 classified area 02208 Indian Peaks (66,010 Ac Gross 65,000 Ac net) on Arapahoe-Roosevelt National Forest in Colorado as wilderness and withdrew it from the RARE II inventory.

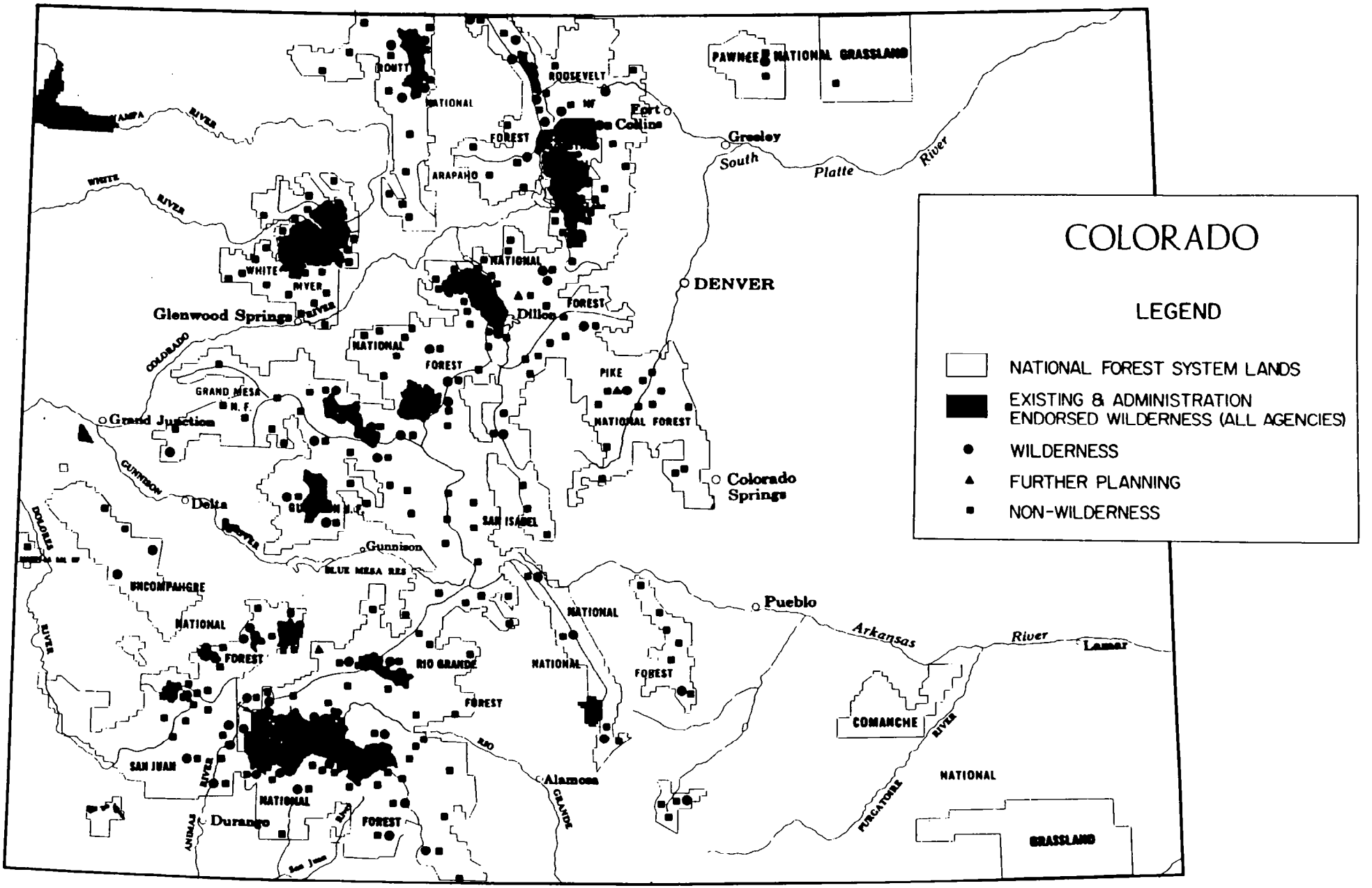
Area A2309 Willow Creek on Pawnee National Grassland was allocated to wilderness because it contributes a representation for Grama-Buffalo Grass (058) Target. Public responses strongly favored "W" allocation. Some uranium and oil and gas resources are located in both wilderness and nonwilderness portion of the area although they are concentrated in the nonwilderness portion. Several exploratory oil and gas wells would be located within the wilderness portion but are not currently in production. It is believed that under wilderness designation, impact on oil and gas exploration and development and existing grazing use can be minimized through management techniques.

For additional information contact:

Darold Westerberg, RARE II Coordinator
USDA Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Region (R-2)
11177 West 8th Avenue
P.O. Box 25127
Lakewood, Colorado 80225
303/234-4082

or Forest Supervisor,

Arapahoe-Roosevelt NF	Ft. Collins, Colorado	80521
Grand Mesa-Uncompahgre-Gunnison NF	Delta, Colorado	81416
Pike-San Isabel NF	Pueblo, Colorado	81008
Rio Grande NF	Monte Vista, Colorado	81144
Routt NF	Steamboat Springs, Colorado	80477
San Juan NF	Durango, Colorado	81301
White River NF	Glenwood Springs, Colorado	81601
Manti-La Sal NF	Price, Utah	84501


COLORADO
LEGEND
NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM LANDS
EXISTING & ADMINISTRATION ENDORSED WILDERNESS (ALL AGENCIES)
WILDERNESS
FURTHER PLANNING
NON-WILDERNESS
PAWNEE NATIONAL GRASSLAND
ROOSEVELT NF
Fort Collins
Greeley
South Platte River
ARAPAHO NATIONAL FOREST
ROUTT NATIONAL FOREST
WHITE RIVER NATIONAL FOREST
DENVER
Glenwood Springs
Dillon
PIKE NATIONAL FOREST
GRAND MESA N.F.
Grand Junction
Colorado Springs
Delta
Gunnison
SAN ISABEL NATIONAL FOREST
BLUE MESA RES
UNCOMPAHGRE NATIONAL FOREST
RIO GRANDE NATIONAL FOREST
Pueblo
Arkansas River
Lamar
COMANCHE NATIONAL GRASSLAND
SAN JUAN NATIONAL FOREST
Alamosa
Durango
COLORADO
GUNNISON
DOLORES
ANIMAS
RIO GRANDE
PURGATOIRE RIVER

STATE: COLORADO

AREA ID	AREA NAME	ALLO-CATION	GROSS ACRES	NET ACRES		AREA ID	AREA NAME	ALLO-CATION	GROSS ACRES	NET ACRES
FOREST: GRAND MESA UNCOMPAHGRE N										
A2181	RAGGEDS	W	93250	93250	**	02209	COCHETOPA HILL	NW	65680	65680
A2196	WEST ELK	W	121680	121680	**	02210	COCHETOPA DOME	NW	7000	7000
A2198	BEAVER-CASTLE	W	50660	50660	**	02211	MONCHEGO	NW	3520	3520
A2217	MIDDLE FORK	W	8800	8800	**	02212	SAWTOOTH MTN	NW	45400	45400
B2180	ELK MOUNTAINS-COLLEGIATE	NW	500	250	**	02215	MINERAL MTN	W	51600	51600
B2181	RAGGEDS	NW	30670	27190	**	02218	CANNIBAL PLATEAU	FP	31990	31990
B2196	WEST ELK	NW	86730	85260	**	02220	CARSON PEAK	NW	27600	27560
B2198	BEAVER-CASTLE	NW	12120	11540	**	02221	CRYSTAL PEAK	NW	5440	5300
B2217	MIDDLE FORK	NW	10700	10550	**	02223	ELK CREEK	W	3100	3000
E2180	ELK MOUNTAINS-COLLEGIATE	W	137900	130240	**	02224	UNCOMPAHGRE	NW	39040	38840
02182	DRIFT CREEK	NW	1440	1430	**	02225	EL PASO CREEK	NW	3200	3200
02184	SPRINGHOUSE PARK	NW	16000	16000	**	02226	CIMARRON	NW	15000	15000
02185	ELECTRIC MTN	NW	8600	8600	**	02228	BALDY PEAK	W	10240	10080
02186	CLEAR CREEK	NW	41100	40780	**	02229	BEAVER CREEK	NW	1480	1480
02189	HIGHTOWER	NW	5000	5000	**	02231	UPPER W FK DALLAS CREEK	W	1880	1880
02191	PRIEST MOUNTAIN	NW	102580	102580	**	02232	IRON MOUNTAIN	NW	7880	7400
02192	SALT CREEK	NW	10880	10880	**	02237	SUNSHINE MESA	NW	1120	1120
02193	BATTLEMENT MESA	NW	36800	36800	**	02238	WILSON MESA	NW	1960	1960
02194	NICK MOUNTAIN	NW	10400	10400	**	02239	UPHIR NEEDLES	NW	480	480
02195	KANNAH CREEK	W	29650	29650	**	02240	SAN MIGUEL	NW	9620	9360
02199	GOTHIC MTN	NW	6700	6660	**	02241	ROUBIDEAU	W	19780	19770
02200	WHETSTONE MTN	NW	16500	15400	**	02242	TABEQUACHE	W	10240	10240
02201	FLATTOP MTN	NW	23530	19850	**	02243	KELSO MESA	NW	34390	34340
02202	BOSTON PEAK	NW	50100	48640	**	02244	BLACK POINT	NW	10750	10750
02203	MATCHLESS	NW	35600	35100	**	02245	UTE CREEK	NW	28360	28160
02204	CRYSTAL CREEK	NW	91680	90380	**	02246	CAMPBELL POINT	NW	11300	11300
02205	KREUTZER-PRINCETON	NW	13300	13300	**	02247	JOHNSON CREEK	NW	10330	10330
02206	ROMLEY	NW	8900	8860	**	02358	CHIPETA	NW	16520	16520
02207	CANYON CREEK	NW	14000	13100	**	02359	SNEVA MOUNTAIN	W	600	600
FOREST: RIO GRANDE N.F.										
A2266	SANGRE DE CRISTO	W	131520	130672	**	02278	WHEELER-WASON	NW	58910	58910
A2280	DEEP CREEK-DECKER CREEK	W	43960	43960	**	02279	BRISTOL HEAD	NW	67940	67900
B2266	SANGRE DE CRISTO	NW	18480	17368	**	02281	FOX MOUNTAIN	NW	9130	9130
B2280	DEEP CREEK-DECKER CREEK	NW	76320	76320	**	02282	BENNETT PEAK	NW	66460	66100
B2284	SOUTH SAN JUAN	NW	43860	43860	**	02283	WILLOW MOUNTAIN	NW	40240	40240
C2217	MIDDLE FORK	NW	19310	19310	**	02299	BEAR CREEK	NW	6900	6740
02209	COCHETOPA HILL	NW	24210	24050	**	02300	RIO GRANDE RESERVOIR	W	2770	2770
02211	MONCHEGO	NW	4730	4730	**	02301	RUBY LAKE	NW	4090	4090
02220	CARSON PEAK	NW	88730	87630	**	02331	BEAVER MOUNTAIN	NW	7880	7880
02264	STARVATION CREEK	NW	22040	21480	**	02332	GROUSE MOUNTAIN	NW	6120	6120
02265	PORPHYRY PEAK	NW	24580	23540	**	02333	ALDER-BEAR	NW	9090	9090
02274	SAGUACHE PEAK	NW	11540	11100	**	02337	SHAW SPRINGS	NW	12910	12730
02275	TRACY MOUNTAIN	NW	22790	22750	**	02999	CRUCES BASIN	NW	1560	1560
02277	SAGUACHE CREEK	NW	13910	13910	**					

STATE: COLORADO

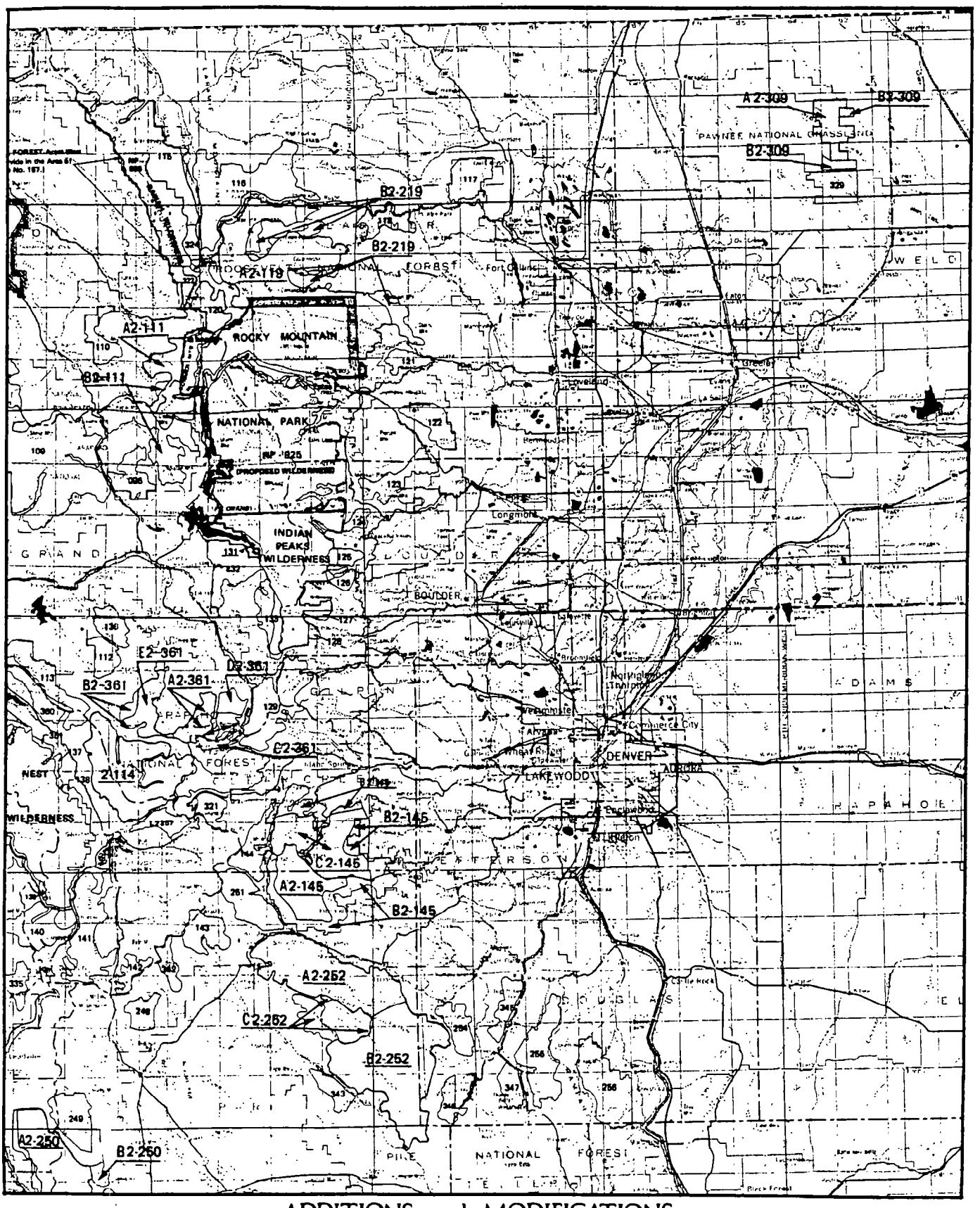
AREA ID	AREA NAME	ALLO-CATION	GROSS ACRES	NET ACRES		AREA ID	AREA NAME	ALLO-CATION	GROSS ACRES	NET ACRES
FOREST: ROOSEVELT N.F.										
A2111	NEVER SUMMER DU	W	13860	13860	**	02125	INDIAN PEAKS B	NW	4340	3900
A2119	COMANCHE-BIG SOUTH	W	72990	72990	**	02126	INDIAN PEAKS C	NW	4160	4160
A2309	WILLOW CREEK	W	15990	15990	**	02127	INDIAN PEAKS D	NW	2230	1840
A2361	ST LOUIS PEAK	W	16430	16430	**	02128	INDIAN PEAKS E	NW	1450	1200
B2111	NEVER SUMMER DU	NW	36090	35680	**	02129	JAMES PEAK B	NW	29000	27180
B2119	COMANCHE-BIG SOUTH	NW	22860	22250	**	02131	INDIAN PEAKS G	NW	820	820
B2309	WILLOW CREEK	NW	3730	1630	**	02132	STRAWBERRY CREEK	NW	17370	16750
B2361	ST LOUIS PEAK	NW	3080	3080	**	02133	INDIAN PEAKS H	NW	12330	11940
C2145	MT EVANS	W	46570	46570	**	02136	KELLY CREEK	NW	8600	8440
C2361	ST LOUIS PEAK	NW	620	620	**	02137	HARRIGAN CREEK	NW	1720	1680
D2361	ST LOUIS PEAK	NW	4300	4260	**	02138	MARYLAND CREEK	NW	2920	2920
E2361	ST LOUIS PEAK	FP	12800	12800	**	02139	CORRAL CREEK	NW	540	540
L2357	STRAIGHT CREEK	NW	8460	8460	**	02140	JACQUE PEAK	NW	11090	10710
02096	HALL CREEK	NW	11160	11100	**	02141	TENMILE	NW	28200	26470
02109	ARAPAHO CREEK DS	NW	79150	78920	**	02142	RED PEAK	NW	5630	4590
02112	COOK CREEK	NW	7270	7160	**	02143	JEFFERSON	NW	1350	1300
02113	WILLIAMS PEAK AM	NW	17230	17080	**	02144	SQUARE TOP MOUNTAIN	NW	6510	6510
02114	WILLIAMS FORK AM	FP	74820	74770	**	02151	ELLIOTT RIDGE	NW	2280	2280
02115	EAST RAWAH	W	41680	41680	**	02321	MT SNIKTAU	NW	6900	6820
02116	GREEN RIDGE	NW	45670	45180	**	02322	MONTGOMERY PASS	W	3380	3380
02117	GREYROCK	NW	12740	9820	**	02323	RAWAH SOUTH	NW	350	350
02118	LITTLE SOUTH	W	9030	8950	**	02324	EAST RAWAH A	W	5300	5300
02120	NEOTA FLATTOPS	W	10100	10100	**	02328	NEOTA	NW	6400	5360
02121	CROSIER MOUNTAIN	NW	7410	6970	**	02329	SAND CREEK	NW	12640	12320
02122	HELL CANYON	NW	11590	9910	**	02350	OTTER CREEK	NW	1670	1540
02123	NORTH ST. VRAIN	NW	17130	15530	**	02351	BRUSH CREEK	NW	970	900
02124	INDIAN PEAKS-A	NW	3400	3400	**	02360	WILLIAMS PEAK WEST	NW	8960	8200
FOREST: MANTT LASAL N.F.										
04434	ROC CREEK	NW	8216	8216	**					
FOREST: ROUTT N.F.										
A2080	PLATTE RIVER MG-1	W	720	720	**	02099	ELKHORN MOUNTAIN DC	NW	18960	18830
A2100	DAVIS PEAK DA & DA-1	W	24330	24330	**	02101	REPUBLIC CREEK DV	NW	7380	7050
A2102	RAINBOW LAKES DR & DR-1	W	4610	4610	**	02103	FISHHOOK DQ	NW	40350	40350
A2104	SERVICE CREEK DP & DP-1	NW	39940	39860	**	02105	MORRISON DN	NW	11160	11160
A2355	MAD CREEK DB & DB-1	W	39940	39940	**	02106	COBERLY GULCH DK	NW	9230	9230
B2080	PLATTE RIVER MG-1	NW	1460	1460	**	02107	FISH CREEK DH	NW	12040	12040
B2100	DAVIS PEAK DA & DA-1	NW	76280	76280	**	02108	PAGODA PEAK	NW	56840	56840
B2102	RAINBOW LAKES DR & DR-1	NW	2690	2690	**	02109	ARAPAHO CREEK DS	NW	19970	19970
B2104	SERVICE CREEK DP & DP-1	NW	26240	26240	**	02110	OWL MOUNTAIN DI	NW	9220	9220
B2355	MAD CREEK DB & DB-1	NW	43400	43400	**	02157	RAWAH--WEST	W	2090	2090
02097	SUGARLOAF DE	NW	36230	35900	**	02354	GREEN RIDGE DO	NW	8700	8700
02098	NIPPLE CREEK DD	NW	48900	48700	**					

AREA ID	AREA NAME	ALLOCATION	GROSS ACRES	NET ACRES		AREA ID	AREA NAME	ALLOCATION	GROSS ACRES	NET ACRES
FOREST: SAN ISABEL N.F.										
A2145	MT EVANS	W	34760	34680	**	02254	GREEN MOUNTAIN	NW	11290	11290
A2170	HOLY CROSS	W	14860	14810	**	02255	RAMPART WEST	NW	30130	30090
A2250	BUFFALO PEAKS	W	56400	56200	**	02256	FRONT RANGE	NW	25070	24970
A2252	LOST CREEK	FP	58040	58040	**	02257	EAST PIKES PEAK	NW	12840	12000
A2266	SANGRE DE CRISTO	W	85150	85090	**	02258	WEST PIKES PEAK	NW	8920	8590
A2270	GREENHORN MTN	W	22560	22400	**	02259	MT MASSIVE	W	26140	26100
A2271	SPANISH PEAKS	W	21330	20550	**	02260	MT ELBERT	NW	18880	18340
A2273	CUCHARA	NW	11240	11120	**	02261	MT ANTERO	NW	39480	37840
B2145	MT EVANS	NW	9920	9920	**	02262	ASPEN RIDGE	NW	18420	17570
B2170	HOLY CROSS	NW	34240	34000	**	02263	BADGER CREEK	NW	15000	14700
B2250	BUFFALO PEAKS	NW	7080	7080	**	02264	STARVATION CREEK	NW	8080	8080
B2252	LOST CREEK	W	47640	47640	**	02265	PORPHYRY PEAK	NW	3480	3480
B2270	GREENHORN MTN	NW	15200	15200	**	02267	MT BLANCA	NW	11500	11500
B2271	SPANISH PEAKS	NW	10670	5650	**	02268	TANNER PEAK	NW	18000	17900
B2273	CUCHARA	NW	4880	4880	**	02269	SCRAGGY PEAKS	NW	10320	10320
C2180	ELK MOUNTAINS-COLLEGIATE	W	110550	106620	**	02272	PURGATOIRE	NW	14400	14000
C2252	LOST CREEK	NW	6250	6250	**	02335	CHICAGO RIDGE	NW	940	940
C2266	SANGRE DE CRISTO	NW	12950	12950	**	02338	HIGHLINE	NW	12160	12000
D2180	ELK MOUNTAINS-COLLEGIATE	NW	7910	7360	**	02339	HARDSCRABBLE	NW	8300	8260
D2266	SANGRE DE CRISTO	NW	720	720	**	02340	ST CHARLES PEAK	NW	10880	10820
F2180	ELK MOUNTAINS-COLLEGIATE	NW	13560	6300	**	02341	ARNOLD GULCH	NW	5100	5100
02143	JEFFERSON	NW	10910	10910	**	02342	BOREAS	NW	5500	5500
02144	SQUARE TOP MOUNTAIN	NW	6240	6240	**	02343	FARNUM	NW	7030	7030
02205	KREUTZER-PRINCETON	NW	37540	37140	**	02344	PUMA	NW	8320	8320
02206	ROMLEY	NW	6600	6600	**	02345	GUNBARREL	NW	8320	8160
02248	SILVERHEELS	NW	7880	7880	**	02346	SHEEPROCK	NW	5760	5760
02249	WESTON PEAK	NW	13040	12760	**	02347	THUNDER BUTTE	NW	7960	7920
02251	BURNING BEAR	NW	19520	19480	**	02358	CHIPETA	NW	23580	23580
02253	THIRTYNINE MILE	NW	10100	10100	**					
FOREST: SAN JUAN N.F.										
A2284	SOUTH SAN JUAN	W	128736	128736	**	C2284	SOUTH SAN JUAN	NW	16989	16989
A2290	POISON PARK	W	1100	1100	**	C2306	HERMOSA	NW	17424	17424
A2292	PIEDRA	W	39650	39650	**	D2284	SOUTH SAN JUAN	NW	11021	11021
A2293	RUNLETT PARK	W	1200	1200	**	D2306	HERMOSA	NW	41955	41160
A2294	FLORIDA RIVER	W	15200	15200	**	E2284	SOUTH SAN JUAN	NW	44154	44044
A2297	WHITEHEAD PEAK	W	600	460	**	02235	LIZARD HEAD	NW	17500	17440
A2298	CUNNINGHAM CREEK	W	440	440	**	02240	SAN MIGUEL	NW	62320	60240
A2302	EAST ANIMAS	W	4500	4380	**	02285	TREASURE MTN	NW	21910	21910
A2303	WEST NEEDLE	W	15650	15650	**	02286	TURKEY CREEK	NW	23420	23260
A2306	HERMOSA	W	77167	77167	**	02287	MARTINEZ CREEK	NW	6420	6420
B2284	SOUTH SAN JUAN	NW	7140	7140	**	02288	DAVIS MTN	NW	1320	1320
B2290	POISON PARK	NW	7960	7960	**	02289	MONK ROCK	NW	2260	2260
B2292	PIEDRA	NW	74610	74610	**	02291	GRAHAM PARK	NW	12090	12090
B2293	RUNLETT PARK	NW	5730	5730	**	02295	HD MOUNTAIN	NW	20010	20010
B2294	FLORIDA RIVER	NW	35180	35180	**	02296	TENMILE CREEK	W	380	380
B2297	WHITEHEAD PEAK	NW	160	137	**	02304	BLACKHAWK MOUNTAIN	NW	17750	17750
B2298	CUNNINGHAM CREEK	NW	1260	836	**	02305	STORM PEAK	NW	52310	52270
B2302	EAST ANIMAS	NW	13840	13840	**	02307	SHEEP MOUNTAIN	NW	4150	4150
B2303	WEST NEEDLE	NW	8900	8900	**	02315	RYMAN	NW	9030	9030
B2306	HERMOSA	NW	10354	10354	**					

STATE: COLORADO

FOREST: WHITE RIVER N.F.

AREA ID	AREA NAME	ALLOCATION	GROSS ACRES	NET ACRES		AREA ID	AREA NAME	ALLOCATION	GROSS ACRES	NET ACRES
A2170	HOLY CROSS	W	101960	101670	**	02163	NORTH ELK	NW	20150	19990
A2177	PORPHYRY MOUNTAIN	W	8000	8000	**	02164	THREE FORKS	NW	8420	8420
A2180	ELK MOUNTAINS-COLLEGIATE	W	119300	116680	**	02165	BUTLER CREEK	NW	5890	5890
A2181	RAGGEDS	W	9600	9600	**	02166	MAIN ELK	NW	48530	48330
B2170	HOLY CROSS	NW	1000	1000	**	02167	CANYON CREEK	NW	37270	37170
B2177	PORPHYRY MOUNTAIN	NW	48270	46990	**	02168	GRIZZLY CREEK	NW	42900	42900
B2180	ELK MOUNTAINS-COLLEGIATE	NW	21780	21600	**	02169	GRAND MESA	NW	6340	6340
B2181	RAGGEDS	NW	15600	14080	**	02171	GARDNER PARK	NW	6660	6660
02108	PAGODA PEAK	NW	48660	48660	**	02172	ADAM MOUNTAIN	NW	5700	5700
02140	JACQUE PEAK	NW	3740	3740	**	02173	SEVEN HERMITS	NW	6260	6260
02146	TWO ELK	NW	16520	16360	**	02174	HARDSCRABBLE	NW	9300	9300
02147	SPRADDLE CREEK	NW	1060	1060	**	02175	RED TABLE NORTH	NW	18880	18880
02148	MIDDLE CREEK	NW	8400	8400	**	02176	RED TABLES	NW	68940	67620
02149	SOUTH FORK PINEY RIVER	NW	3760	3440	**	02179	IVANHOE	NW	2680	2680
02150	PINEY	NW	12120	12120	**	02182	DRIFT CREEK	NW	5890	4690
02151	ELLIOTT RIDGE	NW	2050	2050	**	02183	PERHAM CREEK	NW	25980	22180
02152	DOME PEAK	NW	9080	9080	**	02187	BALDY MOUNTAIN	NW	6910	6850
02153	DERBY AREA	NW	3240	3240	**	02188	HORSE PARK	NW	9920	9920
02154	RED DIRT	NW	4520	4520	**	02189	HIGHTOWER	NW	27360	27120
02155	SWEETWATER	NW	14470	14470	**	02193	BATTLEMENT MESA	NW	37360	34200
02156	HUNNS PEAK	NW	13570	13240	**	02334	BIG BEAVER BASIN	NW	7020	7020
02158	COW LAKE	NW	2830	2830	**	02335	CHICAGO RIDGE	NW	4480	4430
02159	BURRO MOUNTAIN	NW	13180	13100	**	02348	DEEP CREEK	NW	11060	11060
02160	WHITE RIVER	NW	34550	34550	**	02349	MITCHELL CREEK	NW	5000	5000
02162	SKINNY FISH	NW	2260	2260	**					

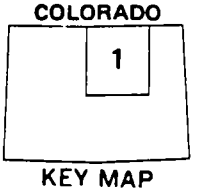


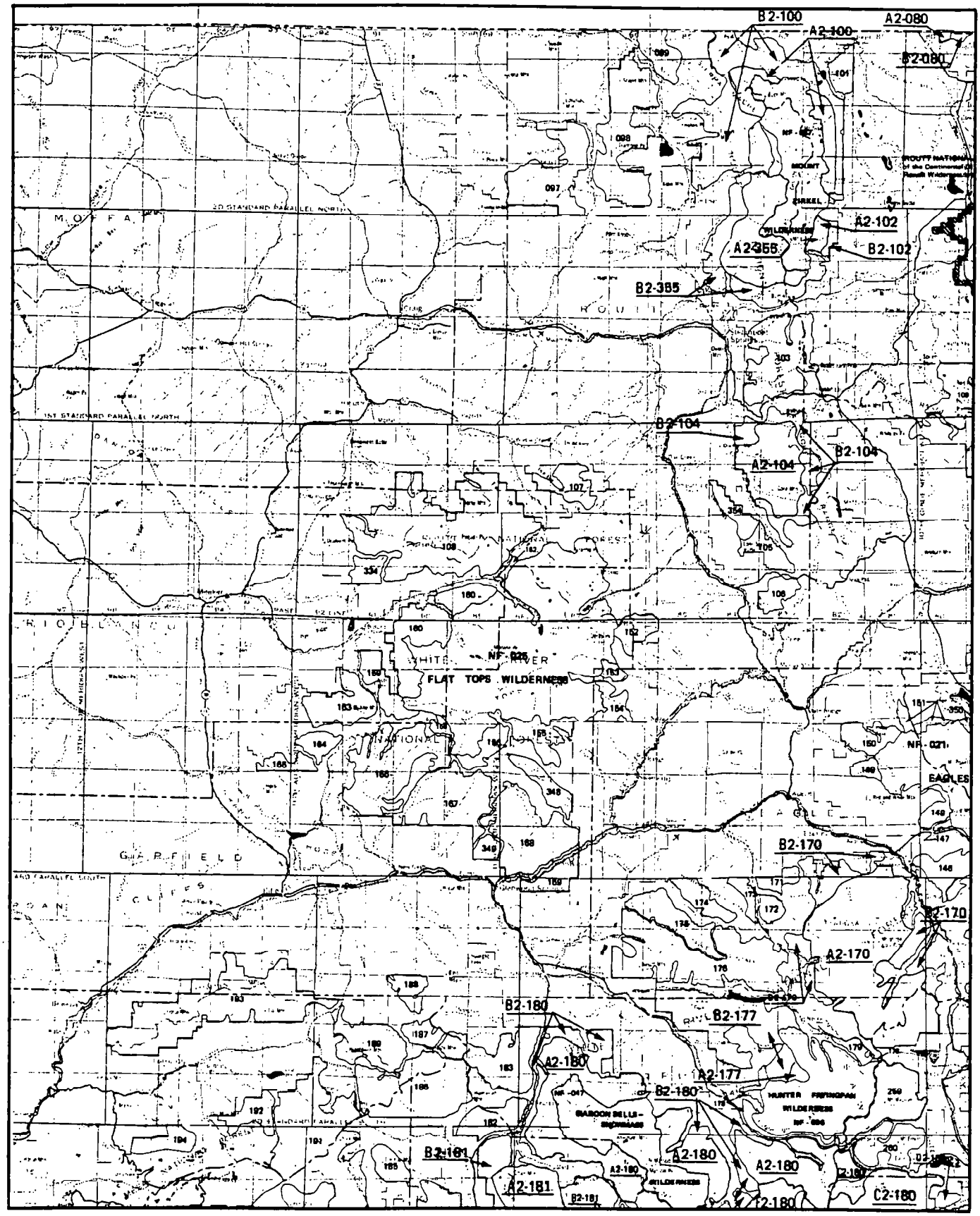
ADDITIONS and MODIFICATIONS
of
RARE II AREAS

REVISIONS ARE UNDERLINED

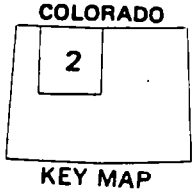
COLORADO MAP No. 1

DECEMBER 1, 1978





COLORADO



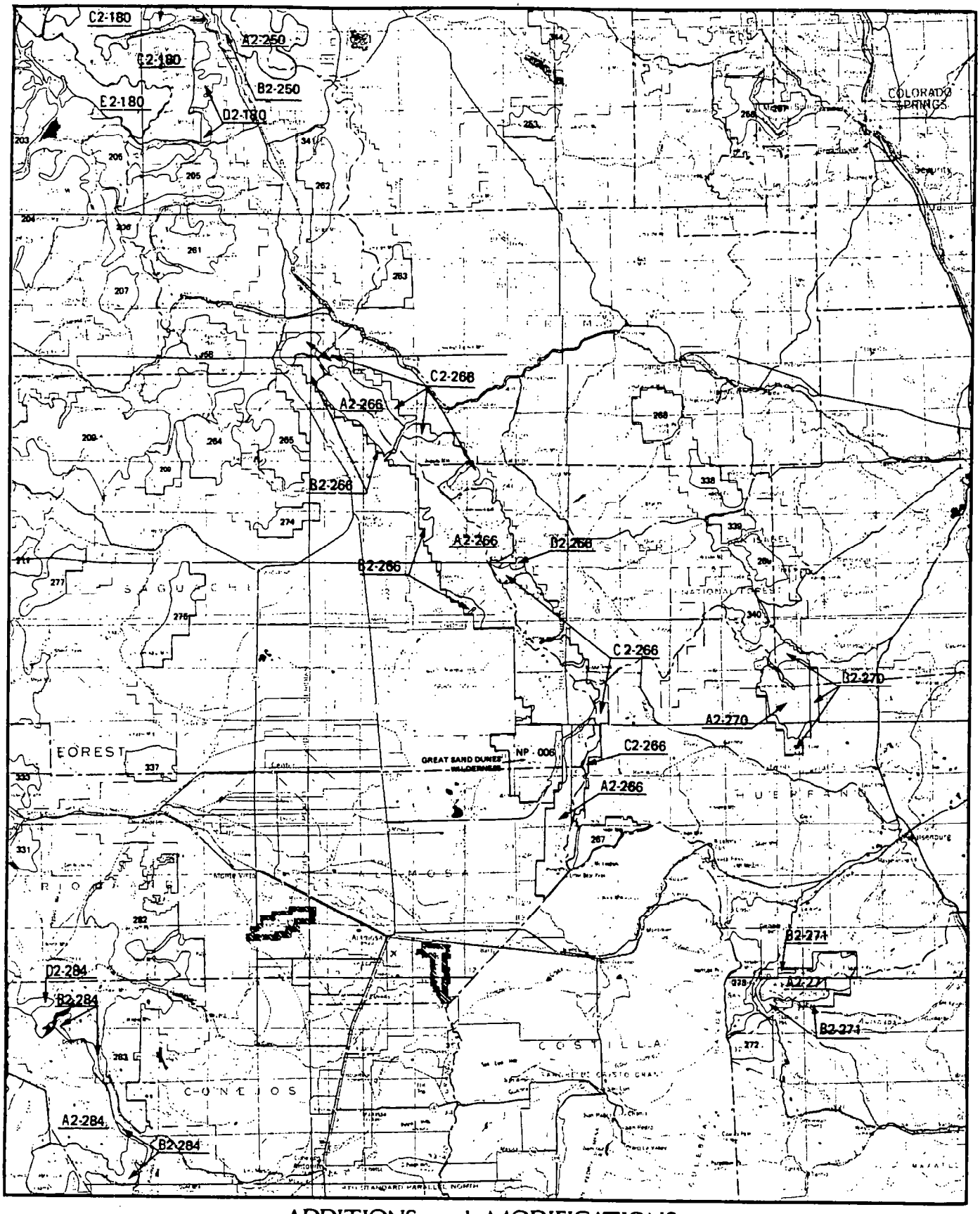
KEY MAP

ADDITIONS and MODIFICATIONS of RARE II AREAS

REVISIONS ARE UNDERLINED

COLORADO MAP No. 2

DECEMBER 1, 1978



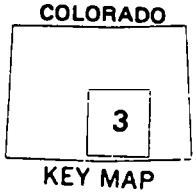
ADDITIONS and MODIFICATIONS
of
RARE II AREAS

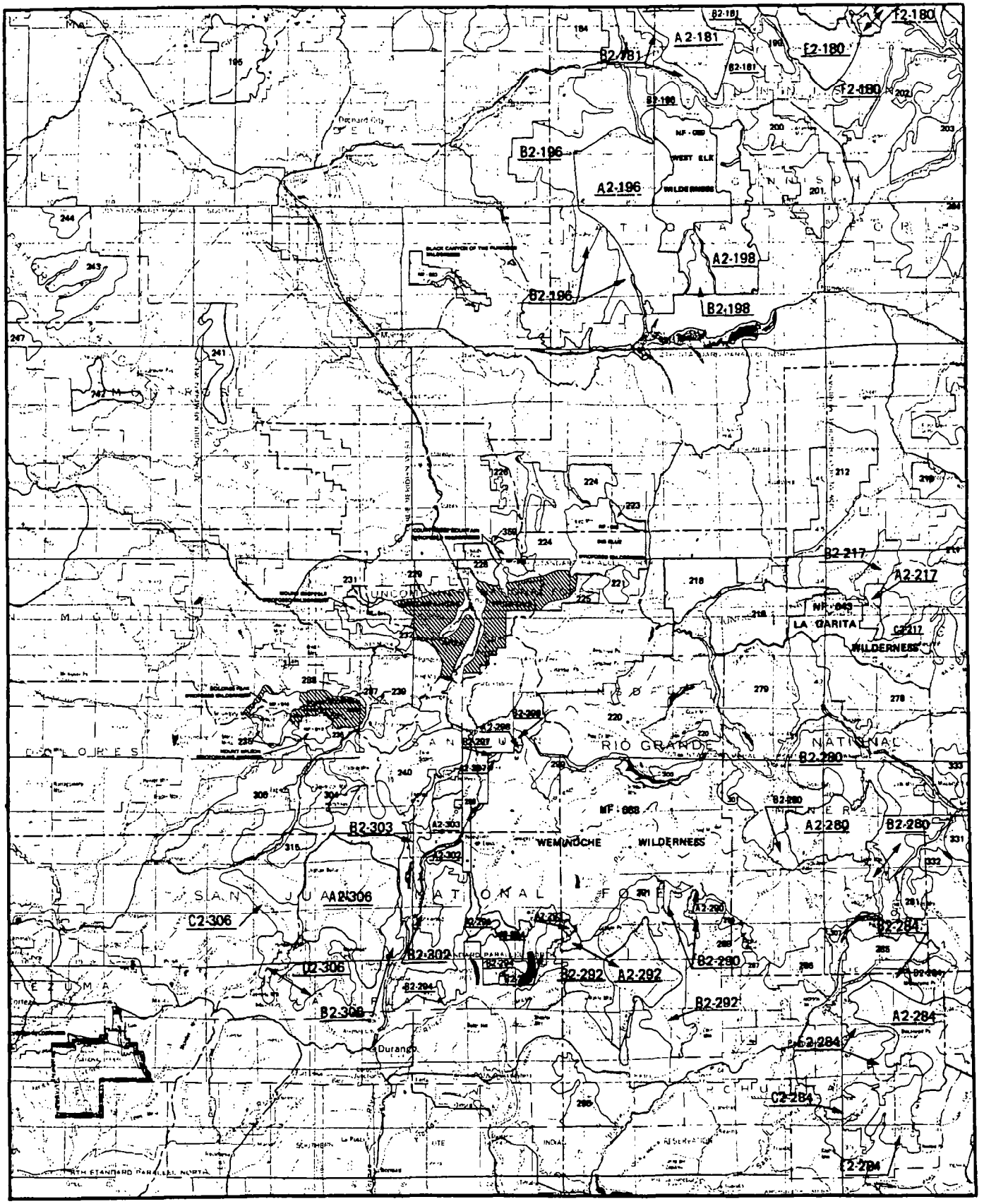
REVISIONS ARE UNDERLINED

COLORADO MAP No. 3

DECEMBER 1, 1978

E-9



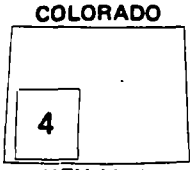


ADDITIONS and MODIFICATIONS
of
RARE II AREAS

REVISIONS ARE UNDERLINED

COLORADO MAP No. 4

COLORADO



KEY MAP

DECEMBER 1, 1978

Social. Although there is strong public sentiment concerning roadless area allocation in Colorado, indicating a high degree of controversy, actual social effects resulting from the proposed action are estimated to be minimal.

With almost two million acres allocated to wilderness, symbolic values derived from wilderness will generally be enhanced. Symbolic meaning will be negatively affected by nonwilderness allocation of Bear Creek, Wheeler-Watson, San Miguel, and Carson Peak areas in southwestern Colorado favored by residents for wilderness designation so they could be preserved for future generations.

The opportunity to engage in primitive recreation experiences will be greatly increased, although specific areas currently favored for wilderness designation because of their suitability for nonmotorized recreation are allocated to nonwilderess; namely Service Creek, Sugarloaf, and Pagoda Peak in northwestern Colorado. Nonwilderness designation of roadless areas in close proximity to urban population centers may result in overcrowding in some wilderness areas as population and outdoor recreation use increase along the Front Range.

Primitive recreation opportunities and symbolic values will be negatively affected by nonwilderness designation of Bear Creek, Wheeler-Watson, San Miguel, and Carson Peak areas all in southwestern Colorado. But nonwilderness designation of these areas should mitigate negative economic impacts and adverse impacts on social services by allowing resource development and management of timber values.

Changes in community lifestyles and population effects resulting from negative economic impacts will be highly localized and of short duration. The economic analysis indicates that, after a potential immediate loss of jobs, the potential long-term effects are positive in every industrial sector.

Economic. A summary of economic impacts for the proposed action is presented in the following table. These are national impacts and may or may not occur in Colorado. All state impacts are allocated from the national totals and are based upon state resource changes. They are Colorado's contribution to the national impact. For a complete description on how the impacts were calculated see Appendix W.

The table shows potential immediate impact from Colorado to be negative in every sector with pulp and paper the largest. Pulp and paper industry in this aggregated national model includes all industries that use wood products other than sawtimber from the forest. In Colorado the areas allocated to wilderness would decrease the amount of "other wood products" by 44 million cubic feet which translates into a negative 1,200 jobs. The other wood products in Colorado are posts, poles, firewood, etc., therefore, the loss of 1,200 jobs is probably an overstatement in this case. The potential long-term effects are positive in every sector.

COLORADO
SUMMARY OF ECONOMIC IMPACTS-ALTERNATIVE PA

A. EMPLOYMENT EFFECTS-CHANGE FROM PRESENT

INDUSTRIAL SECTOR	POTENTIAL IMMEDIATE	POTENTIAL LONG-TERM (FP AS NW)	POTENTIAL LONG-TERM (FP AS W)
AGRICULTURE	-38.	2361.	2246.
MINING	2.	405.	389.
CONSTRUCTION	-4.	1541.	1469.
FOOD AND PRODUCTS	1.	2085.	1986.
TEXTILE AND APPAREL	-3.	1074.	1024.
LOGGING AND SAWMILLS	-88.	1176.	1137.
FURNITURE	-1.	144.	138.
PULP AND PAPER	-1.	1183.	1165.
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	-1.	516.	493.
CHEMICALS AND RUBBER	-3.	687.	658.
PETROLEUM REFINING	2.	236.	227.
STONE CLAY AND GLASS	-1.	335.	320.
PRIMARY METAL	-1.	371.	354.
FAB METAL AND MACH	-4.	978.	934.
ELECTRICAL	-1.	481.	458.
ALL OTHER MFG	0.	1135.	1081.
TRANS COMM UTIL	-9.	4445.	4226.
WHOLESALE	-9.	1913.	1825.
RETAIL	7.	12712.	12117.
FIRE	-5.	2197.	2095.
SERVICES	-5.	17884.	16984.
TOTAL PRIVATE SECTOR	-164.	53859.	51327.

B. OTHER EFFECTS-CHANGE FROM PRESENT

CATEGORY		POTENTIAL IMMEDIATE	POTENTIAL LONG-TERM (FP AS NW)	POTENTIAL LONG-TERM (FP AS W)
INCOME	(SMILLION)	-2.	587.	560.
OUTPUT	(SMILLION)	-7.	1892.	1807.
VALUE ADDED	(SMILLION)	-3.	945.	902.
POPULATION		-428.	140418.	133815.

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RESOURCE OUTPUTS WITH THE PROPOSED ACTION — COLORADO

UNIT	TOTAL INVENTORY		OUTPUT-FP as NW		OUTPUT-FP as W	
	Present	Potential	Present Immediate Output	Potential Long-term Output	Present Immediate Output	Potential Long-term Output
Commercial Forest Land - (M acres)	3,913,011	3,913,011	2,908,428	2,908,428	2,818,450	2,818,450
Hardwood Saw-timber - (MMBF)	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	.4
ardwood Products - (MMCF)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
oftwood Saw-timber - (MMBF)	88.1	325.3	73.7	247.4	72.9	242.3
Softwood Products - (MMCF)	0.0	81.3	0.0	29.1	0.0	29.1
Developed Rec. Picnicking -(MRVD)	21.1	101.5	8.1	69.1	8.1	69.1
Camping -(MRVD)	380.8	1,354.8	354.7	976.0	354.7	971.6
Skiing -(MRVD)	348.0	3,955.8	348.0	3,420.8	348.0	3,257.8
Water -(MRVD)	1.0	4.0	1.0	4.0	1.0	3.0
Unbuilt -(MRVD)	-	8,288.9	-	6,639.5	-	6,471.5
ispersed Rec. Motor -(MRVD)	669.8	1,483.2	449.3	1,033.2	445.9	1,012.0
Nonmotor -(MRVD)	2,279.8	2,927.0	2,631.8	3,230.9	2,261.7	3,213.3
ig Game Hunting -(MRVD)	1,157.6	1,391.8	1,165.4	1,355.8	1,164.1	1,354.2
Small Game Hunting -(MRVD)	258.3	354.4	296.8	343.5	300.6	343.1
onhunting -(MRVD)	1,376.9	1,833.1	1,480.5	1,682.2	1,508.5	1,682.2
Fishing -(MRVD)	760.4	1,244.4	787.4	1,070.5	779.7	1,068.3
Grazing Cattle - (AUM)	203,849	256,942	187,281	227,596	186,590	226,154
Sheep - (AUM)	114,553	135,826	109,274	126,902	108,567	125,389
Common - (AUM)	9,662	18,155	8,317	16,647	8,317	16,647

STATE: COLORADO

AREA CODE	AREA NAME	WARS RATNG 4-28	DUPS RATNG 0-15	GRAZING ALL AUM	POTEN YIELD SAWTMBR MMBF	PROGRAM HARVEST SAWTMBR MMBF	DISPER REC MOTOR MRVD	DISPER REC NONMOT MRVD	HARD ROCK MINRL RATNG 0-100	OIL AND GAS RATNG 0-100	URAN RATNG 0-100	COAL RATNG 0-100	GEO-THERM RATNG 0-100	LOW VALUE BULK RATNG 0-100
NATIONAL FOREST: GRAND MESA UNCOMPAHGRE N														
A2181	RAGGEDS	23	2	2289	.0	.0	15.0	57.0	85		45			
A2196	WEST ELK	19	5	1761	.0	.0	17.0	41.0	70	95	70	85	70	0
A2198	BEAVER-CASTLE	20	2	1500	9.0	9.0	17.0	40.0	30	95	0	65	0	0
A2217	MIDDLE FORK	21	0	402	1.0	.0	7.0	4.0	35	0	40	0	0	0
B2181	RAGGEDS	23	2	1083	7.7	5.7	18.0	68.0	85	95	45	35	85	
B2196	WEST ELK	19	5	5239	21.6	21.6	59.7	23.2	70	95	70	85	70	0
B2198	BEAVER-CASTLE	20	2	765	.0	.0	18.0	5.0	30	95	0	65	0	0
B2217	MIDDLE FORK	21	0	404	.0	2.0	7.0	4.0	35	0	40	0	0	0
E2180	ELK MOUNTAINS-COLLEGIATE	18		3970	131.0	12.6	77.0	119.0	90					
02182	DRIFT CREEK	17	1	266	.0	.0	.4	1.5	0	95	40	65	0	0
02184	SPRINGHOUSE PARK	15	0	746	.0	.0	.8	2.9	0	95	45	85	0	0
02185	ELECTRIC MTN	14	6	266	.1	.6	.4	1.5	0	95	35	70	0	0
02186	CLEAR CREEK	19	7	2270	.4	.1	1.1	4.2	0	99	0	85	0	0
02189	HIGHTOWER	18	0	148	.0	.0	.5	1.4	0	99	0	75	0	0
02191	PRIEST MOUNTAIN	16	5	4526	1.5	1.0	7.3	19.2	0	99	35	65	0	0
02192	SALT CREEK	18	7	750	.3	.1	1.7	4.4	0	99	40	65	0	0
02193	BATTLEMENT MESA	19	0	1810	.6	.4	6.8	17.3	0	99	40	80	0	0
02194	NICK MOUNTAIN	16	8	690	.2	.1	1.0	2.5	0	99	35	35	0	0
02195	KANNAH CREEK	18	7	1213	.2	.1	.4	.6	0	95	80	85	0	0
02199	GOTHIC MTN	18	9	405	.0	.0	.6	1.0	60	85	80	65	70	0
02200	WHETSTONE MTN	18	6	503	.4	.2	1.0	1.3	75	80	80	85	75	0
02201	FLATTOP MTN	16	8	941	.0	.0	1.6	2.0	30	90	40	85	85	0
02202	BOSTON PEAK	18	4	2360	1.4	1.0	4.2	5.4	80	0	80	0	85	0
02203	MATCHLESS	22	7	1526	.6	.2	2.9	3.7	85	0	80	0	0	0
02204	CRYSTAL CREEK	22	5	4410	2.9	.8	7.9	10.0	65	0	95	0	0	0
02205	KREUTZER-PRINCETON	18	7	419	.2	.1	.9	1.1	85	0	80	0	95	0
02206	ROMLEY	18	5	234	.0	.0	.5	.1	90	0	80	0	0	0
02207	CANYON CREEK	18	1	501	.2	.1	1.0	.6	85	0	80	0	95	0
02209	COCHETOPA HILL	21	2	2631	1.6	.7	4.5	2.6	30	0	65	0	0	0
02210	COCHETOPA DOME	16	7	297	.2	.1	.4	.2	55	0	75	0	0	0
02211	MONCHEGO	15	0	170	.0	.0	.1	.1	30	0	0	0	0	0
02212	SAWTOOTH MTN	13	2	1869	.5	.5	3.3	1.9	30	0	35	0	0	0
02215	MINERAL MTN	24	6	1993	1.1	.2	3.4	2.0	80	0	80	0	0	0
02218	CANNIBAL PLATEAU	21	7	1532	.5	.1	2.3	1.4	30	0	75	0	0	0
02220	CARSON PEAK	21	0	1369	.4	.1	1.4	.8	60	0	82	0	0	0
02221	CRYSTAL PEAK	16	5	292	.0	.0	.2	.1	85	0	93	0	0	0
02223	ELK CREEK	19	6	106	.0	.0	.2	.9	30	0	75	0	0	0
02224	UNCOMPAHGRE	14	4	1653	1.5	.4	13.6	8.9	60	10	77	85	0	0
02225	EL PASO CREEK	16	5	175	.0	.0	.1	.1	80	0	92	0	0	0
02226	CIMARRON	18	6	636	1.1	.2	6.5	4.3	40	70	65	85	0	0
02228	BALDY PEAK	17	4	568	.0	.0	3.9	2.5	0	60	70	85	70	0
02229	BEAVER CREEK	16	1	57	.0	.0	.5	.3	90	0	70	85	70	0
02231	UPPER W FK DALLAS CREEK	18	4	85	.0	.0	.8	.5	85	10	85	90	0	0
02232	IRON MOUNTAIN	18	7	339	.1	.0	1.2	.4	75	0	70	80	70	0
02237	SUNSHINE MESA	14	13	50	.0	.0	.4	.2	60	0	60	70	0	0
02238	WILSON MESA	16	4	85	.0	.0	.4	.1	65	0	65	65	0	0

STATE: COLORADO

AREA CODE	AREA NAME	WARS RATNG 4-28	OURS RATNG 0-15	GRAZING ALL AUM	POTEN YIELD SAWTMBR MMBF	PROGRAM HARVEST SAWTMBR MMBF	DISPER REC MOTOR MRVD	DISPER REC NONMOT MRVD	HARD ROCK MINRL RATNG 0-100	OIL AND GAS RATNG 0-100	URAN RATNG 0-100	COAL RATNG 0-100	GEO-THERM RATNG 0-100	LOW VALUE BULK RATNG 0-100
02239	OPHTR NEEDLES	20	0	29	.0	.0	.1	.1	65	0	65	65	0	0
02240	SAN MIGUEL	21	4	361	.2	.1	2.1	.8	90	0	83	70	95	0
02241	ROUBIDEAU	18	6	947	.1	.1	.3	.4	0	10	70	65	0	0
02242	TABEGUACHE	19	6	467	.2	.1	1.8	.7	0	65	65	35	0	0
02243	KELSO MESA	17	6	1715	.0	.0	.9	.9	0	60	65	70	0	0
02244	BLACK POINT	17	6	460	.0	.0	.3	.3	0	60	65	70	0	0
02245	UTE CREEK	17	0	1180	.3	.1	.7	.9	70	70	85	0	0	0
02246	CAMPBELL POINT	18	6	466	.2	.1	9.9	.1	80	70	85	0	0	0
02247	JOHNSON CREEK	18	6	424	.1	.0	.0	.1	80	70	85	0	0	0
02358	CHIPETA	20	4	416	.2	.1	.9	.5	90	0	80	0	80	0
02359	SNEVA MOUNTAIN	23	15	57	.0	.0	.5	.3	85	0	50	0	0	0
NATIONAL FOREST: RIO GRANDE N.F.														
A2246	SANGRE DE CRISTO	24		2332	5.2	3.2	.0	30.0	90	10	99		95	
A2280	DEEP CREEK-DECKER CREEK	24	0	2265	1.0	.3	1.0	8.0	60		55		50	
B2246	SANGRE DE CRISTO	14		868	.0	.0	2.0	2.0						
B2280	DEEP CREEK-DECKER CREEK	22	0	2055	3.0	.7	2.0	17.0	70		55		80	
B2284	SOUTH SAN JUAN	17	3	4391	16.0	10.8	3.0	3.0	80	85		65	85	
C2217	MIDDLE FORK	25	0	758	.0	23.0	1.0	1.0	35	0	40	0	0	0
02209	COCHETOPA HILL	21	2	630	2.3	.2	.1	1.1	30	0	65	0	0	0
02211	MONCHEGO	15	0	150	.0	.1	.1	.1	30	0	0	0	0	0
02220	CARSON PEAK	21	0	5700	.5	.4	7.0	13.0	60	0	82	0	0	0
02264	STARVATION CREEK	14	0	850	.3	.1	.1	.2	60	0	65	0	80	0
02265	PORPHYRY PEAK	16	1	366	1.0	.2	.1	.1	85	0	65	0	80	0
02274	SAGUACHE PEAK	16	0	250	.0	.1	.1	.1	60	0	55	0	80	0
02275	TRACY MOUNTAIN	17	1	1384	.6	.1	.2	.6	30	10	40	0	0	0
02277	SAGUACHE CREEK	19	0	200	.0	.0	.1	.1	30	0	40	0	0	0
02278	WHEELER-WASON	21	0	2700	2.1	.2	6.0	14.0	60	0	0	0	75	0
02279	BRISTOL HEAD	21	0	3700	.4	.2	4.0	6.0	60	0	0	0	80	0
02281	FOX MOUNTAIN	15	0	300	.1	.1	1.0	1.0	30	0	0	0	35	0
02282	BENNETT PEAK	18	0	3189	1.6	.5	.1	.1	80	10	55	0	35	0
02283	WILLOW MOUNTAIN	18	0	3068	.3	2.3	.0	1.0	30	10	0	0	35	0
02299	BEAR CREEK	19	0	230	.0	.1	2.0	2.0	30	0	35	0	0	0
02300	RIO GRANDE RESERVOIR	22	0	20	.0	.0	.0	2.1	30	0	0	0	0	0
02301	RUBY LAKE	20	0	95	.0	.0	1.0	3.0	30	0	0	0	65	0
02331	BEAVER MOUNTAIN	13	2	230	.7	.1	.0	.0	30	0	0	0	60	0
02332	GROUSE MOUNTAIN	12	6	300	.1	.2	1.0	1.0	30	0	0	0	60	0
02333	ALDER-BEAR	14	6	150	.6	.2	.0	.0	30	0	0	0	60	0
02337	SHAW SPRINGS	17	8	0	.0	.0	2.0	.0	65	0	40	70	80	0
02999	CRUCES BASIN	14	0	150	.0	.0	.0	.0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NATIONAL FOREST: ROOSEVELT N.F.														
A2119	COMANCHE-BIG SOUTH	21	2	520	69.0	30.0	50.0	205.0	65	0	93	0	0	0
A2309	WILLOW CREEK	15	5	2052	.0	.0	2.0	10.0	0	100	89	70	0	0
A2361	ST LOUIS PEAK	21		9	.3	.0	.6	.6			99			
B2119	COMANCHE-BIG SOUTH	21	2	132	19.0	7.0	15.0	62.0	65	0	93	0	0	0
B2309	WILLOW CREEK	15	5	548	.0	.0	.0	2.0	0	100	89	70	0	0

STATE: COLORADO

AREA CODE	AREA NAME	WAPS RATNG 4-28	DORS RATNG 0-15	GRAZING ALL AUM	POTEN YIELD SAWTMBR MMBF	PROGRAM HARVEST SAWTMBR MMBF	DISPER REC MOTOR MRVD	DISPER REC NONMOT MRVD	HARD ROCK MINRL RATNG 0-100	OIL AND GAS RATNG 0-100	URAN RATNG 0-100	COAL RATNG 0-100	GEO-THERM RATNG 0-100	LOW VALUE BULK RATNG 0-100
02205	KREUTZER-PRINCETON	18	7	724	.2	.2	1.1	13.0	85	0	80	0	95	0
02206	ROMLEY	18	5	989	.0	.0	.0	2.0	90	0	80	0	0	0
02208	SILVERHEELS	16	8	0	.0	.0	.0	3.0	85	0	80	0	0	0
02249	WESTON PEAK	17	7	320	.0	.0	.0	4.0	85	0	80	0	75	0
02251	BURNING BEAR	18	1	100	.3	.1	.0	15.0	80	0	95	0	0	0
02253	THIRTYNINE MILE	19	7	370	.1	.0	1.0	3.0	55	10	80	0	0	0
02254	GREEN MOUNTAIN	18	10	80	.2	.1	3.0	4.0	0	0	0	0	0	0
02255	RAMPART WEST	19	2	0	1.0	.3	30.0	40.0	30	0	0	0	0	0
02256	FRONT RANGE	20	0	0	.5	.2	1.0	37.0	60	10	0	0	0	0
02257	EAST PIKES PEAK	20	8	0	.1	.0	.0	33.0	0	0	0	0	0	0
02258	WEST PIKES PEAK	21	4	90	.1	.0	1.0	23.0	30	0	80	0	0	0
02259	MT MASSIVE	21	0	170	.1	.0	.0	9.0	85	0	35	0	0	0
02260	MT ELBERT	20	0	515	.0	.0	.0	6.0	85	0	35	0	0	0
02261	MT ANTERO	20	0	340	.0	.0	.0	13.0	80	0	80	0	80	0
02262	ASPEN RIDGE	18	2	133	.1	.0	1.0	18.0	65	0	80	0	80	0
02263	BADGER CREEK	19	0	109	.0	.0	.0	3.0	30	0	60	0	80	0
02264	STARVATION CREEK	18	0	93	.0	.0	.0	1.1	60	0	45	0	80	0
02265	PORPHYRY PEAK	16	1	0	.0	.0	.0	1.0	85	0	65	0	80	0
02267	MT BLANCA	21	0	540	.0	.0	.2	5.0	30	0	55	0	0	0
02268	TANNER PEAK	18	7	60	.1	.0	.0	7.0	60	0	85	70	75	0
02269	SCRAGGY PEAKS	18	5	35	.2	.1	.0	4.0	0	0	0	0	75	0
02272	PURGATOIRE	20	0	120	.0	.0	.0	6.0	70	85	65	70	0	0
02335	CHICAGO RIDGE	21	7	50	.0	.0	.0	.1	85	0	65	0	0	0
02338	HIGHLINE	17	5	15	.1	.0	.1	1.0	65	0	35	40	50	0
02339	HARDSCRABBLE	17	5	25	.1	.0	.0	3.0	60	0	30	40	65	0
02340	ST CHARLES PEAK	18	1	50	.3	.1	.4	4.0	60	0	70	0	0	0
02341	ARNOLD GULCH	18	0	36	.0	.0	.1	2.0	30	0	30	0	0	0
02342	BOREAS	17	2	0	.0	.0	.0	2.0	70	0	30	40	0	0
02343	FARNUM	20	5	120	.1	.0	.0	3.0	30	0	60	0	0	0
02344	PUMA	19	4	0	.2	.1	.0	3.0	0	10	70	0	0	0
02345	GUNNAPREL	18	8	0	.2	.1	2.0	3.0	30	0	0	0	0	0
02346	SHEEPROCK	19	3	0	.1	.0	.0	3.0	0	0	0	0	0	0
02347	THUNDER BUTTE	16	5	0	.2	.1	1.0	.1	0	0	0	0	0	0
02358	CHIPETA	20	4	210	.1	.1	.5	8.0	90	0	80	0	80	0
NATIONAL FOREST: SAN JUAN N.F.														
A2284	SOUTH SAN JUAN	22	3	1089	31.6	10.6	.0	4.0	80	55	55			
A2290	POISON PARK	22	8	0	1.0	.0	.0	1.0						
A2292	PIEDRA	20	1	2870	51.0	2.7	1.0	5.0	30		70			
A2293	RUNLETT PARK	21	1	60	1.0	.0	.0	3.0	60		60			
A2294	FLORIDA RIVER	22	1	895	13.0	1.5	1.0	3.0	85		80			
A2297	WHITEHEAD PEAK	20	0	75	.0	.0	.0	1.0	60		30			
A2298	CUNNINGHAM CREEK	22	0	53	.0	.0	.0	.0	85		40			
A2302	EAST ANIMAS	20	1	50	3.0	.2	.0	.0	60		80			
A2303	WEST NEEDLE	21	8	360	.0	.0	.0	15.0	60		80			
A2306	HERMOSA	20	0	3004	83.0	2.9	4.0	83.0	80		75			
B2284	SOUTH SAN JUAN	17	3	193	9.0	1.1	.0	3.0	80	85		65	85	

STATE: COLORADO

AREA CODE	AREA NAME	WARS RATNG 4-28	DURS RATNG 0-15	GRAZING ALL AUM	POTEN YIELD SAWTMBR MMBF	PROGRAM HARVEST SAWTMBR MMBF	DISPER REC MOTOR MRVD	DISPER REC NONMOT MRVD	HARD ROCK MINRL RATNG 0-100	OIL AND GAS RATNG 0-100	URAN RATNG 0-100	COAL RATNG 0-100	GEO-THERM RATNG 0-100	LOW VALUE BULK RATNG 0-100
B2290	POISON PARK	15	9	1605	8.0	.4	2.0	4.0						
B2292	PIEDRA	18	1	6497	87.0	3.0	4.0	13.0	30	75	70			
B2293	RUNLETT PARK	15	1	878	7.0	.0	.0	7.0	60		60			
B2294	FLORIDA RIVER	15	1	817	22.0	.0	16.0	4.0	45	10	80	70	85	
B2297	WHITEHEAD PEAK	16	0	25	.0	.0	.0	.0	85		30			
B2298	CUNNINGHAM CREEK	15	0	107	.0	.0	.0	1.0	85		80			
B2302	EAST ANIMAS	16	1	1050	14.0	.5	1.0	2.0	60		80		65	
B2306	HERMOSA	18	0	1087	2.0	1.0	3.0	1.0	80	90	75	70	65	
C2284	SOUTH SAN JUAN	16	3	2548	27.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	80	85	55	65		
C2306	HERMOSA	16	0	5579	20.6	1.3	4.0	7.6	80	90	75	70	65	0
D2284	SOUTH SAN JUAN	20	3	423	10.8	2.0	.0	.0	80		55			
D2306	HERMOSA	15	0	7449	22.8	8.0	2.0	7.6	80	90	75	70	65	0
E2284	SOUTH SAN JUAN	17	3	3198	70.5	10.5	1.0	3.0	80	85		65		
02235	LIZARD HEAD	19	2	4015	5.6	2.2	.5	5.0	90	10	75	0	70	0
02240	SAN MIGUEL	21	4	4330	2.8	1.1	.6	7.0	90	0	83	70	95	0
02285	TREASURE MTN	20	2	815	3.3	1.4	2.2	7.0	80	10	50	0	40	0
02286	TURKEY CREEK	22	2	1301	4.3	1.8	2.5	3.0	65	85	30	65	65	0
02287	MARTINEZ CREEK	16	7	1720	.9	.4	1.5	1.0	0	75	0	55	0	0
02288	DAVIS MTN	22	7	512	.2	.1	.0	.1	0	60	0	60	0	0
02289	MONK ROCK	21	6	160	1.3	1.3	.0	.5	0	75	0	65	0	0
02291	GRAHAM PARK	18	1	1400	2.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	0	0	0	0	0	0
02295	HD MOUNTAIN	19	0	88	.4	.2	1.5	1.0	0	99	35	85	0	0
02296	TENMILE CREEK	21	0	0	.0	.0	.0	.0	30	0	80	0	0	0
02304	BLACKHAWK MOUNTAIN	18	1	1221	1.4	.6	1.0	1.0	85	0	80	0	70	0
02305	STORM PEAK	18	0	6355	4.0	1.7	1.0	6.0	80	99	65	70	85	0
02307	SHEEP MOUNTAIN	21	9	0	.6	.2	.0	1.0	30	0	35	0	65	0
02315	RYMAN	17	7	2545	4.7	4.6	.0	.3	80	90	70	0	70	0
NATIONAL FOREST: WHITE RIVER N.F.														
A2170	HOLY CROSS	24		2720	7.1	.7	.0	9.1	85		70			
A2177	PORPHYRY MOUNTAIN	22		75	1.9	.0	.0	.2	80					
A2180	ELK MOUNTAINS-COLLEGIATE	25		15739	10.8	2.4	5.0	96.3	90				85	
A2181	RAGGEDS	23	2	1800	1.0	1.0	.0	13.5	85		45			
B2170	HOLY CROSS	19		581	5.2	.9	1.1	3.1	85	60	70			
B2177	PORPHYRY MOUNTAIN	20		3565	13.1	.6	2.0	5.8	80	65	65			
B2180	ELK MOUNTAINS-COLLEGIATE	14		250	.0	.0	2.0	4.0	90			85	85	
B2181	RAGGEDS	23	2	2207	.0	.0	.0	28.0	85	95	45	35		
02108	PAGODA PEAK	22	2	5470	4.9	1.0	4.0	13.0	80	99	85	55	0	0
02140	JACQUE PEAK	18	1	375	.3	.1	1.0	2.1	90	65	65	0	0	0
02146	TWO ELK	21	2	561	1.2	.2	1.0	1.0	80	70	65	0	0	0
02147	SPRADDLE CREEK	20	0	58	.0	.0	.0	1.0	65	65	65	0	0	0
02148	MIDDLE CREEK	15	1	283	.8	.2	.0	3.0	65	75	65	0	0	0
02149	SOUTH FORK PINEY RIVER	17	1	512	.5	.1	.0	1.0	30	80	80	0	0	0
02150	PINEY	19	1	1508	.7	.1	2.0	2.0	30	80	85	0	0	0
02151	ELLIOTT RIDGE	17	1	270	.2	.1	.2	.2	0	85	0	0	0	0
02152	DOME PEAK	19	3	2081	.3	.1	2.0	8.0	30	80	60	0	0	0
02153	DERRY AREA	21	6	285	.0	.0	.0	2.0	30	80	60	0	0	0

STATE: COLORADO

AREA CODE	AREA NAME	WAPS RATNG 4-28	DUPS RATNG 0-15	GRAZING ALT AUM	POTEN YIELD SAWTMBR MMBF	PROGRAM HARVEST SAWTMBR MMBF	DISPER REC MOTOR MRVD	DISPER REC NONMOT MRVD	HARD ROCK MINRL RATNG 0-100	OIL AND GAS RATNG 0-100	URAN RATNG 0-100	COAL RATNG 0-100	GEO-THERM RATNG 0-100	LOW VALUE BULK RATNG 0-100
02154	RED DIRT	19	1	570	.2	.0	.0	3.0	30	80	65	0	0	0
02155	SWEETWATER	21	1	3159	.6	.2	2.0	11.0	30	0	30	0	0	0
02156	HUNNS PEAK	18	0	881	.2	.1	2.0	3.0	30	0	30	0	0	0
02158	COW LAKE	18	0	106	.0	.0	.1	.2	0	0	0	0	0	0
02159	BURRO MOUNTAIN	20	0	1341	.1	.0	3.6	9.0	0	85	0	0	0	0
02160	WHITE RIVER	24	2	3075	2.6	.5	.5	16.0	0	85	0	0	0	0
02162	SKINNY FISH	20	6	108	.2	.1	.1	1.6	0	80	0	0	0	0
02163	NORTH ELK	18	0	2612	.6	.1	3.0	4.7	0	80	0	0	0	0
02164	THREE FORKS	19	0	1105	.1	.0	1.0	1.0	0	80	0	0	0	0
02165	BUTLER CREEK	18	0	702	.0	.0	1.0	1.0	80	75	65	0	0	0
02166	MAIN ELK	19	2	3028	4.2	2.1	4.0	3.0	90	10	80	0	0	0
02167	CANYON CREEK	18	1	1767	2.3	.2	3.0	2.0	90	0	85	0	0	0
02168	GRIZZLY CREEK	18	1	2330	.6	.1	10.0	13.0	65	0	55	0	75	0
02169	GRAND MESA	18	0	1	.0	.0	.5	1.5	60	0	55	0	75	0
02171	GARDNER PARK	21	2	1400	1.1	.0	2.0	3.0	80	70	80	0	0	0
02172	ADAM MOUNTAIN	21	0	267	.2	.0	.0	3.0	0	70	0	0	0	0
02173	SEVEN HERMITS	16	0	370	.2	.1	1.0	2.0	0	70	0	0	0	0
02174	HARDSCRABBLE	16	6	660	.2	.1	1.0	3.0	55	70	30	0	0	0
02175	RED TABLE NORTH	20	2	1400	2.5	.4	1.0	8.0	55	70	30	0	0	0
02176	RED TABLES	21	1	4331	3.7	.8	4.0	6.0	80	70	30	0	0	0
02179	IVANHOE	20	1	140	.2	.1	1.0	1.0	85	0	80	0	0	0
02182	DRIFT CREEK	17	1	892	.1	.0	.0	.1	0	95	40	65	0	0
02183	PERHAM CREEK	19	0	3880	.3	.1	1.1	.3	0	90	30	85	0	0
02187	BALDY MOUNTAIN	18	0	566	.3	.1	1.0	1.0	0	99	35	70	0	0
02188	HORSE PARK	15	0	482	.7	.1	.0	1.1	0	99	30	70	0	0
02189	HIGHTOWER	18	0	2048	.1	.0	2.0	2.0	0	99	0	75	0	0
02193	BATTLEMENT MESA	19	0	2642	2.3	.5	3.0	2.0	0	99	40	80	0	0
02334	BIG BEAVER BASIN	18	1	489	.2	.1	1.0	1.1	0	90	75	0	0	0
02335	CHICAGO RIDGE	21	7	266	.3	.2	.0	.0	85	0	65	0	0	0
02348	DEEP CREEK	22	5	788	2.0	.4	1.0	8.0	30	0	0	0	65	0
02349	MITCHELL CREEK	18	5	475	.1	.0	.1	.2	30	0	0	0	70	0
NATIONAL FOREST: MANTI LASAL N.F.														
04434	ROC CREEK	10	9	214	.4	.0	.4	1.2	42	42	92	0		22

APPENDIX F
GULF COAST STATES AND
PUERTO RICO

ALLOCATION SUMMARY

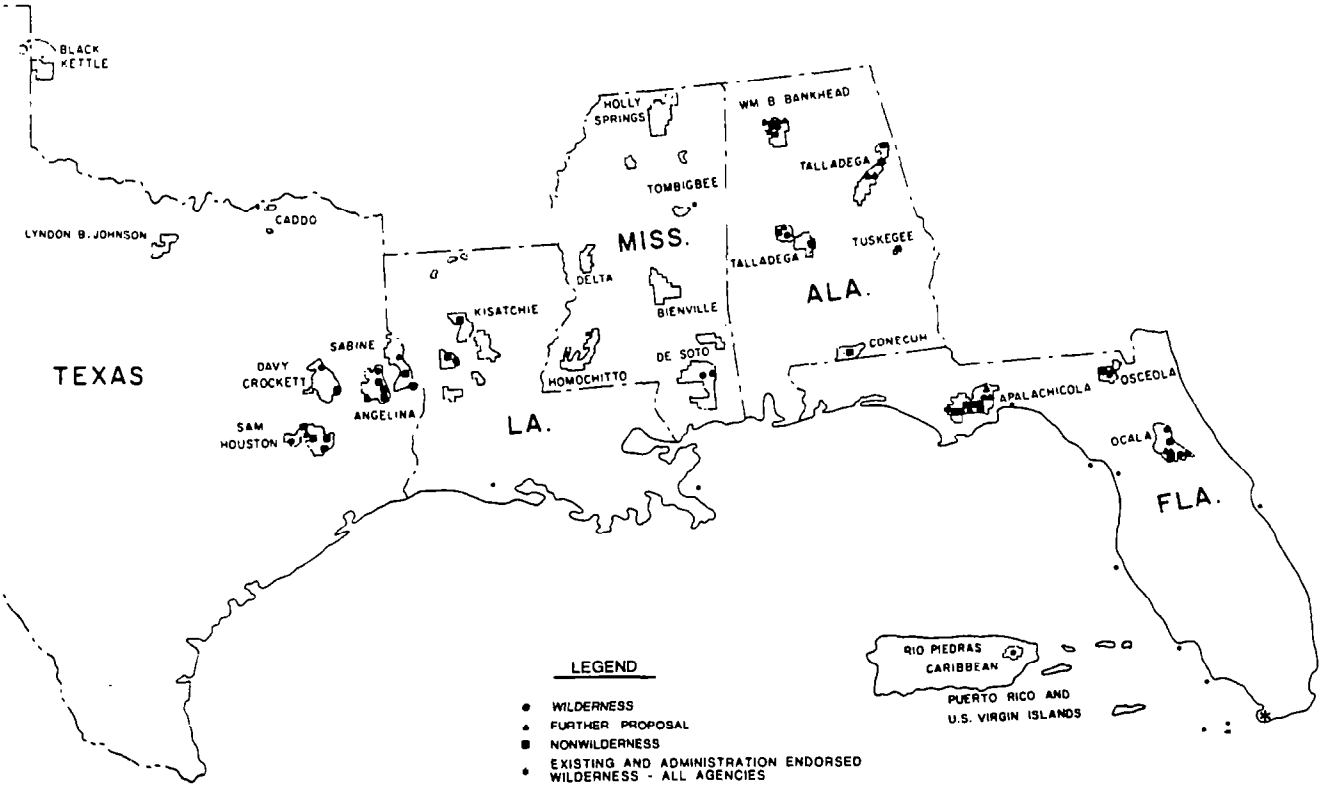
	Wilderness	Further Planning	Nonwilderness
ALABAMA			
* Number of Areas	3	9	5
Gross Acres	7,859	40,392	18,831
Net Acres	7,720	37,242	16,644
FLORIDA			
* Number of Areas	3	8	8
Gross Acres	24,675	44,816	59,439
Net Acres	24,633	44,815	59,013
LOUISIANA			
* Number of Areas	1	0	2
Gross Acres	9,120	0	8,579
Net Acres	9,120	0	8,579
MISSISSIPPI			
* Number of Areas	2	1	0
Gross Acres	5,500	2,375	0
Net Acres	5,460	2,375	0
PUERTO RICO			
* Number of Areas	1	0	0
Gross Acres	9,730	0	0
Net Acres	9,730	0	0
TEXAS			
* Number of Areas	3	3	10
Gross Acres	10,212	18,188	51,424
Net Acres	10,212	18,032	50,411

* Roadless areas may overlap state boundaries and appear in 2 or more states. Total areas allocated to each category may not equal total number of areas in RARE II inventory.

For additional information contact:
George (Pat) Cook
USDA Forest Service, Southern Region (R-8)
1720 Peachtree Street, N. W., Room 804
Atlanta, Georgia 30309
404/881-2242

or Forest Supervisor,

Caribbean NF	Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico	00928
Kisatchie NF	Pineville, Louisiana	71360
National Forests in Alabama	Montgomery, Alabama	36101
National Forests in Florida	Tallahassee, Florida	32302
National Forests in Mississippi	Jackson, Mississippi	39205
National Forests in Texas	Lufkin, Texas	75901


BLACK KETTLE
LYNDON B. JOHNSON
CADDO
TEXAS
DAVY CROCKETT
SABINE
ANGELINA
SAM HOUSTON
KISATCHIE
HOLLY SPRINGS
TOMBIGBEE
MISS.
DELTA
BIENVILLE
HOMOCHITTO
DE SOTO
LA.
WM B BANKHEAD
TALLADEGA
TUSKEGEE
ALA.
CONECUH
APALACHICOLA
OSCEOLA
OCALA
FLA.
RIO PIEDRAS
CARIBBEAN
PUERTO RICO AND
U.S. VIRGIN ISLANDS
LEGEND
WILDERNESS
FURTHER PROPOSAL
NONWILDERNESS
EXISTING AND ADMINISTRATION ENDORSED WILDERNESS - ALL AGENCIES

STATE: ALABAMA

AREA ID	AREA NAME	ALLOCATION	GROSS ACRES	NET ACRES		AREA ID	AREA NAME	ALLOCATION	GROSS ACRES	NET ACRES
FOREST: NF IN ALABAMA										
08063	REED BRAKE	W	686	686	**	08209	MONTGOMERY-BORDEN CREEK	FP	7411	7061
08064	PERRY MOUNTAIN	NW	5039	4876	**	08210	BRUSHY FORK	FP	4055	3861
08065	DUGGER MOUNTAIN	NW	6616	4942	**	08211	HABRITTOWN ADDITION	FP	545	545
08066	BLUE MOUNTAIN	NW	2140	1900	**	08212	BIG BAY	NW	2686	2686
08067	SHINBONE CREEK	FP	3213	2688	**	08213	WEST ELLIOTS CREEK	FP	4237	3264
08068	SIPSEY ADDITION	W	1864	1725	**	08214	BIG SANDY	FP	3190	2879
08206	THOMPSON CREEK	FP	7774	7524	**	08215	ADAMS GAP	FP	6267	5720
08207	HAGOOD CREEK	FP	3700	3700	**	08216	CHOCTAFAULA	NW	2350	2240
08208	BORDEN CREEK	W	5309	5309	**					

STATE: FLORIDA

AREA ID	AREA NAME	ALLOCATION	GROSS ACRES	NET ACRES		AREA ID	AREA NAME	ALLOCATION	GROSS ACRES	NET ACRES
FOREST: NF IN FLORIDA										
L8309	JUNIPER PRARIE	W	8650	8642	**	08105	GUM BAY	NW	9180	9180
08008	MUD SWAMP-NEW RIVER	FP	8250	8250	**	08106	CLEAR LAKE	FP	6485	6485
08009	SAVANNAH	FP	1945	1944	**	08107	IMPASSIBLE BAY	NW	6240	6240
08010	BIG GUM SWAMP	FP	13600	13600	**	08108	NATURAL AREA	FP	4380	4380
08011	ALEXANDER SPRINGS CREEK	W	13650	13616	**	08109	LITTLE LAKE GEORGE	W	2375	2375
08100	POST OFFICE BAY	NW	7280	7010	**	08305	FARLES PRAIRIE	FP	3305	3305
08101	BLACK CREEK ISLAND	NW	8560	8404	**	08306	BUCK LAKE	FP	5680	5680
08102	BAY CREEK	NW	5645	5645	**	08307	BAPTIST LAKE	NW	7565	7565
08103	PROVIDENCE	NW	6885	6885	**	0830A	SOPCHOPPY RIVER WSA	FP	1171	1171
08104	LONG BAY	NW	8084	8084	**					

STATE: LOUISIANA

AREA ID	AREA NAME	ALLOCATION	GROSS ACRES	NET ACRES		AREA ID	AREA NAME	ALLOCATION	GROSS ACRES	NET ACRES
FOREST: KISATCHIE N.F.										
08014	KISATCHIE HILLS	W	9120	9120	**	08121	SALINE BAYOU	NW	6479	6479
08120	CUNNINGHAM BRAKES	NW	2100	2100	**					

STATE: MISSISSIPPI

AREA ID	AREA NAME	ALLO-CATION	GROSS ACRES	NET ACRES		AREA ID	AREA NAME	ALLO-CATION	GROSS ACRES	NET ACRES
FOREST: NF IN MISSISSIPPI										
08310	SANDY CREEK	FP	2375	2375	**	08312	LEAF	W	940	940
08311	BLACK CREEK	W	4560	4520	**					

STATE: PUERTO RICO

AREA ID	AREA NAME	ALLO-CATION	GROSS ACRES	NET ACRES		AREA ID	AREA NAME	ALLO-CATION	GROSS ACRES	NET ACRES
FOREST: CARRIBEAN N.F.										
08007	EL CACTQUE	W	9730	9730	**					

STATE: TEXAS

AREA ID	AREA NAME	ALLO-CATION	GROSS ACRES	NET ACRES		AREA ID	AREA NAME	ALLO-CATION	GROSS ACRES	NET ACRES
FOREST: NF IN TEXAS										
08016	LITTLE LAKE CREEK	W	2700	2700	**	08130	TURKEY HILL	W	2919	2919
08017	WINTERS BAYOU	NW	608	608	**	08131	BOGGY CREEK	NW	1868	1868
08018	BIG CREEK	NW	6331	6331	**	08132	HARMON CREEK	NW	2025	1985
08019	BIG SLOUGH	W	4593	4593	**	08133	FOUR NOTCH	FP	5605	5605
08020	CHAMBERS FERRY	FP	4817	4661	**	08134	BIG WOODS	NW	1323	1323
08021	GRAHAM CREEK	FP	7766	7766	**	08135	ALABAMA CREEK	NW	13117	12572
08023	JORDAN CREEK	NW	7579	7423	**	08136	INDIAN MOUNDS	NW	13467	13195
08024	ROUNDS PENINSULA	NW	1748	1748	**	08137	STARK PROPERTY	NW	3358	3358

Social. RARE II generated very little social concern in Mississippi, Louisiana, Florida, and Puerto Rico, where no significant social effects were estimated to result from the proposed action. In Alabama and Texas, few actual social impacts will occur although there is moderate public concern in relation to a number of social variables such as restrictions on motorized access, loss of local control, negative economic effects, fear of condemnation of private land, and symbolic meaning.

Wilderness classification of three roadless areas in Alabama (Sipsey Additions, Borden Creek, and Reed Brake) will positively affect the symbolic value of these areas by protecting them with wilderness status. Despite the fact that there is strong social concern regarding negative economic consequences resulting from wilderness designation, the economic analysis indicates insignificant economic effects.

In Texas, three areas, Little Lake Creek, Turkey Hill, and Big Slough are recommended for wilderness. Although there is much apparent conflict regarding RARE II, few social effects have been identified. Nonmotorized recreation opportunities will be provided in closer proximity to population centers if the above areas are classified wilderness. Nonwilderness designation of Alabama Creek and Indian Mounds may negatively affect the areas' symbolic values, primitive recreation opportunities (including hunting and fishing), and historical and cultural values.

Economic. A summary of economic impacts for the proposed action is presented in the following table. These are national impacts are may or may not occur in the state specified. All state impacts are allocated from the national totals and are based upon state resource changes. They are the state's contribution to the national impact. For a complete description on how the impacts were calculated see Appendix W.

ALABAMA
SUMMARY OF ECONOMIC IMPACTS-ALTERNATIVE PA

A. EMPLOYMENT EFFECTS-CHANGE FROM PRESENT

INDUSTRIAL SECTOR	POTENTIAL IMMEDIATE	POTENTIAL LONG-TERM (FP AS NW)	POTENTIAL LONG-TERM (FP AS W)
AGRICULTURE	-1.	2.	-4.
MINING	0.	1.	0.
CONSTRUCTION	-1.	1.	-4.
FOOD AND PRODUCTS	0.	1.	-1.
TEXTILE AND APPAREL	-1.	1.	-3.
LOGGING AND SAWMILLS	-12.	12.	-57.
FURNITURE	0.	0.	-1.
PULP AND PAPER	-3.	0.	-8.
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	0.	0.	-1.
CHEMICALS AND RUBBER	-1.	1.	-3.
PETROLEUM REFINING	0.	1.	0.
STONE CLAY AND GLASS	0.	0.	-1.
PRIMARY METAL	0.	0.	-1.
FAB METAL AND MACH	-1.	1.	-4.
ELECTRICAL	0.	0.	-1.
ALL OTHER MFG	0.	1.	-1.
TRANS COMM UTIL	-2.	2.	-8.
WHOLESALE	-2.	2.	-7.
RETAIL	-3.	9.	-11.
FIRE	-1.	2.	-5.
SERVICES	-4.	7.	-18.
TOTAL PRIVATE SECTOR	-32.	46.	-142.

B. OTHER EFFECTS-CHANGE FROM PRESENT

CATEGORY	POTENTIAL IMMEDIATE	POTENTIAL LONG-TERM (FP AS NW)	POTENTIAL LONG-TERM (FP AS W)
INCOME ($MILLION)	0.	1.	-2.
OUTPUT ($MILLION)	-1.	2.	-7.
VALUE ADDED ($MILLION)	-1.	1.	-3.
POPULATION	-84.	119.	-370.

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FLORIDA
SUMMARY OF ECONOMIC IMPACTS-ALTERNATIVE PA

A. EMPLOYMENT EFFECTS-CHANGE FROM PRESENT

INDUSTRIAL SECTOR	POTENTIAL IMMEDIATE	POTENTIAL LONG-TERM (FP AS NW)	POTENTIAL LONG-TERM (FP AS W)
AGRICULTURE	-3.	13.	6.
MINING	-1.	2.	0.
CONSTRUCTION	-2.	2.	-2.
FOOD AND PRODUCTS	-2.	3.	-1.
TEXTILE AND APPAREL	-1.	1.	-2.
LOGGING AND SAWMILLS	0.	2.	-6.
FURNITURE	0.	0.	0.
PULP AND PAPER	-6.	0.	-16.
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	-1.	1.	-1.
CHEMICALS AND RUBBER	-1.	1.	-1.
PETROLEUM REFINING	-1.	2.	0.
STONE CLAY AND GLASS	0.	1.	0.
PRIMARY METAL	0.	1.	0.
FAB METAL AND MACH	-1.	2.	-1.
ELECTRICAL	-1.	1.	0.
ALL OTHER MFG	-1.	2.	-1.
TRANS COMM UTIL	-3.	4.	-3.
WHOLESALE	-2.	3.	-2.
RETAIL	-15.	19.	-8.
FIRE	-3.	3.	-2.
SERVICES	-23.	6.	-19.
TOTAL PRIVATE SECTOR	-69.	69.	-61.

B. OTHER EFFECTS-CHANGE FROM PRESENT

CATEGORY	POTENTIAL IMMEDIATE	POTENTIAL LONG-TERM (FP AS NW)	POTENTIAL LONG-TERM (FP AS W)
INCOME ($MILLION)	-1.	1.	-1.
OUTPUT ($MILLION)	-3.	4.	-2.
VALUE ADDED ($MILLION)	-1.	2.	-1.
POPULATION	-179.	179.	-158.

LOUISIANA
SUMMARY OF ECONOMIC IMPACTS-ALTERNATIVE PA

A. EMPLOYMENT EFFECTS-CHANGE FROM PRESENT

INDUSTRIAL SECTOR	POTENTIAL IMMEDIATE	POTENTIAL LONG-TERM (FP AS NW)	POTENTIAL LONG-TERM (FP AS W)
AGRICULTURE	0.	0.	0.
MINING	0.	0.	0.
CONSTRUCTION	0.	0.	0.
FOOD AND PRODUCTS	0.	0.	0.
TEXTILE AND APPAREL	0.	0.	0.
LOGGING AND SAWMILLS	-3.	-3.	-3.
FURNITURE	0.	0.	0.
PULP AND PAPER	-3.	-3.	-3.
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	0.	0.	0.
CHEMICALS AND RUBBER	0.	0.	0.
PETROLEUM REFINING	0.	0.	0.
STONE CLAY AND GLASS	0.	0.	0.
PRIMARY METAL	0.	0.	0.
FAB METAL AND MACH	0.	0.	0.
ELECTRICAL	0.	0.	0.
ALL OTHER MFG	0.	0.	0.
TRANS COMM UTIL	-1.	-1.	-1.
WHOLESALE	-1.	-1.	-1.
RETAIL	-1.	-1.	-1.
FIRE	0.	0.	0.
SERVICES	-2.	-2.	-2.
TOTAL PRIVATE SECTOR	-12.	-12.	-12.

B. OTHER EFFECTS-CHANGE FROM PRESENT

CATEGORY		POTENTIAL IMMEDIATE	POTENTIAL LONG-TERM (FP AS NW)	POTENTIAL LONG-TERM (FP AS W)
INCOME	($MILLION)	0.	0.	0.
OUTPUT	($MILLION)	-1.	-1.	-1.
VALUE ADDED	($MILLION)	0.	0.	0.
POPULATION		-32.	-32.	-32.

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MISSISSIPPI
SUMMARY OF ECONOMIC IMPACTS-ALTERNATIVE PA

A. EMPLOYMENT EFFECTS-CHANGE FROM PRESENT

INDUSTRIAL SECTOR	POTENTIAL IMMEDIATE	POTENTIAL LONG-TERM (FP AS NW)	POTENTIAL LONG-TERM (FP AS W)
AGRICULTURE	-1.	-1.	-1.
MINING	0.	0.	0.
CONSTRUCTION	0.	0.	-1.
FOOD AND PRODUCTS	0.	0.	0.
TEXTILE AND APPAREL	0.	0.	0.
LOGGING AND SAWMILLS	-5.	-5.	-8.
FURNITURE	0.	0.	0.
PULP AND PAPER	0.	0.	0.
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	0.	0.	0.
CHEMICALS AND RUBBER	0.	0.	0.
PETROLEUM REFINING	0.	0.	0.
STONE CLAY AND GLASS	0.	0.	0.
PRIMARY METAL	0.	0.	0.
FAB METAL AND MACH	0.	0.	-1.
ELECTRICAL	0.	0.	0.
ALL OTHER MFG	0.	0.	0.
TRANS COMM UTIL	-1.	0.	-1.
WHOLESALE	-1.	0.	-1.
RETAIL	-1.	-1.	-2.
FIRE	0.	0.	-1.
SERVICES	-2.	-1.	-3.
TOTAL PRIVATE SECTOR	-12.	-9.	-20.

B. OTHER EFFECTS-CHANGE FROM PRESENT

CATEGORY		POTENTIAL IMMEDIATE	POTENTIAL LONG-TERM (FP AS NW)	POTENTIAL LONG-TERM (FP AS W)
INCOME	($MILLION)	0.	0.	0.
OUTPUT	($MILLION)	-1.	0.	-1.
VALUE ADDED	($MILLION)	0.	0.	0.
POPULATION		-31.	-25.	-52.

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PUERTO RICO
SUMMARY OF ECONOMIC IMPACTS-ALTERNATIVE PA

A. EMPLOYMENT EFFECTS-CHANGE FROM PRESENT

INDUSTRIAL SECTOR	POTENTIAL IMMEDIATE	POTENTIAL LONG-TERM (FP AS NW)	POTENTIAL LONG-TERM (FP AS W)
AGRICULTURE	0.	0.	0.
MINING	0.	0.	0.
CONSTRUCTION	0.	0.	0.
FOOD AND PRODUCTS	0.	0.	0.
TEXTILE AND APPAREL	0.	0.	0.
LOGGING AND SAWMILLS	0.	0.	0.
FURNITURE	0.	0.	0.
PULP AND PAPER	0.	0.	0.
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	0.	0.	0.
CHEMICALS AND RUBBER	0.	0.	0.
PETROLEUM REFINING	0.	0.	0.
STONE CLAY AND GLASS	0.	0.	0.
PRIMARY METAL	0.	0.	0.
FAB METAL AND MACH	0.	0.	0.
ELECTRICAL	0.	0.	0.
ALL OTHER MFG	0.	0.	0.
TRANS COMM UTIL	0.	0.	0.
WHOLESALE	0.	0.	0.
RETAIL	1.	1.	1.
FIRE	0.	0.	0.
SERVICES	1.	1.	1.
TOTAL PRIVATE SECTOR	4.	4.	4.

B. OTHER EFFECTS-CHANGE FROM PRESENT

CATEGORY		POTENTIAL IMMEDIATE	POTENTIAL LONG-TERM (FP AS NW)	POTENTIAL LONG-TERM (FP AS W)
INCOME	($MILLION)	0.	0.	0.
OUTPUT	($MILLION)	0.	0.	0.
VALUE ADDED	($MILLION)	0.	0.	0.
POPULATION		11.	11.	11.

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TEXAS
SUMMARY OF ECONOMIC IMPACTS-ALTERNATIVE PA

A. EMPLOYMENT EFFECTS-CHANGE FROM PRESENT

INDUSTRIAL SECTOR	POTENTIAL IMMEDIATE	POTENTIAL LONG-TERM (FP AS NW)	POTENTIAL LONG-TERM (FP AS W)
AGRICULTURE	-1.	25.	12.
MINING	0.	2.	1.
CONSTRUCTION	0.	8.	5.
FOOD AND PRODUCTS	0.	5.	3.
TEXTILE AND APPAREL	0.	6.	3.
LOGGING AND SAWMILLS	-7.	82.	42.
FURNITURE	0.	1.	1.
PULP AND PAPER	0.	17.	8.
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	0.	3.	2.
CHEMICALS AND RUBBER	0.	6.	3.
PETROLEUM REFINING	0.	1.	1.
STONE CLAY AND GLASS	0.	3.	1.
PRIMARY METAL	0.	2.	1.
FAB METAL AND MACH	0.	7.	4.
ELECTRICAL	0.	3.	1.
ALL OTHER MFG	0.	4.	2.
TRANS COMM UTIL	-1.	15.	8.
WHOLESALE	-1.	14.	7.
RETAIL	-1.	35.	21.
FIRE	-1.	11.	6.
SERVICES	-2.	41.	23.
TOTAL PRIVATE SECTOR	-16.	291.	157.

B. OTHER EFFECTS-CHANGE FROM PRESENT

CATEGORY	POTENTIAL IMMEDIATE	POTENTIAL LONG-TERM (FP AS NW)	POTENTIAL LONG-TERM (FP AS W)
INCOME ($MILLION)	0.	4.	2.
OUTPUT ($MILLION)	-1.	13.	7.
VALUE ADDED ($MILLION)	0.	6.	3.
POPULATION	-42.	759.	410.

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RESOURCE OUTPUTS WITH THE PROPOSED ACTION — ALABAMA

UNIT	TOTAL INVENTORY		OUTPUT-FP as NW		OUTPUT-FP as W	
	Present	Potential	Present Immediate Output	Potential Long-term Output	Present Immediate Output	Potential Long-term Output
Commercial Forest Land - (M acres)	64,627	64,627	57,407	57,407	18,191	18,191
Hardwood Saw-timber - (MMBF)	4.9	9.4	4.6	8.4	0.7	2.6
Hardwood Products - (MMCF)	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0
Softwood Saw-timber - (MMBF)	12.6	14.1	10.9	12.2	4.9	4.9
Softwood Products - (MMCF)	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0
Developed Rec. Picnicking -(MRVD)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Camping -(MRVD)	1.2	2.0	1.2	2.0	0.0	0
Skiing -(MRVD)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Water -(MRVD)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Unbuilt -(MRVD)	-	9.0	-	9.0	-	6.0
Dispersed Rec. Motor -(MRVD)	6.8	10.3	6.6	10.1	2.5	3.8
Nonmotor -(MRVD)	4.1	9.7	7.8	13.4	17.3	20.8
Big Game Hunting -(MRVD)	11.3	13.7	11.0	13.3	5.8	6.9
Small Game Hunting -(MRVD)	7.0	9.0	7.1	9.1	10.0	9.8
Nonhunting -(MRVD)	2.1	3.1	2.6	3.6	5.2	5.5
Fishing -(MRVD)	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.7	.9
Grazing Cattle - (AUM)	300	300	300	300	300	300
Sheep - (AUM)	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0
Common - (AUM)	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0

RESOURCE OUTPUTS WITH THE PROPOSED ACTION — FLORIDA

UNIT	TOTAL INVENTORY		OUTPUT-FP as NW		OUTPUT-FP as W	
	Present	Potential	Present Immediate Output	Potential Long-term Output	Present Immediate Output	Potential Long-term Output
Commercial Forest Land - (M acres)	84,964	84,964	70,864	70,864	32,542	32,542
Hardwood Saw-timber - (MMBF)	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.0	.2
Hardwood Products - (MMCF)	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0
Softwood Saw-timber - (MMBF)	2.0	1.8	2.0	1.8	1.0	1.0
Softwood Products - (MMCF)	1.1	1.3	0.9	1.0	0.4	.5
Developed Rec. Picnicking -(MRVD)	6.2	11.0	2.2	3.0	1.0	1.0
Camping -(MRVD)	8.0	17.0	4.0	10.0	1.0	1.0
Skiing -(MRVD)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Water -(MRVD)	27.6	56.4	0.6	2.4	0.0	0
Unbuilt -(MRVD)	-	2.0	-	1.0	-	0
Dispersed Rec. Motor -(MRVD)	25.6	60.0	13.4	35.0	6.4	17.0
Nonmotor -(MRVD)	14.8	39.9	23.0	38.8	29.2	35.8
Big Game Hunting -(MRVD)	32.2	71.0	32.2	62.2	31.9	45.5
Small Game Hunting -(MRVD)	9.8	25.2	9.8	24.4	9.8	17.4
Nonhunting -(MRVD)	4.6	19.4	6.1	17.8	8.1	14.5
Fishing -(MRVD)	18.0	73.8	18.0	49.8	17.4	18.6
Grazing Cattle - (AUM)	3,336	13,290	3,336	13,290	3,336	10,752
Sheep - (AUM)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Common - (A M)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0

RESOURCE OUTPUTS WITH THE PROPOSED ACTION LOUISIANA

UNIT	TOTAL INVENTORY		OUTPUT-FP as NW		OUTPUT-FP as W	
	Present	Potential	Present Immediate Output	Potential Long-term Output	Present Immediate Output	Potential Long-term Output
Commercial Forest Land - (M acres)	17,534	17,534	8,445	8,445	8,445	8,445
Hardwood Saw-timber - (MMBF)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	.1
ardwood Products - (MMCF)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
oftwood Saw-timber - (MMBF)	1.1	1.4	0.7	0.7	0.7	.7
Softwood Products - (MMCF)	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	.2
Developed Rec. Picnicking -(MRVD)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Camping -(MRVD)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Skiing -(MRVD)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Water -(MRVD)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Unbuilt -(MRVD)	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0
spersed Rec. Motor -(MRVD)	3.2	3.2	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6
Nonmotor -(MRVD)	12.1	14.1	14.1	14.1	14.1	14.1
g Game Hunting -(MRVD)	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1
Small Game Hunting -(MRVD)	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9
nhunting -(MRVD)	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6
shing -(MRVD)	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Grazing Cattle - (AUM)	180	180	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Sheep - (AUM)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Common - (AUM)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0

RESOURCE OUTPUTS WITH THE PROPOSED ACTION MISSISSIPPI

UNIT	TOTAL INVENTORY		OUTPUT-FP as NW		OUTPUT-FP as W	
	Present	Potential	Present Immediate Output	Potential Long-term Output	Present Immediate Output	Potential Long-term Output
Commercial Forest Land - (M acres)	7,720	7,720	2,360	2,360	0	0
Hardwood Saw-timber - (MMBF)	0.6	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.0	0
Hardwood Products - (MMCF)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Softwood Saw-timber - (MMBF)	0.9	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.0	0
Softwood Products - (MMCF)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Developed Rec. Picnicking -(MRVD)	2.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Camping -(MRVD)	3.0	8.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Skiing -(MRVD)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Water -(MRVD)	1.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Unbuilt -(MRVD)	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0
Dispersed Rec. Motor -(MRVD)	2.0	3.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0
Nonmotor -(MRVD)	6.0	12.0	0.0	12.0	12.0	12.0
Big Game Hunting -(MRVD)	3.0	6.0	3.0	4.0	3.0	3.0
Small Game Hunting -(MRVD)	4.0	8.0	4.0	5.0	4.0	4.0
Nonhunting -(MRVD)	0.0	2.0	1.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Fishing -(MRVD)	3.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
Grazing Cattle - (AUM)	400	1,000	150	150	150	150
Sheep - (AUM)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Common - (AUM)	400	1,000	150	150	150	150

RESOURCE OUTPUTS WITH THE PROPOSED ACTION — PUERTO RICO

UNIT	TOTAL INVENTORY		OUTPUT-FP as NW		OUTPUT-FP as W	
	Present	Potential	Present Immediate Output	Potential Long-term Output	Present Immediate Output	Potential Long-term Output
Commercial Forest Land - (M acres)	200	200	0.0	0	0.0	0
Hardwood Saw-timber - (MMBF)	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Hardwood Products - (MMCF)	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Softwood Saw-timber - (MMBF)	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Softwood Products - (MMCF)	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Developed Rec. Picnicking -(MRVD)	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Camping -(MRVD)	0.2	.8	0.0	0	0.0	0
Skiing -(MRVD)	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Water -(MRVD)	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Unbuilt -(MRVD)	-	0	-	0	-	-
Dispersed Rec. Motor -(MRVD)	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Nonmotor -(MRVD)	0.5	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Big Game Hunting -(MRVD)	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Small Game Hunting -(MRVD)	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Nonhunting -(MRVD)	0.2	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
Fishing -(MRVD)	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Grazing Cattle - (AUM)	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Sheep - (AUM)	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Common - (AUM)	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0

RESOURCE OUTPUTS WITH THE PROPOSED ACTION — TEXAS

UNIT	TOTAL INVENTORY		OUTPUT-FP as NW		OUTPUT-FP as W	
	Present	Potential	Present Immediate Output	Potential Long-term Output	Present Immediate Output	Potential Long-term Output
Commercial Forest Land - (M acres)	79,037	79,037	68,852	68,852	49,419	49,419
Hardwood Saw-timber - (MMBF)	1.2	3.3	0.8	2.4	0.5	1.6
Hardwood Products - (MMCF)	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	.1
Softwood Saw-timber - (MMBF)	8.7	23.7	7.8	21.0	5.1	15.2
Softwood Products - (MMCF)	0.7	1.2	0.7	1.2	0.4	.9
Developed Rec. Picnicking -(MRVD)	0.6	1.0	0.6	1.0	0.6	1.0
Camping -(MRVD)	26.4	35.0	26.4	35.0	26.4	35.0
Skiing -(MRVD)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Water -(MRVD)	1.7	5.0	1.7	5.0	1.7	5.0
Unbuilt -(MRVD)	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0
Dispersed Rec. Motor -(MRVD)	3.0	6.7	2.9	5.4	2.4	4.4
Nonmotor -(MRVD)	4.2	10.8	5.4	10.8	6.4	11.2
Big Game Hunting -(MRVD)	8.2	13.9	8.2	13.2	8.0	11.3
Small Game Hunting -(MRVD)	7.8	13.1	7.8	12.6	7.1	10.8
Nonhunting -(MRVD)	0.3	4.8	1.8	4.8	2.2	4.9
Fishing -(MRVD)	0.7	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.7	.7
Grazing Cattle - (AUM)	9,602	26,004	9,172	24,664	6,384	16,564
Sheep - (AUM)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Common - (AUM)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0

STATE: ALABAMA

AREA CODE	AREA NAME	WARS RATNG	OURS RATNG	GRAZING ALL	POTEN YIELD SAWTMBR	PROGRAM HARVEST SAWTMBR	DISPER REC MOTOR	DISPER REC NONMOT	HARD ROCK MINRL RATNG	OIL AND GAS RATNG	URAN RATNG	COAL RATNG	GEO-THERM RATNG	LOW VALUE BULK RATNG
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		0-28	0-15	AUM	MMBF	MMBF	MRVD	MRVD	0-100	0-100	0-100	0-100	0-100	0-100
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NATIONAL FOREST: NF TN ALABAMA														
0R043	REED BRAKE	21	0	0	.0	.0	.0	.2	3	47	12	0	0	75
0R044	PERRY MOUNTAIN	20	9	0	1.7	1.6	.6	.2	3	51	12	0	0	80
0R045	DIGGER MOUNTAIN	20	7	0	2.3	1.5	1.0	.2	78	46	0	0	0	50
0R046	BLUE MOUNTAIN	17	2	0	1.1	.8	.5	.1	59	46	0	0	0	57
0R047	SHINBONE CREEK	22	6	0	1.1	.2	.1	.3	68	46	0	0	0	52
0R048	SIPSEY ADDITION	20	8	0	.6	.5	.1	.1	3	78	19	19	0	36
0R206	THOMPSON CREEK	20	5	0	2.6	2.4	.3	.1	3	78	19	19	0	31
0R207	HAGOOD CREEK	20	7	0	1.2	.9	.1	.2	3	78	19	19	0	31
0R208	BORDEN CREEK	20	8	0	2.1	1.5	.1	.2	3	78	19	19	0	36
0R209	MONTGOMERY-BORDEN CREEK	20	7	0	2.4	2.2	.3	.2	3	78	19	19	0	36
0R210	BRUSHY FORK	20	8	0	1.0	.9	.1	.2	3	78	19	19	0	36
0R211	FABRITTOWN ADDITION	20	8	0	.2	.2	.1	.1	3	78	19	19	0	36
0R212	BIG BAY	13	9	300	1.1	.7	.3	.2	58	70	0	0	0	17
0R213	WEST ELLIOTS CREEK	10	10	0	1.3	.9	2.0	.2	0	47	19	0	0	80
0R214	BIG SANDY	20	10	0	1.7	1.0	.3	.3	0	47	0	0	0	80
0R215	ADAMS GAP	22	8	0	1.4	.8	.8	1.0	68	46	0	0	0	52
0R216	CHOCTAFAULA	16	8	0	1.3	1.0	.1	.3	74	46	0	0	0	83

STATE: LOUISIANA

AREA CODE	AREA NAME	WARS RATNG	OURS RATNG	GRAZING ALL	POTEN YIELD SAWTMBR	PROGRAM HARVEST SAWTMBR	DISPER REC MOTOR	DISPER REC NONMOT	HARD ROCK MINRL RATNG	OIL AND GAS RATNG	URAN RATNG	COAL RATNG	GEO-THERM RATNG	LOW VALUE BULK RATNG
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		0-28	0-15	AUM	MMBF	MMBF	MRVD	MRVD	0-100	0-100	0-100	0-100	0-100	0-100
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NATIONAL FOREST: KISATCHIE N.F.														
0R014	KISATCHIE HILLS	16	11	180	.7	.4	.6	10.0	0	99	0	39	0	50
0R120	CUNNINGHAM BRAKES	10	10	0	.1	.1	.1	.1	0	99	0	39	0	50
0R121	SALINE BAYOU	10	12	0	.7	.7	2.5	2.0	0	99	0	39	0	50

STATE: FLORIDA

AREA CODE	AREA NAME	WAPS RATNG	DUPS RATNG	GRAZING ALL	POTEN YIELD SAWTMBR	PROGRAM HARVEST SAWTMBR	DISPER REC MOTOR	DISPER REC NONMOT	HARD ROCK MINRL RATNG	OIL AND GAS RATNG	URAN RATNG	COAL RATNG	GEO-THERM RATNG	LOW VALUE BULK RATNG
		----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
		0-28	0-15	AUM	MMBF	MMBF	MRVD	MRVD	0-100	0-100	0-100	0-100	0-100	0-100
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NATIONAL FOREST: NF IN FLORIDA														
08309	JUNIPER PRARIE	16		0	.0	.0	2.0	0.0	41	51	0	0	0	20
08008	MUD SWAMP-NEW RIVER	19	12	0	.2	.1	.2	.2	2	51	0	17	0	20
08009	SAVANNAH	16	12	0	.1	.1	1.0	.5	2	51	0	17	0	20
08010	BIG GUM SWAMP	15	10	1872	.5	.0	.2	.2	62	54	0	0	0	20
08011	ALEXANDER SPRINGS CREEK	21	11	0	.0	.0	10.0	0.0	41	51	0	0	0	20
08100	POST OFFICE BAY	13	15	0	.1	.1	.2	.2	2	51	0	17	0	20
08101	BLACK CREEK ISLAND	13	12	0	.0	.3	.2	.2	41	51	0	17	0	20
08102	BAY CREEK	13	12	0	.1	.1	.2	.2	2	51	0	17	0	20
08103	PROVIDENCE	16	12	0	.2	.2	.2	.2	2	51	0	17	0	20
08104	LONG BAY	17	13	0	.1	.1	.2	.2	2	51	0	17	0	20
08105	GUM BAY	16	10	0	.0	.0	.2	.2	2	51	0	17	0	20
08106	CLEAR LAKE	13	13	0	.2	.2	.2	.5	2	51	0	17	0	20
08107	IMPASSIBLE BAY	15	11	864	.3	.2	.2	.2	99	54	28	0	0	20
08108	NATURAL AREA	13	12	600	.2	.2	.2	.2	52	54	0	0	0	20
08109	LITTLE LAKE GEORGE	16	10	0	.0	.0	.2	.2	41	51	0	0	0	20
08305	FABLES PRAIRIE	15		0	.0	.0	.0	2.0	41	51	0	0	0	20
08306	BUCK LAKE	18	11	0	.0	.0	5.0	.5	41	51	0	0	0	20
08307	BAPTIST LAKE	13	11	0	.0	.0	5.0	1.0	41	51	0	0	0	20
08308	SOPCHOPPY RIVER ASA	17	10	0	.1	.0	.2	.1	2	56	0	17	0	20

STATE: MISSISSIPPI

AREA CODE	AREA NAME	WAPS RATNG	DUPS RATNG	GRAZING ALL	POTEN YIELD SAWTMBR	PROGRAM HARVEST SAWTMBR	DISPER REC MOTOR	DISPER REC NONMOT	HARD ROCK MINRL RATNG	OIL AND GAS RATNG	URAN RATNG	COAL RATNG	GEO-THERM RATNG	LOW VALUE BULK RATNG
		----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
		0-28	0-15	AUM	MMBF	MMBF	MRVD	MRVD	0-100	0-100	0-100	0-100	0-100	0-100
		----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
NATIONAL FOREST: NF IN MISSISSIPPI														
08310	SANDY CREEK	22	12	0	.6	.6	1.0	1.0	0	99	0	0	0	50
08311	BLACK CREEK	22	10	800	1.0	.7	1.0	5.0	0	99	0	0	17	50
08312	LEAF	24	11	0	.2	.2	.0	.0	0	99	0	0	17	50

STATE: TEXAS

AREA CODE	AREA NAME	WARS RATNG	OURS RATNG	GRAZING ALL	POTEN YIELD SAWTMBR	PROGRAM HARVEST SAWTMBR	DISPER REC MOTOR	DISPER REC NONMOT	HARD ROCK MINRL RATNG	OIL AND GAS RATNG	URBAN RATNG	COAL RATNG	GEO-THERM RATNG	LOW VALUE BULK RATNG
		0-28	0-15	AUM	MMBF	MMBF	MRVD	MRVD	0-100	0-100	0-100	0-100	0-100	0-100
NATIONAL FOREST: NF IN TEXAS														
08016	LITTLE LAKE CREEK	18		150	1.0	.0	.0	.1	4	99	0	0	0	22
08017	WINTERS BAYOU	13	3	56	.2	.1	.0	.2	19	100	45	0	0	17
08018	BIG CREEK	13	11	800	2.0	.8	.0	2.0	61	100	45	0	0	61
08019	BIG SLOUGH	19	10	200	1.5	.5	.0	1.0	4	99	0	45	0	17
08020	CHAMBERS FERRY	15	11	240	1.0	.8	.1	.1	4	99	0	0	0	17
08021	GRAHAM CREEK	17	10	1500	2.0	.4	.1	.1	4	99	0	0	0	17
08023	JORDAN CREEK	11	10	1000	2.0	.7	.1	.1	4	99	0	0	0	17
08024	BOUNDS PENINSULA	18	11	300	.5	.2	1.0	.0	4	99	0	0	0	17
08130	TURKEY HILL	14	10	80	1.1	.4	.1	.0	10	99	0	0	0	17
08131	BOGGY CREEK	13	11	600	.5	.2	.1	.0	4	99	0	0	0	17
08132	HARMON CREEK	15	11	120	.5	.3	.3	.1	4	100	0	0	0	11
08133	FOUR NOTCH	11	11	1000	2.0	1.0	.3	.3	4	99	0	0	0	11
08134	BIG WOODS	16	11	870	.5	.1	.1	.1	4	99	0	0	0	11
08135	ALABAMA CREEK	11	10	1958	4.3	1.7	.1	.1	4	99	0	0	0	0
08136	INDIAN MOUNDS	12	10	800	4.5	1.0	.5	.0	4	99	0	0	0	17
08137	STARK PROPERTY	12	11	600	1.0	.1	.2	.0	4	99	0	0	0	17

STATE: PUERTO RICO

AREA CODE	AREA NAME	WARS RATNG	OURS RATNG	GRAZING ALL	POTEN YIELD SAWTMBR	PROGRAM HARVEST SAWTMBR	DISPER REC MOTOR	DISPER REC NONMOT	HARD ROCK MINRL RATNG	OIL AND GAS RATNG	URBAN RATNG	COAL RATNG	GEO-THERM RATNG	LOW VALUE BULK RATNG
		0-28	0-15	AUM	MMBF	MMBF	MRVD	MRVD	0-100	0-100	0-100	0-100	0-100	0-100
NATIONAL FOREST: CARRIBEAN N.F.														
08007	EL CAIMOUF	27	0	0	.0	.0	.0	.5	9	15	0	0	0	17

APPENDIX G
IDAHO

ALLOCATION SUMMARY

	Wilderness	Further Planning	Nonwilderness
* Number of Areas	42	17	173
Gross Acres	2,171,165	1,220,977	4,410,022
Net Acres	2,157,731	1,216,203	4,311,565

* Roadless areas may overlap state boundaries and appear in 2 or more states. Total areas allocated to each category may not equal total number of areas in RARE II inventory.

Public Law 95-237 classified area 01921 Gospel Hump (206,000 Ac gross 205,765 Ac net) on Nezperce National Forest in Idaho as Gospel Hump Wilderness and withdrew it from the RARE II inventory.

The Mallard-Larkins RARE II area was subdivided into several units with some allocated to wilderness and some not. Two of those units P1300 and B1300 would have an adverse impact on the economy of Clearwater County, Idaho, and Superior, Montana. Communities impacted in Clearwater County, Idaho, would be Pierce, Headquarters, Kooskia, Kamish and Orofino. Total projected employment loss if these two areas are designated wilderness is 98 man years. Sixty-one man years of employment would be lost in the wood products sectors. The employment lost represents 2.2 percent of the 4,416 man years of employment in Clearwater County and 4.2 percent of the wood products employment of 1,438 man years.

For additional information contact:

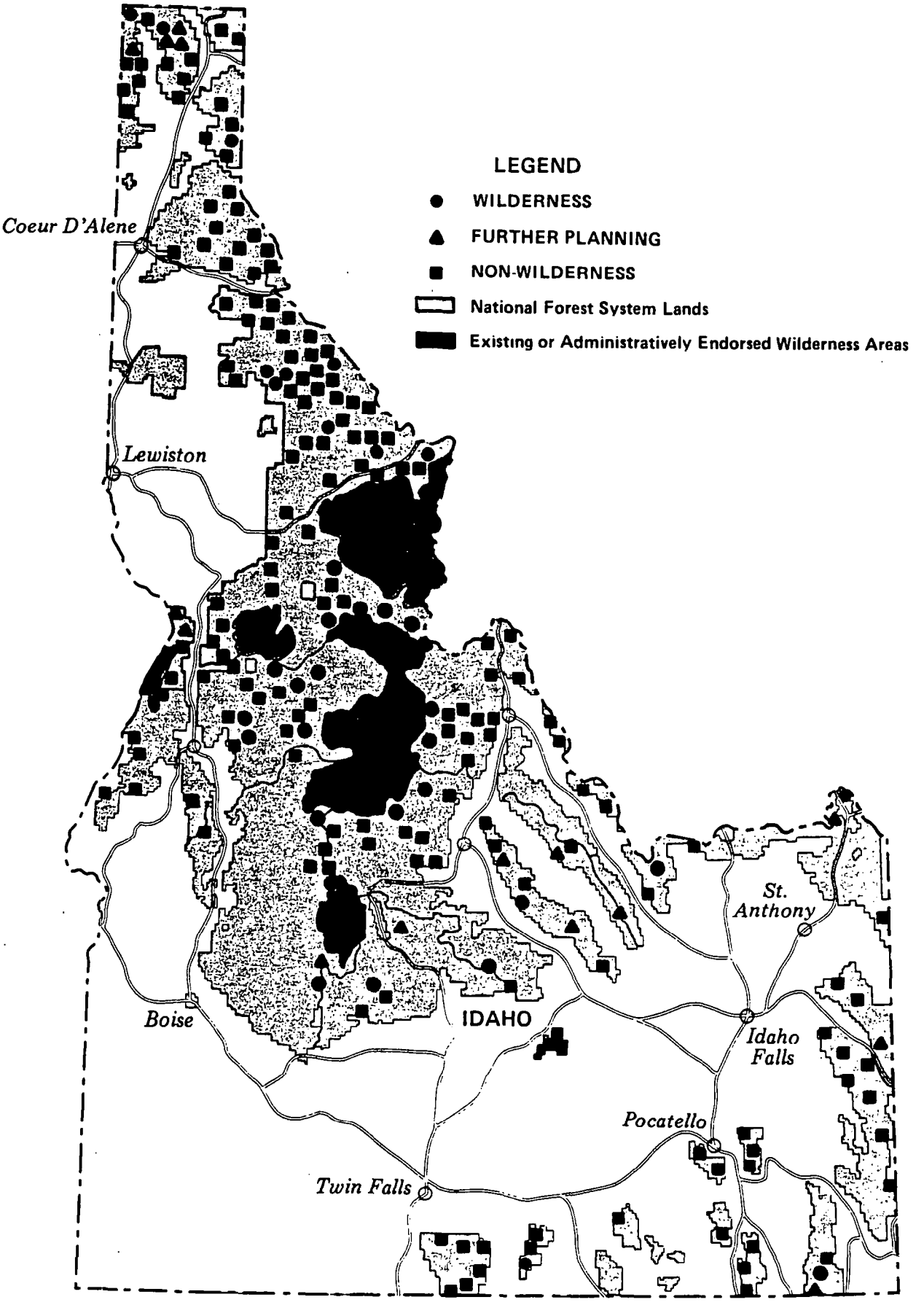
Ray Hunter, RARE II Coordinator
USDA Forest Service, Northern Region (R-1)
Federal Building
Missoula, Montana 59807
406/329-3623

Don Schultz, RARE II Coordinator
USDA Forest Service, Intermountain Region (R-4)
324 25th Street
Ogden, Utah 84401
801/399-6502

or Forest Supervisor,

Bitterroot NF	(R-1)	Hamilton, Montana	59840
Boise NF	(R-4)	Boise, Idaho	83706
Caribou NF	(R-4)	Pocatello, Idaho	83201
Challis NF	(R-4)	Challis, Idaho	83226

Clearwater NF	(R-1)	Orojino, Idaho	83544
Idaho Panhandle NF	(R-1)	Coeur d'Alene, Idaho	83814
Kootenai NF	(R-1)	Libby, Montana	59923
Nezperce NF	(R-1)	Grangeville, Idaho	83530
Payette NF	(R-4)	McCall, Idaho	83638
Salmon NF	(R-4)	Salmon, Idaho	83467
Sawtooth NF	(R-4)	Twin Falls, Idaho	83301
Targhee NF	(R-4)	St. Anthony, Idaho	83445


LEGEND
WILDERNESS
FURTHER PLANNING
NON-WILDERNESS
National Forest System Lands
Existing or Administratively Endorsed Wilderness Areas
Coeur D'Alene
Lewiston
Boise
IDAHO
St. Anthony
Idaho Falls
Pocatello
Twin Falls

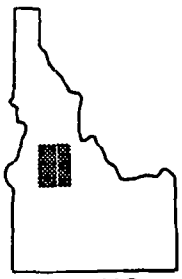
STATE: IDAHO

AREA ID	AREA NAME	ALLO-CATION	GROSS ACRES	NET ACRES		AREA ID	AREA NAME	ALLO-CATION	GROSS ACRES	NET ACRES
FOREST: BOISE N.F.										
E4061	TEN MILE-EAST	W	18983	18983	**	W4061	TEN MILE-WEST	NW	1202	1202
E4451	NEEDLES (EAST)	W	3820	3820	**	W4061	TEN MILE-WEST	FP	85424	85424
I4066	SULPHUR(I)	W	31864	31704	**	W4451	NEEDLES (WEST)	NW	1	1
L4BAA	STEEL MTN	W	22000	22000	**					
FOREST: BITTERROOT N.F.										
M1845	MEADOW CREEK	W	105600	105600	**	M1941	MAGRUDER CORRIDOR	W	65100	65100
FOREST: IDAHO PANHANDLE N.F.										
A1123	UPPER PRIEST	FP	3903	3824	**	01128	HELLROARING	NW	13870	13870
A1125	SELKIRKS	W	22875	22802	**	01129	TRESTLE PEAK	NW	7940	7940
A1300	MALLARD LARKINS	W	13975	13975	**	01130	BEE TOP	NW	11210	11180
A1662	SCOTCHMAN PEAKS	NW	5191	5191	**	01131	EAST CATHEDRAL PEAK	NW	20890	20890
A1799	SHEEP MTN STATE LINE	NW	21091	21091	**	01132	MAGEE	NW	36930	36760
A1981	SALMO PRIEST	W	14678	14678	**	01133	TEPEE CR	NW	5100	5100
B1123	UPPER PRIEST	NW	3611	3611	**	01134	SPY GLASS	NW	6510	6510
B1125	SELKIRKS	FP	20792	19206	**	01135	SKITWISH RIDGE	NW	6330	6330
B1300	MALLARD LARKINS	W	60881	58074	**	01136	SPION KOP	NW	31300	31300
B1662	SCOTCHMAN PEAKS	W	10968	9658	**	01137	LOST CREEK	NW	11600	11600
B1664	TROUT CR	NW	8500	8440	**	01138	TROUBLE CR	NW	6100	6100
B1799	SHEEP MTN STATE LINE	NW	9809	9809	**	01139	GRAHAM COAL	NW	12000	11580
B1981	SALMO PRIEST	NW	4922	4922	**	01140	PONY PEAK	NW	7200	7000
C1123	UPPER PRIEST	NW	5463	5002	**	01141	MAPLE PEAK	NW	8820	8740
C1125	SELKIRKS	FP	9319	9154	**	01142	STEVENS PEAK	NW	4760	4370
C1300	MALLARD LARKINS	W	12167	12104	**	01143	BIG CREEK	NW	79340	74940
C1662	SCOTCHMAN PEAKS	NW	4561	4561	**	01144	STORM CREEK	NW	9400	8560
D1123	UPPER PRIEST	NW	1703	1703	**	01145	HAMMOND CREEK	NW	21100	21100
D1125	SELKIRKS	FP	16878	15935	**	01146	ROLAND POINT	NW	6400	6300
D1300	MALLARD LARKINS	NW	26783	16438	**	01147	NORTH FORK	NW	32100	32100
E1125	SELKIRKS	NW	12601	12601	**	01148	GRANDMOTHER MTN	NW	39430	16460
E1300	MALLARD LARKINS	NW	12677	11436	**	01149	PINCHOT BUTTE	NW	12860	7980
F1125	SELKIRKS	NW	22702	22702	**	01150	MOSQUITO FLY	NW	20700	15500
F1300	MALLARD LARKINS	NW	3202	2673	**	01151	MIDGET PEAK	NW	7300	7300
G1300	MALLARD LARKINS	NW	16435	16420	**	01152	WONDERFUL PK	NW	5420	5070
01121	LITTLE GRASS MTN	NW	4540	4540	**	01302	MEADOW CREEK-UPPER NORTH	NW	6100	6100
01122	BLACKTAIL MTN	NW	5140	5140	**	01661	BUCKHORN RIDGE	NW	3500	3500
01126	KOOTENAI PEAK	NW	7250	7250	**	01792	GILT EDGE SILVER CR	NW	300	300
01127	WHITE MTN	NW	9910	8980	**					
FOREST: CLEARWATER N.F.										
A1301	HOODOO	NW	14900	10240	**	C1309	LAKES	W	5052	5052
A1305	DEADWOOD	NW	1427	1427	**	M1300	SMITH RDG	NW	18069	18069
A1309	BEAVER CR	NW	5180	5180	**	N1300	WINTER RNG	NW	10037	10037
B1301	KELLY	NW	29400	28100	**	P1300	MALLARD L	W	69045	67146
B1305	MOOSE MTN	W	18373	18373	**	Q1301	HOODOO	W	100100	98760
B1309	NF SPRUCE	NW	1768	1768	**	Q1805	LOLO CREEK	NW	100	100
C1301	FOX	NW	7000	7000	**	S1300	POT	NW	40083	39315

AREA ID	AREA NAME	ALLO-CATION	GROSS ACRES	NET ACRES		AREA ID	AREA NAME	ALLO-CATION	GROSS ACRES	NET ACRES
FOREST: CLEARWATER N.F.										
01302	MEADOW CREEK-UPPER NORTH	NW	47200	42100	**	01310	SECTION 16 WILDERNESS BD	NW	500	500
01303	SIWASH	NW	9300	9100	**	01311	LOCHSA FACE	NW	47100	47100
01304	POT MOUNTAIN	NW	50500	50500	**	01312	ELDORADO CREEK	NW	11000	11000
01306	BIG HORN WEITAS	NW	237500	237500	**	01313	RAWHIDE	NW	5300	4400
01307	N. LOCHSA SLOPE	NW	35900	35900	**	01841	RACKCLIFF GEDNEY	NW	33600	33600
01308	WEIR + POST OFFICE CREEK	NW	27200	27200	**					
FOREST: CARIBOU N.F.										
I0179	WORM CR (INT)	W	16000	16000	**	04157	OXFORD MOUNTAIN	NW	43100	42480
X0179	WORM CR (EXT)	NW	25800	25565	**	04158	DEEP CREEK	NW	6000	5360
04111	GANNETT SPRING CREEK	NW	20500	19700	**	04159	CLARKSTON MOUNTAIN	NW	15020	14080
04151	WEST MINK	NW	21100	20280	**	04160	POLE CREEK	NW	6220	6220
04152	SCOUT MOUNTAIN	NW	34480	32300	**	04161	CARIBOU CITY	NW	84120	83540
04153	TOPONCE	NW	17060	17060	**	04162	STUMP CREEK	NW	103640	103200
04154	BONNEVILLE PEAK	NW	34350	32210	**	04615	BEAR CREEK	NW	20150	20150
04155	NORTH PEBBLE	NW	6100	6100	**	04758	MOUNT NAOMI	FP	28840	28800
04156	ELKHORN MOUNTAIN	NW	45600	45240	**					
FOREST: CHALLIS N.F.										
E4066	SULPHUR (E)	W	124660	124567	**	X4066	SULPHUR(M)	NW	61320	61109
E4202	CAMAS CREEK	NW	64890	64852	**	X4210	BORAH PEAK	NW	18440	18440
E4503	EAST LEMHI RANGE	NW	61000	59840	**	04063	RED MOUNTIAN	NW	4560	4560
I4066	SULPHUR(I)	W	49676	49505	**	04204	GROUSE PEAK	NW	8120	8120
I4210	BORAH PEAK	W	119864	119864	**	04207	LOON CREEK	NW	155210	155210
M4066	SULPHUR(M)	NW	70315	70315	**	04211	KING MOUNTIAN	FP	94680	94025
N4061	TEN MILE-WEST	NW	16001	16001	**	04212	JUMPOFF MOUNTIAN	NW	25400	25335
N4201	PIONEER MOUNTAINS	W	43568	43568	**	04217	SQUAW CREEK	NW	106852	106796
N4209	PAHSIMEROI	NW	36800	36800	**	04218	GREYLOCK	NW	11870	11870
S4201	PIONEER MOUNTAINS	NW	14800	14800	**	04219	SPRING BASIN	NW	5400	5400
S4209	PAHSIMEROI	FP	55920	55920	**	04502	TAYLOR MOUNTAIN	NW	17480	17480
W4202	CAMAS CREEK	W	77710	77710	**	04551	WHITE CLOUD BOULDER	FP	39700	39700
W4503	WEST LEMHI RANGE	FP	280650	280576	**	04601	DIAMOND PEAK	FP	89033	89033
FOREST: PAYETTE N.F.										
E4451	NEEDLES (EAST)	W	87500	84300	**	04456	PLACER CREEK	NW	7141	6501
E4455	LICK CREEK EAST	NW	65521	62321	**	04457	SMITH CREEK	NW	2257	2257
E4921	GOSPEL HUMP	W	40193	40193	**	04458	CHIMNEY ROCK	NW	8758	8758
M4455	LICK CREEK	W	62750	61470	**	04459	CRYSTAL MOUNTAIN	NW	13912	13912
N4921	GOSPEL HUMP	W	42263	41977	**	04460	CAREY CREEK	NW	8556	8556
P4913	IPA(PARTS)	W	411552	411552	**	04461	FRENCH CREEK	NW	127363	122803
S4921	GOSPEL HUMP	NW	85564	84210	**	04462	INDIAN CREEK	NW	6400	6240
W4451	NEEDLES (WEST)	NW	4480	4480	**	04463	FLAT CREEK	NW	6029	5614
W4455	LICK CREEK WEST	NW	8095	8015	**	04464	CUDDY MOUNTAIN	NW	45705	43645
04062	SNOWBANK	NW	2480	2130	**	04465	SHEEP GULCH	NW	6046	6046
04453	MEADOW CREEK	NW	22315	21675	**	04466	COUNCIL MOUNTAIN	NW	16236	16236
04454	PINNACLE PEAK	W	44257	43937	**	04922	RAPID RIVER	NW	123400	123400

STATE: IDAHO

AREA ID	AREA NAME	ALLOCATION	GROSS ACRES	NET ACRES		AREA ID	AREA NAME	ALLOCATION	GROSS ACRES	NET ACRES
FOREST: SALMON N.F.										
E0202	CAMAS CREEK	NW	13200	13200	**	04506	JUREANO	NW	31470	31390
E0504	EAST PANTHER CREEK	NW	30469	30429	**	04507	HAYSTACK MOUNTAIN	NW	12300	12300
M0903	MIDDLE-WEST BIG HOLE	NW	04505	04465	**	04508	PHELAN	NW	14035	14035
N0903	NORTH WEST-BIG HOLE	NW	7190	7190	**	04509	DEEP CREEK	NW	28170	28140
N0905	ITALIAN PEAK NORTH	NW	52540	52540	**	04510	JEESE CREEK	NW	19740	19740
S0504	EAST PANTHER CREEK	NW	14001	13960	**	04511	PERREAU CREEK	NW	9160	9080
S0903	SOUTH WEST-BIG HOLE	NW	18865	18525	**	04512	AGENCY CREEK	NW	10240	10240
W0202	CAMAS CREEK	W	3200	3200	**	04941	BLUE JOINT MOUNTAIN	W	20000	19905
W0504	WEST PANTHER CREEK	W	50004	49937	**	04942	ANDERSON MTN	NW	18340	18340
04501	NAPOLEAN RIDGE	NW	7710	7630	**	04944	GOAT MOUNTAIN	NW	33670	33651
04502	TAYLOR MOUNTAIN	NW	48105	48105	**	04946	ALLAN MOUNTAIN	NW	46670	46670
04505	MCELFNY	W	33625	33575	**					
FOREST: KOOTENAI N.F.										
B1662	SCOTCHMAN PEAKS	W	506	506	**	01661	BUCKHORN RIDGE	NW	39	39
FOREST: SAWTOOTH N.F.										
E0061	TEN MILE-EAST	W	22016	22016	**	04571	FIFTH FORK ROCK CREEK	NW	6528	6528
I0553	SO BOISE-YUBA RIVER(INT)	W	87330	87310	**	04572	THIRD FORK ROCK CREEK	NW	15769	15769
I0582	CACHE PK(INT)	W	18450	18250	**	04574	COTTONWOOD	NW	12288	12288
N0201	PIONEER MOUNTAINS	W	62392	62392	**	04576	LONE CEDAR	NW	7552	6963
S0201	PIONEER MOUNTAINS	NW	3400	3400	**	04578	MAHOGANY BUTTE	NW	22528	22448
X0553	SO BOISE-YUBA RIVER(EXT)	NW	79717	78477	**	04579	THOROARED	NW	7322	7322
X0582	CACHE PK(EXT)	NW	10351	10276	**	04583	MT HARRISON	NW	31526	29246
04551	WHITE CLOUD BOULDER	FP	242688	242248	**	04588	SUBLETT	NW	7040	7040
04552	LIME CREEK	NW	14208	14208	**					
FOREST: TARGHEE N.F.										
M0905	ITALIAN PEAK MIDDLE	W	42500	42500	**	04611	GARNS MOUNTAIN	NW	114790	114790
S0905	ITALIAN PEAK SOUTH	NW	103780	103780	**	04612	MOODY CREEK	NW	9350	9190
W0610	WEST SLOPE TETONS (WEST)	NW	160	160	**	04614	BALD MOUNTAIN	NW	15480	15480
W0613	PALISADES (WEST)	FP	111250	111250	**	04615	BEAR CREEK	NW	78700	78540
W0962	MOUNT JEFFERSON WEST	FP	6700	6688	**	04616	POKER PEAK	NW	18600	18560
04160	POLE CREEK	NW	2680	2680	**	04961	GARFIELD MOUNTAIN	NW	27510	27510
04161	CARIBOU CITY	NW	9340	9340	**	04963	LIONHEAD	W	16860	16860
04601	DIAMOND PEAK	FP	94480	94400	**					
FOREST: NEZPERCE N.F.										
C1845	MEADOW CREEK WEST	NW	95380	95380	**	01847	MALLARD	NW	23300	23060
D1845	MEADOW CREEK EAST	W	97720	97720	**	01849	SILVER CREEK-PILOT KNOB	NW	36100	35920
P1913	DIXIE TAIL	W	8288	8288	**	01850	N FORK SLATE CREEK	NW	14700	14500
01841	RACKCLIFF GEDNEY	NW	53000	53000	**	01851	LITTLE SLATE CREEK	NW	9200	9200
01842	MIDDLE FORK FACE	NW	11200	11000	**	01852	JOHN DAY	NW	10000	10000
01844	CLEAR CREEK	NW	26700	26700	**	01853	BIG CANYON A	FP	16500	16500
01846	MIDDLE BARGAMIN	W	12800	12800	**	01854	KLOPTON CR-CORRAL CR	FP	24300	23520
01855	SALMON FACE	NW	9300	9300	**	01921	GOSPEL HUMP	NW	56780	56700
01857	KELLY MOUNTAIN	NW	800	800	**	01922	RAPID RIVER	NW	28100	27200

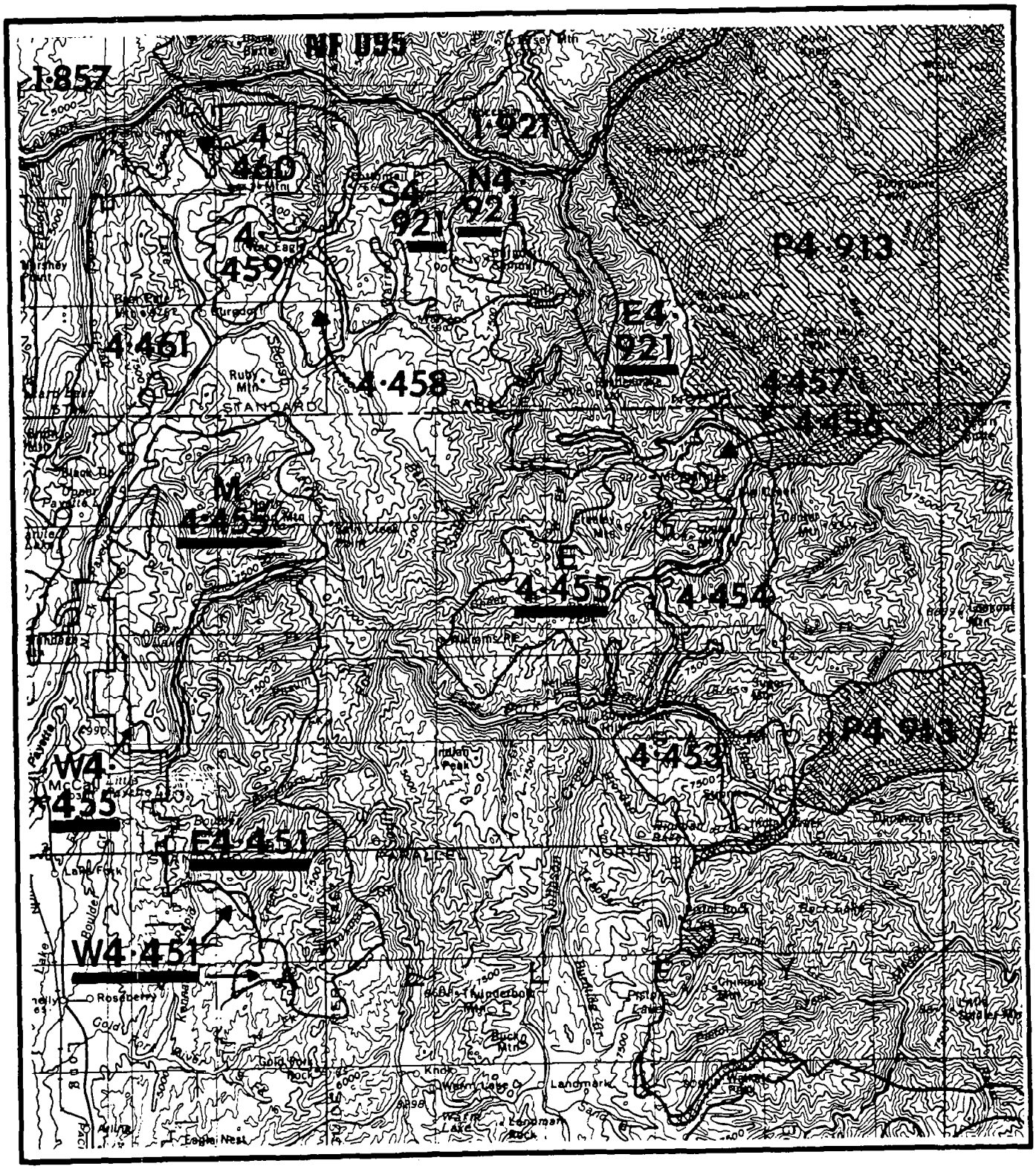


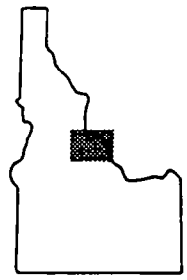
Additions and Modifications of RARE II Areas

IDAHO - MAP NO. 1 DECEMBER 1, 1978

Revisions are underlined

Scale 1:500,000



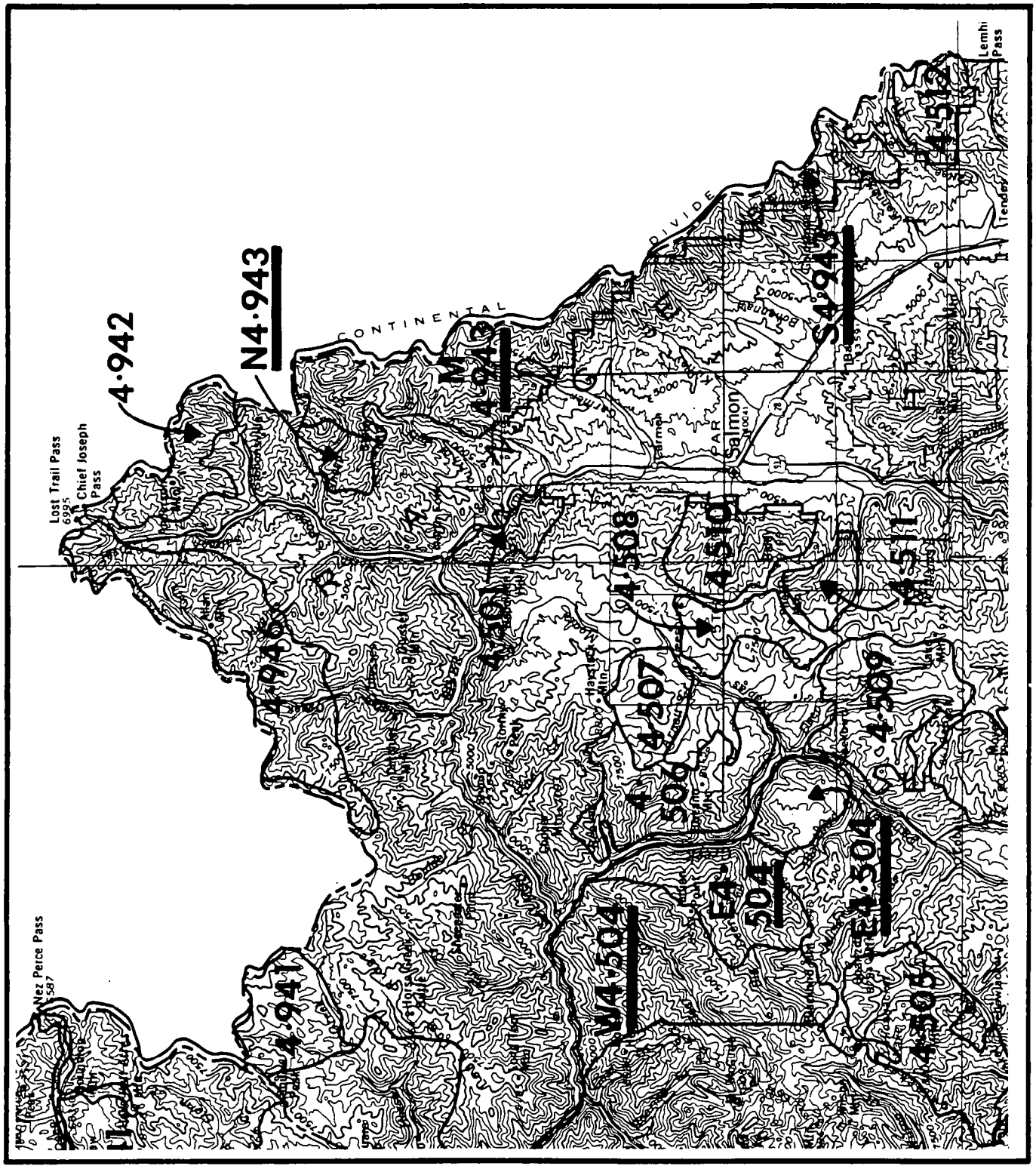


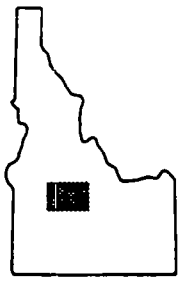
Additions and Modifications of RARE II Areas

IDAHO - MAP NO. 2 DECEMBER 1, 1978

Revisions are underlined

Scale 1:500,000



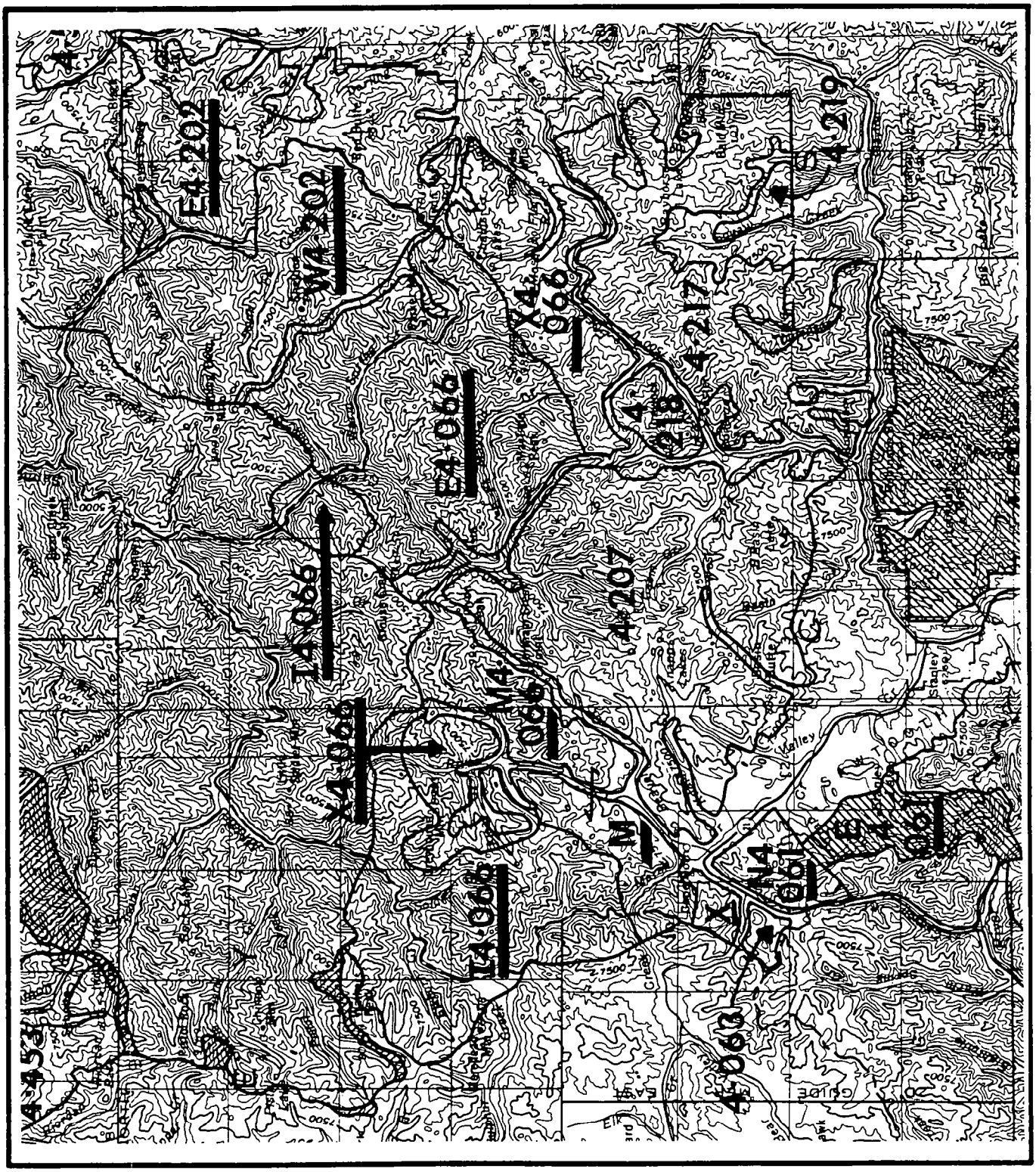


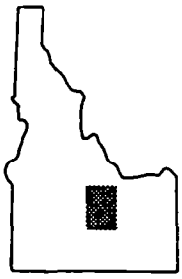
Additions and Modifications of RARE II Areas

IDAHO - MAP NO. 3 DECEMBER 1, 1978

Revisions are underlined

Scale 1:500,000



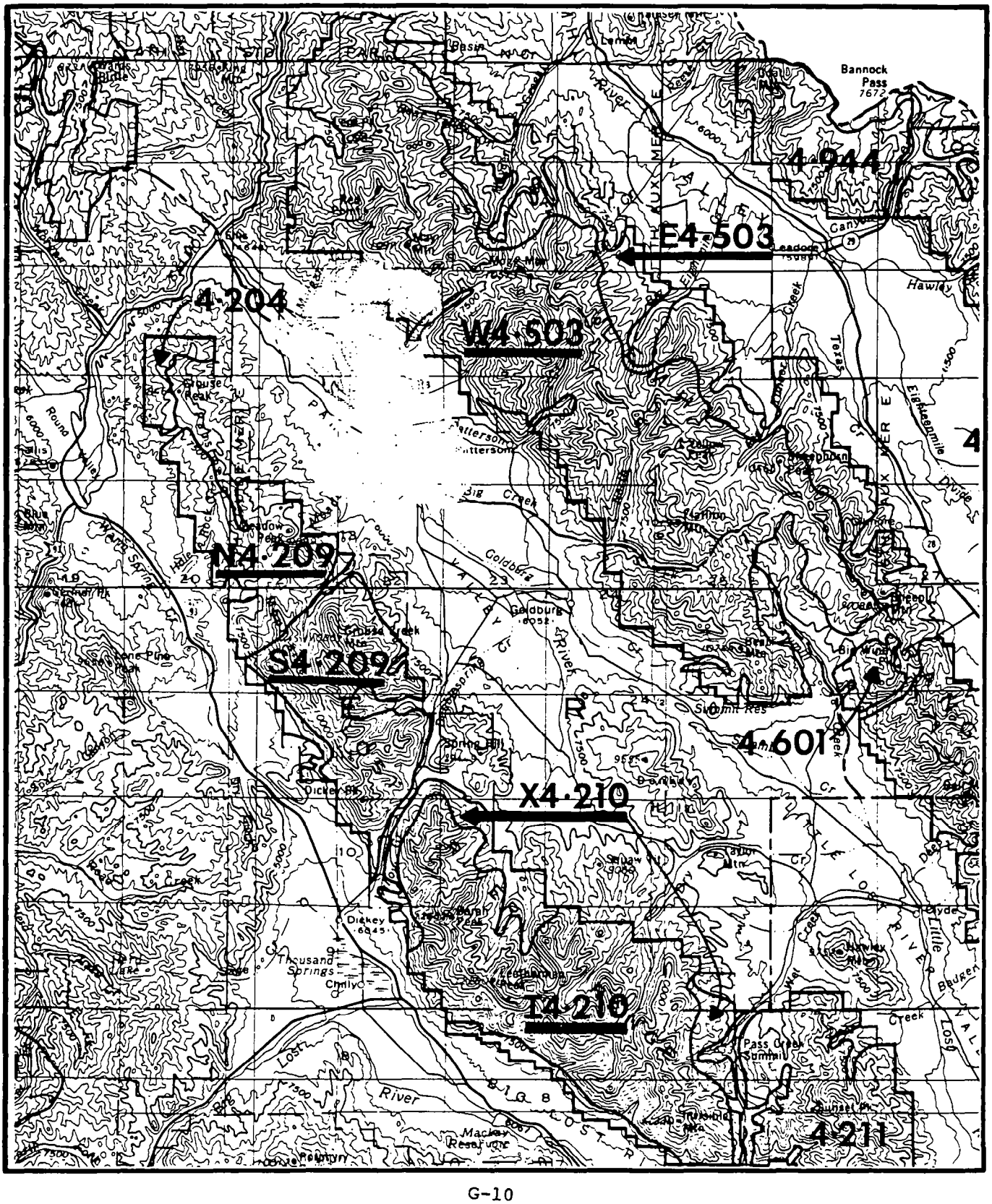


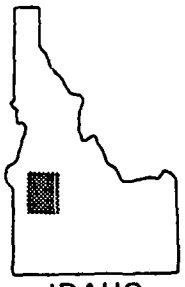
Additions and Modifications of RARE II Areas

IDAHO - MAP NO. 4 DECEMBER 1, 1978

Revisions are underlined

Scale 1:500,000



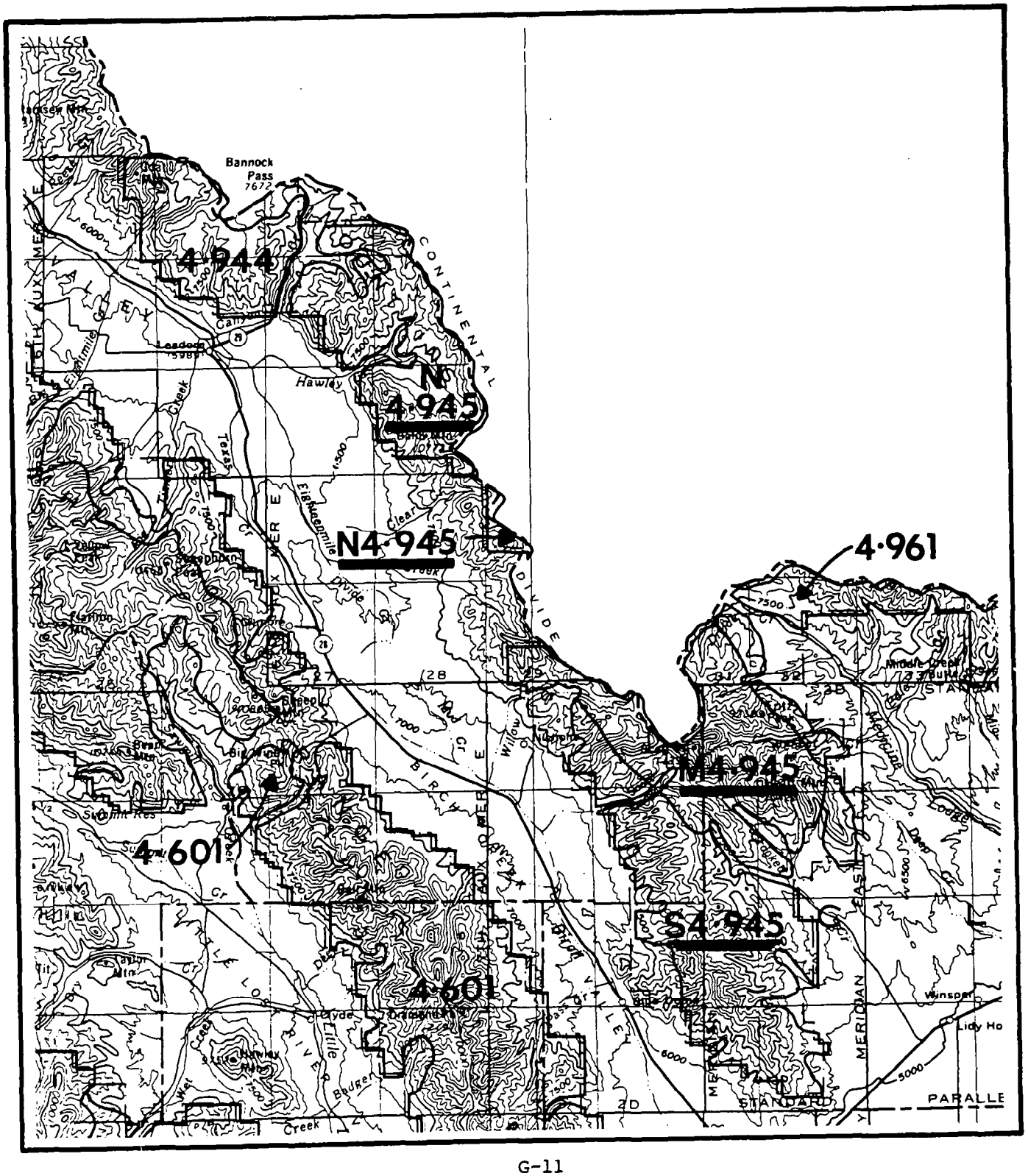


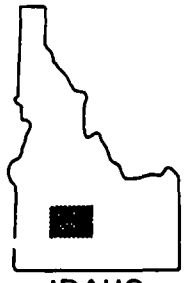
Additions and Modifications of RARE II Areas

IDAHO - MAP NO. 5 DECEMBER 1, 1978

Revisions are underlined

Scale 1:500,000



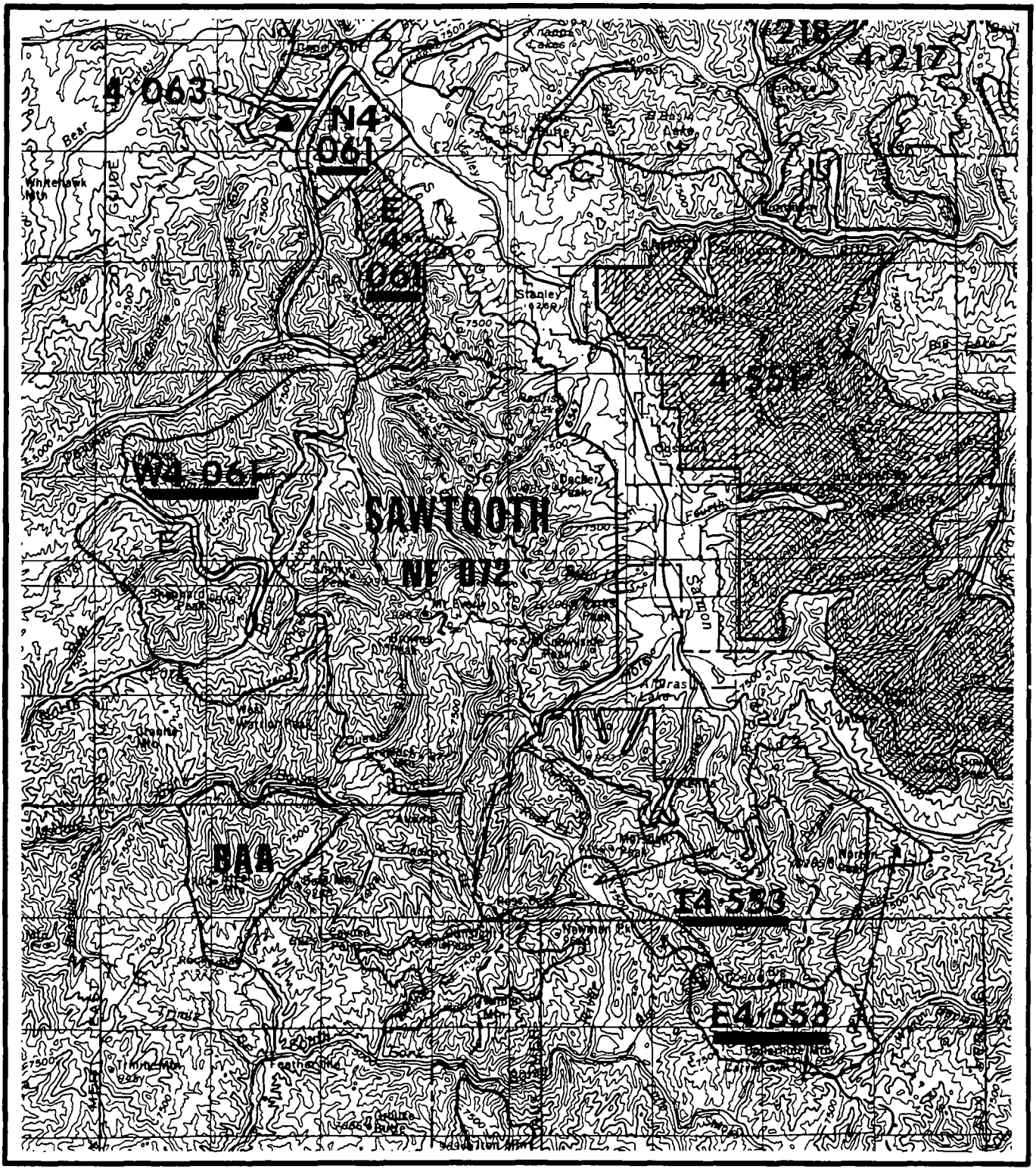


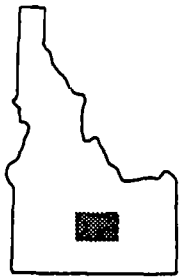
Additions and Modifications of RARE II Areas

IDAHO - MAP NO. 6 DECEMBER 1, 1978

Revisions are underlined

Scale 1:500,000



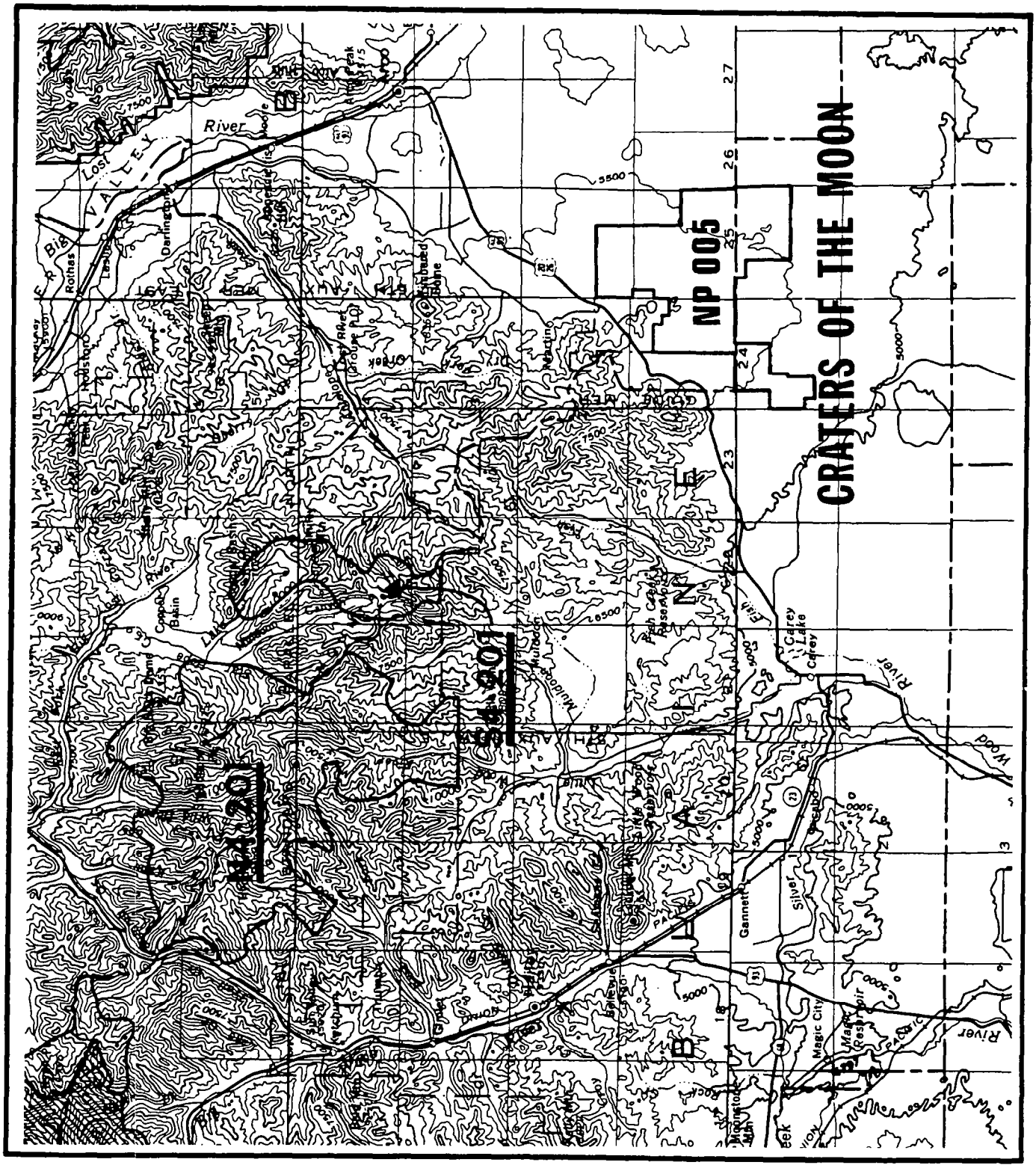


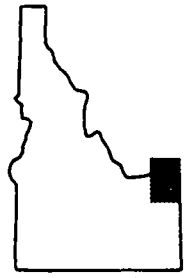
Additions and Modifications of RARE II Areas

IDAHO - MAP NO. 7 DECEMBER 1, 1978

Revisions are underlined

Scale 1:500,000



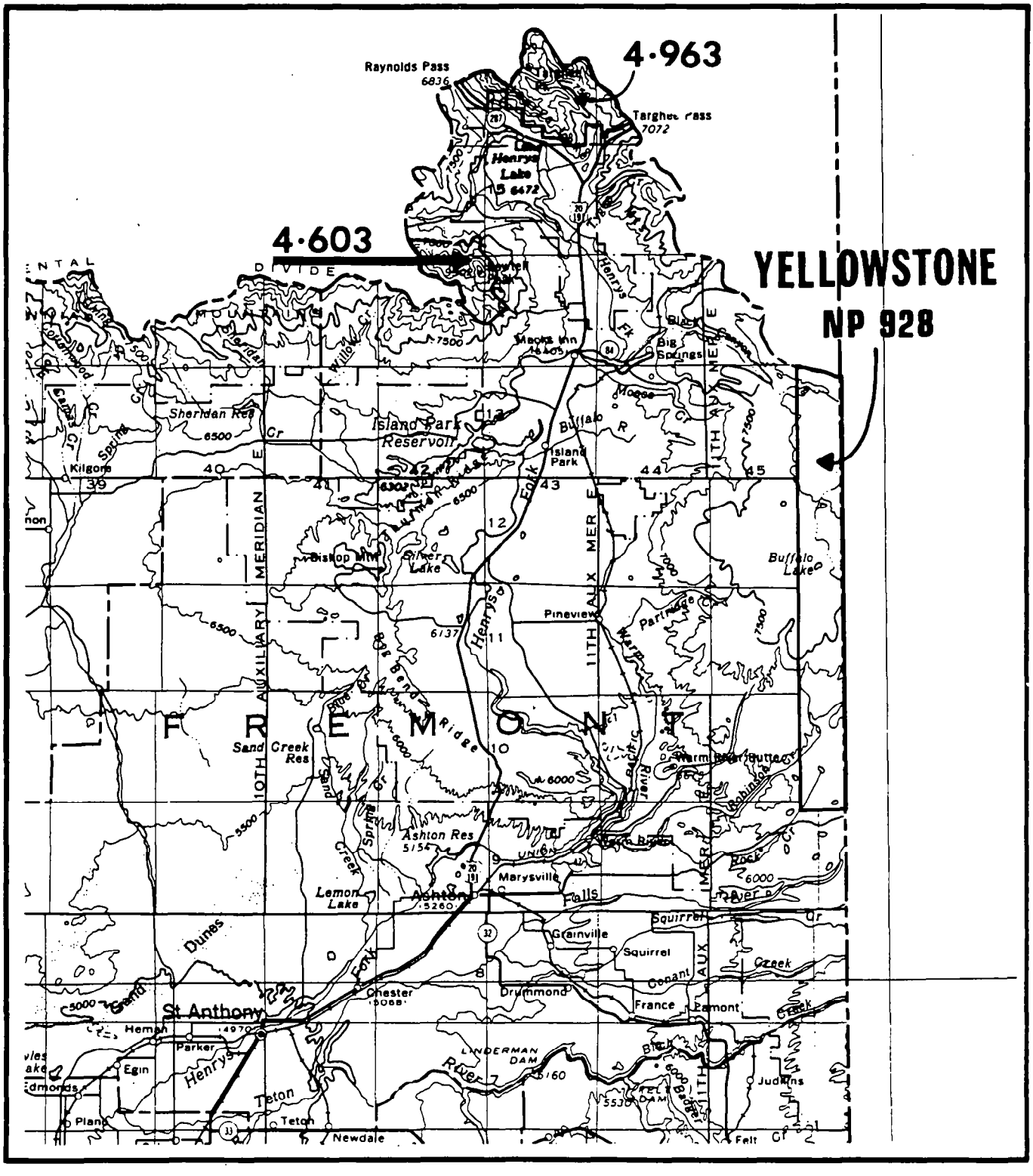


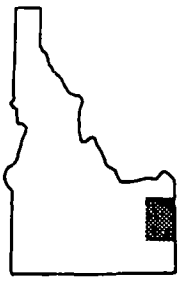
Additions and Modifications of RARE II Areas

IDAHO - MAP NO. 8 DECEMBER 1, 1978

Revisions are underlined

Scale 1:500,000



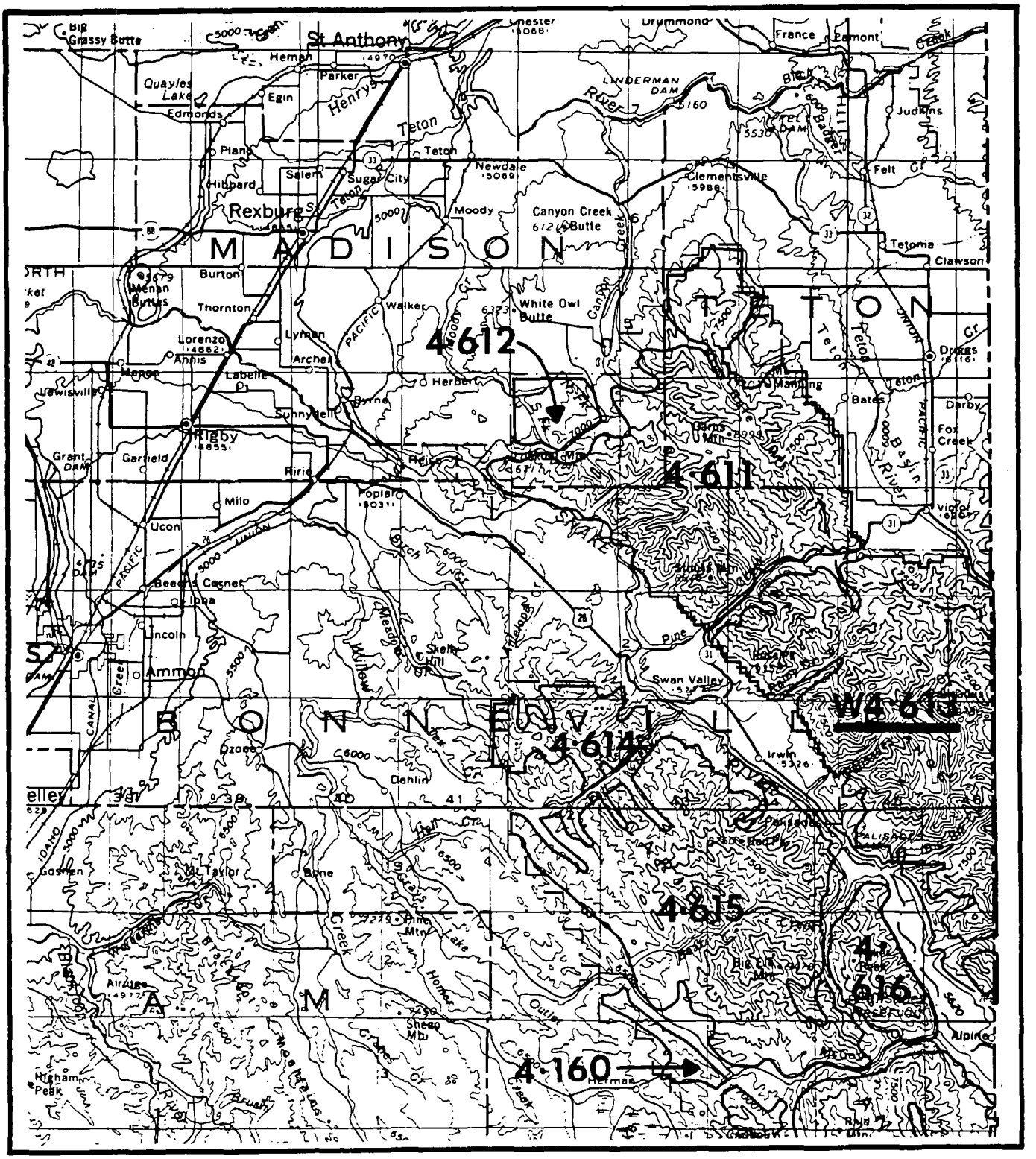


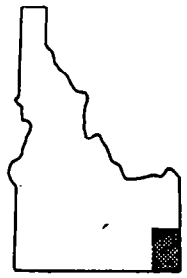
Additions and Modifications of RARE II Areas

IDAHO - MAP NO. 9 DECEMBER 1, 1978

Revisions are underlined

Scale 1:500,000



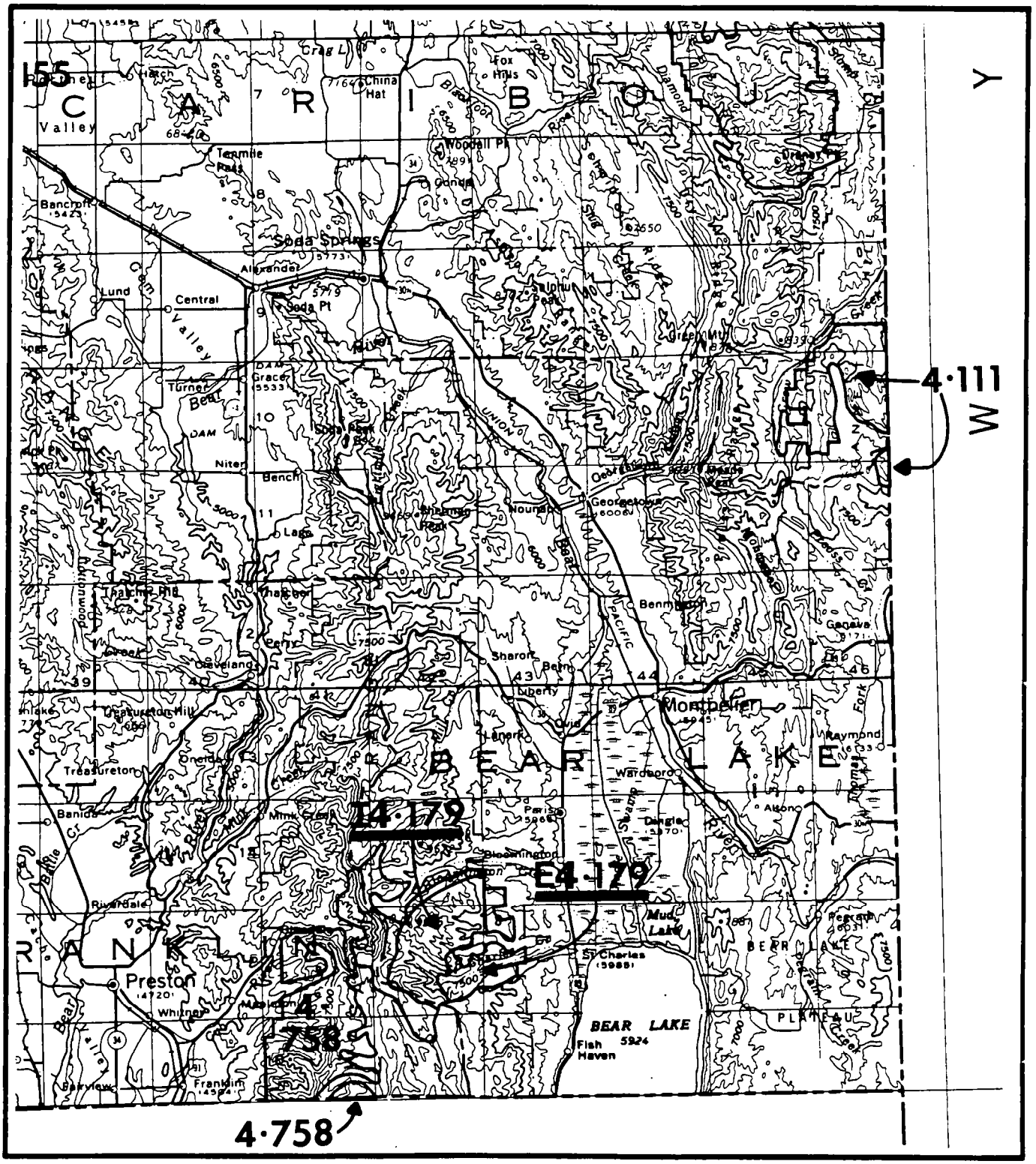


Additions and Modifications of RARE II Areas

IDAHO - MAP NO. 10 DECEMBER 1, 1978

Revisions are underlined

Scale 1:500,000

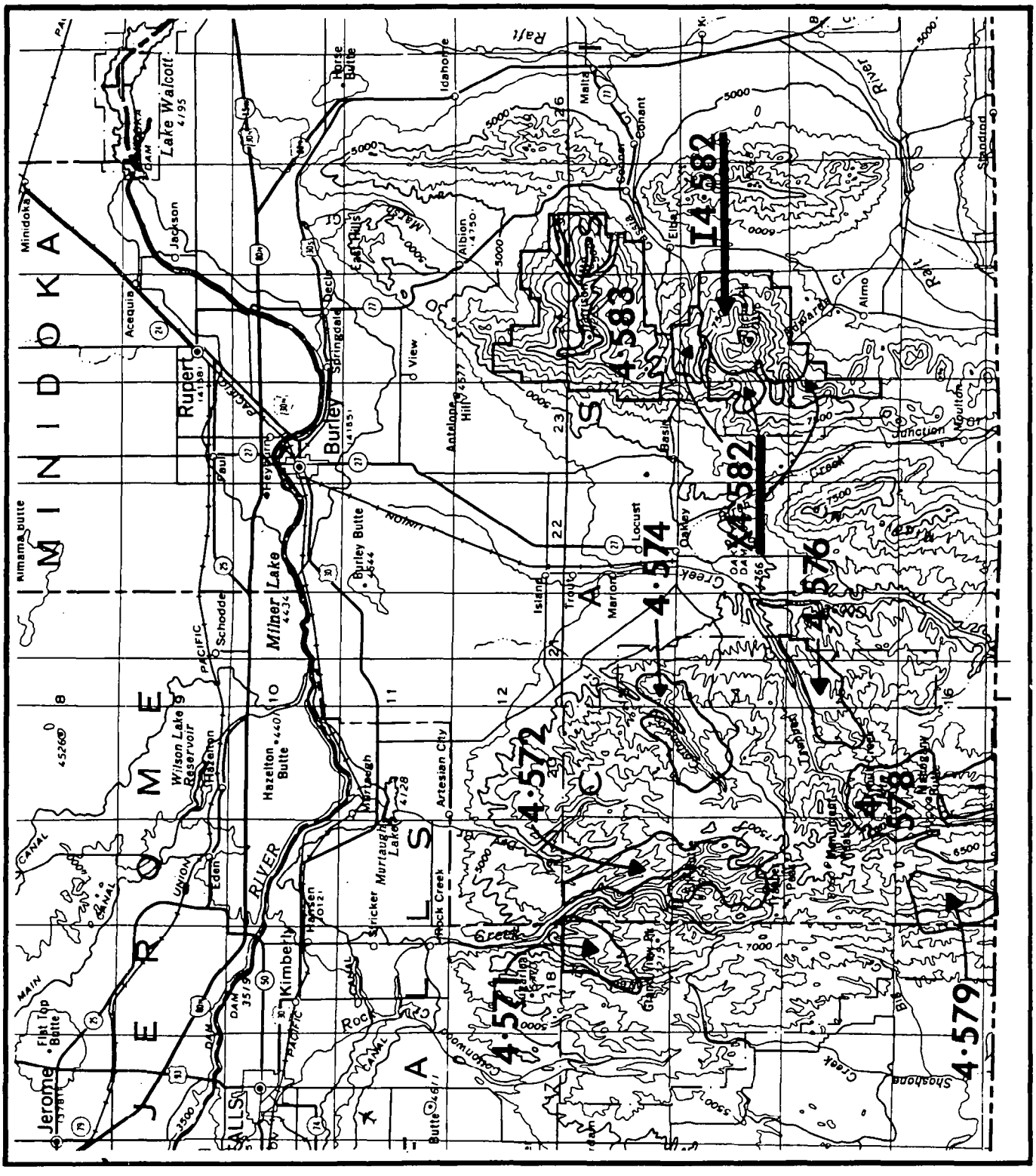


Additions and Modifications of RARE II Areas

IDAHO - MAP NO. 11 DECEMBER 1, 1978

Revisions are underlined

Scale 1:500,000

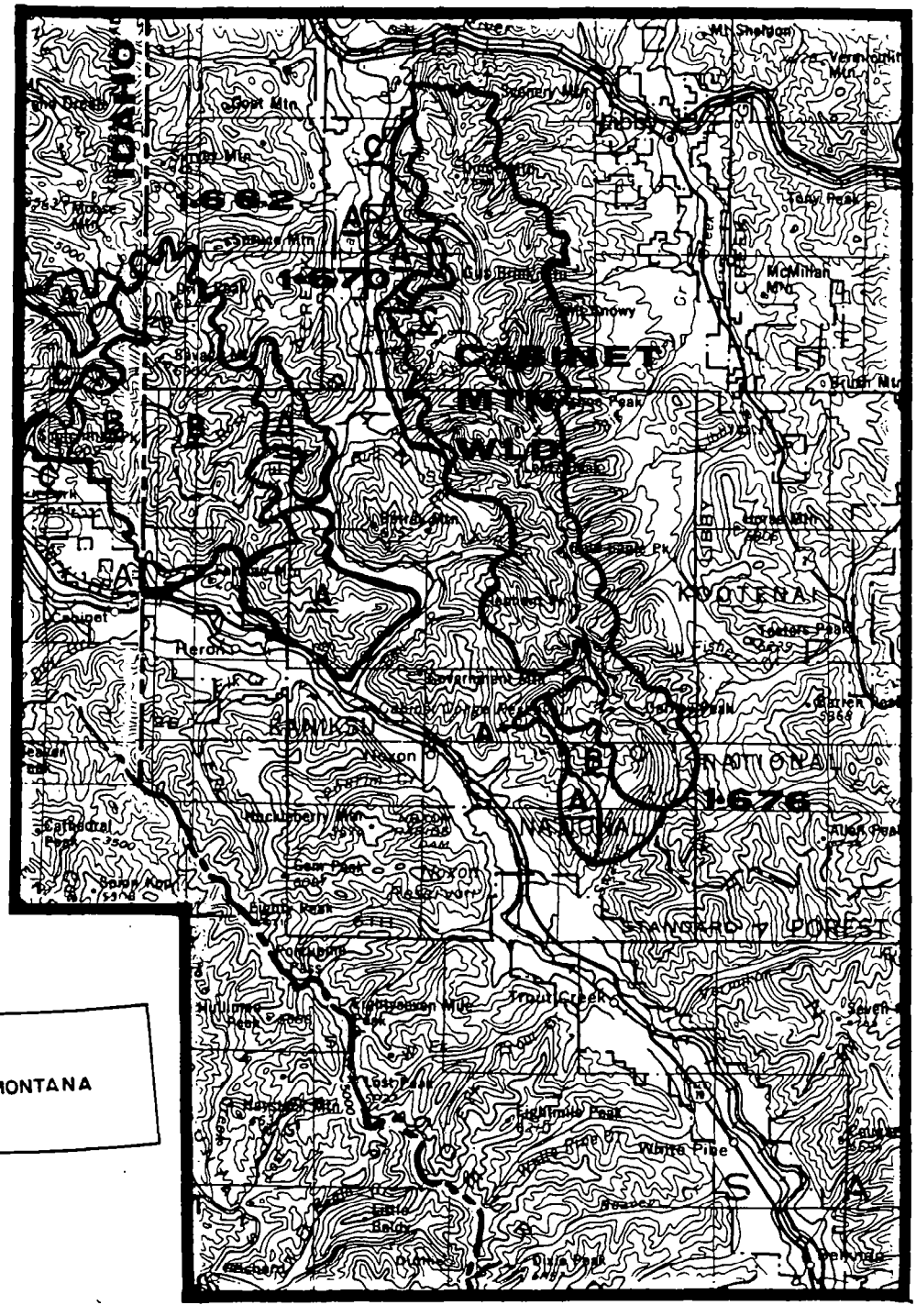


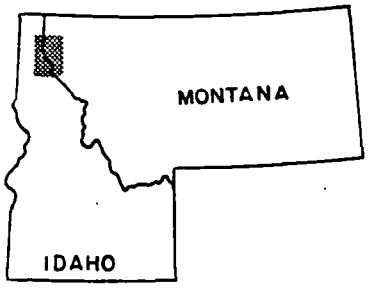
ADDITIONS & MODIFICATIONS OF RARE II AREAS

MONTANA
MAP NO. 1
DECEMBER 1978

REVISIONS ARE
UNDERLINED

IDAHO
MAP NO. 12





Scale 1:500,000

A1662 Scotchman Peaks
B1662 C1662

A1670 Cabinet Face West
C1670

A1676 McKay Cr.
B1676

ADDITIONS & MODIFICATIONS OF RARE II AREAS

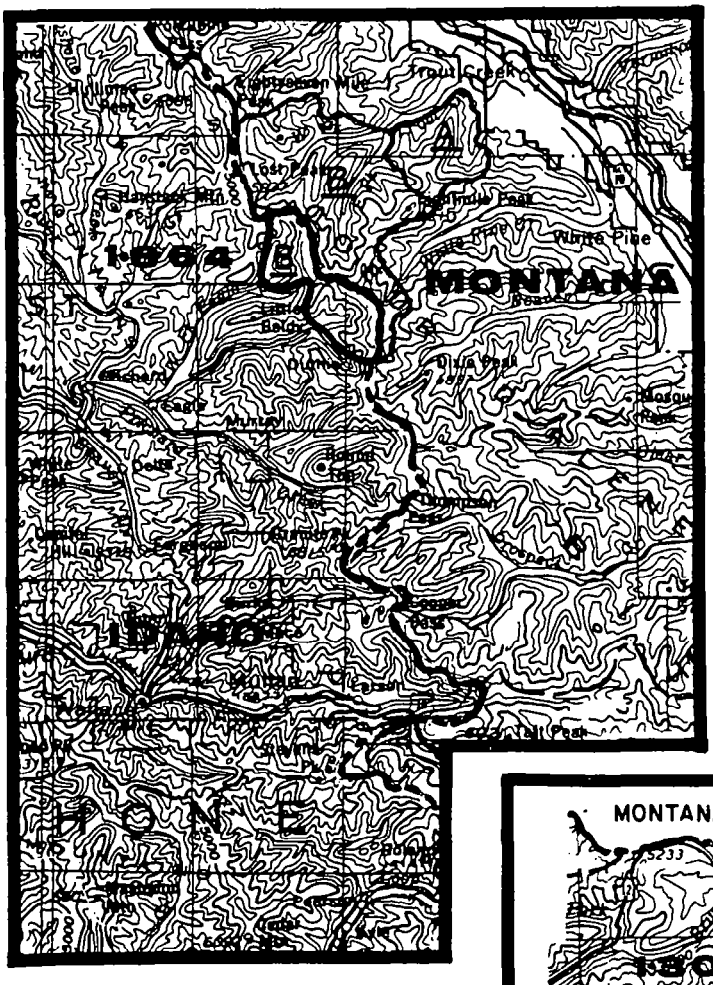
IDAHO
MAP NO. 13

MONTANA
MAP NO. 2

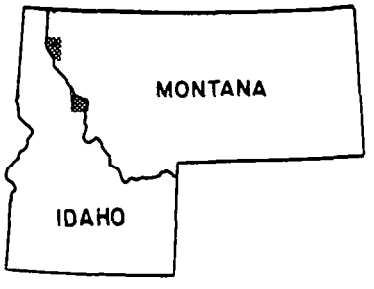
DECEMBER 1978
REVISIONS ARE UNDERLINED

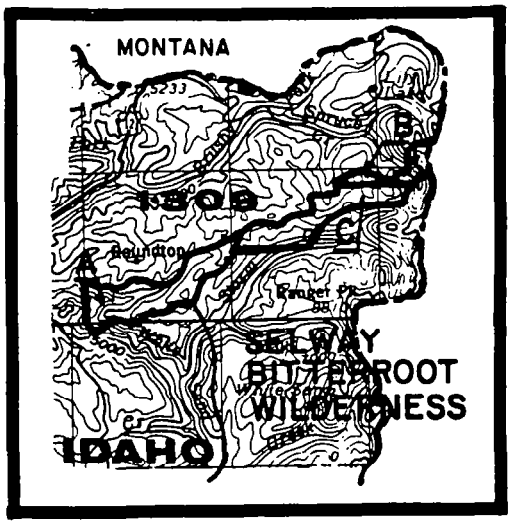
A1664 Trout Cr.
B1664

A1309 Beaver Cr.
B1309
C1309



Scale 1: 500,000





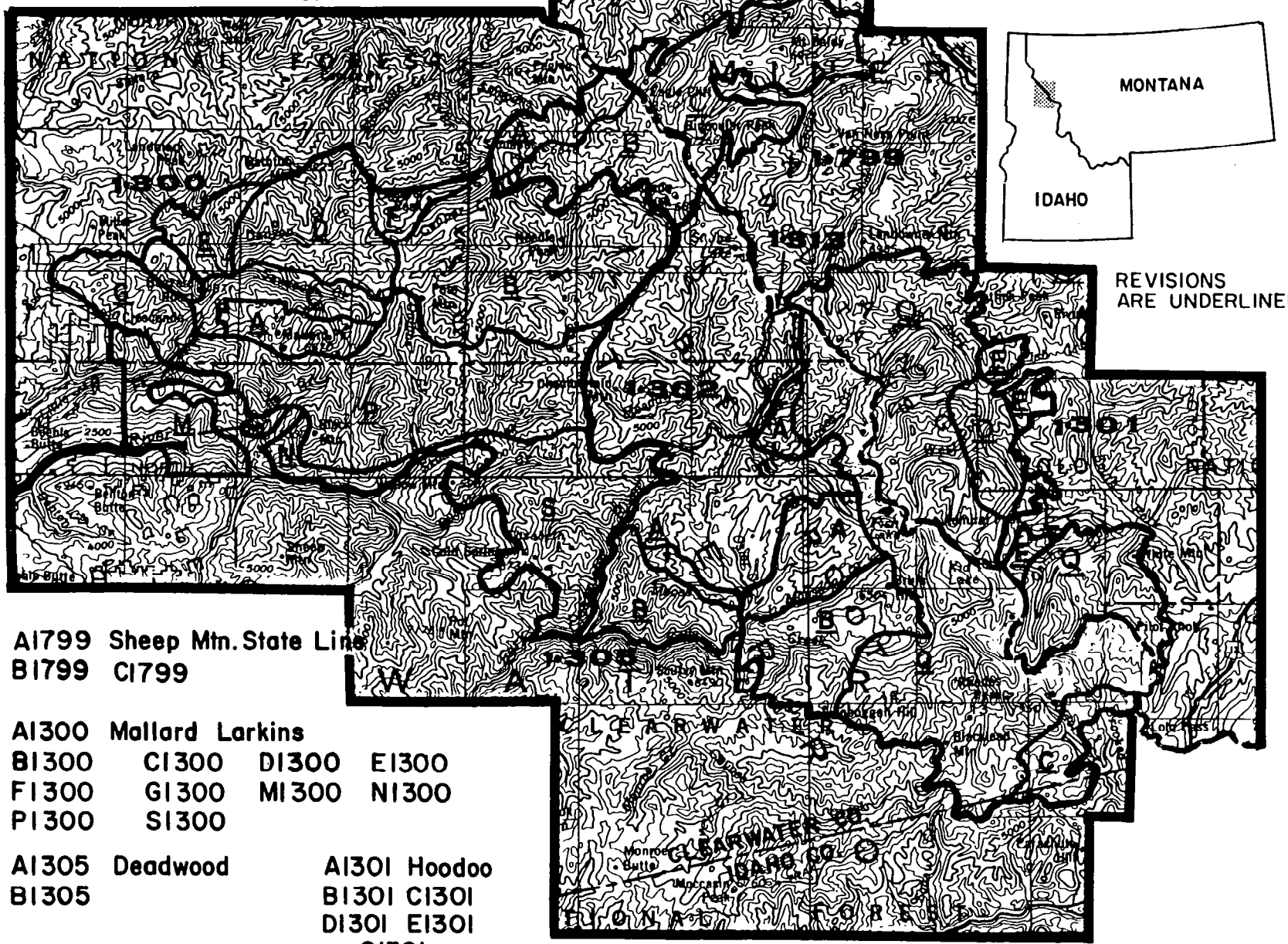
ADDITIONS & MODIFICATIONS OF RARE II AREAS

MONTANA
MAP NO. 3

IDAHO
MAP NO. 14

DECEMBER 1978

REVISIONS
ARE UNDERLINED



A1799 Sheep Mtn. State Line
B1799 C1799

A1300 Mallard Larkins
B1300 C1300 D1300 E1300
F1300 G1300 M1300 N1300
P1300 S1300

A1305 Deadwood
B1305

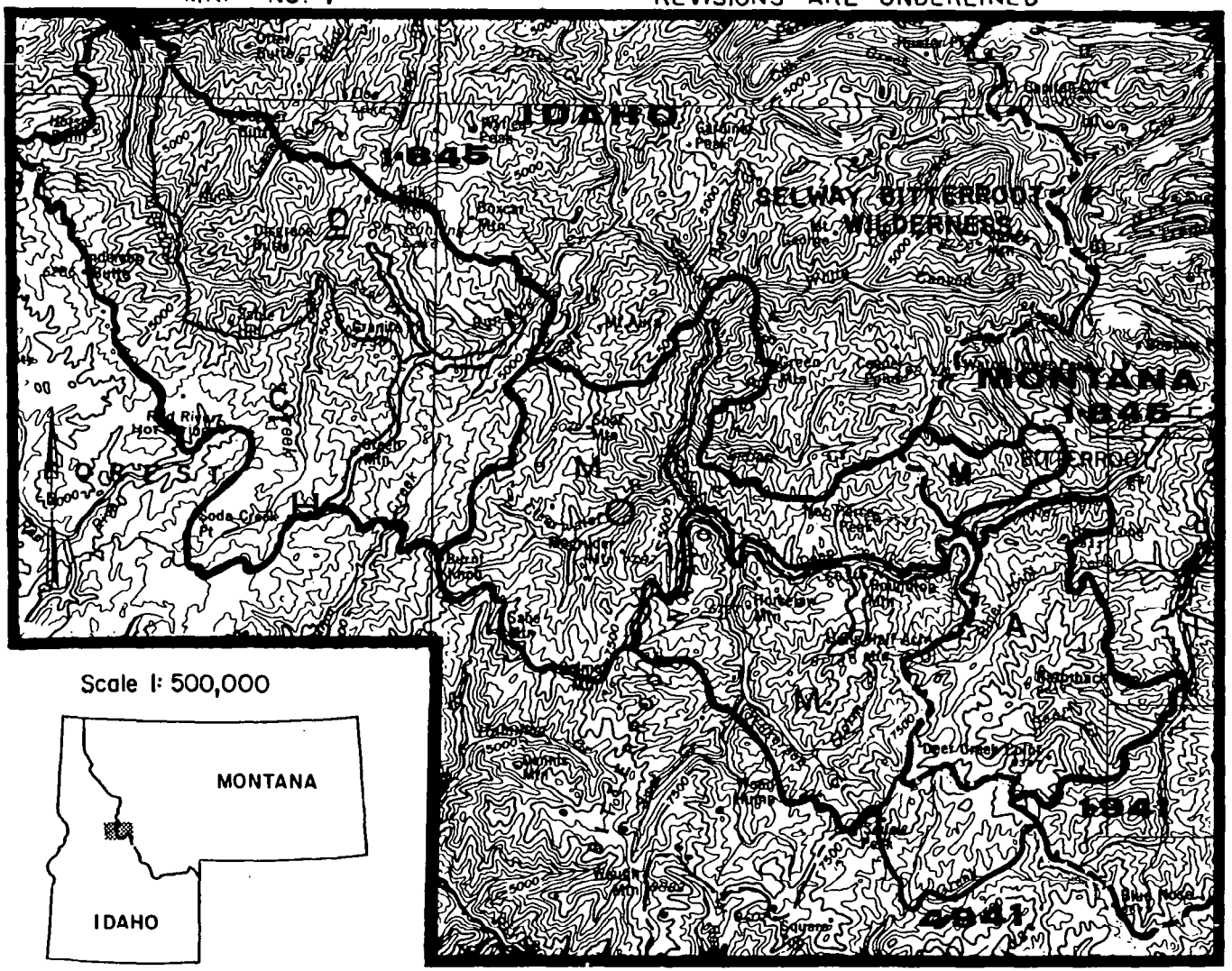
A1301 Hoodoo
B1301 C1301
D1301 E1301
Q1301

Scale 1:500,000

ADDITIONS & MODIFICATIONS OF RARE II AREAS

MONTANA MAP NO. 4 IDAHO MAP NO. 15 DECEMBER 1978

REVISIONS ARE UNDERLINED



A1941 Blue Joint Mtn.
M1941 Magruder Corridor

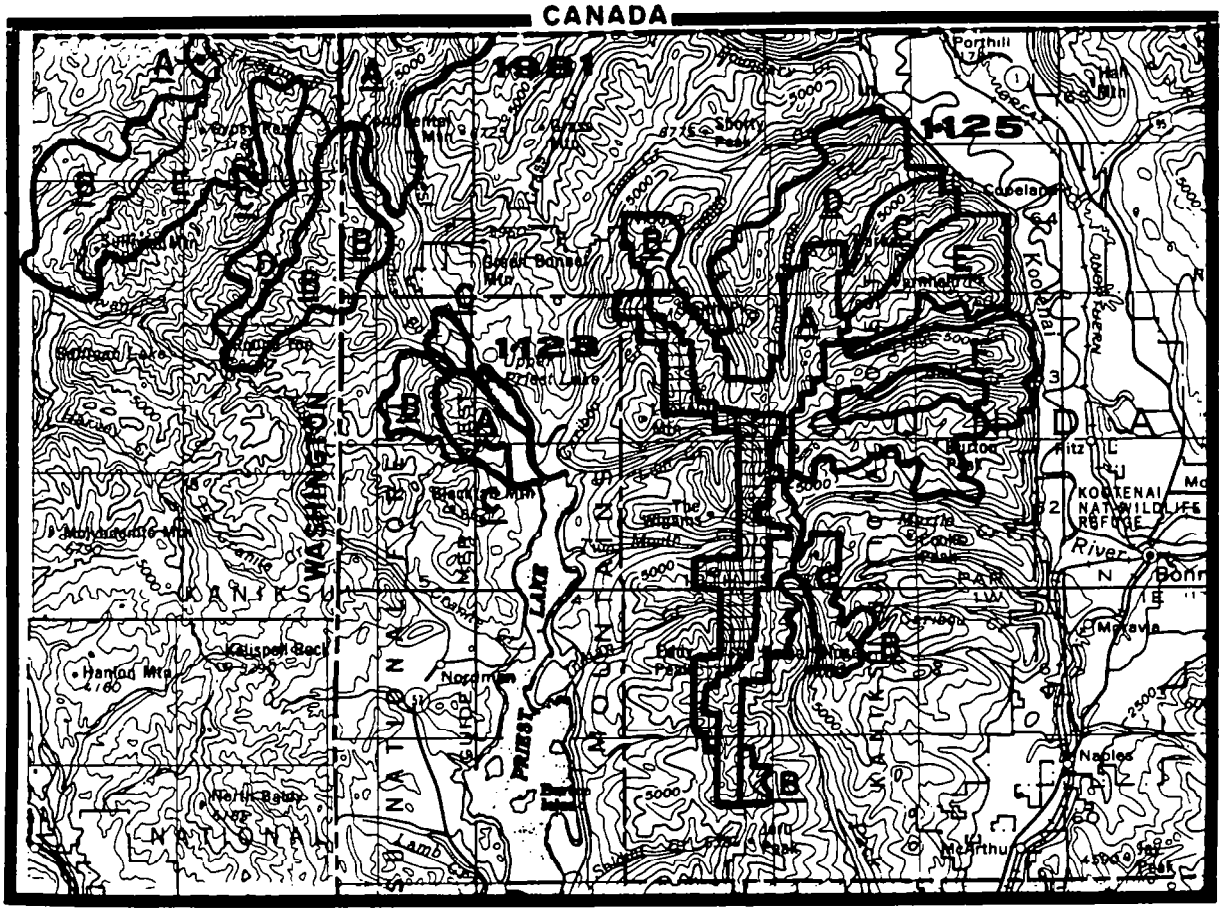
M1845 Meadow Creek
C1845 " West
D1845 " East

ADDITIONS & MODIFICATIONS OF RARE II AREAS

IDAHO
MAP NO. 16

WASHINGTON
MAP NO. 3

DECEMBER 1978
REVISIONS ARE
UNDERLINED



A1981 Salmo Priest
B1981 C1981 D1981
E 1981

A1123 Upper Priest
B1123
C1123

A1125 Selkirks
B1125 D1125
C1125 E1125
F1125

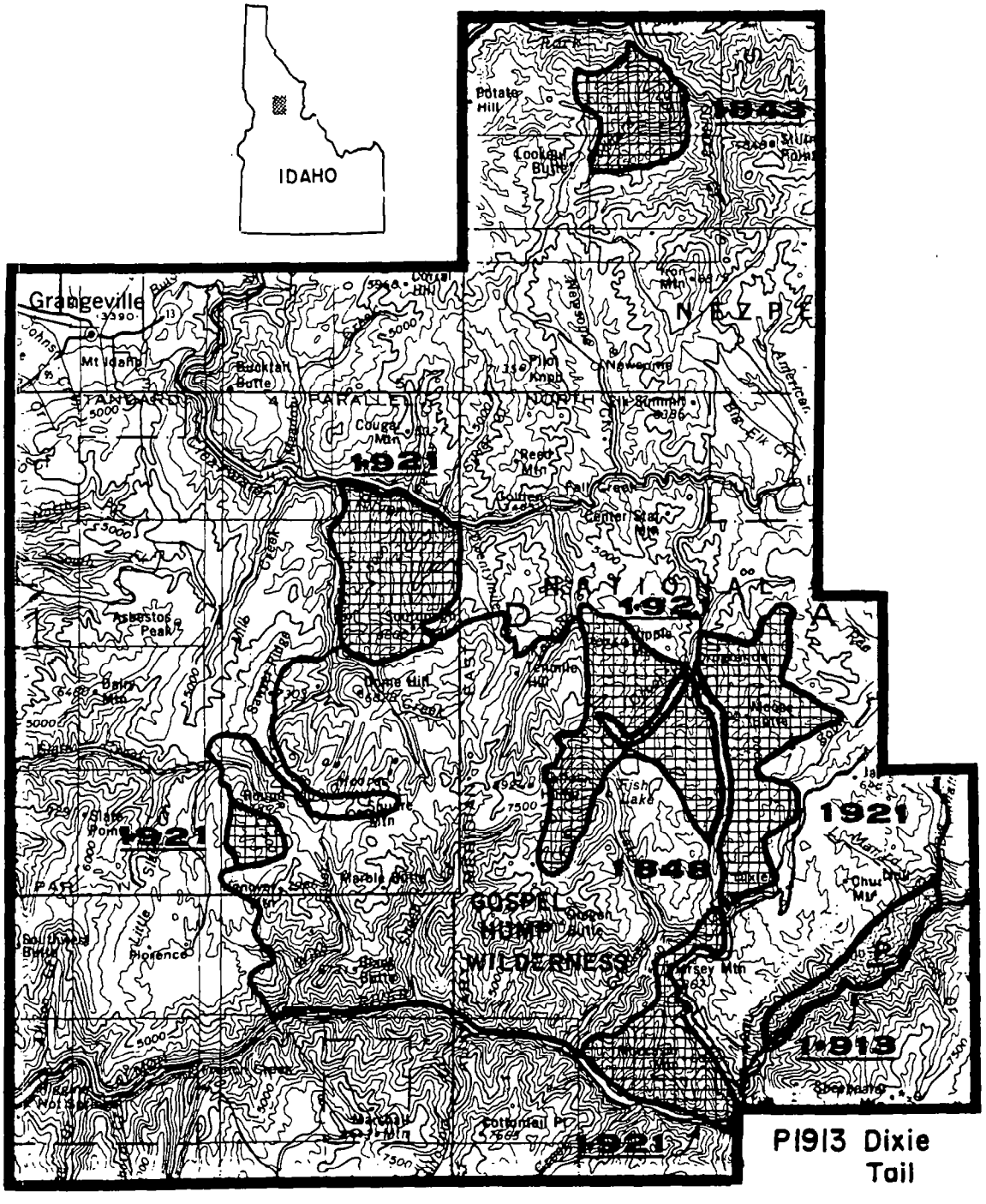
Scale 1:500,000

REMOVED FROM INVENTORY

ADDITIONS & MODIFICATIONS OF RARE II AREAS

IDAHO
MAP NO. 18

DECEMBER 1978
REVISIONS ARE UNDERLINED



1921 Gospel Hump
1843 Goddard Creek
1848 Dixie Summit - Nob Hill

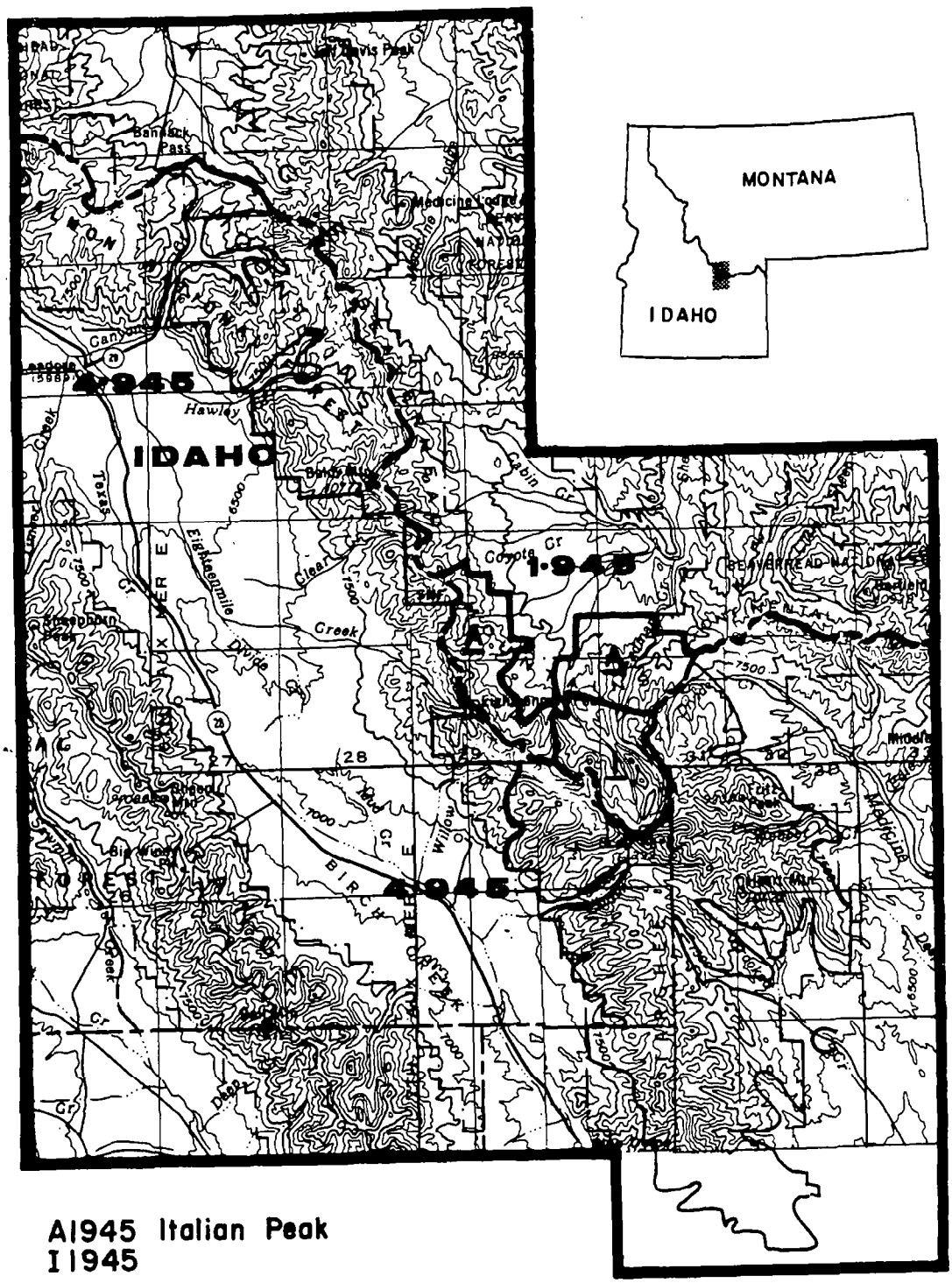
Removed from inventory
Area added to inventory

Scale 1: 500,000

ADDITIONS & MODIFICATIONS OF RARE II AREAS

MONTANA
MAP NO. 6

DECEMBER 1978
REVISIONS ARE UNDERLINED



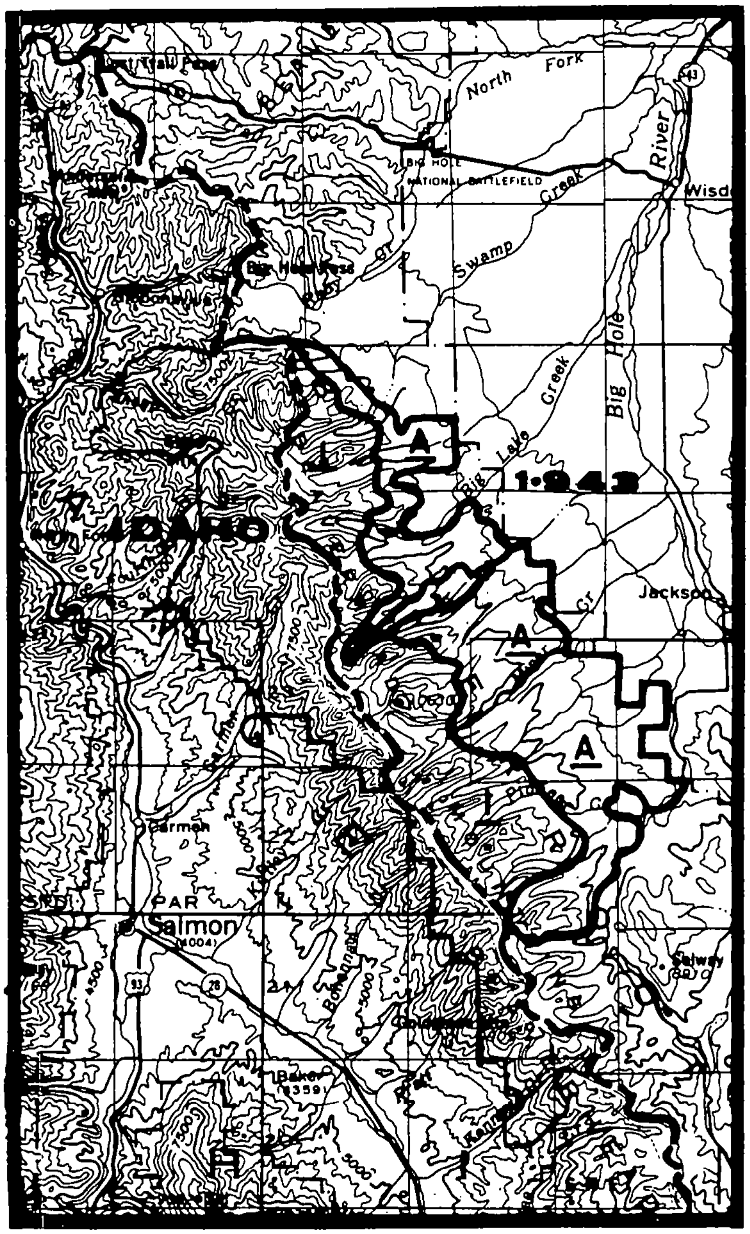
A1945 Italian Peak
I1945

Scale 1:500,000

ADDITIONS & MODIFICATIONS OF RARE II AREAS

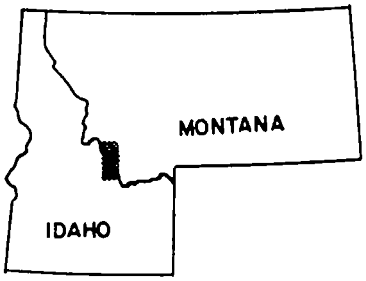
MONTANA
MAP NO. 5

DECEMBER 1978
REVISIONS ARE UNDERLINED



Scale 1: 500,000

A1943 West Big Hole
I 1943



Social. In northern Idaho social effects resulting from implementation of the proposed action will be felt mainly in Boundary, Bonner, Idaho, Clearwater, and the southern edge of Shoshone Counties. These effects are not expected to be large but they will be significant to the people in communities that are socially dependent on surrounding National Forests. In Bonner and Boundary Counties, more specifically in the communities of Bonners Ferry and Sandpoint, there may be slight displacement of people resulting from wilderness or further planning designation.

In Idaho, Clearwater and Shoshone Counties, particularly such areas as Grangeville, Kooskia, Kamiah, Orofino, Pierce, Headquarters, and Avery, areas set aside for further planning will not be a significant factor. More significant will be any reduction in resource development on which many of these communities depend. These communities will likely see some change in social structure. A few old-time residents may move out as their means of making a livelihood diminishes. Shifts in lifestyle and community structure will likely be gradual. In communities where those few resource development jobs are effected, women, minorities, and the young will be the first to be affected, since they are often the last hired, have least seniority and experience.

For the most part, however, with areas being classified as nonwilderness, the present orderly rate of change of National Forest resource related communities in these counties will continue. Future trends are expected to remain about the same as they are at present time. Generally, areas classified as nonwilderness will allow existing local lifestyles to stabilize more rapidly than if more areas had been allocated to wilderness.

The Nez Perce Indians have treaty rights on the entire Nez Perce National Forest and the Clearwater National Forest. These treaty rights include hunting, fishing, grazing, and stock watering. In the future, these rights, if exercised, may come in conflict with wilderness classification. Cultural and resource inventories and evaluations that comply with E.O. 11593 and the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 have not been accomplished in areas designated for wilderness classification.

In southern Idaho adverse social effects will be mitigated somewhat by division of 15 of the areas into two or more classifications. Symbolic meaning of many individual areas or portions of them, will be promoted and protected through wilderness or further planning designation in the proposed action. Specific areas of high symbolic values to residents of Idaho include Pioneer Mountains, Camas Creek, Diamond Peak, and Mount Naomi. In addition, Diamond Peak, Italian Peak, and Lionhead were frequently supported for wilderness designation by out-of-state public comment which indicated significant regional symbolic importance of these areas.

Dispersed, nonmotorized recreation opportunities, including primitive hunting and fishing experiences, will be enhanced and protected by wilderness designation of all areas recommended for wilderness in the proposed action, but these were especially important considerations for Pioneer Mountain and portions of Worm Creek.

Socially significant cultural, historical, and archaeological values (Indian burial grounds) will be protected by wilderness and further planning designation of major portions of Ten Mile and wilderness designation of South Boise-Yuba.

Wilderness classification of individual areas in southern Idaho may result in short-term economic impacts which will have temporary adverse effects on community lifestyles and social services. These effects will be very localized and largely overcome by nonwilderness designation of many southern Idaho roadless areas. As the economic analysis for Idaho indicates, the potential long-term impacts are positive for every industrial sector. Debate over the proposed action is not likely to be intense on an area-byarea basis. When and if it does occur, it will most likely concentrate on whether or not there should be more wilderness than allocated under this proposal.

Economic. A summary of economic impacts for the proposed action is presented in the following table. These are national impacts and may or may not occur in Idaho. All state impacts are allocated from the national totals and are based upon state resource changes. They are Idaho's contribution to the national impact. For a complete description on how the impacts were calculated see Appendix W.

The potential immediate impact is negative for all sectors except pulp and paper sector. In the national aggregated model pulp and paper includes all wood products except sawtimber. In this case the proposed action would allocate some areas to nonwilderness uses which would increase the allowable cut of wood products. All other sectors have a negative impact because the areas allocated to wilderness would decrease the nonwilderness outputs and use. The potential long-term impacts are positive for every sector.

IDAHO
SUMMARY OF ECONOMIC IMPACTS-ALTERNATIVE PA

A. EMPLOYMENT EFFECTS-CHANGE FROM PRESENT

INDUSTRIAL SECTOR	POTENTIAL IMMEDIATE	POTENTIAL LONG-TERM (FP AS NW)	POTENTIAL LONG-TERM (FP AS W)
AGRICULTURE	-7.	186.	143.
MINING	0.	48.	42.
CONSTRUCTION	-5.	115.	98.
FOOD AND PRODUCTS	0.	103.	93.
TEXTILE AND APPAREL	-4.	83.	70.
LOGGING AND SAWMILLS	-96.	782.	633.
FURNITURE	-1.	16.	13.
PULP AND PAPER	-5.	205.	170.
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	-1.	40.	34.
CHEMICALS AND RUBBER	-3.	73.	62.
PETROLEUM REFINING	1.	30.	27.
STONE CLAY AND GLASS	-2.	35.	29.
PRIMARY METAL	-1.	31.	27.
FAB METAL AND MACH	-5.	97.	83.
ELECTRICAL	-1.	37.	32.
ALL OTHER MFG	0.	67.	59.
TRANS COMM UTIL	-10.	223.	192.
WHOLESALE	-9.	176.	149.
RETAIL	-3.	723.	650.
FIRE	-6.	162.	139.
SERVICES	-9.	657.	580.
TOTAL PRIVATE SECTOR	-167.	3890.	3329.

B. OTHER EFFECTS-CHANGE FROM PRESENT

CATEGORY	POTENTIAL IMMEDIATE	POTENTIAL LONG-TERM (FP AS NW)	POTENTIAL LONG-TERM (FP AS W)
INCOME ($MILLION)	-2.	47.	40.
OUTPUT ($MILLION)	-8.	177.	150.
VALUE ADDED ($MILLION)	-3.	79.	67.
POPULATION	-436.	10141.	8678.

1

RESOURCE OUTPUTS WITH THE PROPOSED ACTION — IDAHO

UNIT	TOTAL INVENTORY		OUTPUT-FP as NW		OUTPUT-FP as W	
	Present	Potential	Present Immediate Output	Potential Long-term Output	Present Immediate Output	Potential Long-term Output
Commercial Forest Land - (M acres)	4,198,423	4,198,425	3,122,964	3,122,964	2,676,805	2,676,805
Hardwood Saw-timber - (MMBF)	0.0	4.9	0.0	4.9	0.0	4.7
Hardwood Products - (MMCF)	0.0	0.1	010	0.0	0.0	0
Softwood Saw-timber - (MMBF)	231.0	482.5	215.4	352.5	205.7	328.6
Softwood Products - (MMCF)	3.4	13.3	3.3	9.8	3.3	8.7
Developed Rec. Picnicking -(MRVD)	1.0	4.7	1.0	4.6	1.0	4.6
Camping -(MRVD)	12.8	699.9	11.3	442.8	11.3	442.8
Skiing -(MRVD)	0.0	26.6	0.0	26.6	0.0	26.6
Water -(MRVD)	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	.1
Unbuilt -(MRVD)	-	1,075.1	-	506.8	-	506.0
Dispersed Rec. Motor -(MRVD)	137.1	497.3	105.1	321.0	92.4	275.5
Nonmotor -(MRVD)	479.9	834.0	557.6	760.6	569.0	738.5
Big Game Hunting -(MRVD)	6,715.3	6,890.1	6,766.1	6,865.2	6,766.1	6,853.3
Small Game Hunting -(MRVD)	50.4	81.5	51.4	78.0	50.9	71.2
Nonhunting -(MRVD)	46.0	104.5	47.7	88.3	47.6	81.8
Fishing -(MRVD)	126.6	268.7	130.3	243.8	131.4	240.0
Grazing Cattle - (AUM)	155,206	174,053	154,948	171,394	150,684	164,413
Sheep - (AUM)	86,579	95,950	85,596	93,086	82,940	87,770
Common - (AUM)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0

STATE: IDAHO

AREA CODE	AREA NAME	WARS RATNG 0-28	OURS RATNG 0-15	GRAZING ALL AUM	POTEN YIELD SAWTMBR MMBF	PROGRAM HARVEST SAWTMBR MMBF	DISPER REC MOTOR MRVD	DISPER REC NONMOT MRVD	HARD ROCK MINRL RATNG 0-100	OIL AND GAS RATNG 0-100	URAN RATNG 0-100	COAL RATNG 0-100	GEO-THERM RATNG 0-100	LOW VALUE BULK RATNG 0-100
NATIONAL FOREST: BITTERROOT N.F.														
M1845	MEADOW CREEK	24	0	60	2.6	5.6	.0	13.0	64	0	0	0	35	30
M1941	MAGRUDER CORNDOR	26	0	0	1.2	2.9	.0	1.9	71	0	0	0	30	30
NATIONAL FOREST: IDAHO PANHANDLE N.F.														
A1123	UPPER PRIEST	17	5	0	.0	.0	.0	.4	88	0	88	0	0	30
A1125	SELKIRKS	21	5	0	.0	.0	.3	1.5	25	0	25	0	0	30
A1300	MALLARD LARKINS	24	2	0	.0	.0	.0	2.0	40	0	0	0	0	30
A1662	SCOTCHMAN PEAKS	26	11	0	.6	.0	.1	.6	70	0	0	0	0	30
A1709	SHEEP MTN STATE LINE	20	3	0	1.7	1.4	.2	2.0	55	0	0	0	0	30
A1981	SALMO PRIEST	21	0	0	2.5	1.3	.2	.9	70	0	70	0	0	30
B1123	UPPER PRIEST	17	11	0	.6	.2	.1	.6	88	0	88	0	0	30
B1125	SELKIRKS	21	6	0	2.1	.8	.4	.8	25	0	25	0	0	30
B1300	MALLARD LARKINS	24	3	60	5.5	4.0	.4	3.5	40	0	0	0	0	30
B1662	SCOTCHMAN PEAKS	26	11	0	2.1	.8	.0	1.2	70	0	0	0	0	30
B1664	TROUT CR	22	9	0	.8	.4	.4	.6	89	0	0	0	0	30
B1709	SHEEP MTN STATE LINE	20	3	0	1.0	.7	.2	1.5	30	0	0	0	0	30
B1981	SALMO PRIEST	21	0	0	.1	.0	.0	1.0	70	0	70	0	0	30
C1123	UPPER PRIEST	17	11	0	1.1	.5	.0	.7	88	0	88	0	0	30
C1125	SELKIRKS	21	4	0	1.9	.7	.0	.9	42	0	25	0	0	30
C1300	MALLARD LARKINS	24	1	0	1.2	.9	.1	.4	40	0	0	0	0	30
C1662	SCOTCHMAN PEAKS	26	11	0	.7	.5	.1	.4	98	0	0	0	0	30
D1123	UPPER PRIEST	17	0	0	.0	.0	.0	.0	88	0	88	0	0	30
D1125	SELKIRKS	21	4	0	3.9	1.5	.0	3.0	42	0	25	0	0	30
D1300	MALLARD LARKINS	24	1	0	1.6	.4	.0	.8	40	0	0	0	0	30
E1125	SELKIRKS	21	2	0	3.1	1.1	.1	1.4	42	0	25	0	0	30
E1300	MALLARD LARKINS	24	2	0	1.3	1.0	.1	.2	40	0	0	0	0	30
F1125	SELKIRKS	21	10	0	3.0	1.2	.1	.0	25	0	25	0	0	30
F1300	MALLARD LARKINS	24	0	0	.2	.2	.0	.1	40	0	0	0	0	30
G1300	MALLARD LARKINS	24	2	0	1.5	1.2	.2	2.0	71	0	0	0	0	30
01121	LITTLE GRASS MTN	15	9	0	1.9	.0	.1	.5	97	0	97	0	0	10
01122	BLACKTAIL MTN	17	9	0	.6	.4	.1	.3	71	0	71	0	0	0
01126	KOOTENAI PEAK	14	9	0	.0	.3	.2	.4	37	0	37	0	0	0
01127	WHITE MTN	18	0	0	2.2	.9	.1	.6	35	0	35	0	0	40
01128	HELLROARING	18	3	0	1.6	1.1	.2	1.3	95	0	0	0	0	30
01129	TRESTLE PEAK	17	11	0	1.2	.5	.2	.6	83	0	0	0	0	30
01130	BEE TOP	20	9	0	1.6	.7	.1	.8	90	0	0	0	0	0
01131	EAST CATHEDRAL PEAK	19	3	0	3.4	2.1	.2	3.0	52	0	0	0	0	30
01132	MAGEE	21	6	0	6.3	3.7	.4	2.5	80	0	0	0	0	30
01133	TEPEE CR	21	9	0	.7	.5	.1	.4	50	0	0	0	0	30
01134	SPY GLASS	21	10	0	1.2	.7	.1	.5	50	0	0	0	0	0
01135	SKITWISH RIDGE	20	9	0	.9	.6	.1	.4	75	0	0	0	0	30
01136	SPION KOP	17	7	0	3.5	2.2	.3	4.1	50	0	0	0	0	0
01137	LOST CREEK	20	8	0	1.2	1.1	.1	.8	50	0	0	0	0	30
01138	TROUBLE CR	22	9	0	.8	.6	.1	.4	87	0	0	0	0	0
01139	GRAHAM COAL	17	10	0	1.3	1.1	.1	.8	77	0	0	0	0	30
01140	PONY PEAK	17	10	0	1.0	.7	.2	.5	99	0	0	0	0	30

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AREA CODE	AREA NAME	WARS RATNG 0-28	FORS RATNG 0-15	GRAZING ALL. AUM	POTEN YIELD SAWTMBR MMBF	PROGRAM HARVEST SAWTMBR MMBF	DISPER REC MOTOR MRVD	DISPER REC NONMOT MRVD	HARD ROCK MINRL RATNG 0-100	OIL AND GAS RATNG 0-100	URAN RATNG 0-100	COAL RATNG 0-100	GEO-THERM RATNG 0-100	LOW VALUE BULK RATNG 0-100
01101	MAPLE PEAK	17	10	0	.4	.4	.2	1.1	99	0	0	0	0	30
01102	STEVENS PEAK	15	15	0	.2	.2	.2	.4	99	0	0	0	0	30
01103	BIG CREEK	17	4	0	8.4	6.4	.4	5.0	75	0	0	0	0	30
01104	STORM CREEK	10	3	0	.7	.6	.2	.5	51	0	0	0	0	0
01105	HAMMOND CREEK	20	4	0	2.5	1.9	.2	1.5	63	0	0	0	0	0
01106	ROLAND POINT	17	11	0	.8	.6	.2	.4	89	0	80	0	0	30
01107	NORTH FORK	22	6	0	3.6	2.9	.2	2.1	50	0	0	0	0	30
01108	GRANDMOTHER MTN	10	3	0	1.8	1.4	.4	3.2	43	0	0	0	0	30
01109	PINCHOT BUTTE	22	4	0	1.1	.8	.2	1.1	30	0	0	0	0	0
01150	MOSQUITO FLY	20	5	0	1.0	1.0	.2	1.0	58	0	0	0	0	30
01151	MIDGET PEAK	21	7	0	.6	.6	.2	.5	48	0	0	0	0	0
01152	WONDERFUL PK	16	12	0	.4	.4	.2	.3	93	0	80	0	0	30
01302	MEADOW CREEK-UPPER NORTH	10	5	0	.2	.2	.3	.6	72	0	0	0	0	30
01661	BUCKHORN RIDGE	15	11	0	.3	.1	.2	.4	89	0	0	0	0	30
01702	GILT EDGE SILVER CR	18	7	0	.0	.0	.1	.8	88	0	83	0	0	30
NATIONAL FOREST: CLEARWATER N.F.														
A1301	HOODOO	21	11	0	3.0	1.9	.0	.0	51	0	0	0	0	30
A1305	DEADWOOD	21	10	0	.2	.3	.0	.1	60	0	0	0	0	30
A1309	BEAVER CR	25	4	50	.5	.6	.0	.2	38	0	0	0	0	30
B1301	KELLY	24	6	35	6.5	4.6	.0	1.1	51	0	0	0	0	30
B1305	MOUSE MTN	21	3	10	1.5	1.4	.0	.5	50	0	0	0	0	30
B1309	NF SPRUCE	25	5	0	.0	.0	.0	.0	38	0	0	0	0	30
C1301	FOX	24	11	15	1.4	.8	.0	.2	51	0	0	0	0	30
C1309	LAKES	25	10	50	.6	.4	.1	.1	38	0	0	0	0	30
M1300	SMITH RNG	24	11	0	3.5	2.1	.0	.0	71	0	0	0	0	60
N1300	WINTER RNG	24	11	0	2.2	1.4	.0	.0	71	0	0	0	0	60
P1300	MALLARD L	24	3	160	8.7	6.0	.1	6.0	71	0	0	0	0	60
U1301	HOODOO	25	0	100	1.1	.7	.2	4.5	84	0	0	0	0	30
U1305	LOLO CREEK	24	6	0	.0	.0	.0	.0	37	0	0	0	30	30
S1300	PDI	24	5	50	6.9	3.0	.0	3.4	80	0	0	0	0	60
01302	MEADOW CREEK-UPPER NORTH	10	5	0	8.7	5.7	1.0	5.2	72	0	0	0	0	30
01303	SIWASH	20	10	10	1.9	1.3	.0	1.3	39	0	0	0	0	30
01304	POT MOUNTAIN	21	4	50	9.1	6.0	.2	7.0	39	0	0	0	0	30
01306	BIG HORN WETTAS	25	6	1870	55.0	36.4	2.0	35.0	38	0	0	0	0	30
01307	N. LOCHSA SLOPE	23	10	1050	5.8	4.0	.2	.6	38	0	0	0	0	30
01308	WEIR + POST OFFICE CREEK	21	10	10	5.1	3.6	.0	.1	38	0	0	0	0	30
01310	SECTION 16 WILDERNESS BD	23	5	10	.0	.0	.0	.0	67	0	67	0	0	30
01311	LOCHSA FACE	22	11	100	10.2	4.5	.0	.5	38	0	0	0	0	0
01312	ELDORADO CREEK	20	11	60	2.2	1.5	3.0	6.0	38	0	0	0	0	0
01313	RAWHIDE	20	2	10	.9	.6	.1	.6	89	0	0	0	0	0
01801	RACKCLIFF GEONEY	10	4	800	5.6	4.1	1.0	.5	-1	0	0	0	0	0
NATIONAL FOREST: KOOTENAI N.F.														
B1662	SCOTCHMAN PEAKS	24	11	0	1.1	1.1	.0	2.8	70	0	0	0	0	30
01661	BUCKHORN RIDGE	15	11	0	.2	.1	.0	.1	89	0	0	0	0	30

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AREA CODE	AREA NAME	WAPS RATNG 0-28	DUPS RATNG 0-15	GRAZING ALL AUM	POTEN YIELD SAWTMBR MMBF	PROGRAM HARVEST SAWTMBR MMBF	DISPER REC MOTOR MRVD	DISPER REC NONMOT MRVD	HARD ROCK MINRL RATNG 0-100	OIL AND GAS RATNG 0-100	URAN RATNG 0-100	COAL RATNG 0-100	GEO-THERM RATNG 0-100	LOW VALUE BULK RATNG 0-100
NATIONAL FOREST: NEZPERCE N.F.														
C1845	MEADOW CREEK WEST	22	2	595	3.1	.5	.2	1.4	70	0	-1	0	0	70
D1845	MEADOW CREEK EAST	27	3	0	13.6	.0	.0	1.9	94	0	94	0	30	0
01841	RACKCLIFF GEONEY	19	6	220	.5	.2	2.0	.0	-1	0	0	0	0	0
01842	MIDDLE FORK FACE	12	1	0	.8	.4	.0	.0	90	0	0	0	0	85
01844	CLEAR CREEK	17	1	775	3.3	1.9	.0	1.0	38	0	0	0	0	0
01846	MIDDLE BARGAMIN	20	2	0	1.8	.0	.0	1.0	-1	0	0	0	0	0
01847	MALLARD	23	2	303	3.5	.0	.0	3.0	-1	0	0	0	0	0
01849	SILVER CREEK-PILOT KNOB	19	1	350	4.6	2.9	1.1	.2	81	0	0	0	0	17
01850	N FORK SLATE CREEK	16	1	828	1.1	.6	.0	1.0	-1	0	0	0	0	36
01851	LITTLE SLATE CREEK	19	1	220	.9	.1	.0	1.0	-1	0	0	0	0	36
01852	JOHN DAY	21	0	888	.2	.0	.0	1.0	-1	0	0	0	0	36
01853	BIG CANYON A	13	0	870	.2	.0	.0	.0	90	0	0	0	0	0
01854	KLOPTON CR-CORRAL CR	19	0	3865	.1	.0	1.0	2.0	90	0	0	0	0	0
01855	SALMON FACE	20	0	1192	.1	.0	.0	1.0	-1	0	0	0	0	0
01857	KELLY MOUNTAIN	15	0	120	.0	.0	.0	.0	-1	0	0	0	0	37
01921	GOSPEL HUMP	21	3	258	6.4	.0	.1	3.1	96	0	0	0	0	0
01922	RAPID RIVER	25	0	1472	.3	.0	.0	3.0	77	0	0	0	0	0
NATIONAL FOREST: BOISE N.F.														
E4061	TEN MILE-EAST	27		200	.0	.0	.0	.2	47	0	47			
E4061	NEEDLES (EAST)	24		0	.3	.1	.1	.1	12	0			50	
I4056	SULPHUR(I)	25		56	.1	.0	.0	.0	100	0	72			
L4BAA	STEEL MTN	15		491	.7	.4	.0	1.0	50	0	50			
W4061	TEN MILE-WEST	18		21	.0	.0	.0	.1	47	0	47			
W4061	TEN MILE-WEST	21		1400	4.2	2.7	.2	1.1	47	0	47			
NATIONAL FOREST: CARIBOU N.F.														
I4179	WORM CR (INT)	22	8	1350	.5	.0	.1	2.0	-1	99	0	0	50	
X4179	WORM CR (EXT)	18	8	1857	2.3	.0	1.2	3.1	-1	99				
04111	GANNETT SPRING CREEK	18	4	5206	.3	.0	.6	2.3	45	99	0	0	0	30
04151	WEST MINK	14	10	1128	.3	.0	1.8	2.4	9	30				
04152	SCOUT MOUNTAIN	17	10	4879	.5	.0	2.8	3.8	42	30				
04153	TORONCE	18	9	3567	.3	.1	1.4	2.0	10	99				
04154	BONNEVILLE PEAK	18	8	3129	1.1	.0	2.8	3.8	15	93				70
04155	NORTH PEBBLE	17	10	520	.1	.1	.5	.7	16	99				
04156	ELKHORN MOUNTAIN	18	9	6172	.7	.0	1.4	1.2	55	90				100
04157	OXFORD MOUNTAIN	14	9	5033	.4	.0	1.4	1.1	5	91				
04158	DEEP CREEK	14	11	783	.0	.0	.2	.1	-1	90				
04159	CLARKSTON MOUNTAIN	15	10	2700	.1	.0	.6	.5	-1	91			65	
04160	POLE CREEK	15	6	1200	.2	.0	.1	.2	-1	99	99			
04161	CARIBOU CITY	22	12	15627	3.5	2.0	.8	3.7	100	99	99			
04162	STUMP CREEK	22	7	17685	5.6	2.0	1.0	4.5	90	99	99			
04615	BEAR CREEK	19	5	1500	.4	.0	.9	.2	100	99	99	99		
04758	MOUNT NAOMI	19	2	3563	.5	.0	.9	3.2	47	83	50	0		30

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AREA CODE	AREA NAME	WARS RATNG	DORS RATNG	GRAZING ALT	POTEN YIELD SAWTMBR	PROGRAM HARVEST SAWTMBR	DISPER REC MOTOR	DISPER REC NONMOT	HARD ROCK MINRL RATNG	OIL AND GAS RATNG	URAN RATNG	COAL RATNG	GEO-THERM RATNG	LOW VALUE BULK RATNG
		4-2A	0-15	AUM	MMBF	MMBF	MRVD	MRVD	0-100	0-100	0-100	0-100	0-100	0-100
NATIONAL FOREST: CHALLIS N.F.														
E4066	SULPHUR (F)	24		80	1.5	1.5	.2	.4	99	0	72			
E4202	CAMAS CREEK	14	A	2284	.8	.2	.3	.1	95	25	67			
I4066	SULPHUR(I)	25		99	1.2	.2	.3	2.0	100	0	72		-1	
I4210	BORAH PEAK	16	7	1573	.2	.0	.4	2.5	40	0	40			
M4066	SULPHUR(M)	21		0	2.0	1.5	.6	2.1	100	0	72			
N4061	TEN MILE-WEST	18		24	.3	.0	.4	.2	47	0	47			
N4201	PIONEER MOUNTAINS	24		482	.3	.0	1.0	15.0	75	25	68			
N4209	PAHSIMEROI	14	0	4100	.0	.0	.4	.1	40	0	40			
S4201	PIONEER MOUNTAINS	23		959	.2	.0	.0	5.0	100	25	78			
S4209	PAHSIMEROI	20	0	572	.2	.2	.0	.1	40	0	40			
W4202	CAMAS CREEK	21	A	262	1.0	.5	.0	.2	95	25	67			
W4503	WEST LEMHI RANGE	24		1760	.1	.5	.1	3.1	99	15			-1	
X4066	SULPHUR(M)	20		400	.4	10.4	.2	.7	100	0	72			
X4210	BORAH PEAK	16	7	2605	.1	.1	.1	.5	40	0	40			
04063	RED MOUNTIAN	21	7	423	.1	.0	.0	.2	10	0	-1			
04204	GROUSE PEAK	12	0	1182	.0	.0	.0	.2	7	0	7			
04207	LOON CREEK	25	0	370	1.6	.2	.4	3.3	100	0	100			
04211	KING MOUNTIAN	21	A	4260	.7	3.0	.2	.6	40	85	40			
04212	JUMPOFF MOUNTIAN	10	0	956	.1	.0	.0	.2	40	75	40			
04217	SQUAW CREEK	20	A	2051	1.1	.6	.2	.4	100	0	93			
04218	GREYLOCK	21	0	20	.1	.0	.0	.2	99	0				
04219	SPRING BASIN	17	A	575	.1	1.0	.0	.1	80	0	93			
04502	TAYLOR MOUNTAIN	10	10	1967	.9	.1	.0	.3	85	0				
04551	WHITE CLOUD BOULDER	22	1	1098	.3	.0	.0	.1	100	0	98			
04601	DIAMOND PEAK	22	14	1098	.4	.0	.2	1.0	83	75				
NATIONAL FOREST: PAYETTE N.F.														
E4051	NEEDLES (EAST)	24		1640	3.9	.0	.6	3.9	12	0			50	
E4055	LICK CREEK EAST	23		0	0.4	.0	.2	1.0	95	0	99			
E4921	GOSPEL HUMP	24		0	2.1	.0	.1	.2	96	0	50			
M4055	LICK CREEK	21		1101	2.3	.0	.1	5.5	95	0	99			
N4921	GOSPEL HUMP	23		0	4.4	.0	.0	2.5	96	0	0			
P4913	IPA(PARTS)	23		0	40.0	.0	11.0	50.0						
S4921	GOSPEL HUMP	23		57	8.6	.0	11.5	1.5	96	0	0			
W4051	NEEDLES (WEST)	18		0	.0	.0	.0	.3	12	0	0	0	50	
W4055	LICK CREEK WEST	22		0	2.0	.0	.8	.5	0	0	99			
04042	SNOWBANK	15	6	110	.1	.0	.2	.1	-1	0	-1			
04053	MEADOW CREEK	19	3	0	1.7	.0	.0	.0	99	0	99			
04054	PINNACLE PEAK	27	0	0	2.5	.0	1.1	2.7	100	0	99	0	0	
04056	PLACER CREEK	21	0	0	.5	.0	.0	.2	99	0	99			
04057	SMITH CREEK	24	0	0	.1	.0	.0	.1	90	0	99			
04058	CHIMNEY ROCK	19	0	0	1.0	.0	.0	.2	5	0	50			
04059	CRYSTAL MOUNTAIN	19	0	230	1.4	.0	.0	.2	65	0	50		50	
04060	CAREY CREEK	19	1	0	.9	.0	.0	.1	-1	0	50			
04061	FRENCH CREEK	26	3	3997	8.7	5.0	.4	13.6	62	0				
04062	INDIAN CREEK	18	6	450	.1	5.0	.0	.1	87	0				

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AREA CODE	AREA NAME	WARS RATNG 4-28	OURS RATNG 0-15	GRAZING ALL AUM	POTEN YIELD SAWTMBR MMBF	PROGRAM HARVEST SAWTMBR MMBF	DISPER REC MOTOR MRVD	DISPER REC NONMOT MRVD	HARD ROCK MINRL RATNG 0-100	OIL AND GAS RATNG 0-100	URAN RATNG 0-100	COAL RATNG 0-100	GEO-THERM RATNG 0-100	LOW VALUE BULK RATNG 0-100
04463	FLAT CREEK	18	12	500	.2	.0	.0	.0	87	0				
04464	CUDDY MOUNTAIN	20	11	3130	3.1	6.0	.1	.0	90	0				
04465	SHEEP GULCH	17	8	1040	.1	.0	.0	.0	5	0				
04466	COUNCIL MOUNTAIN	10	11	725	1.0	.0	.3	5.0	-1	0			60	
04922	RAPID RIVER	26	7	4750	11.0	8.0	.6	17.5	100	0				
NATIONAL FOREST: SALMON N.F.														
E4202	CAMAS CREEK	10	8	503	.4	.0	.0	.4	95	25	67			
E4504	EAST PANTHER CREEK	18		225	2.4	1.7	.0	.1	100	0	52			
N4903	MIDDLE-WEST BIG HOLE	20		65	.9	.7	.3	.8	99	0	99			
N4903	NORTH WEST-BIG HOLE	25		32	.7	.5	.0	.1	99	0	99			
N4905	ITALIAN PEAK NORTH	21		7088	.2	.1	.6	.8	100	0	70			
S4504	EAST PANTHER CREEK	12		0	1.2	1.1	.1	.1	100	0	52			
S4903	SOUTH WEST-BIG HOLE	10		433	.3	.3	.6	.1	99	0	99			
W4202	CAMAS CREEK	21	8	187	.3	.2	.0	.1	95	25	67			
W4504	WEST PANTHER CREEK	26		0	1.8	1.8	.0	.7	81	0	52			
04501	NAPOLEAN RIDGE	10	5	245	.5	.2	.0	.0	100	0	52			
04502	TAYLOR MOUNTAIN	10	10	1228	2.2	1.7	.7	1.1	85	0				
04505	MCELENY	23	3	0	1.9	1.6	.0	.3	95	0	52			
04506	JURGANO	21	7	100	1.8	1.3	.0	.4	78	0	-1			
04507	HAYSTACK MOUNTAIN	23	7	40	.6	.5	.0	.2	62	0	-1			
04508	PHELAN	20	7	12	.8	.7	.0	.3	-1	0	-1			
04509	DEEP CREEK	20	6	167	1.7	1.6	.4	.3	99	0	52			
04510	JESSE CREEK	10	3	792	.3	.3	.3	.2	80	0	52			
04511	PERREAU CREEK	20	6	852	.6	.3	.1	.2	95	0				
04512	AGENCY CREEK	21	8	478	.5	.3	.3	.3	78	0	-1			
04901	BLUE JOINT MOUNTAIN	25	1	50	.0	.0	.2	.4	-1	0				
04902	ANDERSON MTN	23	4	0	1.3	1.2	.2	.4	-1	0	-1			
04904	GOAT MOUNTAIN	10	8	3429	.2	.1	.5	.6	97	0	-1			
04906	ATLAN MOUNTAIN	20	5	230	1.6	1.4	.0	.7	99	0	90			
NATIONAL FOREST: SAWTOOTH N.F.														
E4041	TEN MILE-EAST	27		1500	.0	.0	.6	2.6	87	0	87			
I4553	SO BOISE-YUBA RIVER(INT)	27		5653	.0	.0	5.3	6.8	99	0	78			
I4582	CACHE PK(INT)	20	0	2534	.1	.0	1.1	.8	68	0	-1		-1	0
N4201	PIONEER MOUNTAINS	24		2077	.0	.0	.1	4.2	75	25	68			
S4201	PIONEER MOUNTAINS	23		80	.0	.0	.0	.0	100	25	78			
X4553	SO BOISE-YUBA RIVER(EXT)	15		3977	.0	.0	6.4	6.8	100	0	78			
X4582	CACHE PK(EXT)	19	0	3025	.3	.0	2.0	.3	68	0	-1		-1	100
04551	WHITE CLOUD BOULDER	22	1	2800	.0	.0	1.5	47.3	100	0	98			
04552	LIME CREEK	18	0	780	.0	.0	.3	.5	-1	0	78			
04571	FIFTH FORK ROCK CREEK	15	0	116	.0	.0	.1	.1	-1	0	-1		50	
04572	THIRD FORK ROCK CREEK	15	0	714	.1	.0	.6	.3	-1	0	-1			
04574	COTTONWOOD	15	0	1096	.0	.0	.2	.2	-1	0	-1			
04576	LONE CEDAR	14	0	971	.0	.0	.2	.1	60	15	-1	-1	-1	
04578	MAHOGANY BUTTE	15	1	3712	.3	.2	.2	.2	60	15	-1	-1	-1	
04579	THOROBRED	13	0	1073	.0	.0	.0	.0	60	15	-1	-1	-1	

STATE: IDAHO

AREA CODE	AREA NAME	WARS RATNG 0-28	DOPS RATNG 0-15	GRAZING ALL AUM	POTEN YIELD SAWTMBR MMBF	PROGRAM HARVEST SAWTMBR MMBF	DISPER REC MOTOR MRVD	DISPER REC NONMOT MRVD	HARD ROCK MINRL RATNG 0-100	OIL AND GAS RATNG 0-100	URAN RATNG 0-100	COAL RATNG 0-100	GEO-THERM RATNG 0-100	LOW VALUE BULK RATNG 0-100
04583	MT HARRISON	14	0	6971	.1	.0	3.2	1.2	80	0	60		75	
04588	SUBLETT	14	0	812	.1	.0	.1	.2	12	0				
NATIONAL FOREST: TARGHEE N.F.														
M0985	ITALIAN PEAK MIDDLE	21		1708	1.5	.0	1.5	.6	97	70	70			
S0985	ITALIAN PEAK SOUTH	21		8595	3.7	.0	3.5	1.4	97	70	70			
W4610	WEST SLOPE TETONS (WEST)	20		1484	4.3	2.1	.1	5.8	80	20		0	0	25
W4613	PALISADES (WEST)	21		9165	6.7	.6	6.4	22.0	84	93	99	0	75	30
W4962	MOUNT JEFFERSON WEST	15		100	.3	.0	1.1	.2	15	30				
04160	POLE CREEK	15	6	91	.1	.1	.2	.7	-1	99	99			
04161	CARIBOU CITY	23	13	985	.5	.2	1.0	1.0	100	99	99			
04601	DIAMOND PEAK	22	14	2423	3.0	.0	4.0	2.0	83	75				
04611	GARNS MOUNTAIN	23	2	4727	4.0	2.5	11.2	15.8	99	99	99	99		
04612	MOODY CREEK	15	1	2090	4.8	4.8	2.4	.8	-1	99				
04614	BALD MOUNTAIN	15	1	3424	.5	.3	.5	1.7	99	99	99	99		
04615	BEAR CREEK	18	5	6040	2.2	1.6	2.4	8.7	100	99	99	99		
04616	POKER PEAK	15	3	350	.6	.4	.5	1.7	99	99	99	99		
04961	GARFIELD MOUNTAIN	15	14	3870	.4	.0	.2	.3	15	70				
04963	LIONHEAD	20	3	600	.6	.1	6.8	.7	60	30	55			

APPENDIX H
LAKE STATES

ALLOCATION SUMMARY

	Wilderness	Further Planning	Nonwilderness
MICHIGAN			
* Number of Areas	8	0	6
Gross Acres	56,495	0	45,405
Net Acres	51,609	0	38,730
MINNESOTA			
* Number of Areas	0	0	11
Gross Acres	0	0	65,079
Net Acres	0	0	54,486
WISCONSIN			
* Number of Areas	7	0	14
Gross Acres	42,043	0	59,309
Net Acres	39,084	0	55,163

* Roadless areas may overlap state boundaries and appear in 2 or more states. Total areas allocated to each category may not equal total number of areas in RARE II inventory.

Public Law 95-495 classified the following areas on Superior National Forest in Minnesota as wilderness and withdrew them from the RARE II inventory

Area ID	Area Name	Gross Acres	Net Acres
09133	Moose Portage III	1,190	1,190
09134	Baldpate Lake	596	596
09135	Hegman Lakes	3,328	2,366
09136	Wood Lake	1,887	1,767
09137	South Kawishiwi River	1,138	897
B9138	Brule Lake - Eagle Mtn.	14,042	11,717
B9132	Little Indian Sioux	325	275
B9139	Kiwishiwi Lake to Sawbill	880	880

Public Law 95-494 classified the following areas on Nicolet National Forest in Wisconsin as wilderness and withdrew them from the RARE II inventory.

Area ID	Area Name	Gross Acres	Net Acres
09175	Blackjack Springs	6,145	5,975
09176	Whisker Lakes	7,765	7,515

For additional information contact:

Gene L. Kuhns, RARE II Coordinator
USDA Forest Service, Eastern Region (R-9)
633 West Wisconsin Avenue
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53203
414/291-3661

or Forest Supervisor,

Chequamegon NF	Park Falls, Wisconsin	54552
Chippewa NF	Cass Lake, Minnesota	56633
Hiawatha NF	Escanaba, Michigan	49829
Huron-Manistee NF	Cadillac, Michigan	49601
Nicolet NF	Rhinelander, Wisconsin	54501
Ottawa NF	Ironwood, Michigan	49938
Superior NF	Duluth, Minnesota	55801

LAKE STATES GEOGRAPHIC AREA

STATE: MICHIGAN

AREA ID	AREA NAME	ALLOCATION	GROSS ACRES	NET ACRES		AREA ID	AREA NAME	ALLOCATION	GROSS ACRES	NET ACRES
FOREST: HURON-MANISTEE N.F.										
09148	NORDHOUSE DUNES	W	2919	2839	**	09149	BEAR SWAMP	NW	4354	3485
FOREST: OTTAWA N.F.										
A9211	SYLVANIA	W	17974	17974	**	09210	LITTLE SILVER ADDITION	W	6136	5377
09014	STURGEON R WILD. STUDY A	W	13208	10706	**	09213	CASCADE FALLS	NW	9480	7000
FOREST: HIAWATHA N.F.										
09013	ROCK RIVER	NW	5350	3870	**	09191	FIBER	NW	8285	7082
09188	BIG ISLAND LAKE	NW	6606	6260	**	09192	DELIRIUM	NW	11330	11033
09189	CARP RIVER	W	10030	9956	**	09197	GOVERNMENT ISLAND	W	214	214
09190	HORSESHOE BAY	W	5636	4165	**	09198	ROUND ISLAND	W	378	378

STATE: MINNESOTA 08121

AREA ID	AREA NAME	ALLOCATION	GROSS ACRES	NET ACRES		AREA ID	AREA NAME	ALLOCATION	GROSS ACRES	NET ACRES
FOREST: CHIPPEWA N.F.										
09145	ELMWOOD ISLAND	NW	39	39	**	09147	BIG ISLAND	NW	28	28
09146	POTATO ISLAND	NW	10	10	**					
FOREST: SUPERIOR N.F.										
A9132	LITTLE INDIAN SIOUX	NW	970	968	**	09118	CABIN CREEK	NW	7955	6070
A9138	BRULE LAKE-EAGLE MT.	NW	7427	7197	**	09119	TAIT LAKE	NW	7000	5429
A9139	KAWISHIWI LK TO SAWBILL	NW	15715	15157	**	09120	PHANTOM LAKE	NW	9782	7127
09117	MISSISSIPPI CREEK	NW	7211	5102	**	09140	BAKER-HOMER-BRULE LAKES	NW	8942	7319

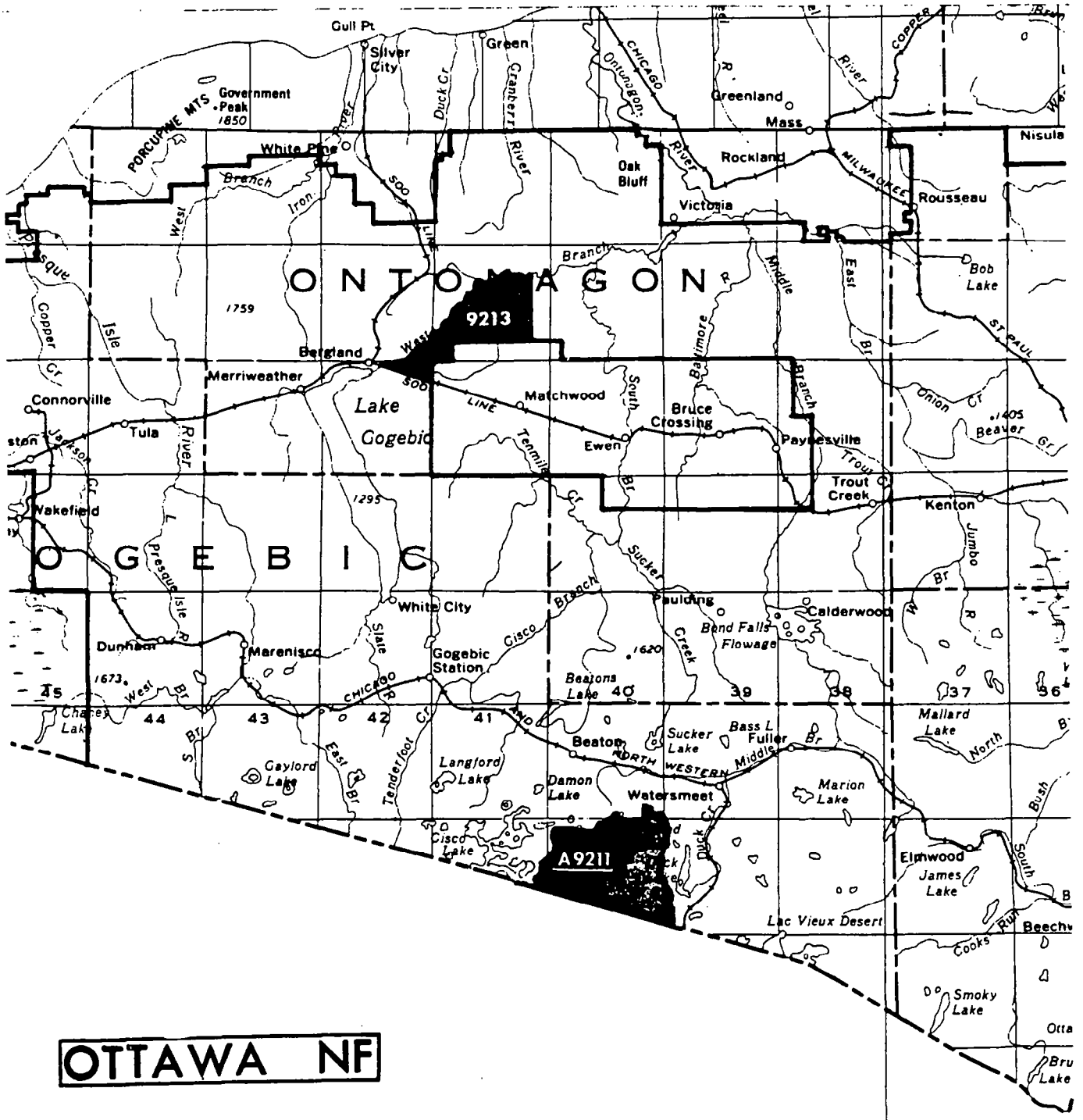
STATE: WISCONSIN

AREA ID	AREA NAME	ALLOCATION	GROSS ACRES	NET ACRES		AREA ID	AREA NAME	ALLOCATION	GROSS ACRES	NET ACRES
FOREST: CHEQUAMEGON N.F.										
09011	FLYNN LAKE STUDY AREA	W	6321	6211	**	09161	GATES LAKE	NW	5309	5069
09012	ROUND LAKE STUDY AREA	W	3720	3720	**	09162	MOOSE	NW	6643	6027
09153	PORCUPINE LAKE	W	4460	4195	**	09164	TEA LAKE	NW	5972	5634
09154	ST PETERS DOME	W	4422	3913	**	09165	CAMPFIRE ISLAND	NW	2	2
09157	CHASE CREEK	NW	6730	6141	**	09166	EAST TORCH	NW	5220	4587
09159	THORNAPPLE	NW	9664	9664	**					
FOREST: NICOLET N.F.										
09177	LE ROY CREEK	NW	9290	8620	**	09182	PENTOGA ROAD	NW	5400	4900
09178	KIMBALL CREEK	W	7940	7200	**	09183	SHOE LAKE ISLANDS	NW	6	6
09179	HEADWATERS OF THE PINE	W	11290	10075	**	09184	WHEELER LAKE ISLANDS	NW	2	2
09180	PERCH LAKE	NW	2480	2400	**	09185	SAWYER LAKE ISLAND	NW	1	1
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	259[illegible]	[illegible]	**	[illegible]186	[illegible]KE		389	3[illegible]

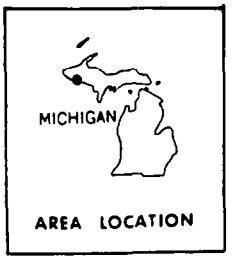
MODIFICATION OF RARE II AREAS

MICHIGAN NORTH 1/2

DECEMBER 1, 1978



OTTAWA NF



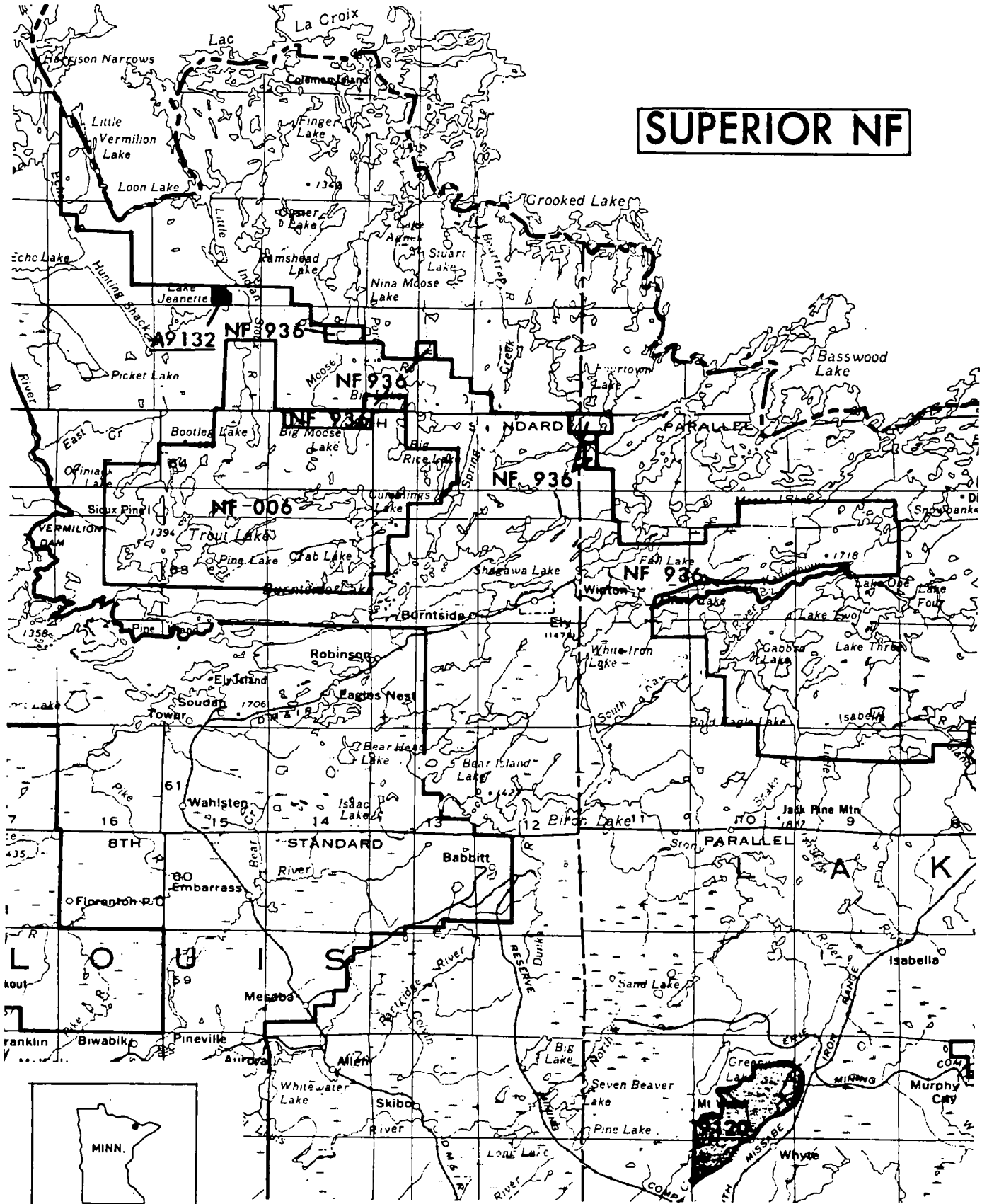
LEGEND

A9211 **AREA REVISED**

MODIFICATION OF RARE II AREAS

MAP #1 MINNESOTA

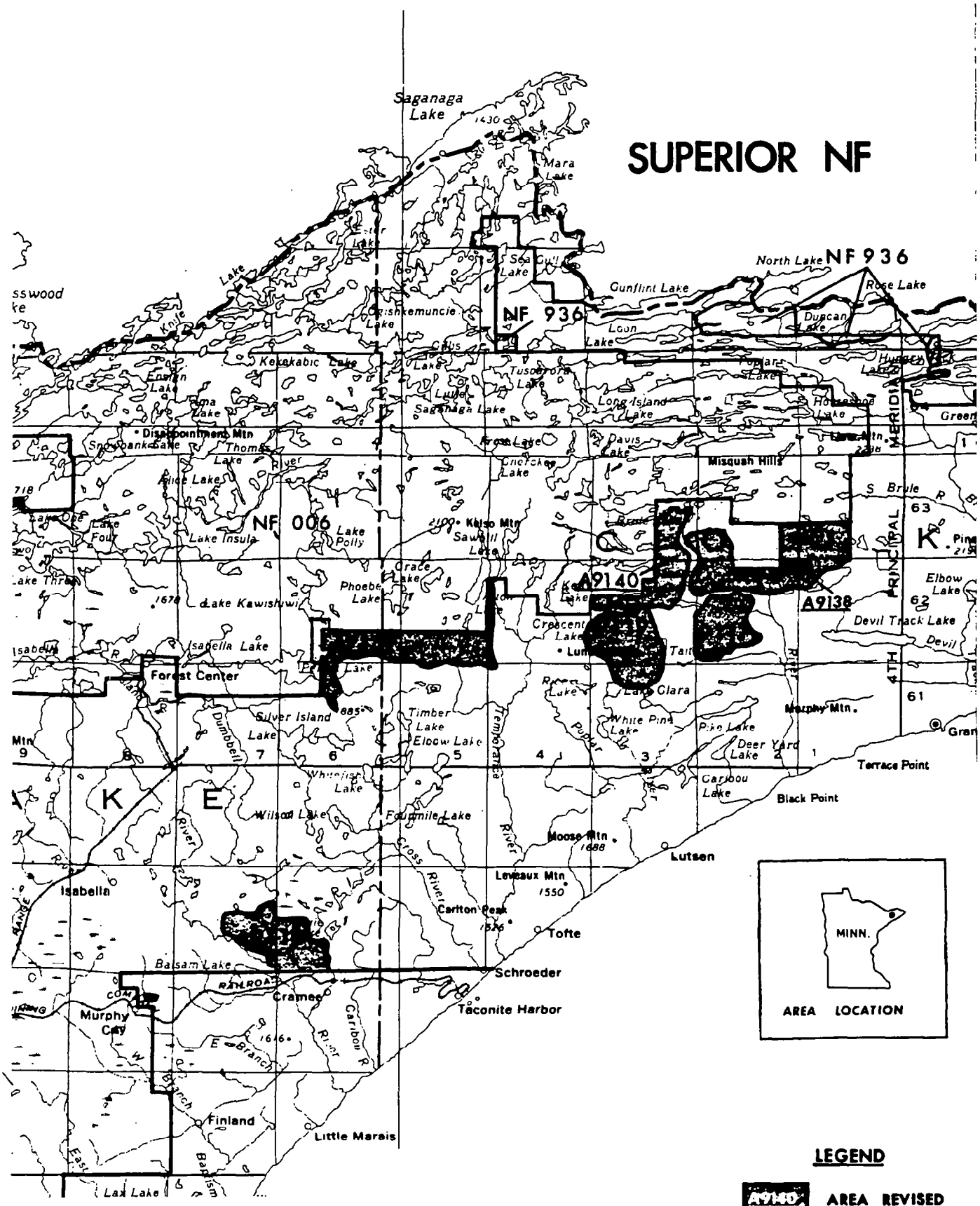
DECEMBER 1, 1978



MODIFICATION OF RARE II AREAS

MAP #2 MINNESOTA

DECEMBER 1, 1978



Social. In general, few significant social effects could be identified as a result of implementation of the proposed action in the Lake States geographic area. Although public concern regarding RARE II allocations is relatively intense in some areas, response (4,614 inputs from Wisconsin; 1,824 inputs from Michigan; and 1,697 inputs from Minnesota) contained comparatively little discussion of social implications resulting from wilderness and nonwilderness allocations.

In Wisconsin, nonwilderness designation of LeRoy Creek and Thornapple would negatively affect important symbolic values that these areas have for local residents and regional populations, as well as wildernessoriented recreation opportunities. These values and opportunities will be provided for in the proposed action, however, through the recommendation of seven roadless areas as wilderness. On the Chequemegon National Forest, public comment does not substantiate previous estimates that wilderness classification of St. Peter's Dome would be resisted by mining interests. Only four inputs indicated concern for presence of mineral resources. In addition, public comment does not support the perception that vehicle access restrictions would result in opposition to wilderness designation of Flynn Lake Wilderness Study Area. This comment was only offered 15 times in support of nonwilderness.

In Michigan, eight roadless areas have been recommended for wilderness and six for nonwilderness. Generally, the proposed action will provide for important symbolic values and additional primitive recreation opportunities, especially in regard to Sylvania, Sturgeon River, and Little Silver Additions. Negative affects on primitive recreation opportunities may result from nonwilderness designation of Big Island Lake which was favored by public comment for wilderness because of its suitability for nonmotorized land and water recreation, and its lack of suitability for developed recreation.

All eleven areas in Minnesota were allocated to nonwilderness. Analysis indicated very strong nonwilderness sentiment from people within Minnesota. The proposed action mitigates perceived consequences to social services, the economy, and existing recreation use patterns. Nonwilderness designation will negatively affect the wilderness-associated symbolic value of RARE II roadless areas which is an important consideration, mostly to people commenting on RARE II who live out-of-state.

Economic. A summary of economic impacts for the proposed action is presented in the following table. These are national impacts and may or may not occur in the state specified. All state impacts are allocated from the national totals and are based upon state resource changes. They are the state's contribution to the national impact. For a complete description on how the impacts were calculated see Appendix W.

MICHIGAN
SUMMARY OF ECONOMIC IMPACTS-ALTERNATIVE PA

A. EMPLOYMENT EFFECTS-CHANGE FROM PRESENT

INDUSTRIAL SECTOR	POTENTIAL IMMEDIATE	POTENTIAL LONG-TERM (FP AS NW)	POTENTIAL LONG-TERM (FP AS W)
AGRICULTURE	0.	4.	4.
MINING	0.	3.	3.
CONSTRUCTION	0.	4.	4.
FOOD AND PRODUCTS	0.	3.	3.
TEXTILE AND APPAREL	0.	3.	3.
LOGGING AND SAWMILLS	0.	9.	9.
FURNITURE	0.	0.	0.
PULP AND PAPER	0.	26.	26.
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	0.	2.	2.
CHEMICALS AND RUBBER	0.	3.	3.
PETROLEUM REFINING	0.	2.	2.
STONE CLAY AND GLASS	0.	1.	1.
PRIMARY METAL	0.	1.	1.
FAB METAL AND MACH	0.	3.	3.
ELECTRICAL	0.	1.	1.
ALL OTHER MFG	0.	2.	2.
TRANS COMM UTIL	0.	8.	8.
WHOLESALE	0.	6.	6.
RETAIL	-1.	22.	22.
FIRE	0.	6.	6.
SERVICES	1.	21.	21.
TOTAL PRIVATE SECTOR	2.	133.	133.

B. OTHER EFFECTS-CHANGE FROM PRESENT

CATEGORY		POTENTIAL IMMEDIATE	POTENTIAL LONG-TERM (FP AS NW)	POTENTIAL LONG-TERM (FP AS W)
INCOME	($MILLION)	0.	2.	2.
OUTPUT	($MILLION)	0.	7.	7.
VALUE ADDED	($MILLION)	0.	3.	3.
POPULATION		6.	347.	347.

1

MINNESOTA
SUMMARY OF ECONOMIC IMPACTS-ALTERNATIVE PA

A. EMPLOYMENT EFFECTS-CHANGE FROM PRESENT

INDUSTRIAL SECTOR	POTENTIAL IMMEDIATE	POTENTIAL LONG-TERM (FP AS NW)	POTENTIAL LONG-TERM (FP AS W)
AGRICULTURE	1.	7.	7.
MINING	0.	2.	2.
CONSTRUCTION	1.	9.	9.
FOOD AND PRODUCTS	0.	4.	4.
TEXTILE AND APPAREL	1.	8.	8.
LOGGING AND SAWMILLS	5.	21.	21.
FURNITURE	0.	1.	1.
PULP AND PAPER	4.	104.	104.
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	0.	4.	4.
CHEMICALS AND RUBBER	1.	9.	9.
PETROLEUM REFINING	0.	1.	1.
STONE CLAY AND GLASS	0.	2.	2.
PRIMARY METAL	0.	2.	2.
FAB METAL AND MACH	1.	8.	8.
ELECTRICAL	0.	3.	3.
ALL OTHER MFG	0.	4.	4.
TRANS COMM UTIL	1.	18.	18.
WHOLESALE	1.	15.	15.
RETAIL	2.	32.	32.
FIRE	1.	12.	12.
SERVICES	3.	43.	43.
TOTAL PRIVATE SECTOR	21.	310.	310.

B. OTHER EFFECTS-CHANGE FROM PRESENT

CATEGORY	POTENTIAL IMMEDIATE	POTENTIAL LONG-TERM (FP AS NW)	POTENTIAL LONG-TERM (FP AS W)
INCOME ($MILLION)	0.	4.	4.
OUTPUT ($MILLION)	1.	15.	15.
VALUE ADDED ($MILLION)	0.	6.	6.
POPULATION	54.	808.	808.

1

WISCONSIN
SUMMARY OF ECONOMIC IMPACTS-ALTERNATIVE PA

A. EMPLOYMENT EFFECTS-CHANGE FROM PRESENT

INDUSTRIAL SECTOR	POTENTIAL IMMEDIATE	POTENTIAL LONG-TERM (FP AS NW)	POTENTIAL LONG-TERM (FP AS W)
AGRICULTURE	0.	0.	0.
MINING	0.	0.	0.
CONSTRUCTION	0.	0.	0.
FOOD AND PRODUCTS	0.	0.	0.
TEXTILE AND APPAREL	0.	0.	0.
LOGGING AND SAWMILLS	-3.	-2.	-2.
FURNITURE	0.	0.	0.
PULP AND PAPER	-5.	-1.	-1.
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	0.	0.	0.
CHEMICALS AND RUBBER	0.	0.	0.
PETROLEUM REFINING	0.	0.	0.
STONE CLAY AND GLASS	0.	0.	0.
PRIMARY METAL	0.	0.	0.
FAB METAL AND MACH	0.	0.	0.
ELECTRICAL	0.	0.	0.
ALL OTHER MFG	0.	0.	0.
TRANS COMM UTIL	-1.	0.	0.
WHOLESALE	-1.	0.	0.
RETAIL	-2.	2.	2.
FIRE	-1.	0.	0.
SERVICES	-2.	1.	1.
TOTAL PRIVATE SECTOR	-17.	1.	1.

B. OTHER EFFECTS-CHANGE FROM PRESENT

CATEGORY		POTENTIAL IMMEDIATE	POTENTIAL LONG-TERM (FP AS NW)	POTENTIAL LONG-TERM (FP AS W)
INCOME	($MILLION)	0.	0.	0.
OUTPUT	($MILLION)	-1.	0.	0.
VALUE ADDED	($MILLION)	0.	0.	0.
POPULATION		-43.	3.	3.

RESOURCE OUTPUTS WITH THE PROPOSED ACTION MICHIGAN

UNIT	TOTAL INVENTORY		OUTPUT-FP as NW		OUTPUT-FP as W	
	Present	Potential	Present Immediate Output	Potential Long-term Output	Present Immediate Output	Potential Long-term Output
Commercial Forest Land - (M acres)	65,270	65,270	30,002	30,002	30,002	30,002
Hardwood Saw-timber - (MMBF)	0.0	2.6	0.1	1.6	0.1	1.6
Hardwood Products - (MMCF)	0.1	1.6	0.0	0.9	0.1	.9
Softwood Saw-timber - (MMBF)	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	.2
Softwood Products - (MMCF)	0.2	1.0	0.2	0.6	0.2	.6
Developed Rec. Picnicking -(MRVD)	1.7	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Camping -(MRVD)	30.3	47.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Skiing -(MRVD)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Water -(MRVD)	0.1	0.1	0.0	0 0	0.0	0
Unbuilt -(MRVD)	-	0.4	-	0.0	-	0
Dispersed Rec. Motor -(MRVD)	5.8	8.0	5.0	7.0	5.1	7.0
Nonmotor -(MRVD)	11.0	95.3	36.9	86.9	36.9	86.9
Big Game Hunting -(MRVD)	7.8	12.7	8.3	8.7	8.3	8.7
Small Game Hunting -(MRVD)	4.1	16.3	4.7	9.7	4.7	4.7
Nonhunting -(MRVD)	5.3	17.4	6.0	17.0	6.0	17.0
Fishing -(MRVD)	9.0	16.2	13.4	16.4	13.4	16.4
Grazing Cattle - (AUM)	400	400	400	400	400	400
Sheep - (AUM)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Common - (AUM)	85	85	85	85	85	85

RESOURCE OUTPUTS WITH THE PROPOSED ACTION MINNESOTA

UNIT	TOTAL INVENTORY		OUTPUT-FP as NW		OUTPUT-FP as W	
	Present	Potential	Present Immediate Output	Potential Long-term Output	Present Immediate Output	Potential Long-term Output
Commercial Forest Land - (M acres)	63,089	63,089	63,089	63,089	63,089	63,089
Hardwood Saw-timber - (MMBF)	1.7	3.6	2.0	3.6	2.0	3.6
Hardwood Products - (MMCF)	0.4	2.0	0.6	2.0	0.6	2.0
Softwood Saw-timber - (MMBF)	0.9	2.0	1.5	2.0	1.5	2.0
Softwood Products - (MMCF)	1.0	3.8	1.0	3.8	1.0	3.8
Developed Rec. Picnicking -(MRVD)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Camping -(MRVD)	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8
Skiing -(MRVD)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Water -(MRVD)	3.6	4.2	3.6	4.2	3.6	4.2
Unbuilt -(MRVD)	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0
Dispersed Rec. Motor -(MRVD)	1.2	3.7	1.2	3.7	1.2	3.7
Nonmotor -(MRVD)	5.5	8.6	5.5	8.6	5.5	8.6
Big Game Hunting -(MRVD)	4.3	5.7	4.3	5.7	4.3	5.7
Small Game Hunting -(MRVD)	3.8	5.2	3.8	5.2	3.8	5.2
Nonhunting -(MRVD)	1.0	2.2	1.0	2.2	1.0	2.2
Fishing -(MRVD)	4.3	5.4	4.3	5.4	4.3	5.4
Grazing Cattle - (AUM)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Sheep - (AUM)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Common - (AUM)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0

RESOURCE OUTPUTS WITH THE PROPOSED ACTION — WISCONSIN

UNIT	TOTAL INVENTORY		OUTPUT-FP as NW		OUTPUT-FP as W	
	Present	Potential	Present Immediate Output	Potential Long-term Output	Present Immediate Output	Potential Long-term Output
Commercial Forest Land - (M acres)	80,024	80,024	46,891	46,891	46,891	46,891
Hardwood Sawtimber - (MMBF)	1.1	1.8	0.7	.7	0.7	.7
Hardwood Products - (MMCF)	0.1	.4	0.0	.2	0.0	.2
Softwood Sawtimber - (MMBF)	0.1	.2	0.0	0	0.0	0
Softwood Products - (MMCF)	0.1	.4	0.0	0	0.0	0
Developed Rec. Picnicking -(MRVD)	0.0	1.5	0.0	.2	0.0	.2
Camping -(MRVD)	1.6	15.1	0.5	2.8	0.5	2.8
Skiing -(MRVD)	0.0	4.0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Water -(MRVD)	0.2	.6	0.1	.2	0.1	.2
Unbuilt -(MRVD)	-	0	-	0	-	0
Dispersed Rec. Motor -(MRVD)	4.1	7.9	3.2	5.6	3.2	5.6
Nonmotor -(MRVD)	2.1	7.8	6.0	8.1	6.0	8.1
Big Game Hunting -(MRVD)	4.8	6.8	4.2	5.3	4.2	5.3
Small Game Hunting -(MRVD)	7.0	9.8	6.3	7.4	6.3	7.4
Nonhunting -(MRVD)	2.0	3.8	2.1	3.3	2.1	3.3
Fishing -(MRVD)	1.6	3.5	2.1	3.3	2.1	3.3
Grazing Cattle - (AUM)	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Sheep - (AUM)	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Common - (AUM)	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0

STATE: MICHIGAN

AREA CODE	AREA NAME	WARS RATNG 4-28	OURS RATNG 0-15	GRAZING ALL AUM	POTEN YIELD SAWTMBR MMBF	PROGRAM HARVEST SAWTMBR MMBF	DISPER REC MOTOR MRVD	DISPER REC NONMOT MRVD	HARD ROCK MINRL RATNG 0-100	OIL AND GAS RATNG 0-100	URAN RATNG 0-100	COAL RATNG 0-100	GEO-THERM RATNG 0-100	LOW VALUE BULK RATNG 0-100
NATIONAL FOREST: HURON-MANISTEE N.F.														
09108	NORDHOUSE DUNES	15	0	0	.0	.0	.5	1.0	34	95	0	0	0	50
09109	BEAR SWAMP	18	0	0	.0	.0	1.0	.0	34	82	0	0	0	50
NATIONAL FOREST: OTTAWA N.F.														
09211	SYLVANIA	20		0	1.4	.8	.0	.8	35	0	34	0	0	40
09014	STURGEON R WILD. STUDY A	19	0	0	.3	.3	.1	.3	43	0	6	0	0	35
09210	LITTLE SILVER ADDITION	20	15	0	.0	.0	.1	.1	43	0	6	0	0	40
09213	CASCADE FALLS	15	15	085	.0	.0	1.0	.1	66	0	34	0	0	45
NATIONAL FOREST: HIAWATHA N.F.														
09013	ROCK RIVER	12	0	0	.7	.0	.0	2.0	0	0	0	0	0	57
09188	BIG ISLAND LAKE	13	8	0	.9	.1	.0	2.0	0	0	0	0	0	57
09189	CARP RIVER	22	13	0	.1	.0	.1	.7	0	0	0	0	0	37
09190	HORSESHOE BAY	19	9	0	.0	.0	.0	.8	0	0	0	0	0	37
09191	FIBER	15	8	0	.0	.0	1.0	1.0	0	0	0	0	0	50
09192	DELIRIUM	19	8	0	.2	.0	2.0	1.0	0	0	0	0	0	50
09197	GOVERNMENT ISLAND	13	0	0	.0	.0	.0	.2	0	0	0	0	0	37
09198	ROUND ISLAND	18	0	0	.0	.0	.0	1.0	0	20	0	0	0	37

STATE: MINNESOTA

AREA CODE	AREA NAME	WARS RATNG 4-28	OURS RATNG 0-15	GRAZING ALL AUM	POTEN YIELD SAWTMBR MMBF	PROGRAM HARVEST SAWTMBR MMBF	DISPER REC MOTOR MRVD	DISPER REC NONMOT MRVD	HARD ROCK MINRL RATNG 0-100	OIL AND GAS RATNG 0-100	URAN RATNG 0-100	COAL RATNG 0-100	GEO-THERM RATNG 0-100	LOW VALUE BULK RATNG 0-100
NATIONAL FOREST: CHIPPEWA N.F.														
09145	ELMWOOD ISLAND	15	0	0	.0	.0	.0	.1	18	0	11	0	0	45
09146	POTATO ISLAND	0	0	0	.0	.0	.0	.2	18	0	11	0	0	45
09147	BIG ISLAND	16	0	0	.0	.0	.0	.1	18	0	11	0	0	45
NATIONAL FOREST: SUPERTOP N.F.														
09132	LITTLE INDIAN SIOUX	16		0	.0	.0	.0	.1	49	0	11	0	0	45
09138	BRULE LAKE-EAGLE MT.	21		0	.5	.2	.0	1.0	75	0	11	0	0	45
09139	KAWISHIWI LK TO SAWBILL	16		0	2.2	1.1	.0	1.0	61	0	11	0	0	45
09117	MISSISSIPPI CREEK	19	2	0	.8	.8	.0	1.0	66	0	11	0	0	45
09118	CABIN CREEK	18	0	0	.5	.2	.1	.0	71	0	11	0	0	45
09119	TAIT LAKE	15	0	0	.7	.6	.0	1.0	65	0	11	0	0	45
09120	PHANTOM LAKE	19	0	0	.3	.2	.1	.0	61	0	11	0	0	45
09140	BAKER-HOMER-BRULE LAKES	17	1	0	.6	.4	1.0	1.0	82	0	11	0	0	45

STATE: WISCONSIN

AREA CODE	AREA NAME	WAPS RATNG	OORS RATNG	GRAZING ALL	POTEN YIELD SAWTMBR	PROGRAM HARVEST SAWTMBR	DISPER REC MOTOR	DISPER REC NONMOT	HARD ROCK MINRL RATNG	OIL AND GAS RATNG	URAN RATNG	COAL RATNG	GEO-THERM RATNG	LOW VALUE BULK RATNG
		4-28	0-15	AUM	MMBF	MMBF	MRVD	MRVD	0-100	0-100	0-100	0-100	0-100	0-100
NATIONAL FOREST: CHEQUAMEGON N.F.														
09011	FLYNN LAKE STUDY AREA	13	0	0	.2	.2	.1	.1	60	0	11	0	0	35
09012	ROUND LAKE STUDY AREA	21	0	0	.2	.1	.0	.3	50	0	11	0	0	35
09153	PORCUPINE LAKE	14	0	0	.1	.1	.1	.2	65	0	11	0	0	35
09154	ST PETERS DOME	16	0	0	.2	.1	.0	.1	85	0	11	0	0	35
09157	CHASE CREEK	13	0	0	.1	.1	.1	.0	85	0	11	0	0	35
09159	THORNAPPLE	10	0	0	.1	.1	.7	.0	66	0	11	0	0	35
09161	GATES LAKE	14	0	0	.0	.1	.0	.0	40	0	11	0	0	35
09162	MOUSE	16	0	0	.1	.1	.0	.0	80	0	11	0	0	35
09164	TEA LAKE	16	0	0	.1	.1	.0	.0	60	0	11	0	0	35
09165	CAMPFIRE ISLAND	17	0	0	.0	.0	.0	.1	85	0	11	0	0	35
09166	EAST TORCH	14	0	0	.0	.1	.0	.0	80	0	11	0	0	35
NATIONAL FOREST: NICOLET N.F.														
09177	LE ROY CREEK	19	3	0	.2	.1	.9	.2	70	0	23	0	0	35
09178	KIMBALL CREEK	20	5	0	.3	.2	.3	.4	50	0	11	0	0	35
09179	HEADWATERS OF THE PINE	20	8	0	.2	.1	.2	.1	50	0	11	0	0	35
09180	PERCH LAKE	18	9	0	.1	.0	.5	.1	70	0	11	0	0	35
09181	FOURSECTION	13	15	0	.0	.0	.4	.1	70	0	11	0	0	35
09182	PENTOGA ROAD	12	9	0	.0	.0	.6	.2	70	0	11	0	0	35
09183	SHOE LAKE ISLANDS	18	0	0	.0	.0	.0	.0	37	0	23	0	0	35
09184	WHEELER LAKE ISLANDS	17	0	0	.0	.0	.0	.0	34	0	11	0	0	35
09185	SAWYER LAKE ISLAND	16	0	0	.0	.0	.0	.0	34	0	11	0	0	35
09186	SHELP LAKE	19	8	0	.1	.0	.2	.2	50	0	11	0	0	35

APPENDIX I
MIDLAND STATES

ALLOCATION SUMMARY

	Wilderness	Further Planning	Nonwilderness
ILLINOIS			
* Number of Areas	4	2	3
Gross Acres	16,563	10,395	16,816
Net Acres	15,093	8,902	13,117
INDIANA			
* Number of Areas	2	0	1
Gross Acres	9,909	0	7,000
Net Acres	9,897	0	7,000
MISSOURI			
* Number of Areas	5	1	4
Gross Acres	34,848	17,562	23,367
Net Acres	34,145	17,322	23,167

* Roadless areas may overlap state boundaries and appear in 2 or more states. Total areas allocated to each category may not equal total number of areas in RARE II inventory.

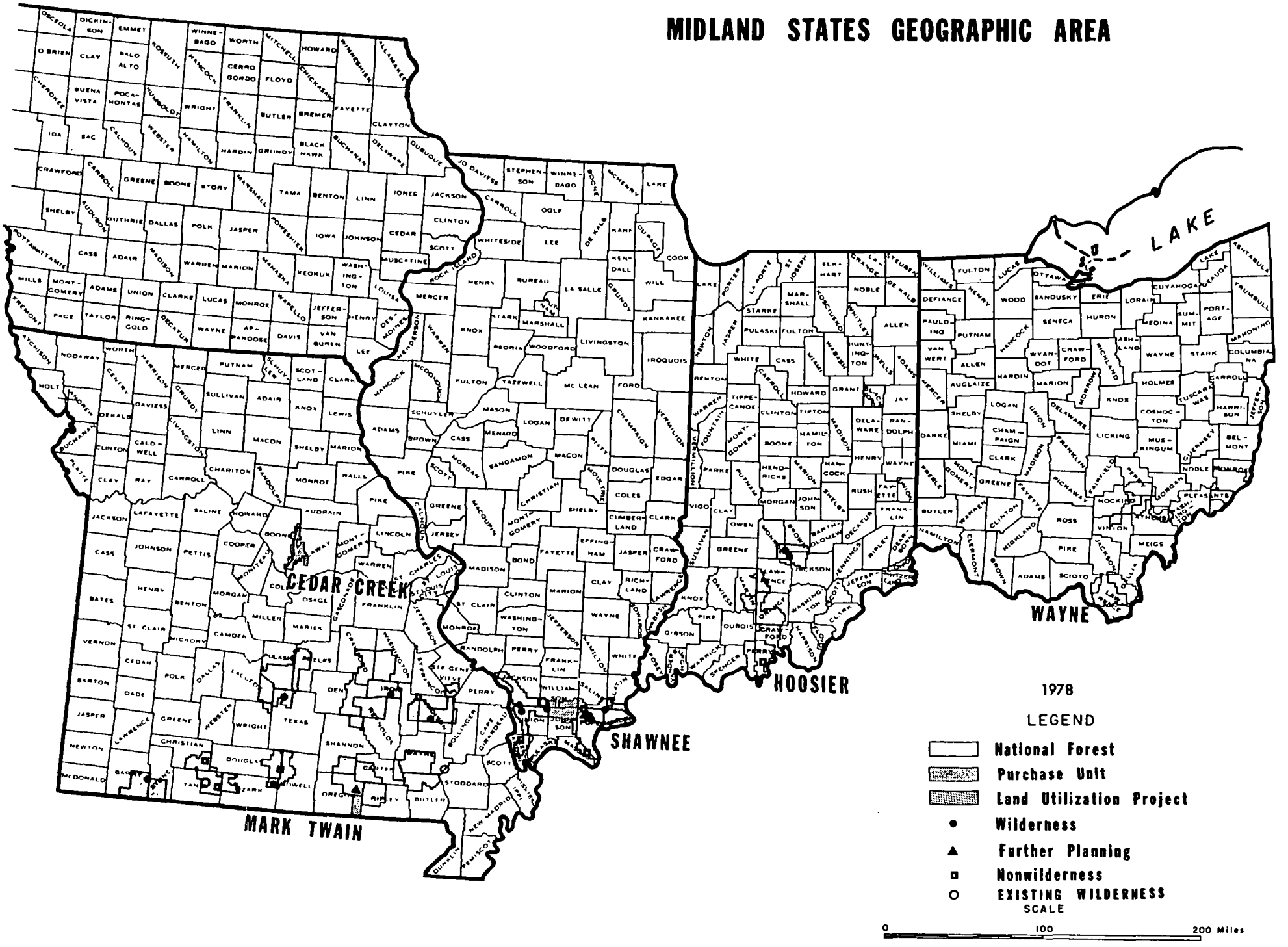
For additional information contact:

Gene L. Kuhns, RARE II Coordinator
USDA Forest Service, Eastern Region (R-9)
633 West Wisconsin Avenue
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53203
414/291-3661

or Forest Supervisor,

Mark Twain NF	Rolla, Missouri	65401
Shawnee NF	Harrisburg, Illinois	62946
Wayne-Hoosier NF	Bedford, Indiana	47421

MIDLAND STATES GEOGRAPHIC AREA



STATE: ILLINOIS

AREA ID	AREA NAME	ALLO-CATION	GROSS ACRES	NET ACRES		AREA ID	AREA NAME	ALLO-CATION	GROSS ACRES	NET ACRES
FOREST: SHAWNEE N.F.										
09098	PANTHER DEN	W	1204	722	**	09103	BURDEN FALLS	FP	3658	2999
09099	BURKE BRANCH	NW	7335	5556	**	09104	CLEAR SPRINGS	W	4777	4717
09100	GARDEN OF THE GODS	W	4373	3804	**	09105	BALD KNOB	W	6209	5850
09101	RIPPLE HOLLOW	NW	4357	3522	**	09106	LUSK CREEK	FP	6737	5903
09102	MURRAY BLUFF	NW	5124	4039	**					

STATE: INDIANA

AREA ID	AREA NAME	ALLO-CATION	GROSS ACRES	NET ACRES		AREA ID	AREA NAME	ALLO-CATION	GROSS ACRES	NET ACRES
FOREST: HOOSIER N.F.										
09340	GRUBB RIDGE	W	6380	6368	**	09342	MOGAN RIDGE	NW	7000	7000
09341	COPE HOLLOW	W	3529	3529	**					

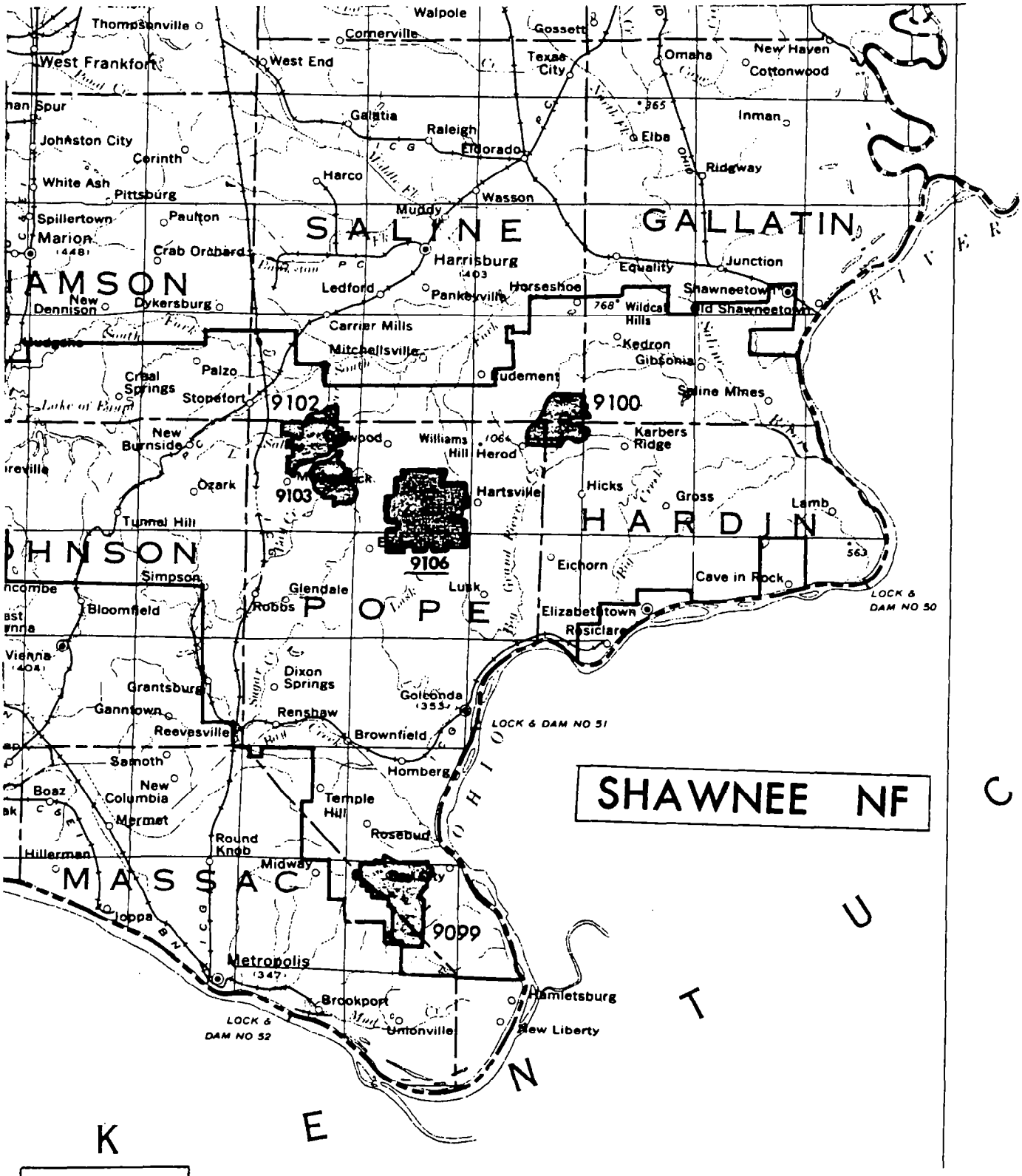
STATE: MISSOURI

AREA ID	AREA NAME	ALLO-CATION	GROSS ACRES	NET ACRES		AREA ID	AREA NAME	ALLO-CATION	GROSS ACRES	NET ACRES
FOREST: MARK TWAIN N.F.										
09015	BELL MOUNTAIN	W	8530	8230	**	09221	IRISHWILDERNESS	FP	17562	17322
09016	PADDY CREEK	W	6888	6728	**	09222	ANDERSON MOUNTAIN	NW	2622	2622
09017	PINEY CREEK	W	8430	8387	**	09223	SPRING CREEK	NW	4910	4750
09018	ROCKPILE MOUNTAIN	W	4170	3970	**	09224	SWAN CREEK	NW	6945	6945
09220	DEVILSBACKBONE	W	6830	6830	**	09225	BIG CREEK	NW	8890	8850

ADDITION OF RARE II AREA

ILLINOIS

DECEMBER 1 1978



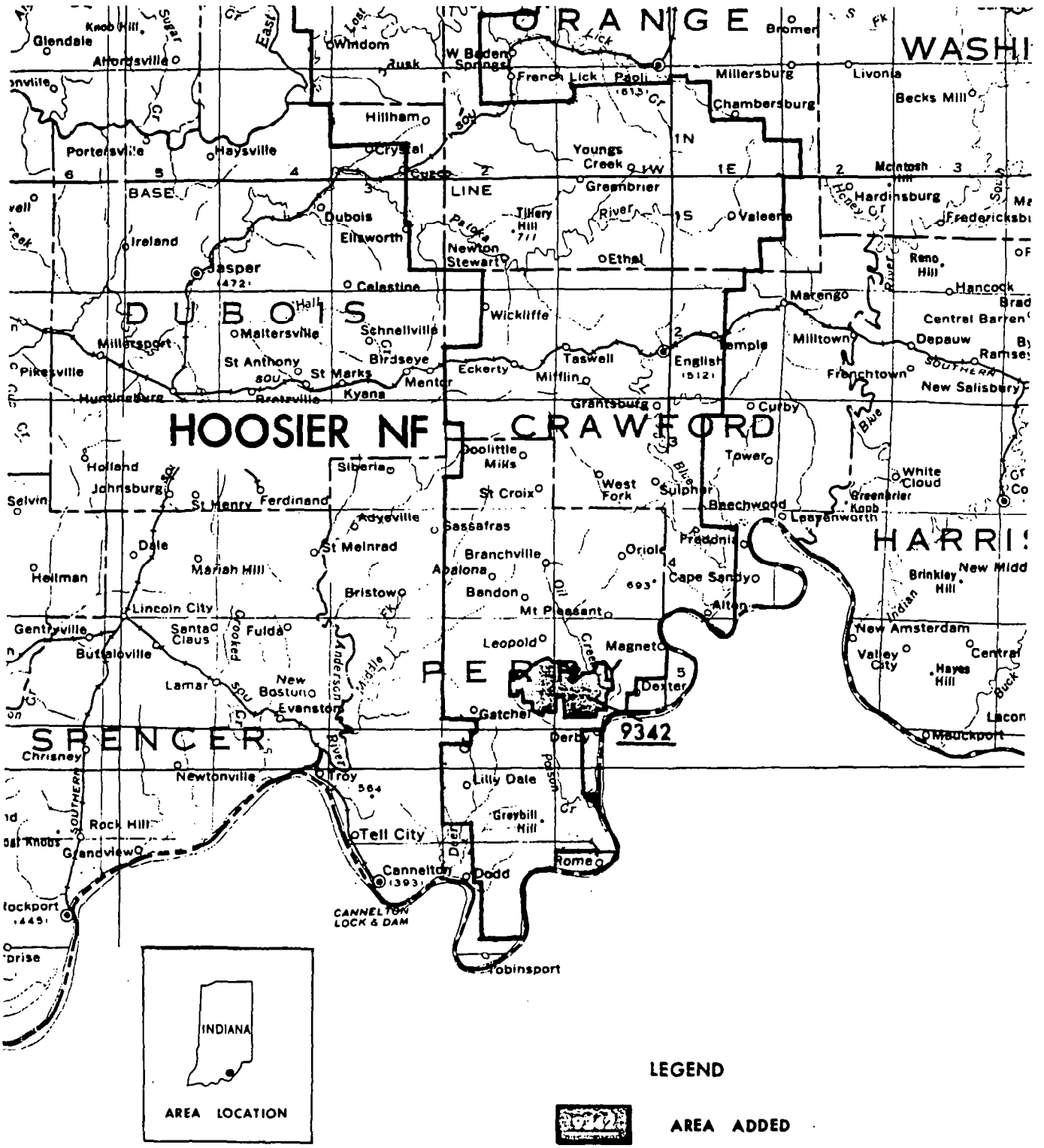
LEGEND

AREA ADDED

ADDITION OF RARE II AREA

MAP #1 INDIANA

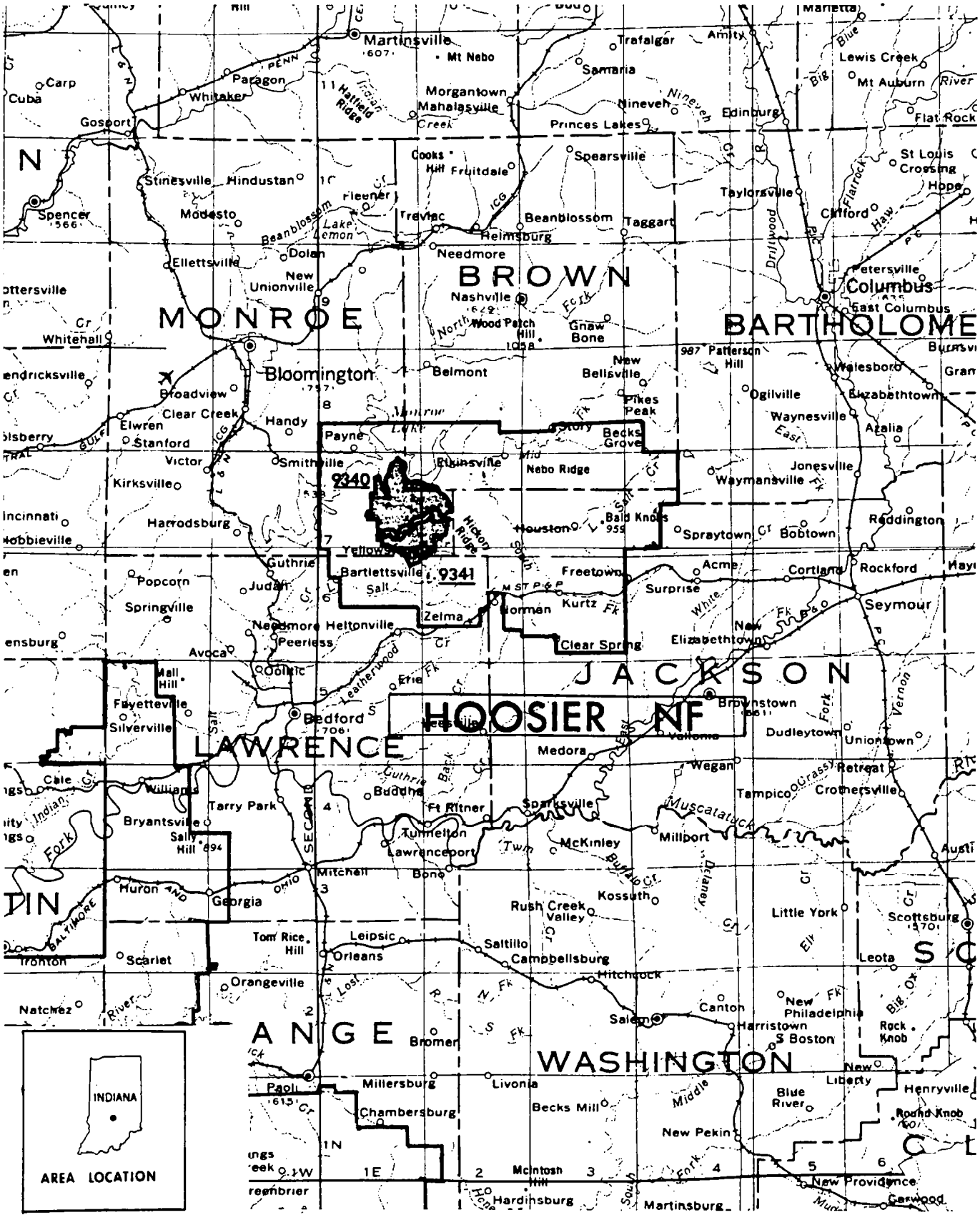
DECEMBER 1, 1978



ADDITION OF RARE II AREAS

MAP #2 INDIANA

DECEMBER 1, 1978



LEGEND

9341 AREA ADDED

Social. Allocation of areas to wilderness and nonwilderness in Missouri closely corresponds to stated public preferences. The proposed action allocates those areas having least support for wilderness to nonwilderness uses. Wilderness designation of Bell Mountain and Paddy Creek will protect symbolic wilderness values, enhance compatibility of current recreation use patterns, and protect historical and cultural sites.

Allocation of four Illinois areas to wilderness and three to nonwilderness, and two Indiana areas to wilderness and one to nonwilderness will add to the wilderness resource without causing significant adverse economic impacts and without seriously effecting existing usage of National Forests. In addition, the symbolic value associated with wilderness classification will be protected.

No significant economic effects are forecast for any communities near areas designated wilderness regardless of local resident fears about the possibility. There are private lands and mineral rights within some areas to be recommended for wilderness designation, and there may be some reaction among landowners if they feel wilderness designation limits their options on the use of their land or if it appears the Federal Government might acquire their land through condemnation.

Generally, wilderness designation in Indiana should stimulate the least social concern while situations in Illinois and Missouri may have more due to the compromise nature of the allocations and the large numbers of persons responding for or against wilderness.

Economic. A summary of economic impacts for the proposed action is presented in the following table. These are the national impacts and may or may not occur in the state specified. All state impacts are allocated from the national totals and are based upon state resource changes. They are the state's contribution to the national impact. For a complete description on how the impacts were calculated see Appendix W.

ILLINOIS
SUMMARY OF ECONOMIC IMPACTS-ALTERNATIVE PA

A. EMPLOYMENT EFFECTS-CHANGE FROM PRESENT

INDUSTRIAL SECTOR	POTENTIAL IMMEDIATE	POTENTIAL LONG-TERM (FP AS NW)	POTENTIAL LONG-TERM (FP AS W)
AGRICULTURE	0.	6.	4.
MINING	1.	3.	3.
CONSTRUCTION	0.	5.	3.
FOOD AND PRODUCTS	1.	5.	4.
TEXTILE AND APPAREL	0.	4.	2.
LOGGING AND SAWMILLS	-8.	1.	-6.
FURNITURE	0.	0.	0.
PULP AND PAPER	0.	32.	4.
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	0.	2.	1.
CHEMICALS AND RUBBER	0.	4.	1.
PETROLEUM REFINING	0.	2.	2.
STONE CLAY AND GLASS	0.	1.	1.
PRIMARY METAL	0.	1.	1.
FAB METAL AND MACH	0.	4.	2.
ELECTRICAL	0.	2.	1.
ALL OTHER MFG	0.	3.	2.
TRANS COMM UTIL	0.	9.	4.
WHOLESALE	0.	7.	3.
RETAIL	4.	38.	29.
FIRE	0.	7.	4.
SERVICES	1.	25.	13.
TOTAL PRIVATE SECTOR	-1.	164.	79.

B. OTHER EFFECTS-CHANGE FROM PRESENT

CATEGORY		POTENTIAL IMMEDIATE	POTENTIAL LONG-TERM (FP AS NW)	POTENTIAL LONG-TERM (FP AS W)
INCOME	($MILLION)	0.	2.	1.
OUTPUT	($MILLION)	0.	8.	4.
VALUE ADDED	($MILLION)	0.	3.	2.
POPULATION		-4.	426.	206.

1

INDIANA
SUMMARY OF ECONOMIC IMPACTS-ALTERNATIVE PA

A. EMPLOYMENT EFFECTS-CHANGE FROM PRESENT

INDUSTRIAL SECTOR	POTENTIAL IMMEDIATE	POTENTIAL LONG-TERM (FP AS NW)	POTENTIAL LONG-TERM (FP AS W)
AGRICULTURE	-2.	-2.	-2.
MINING	-2.	-1.	-1.
CONSTRUCTION	-2.	-1.	-1.
FOOD AND PRODUCTS	-2.	-1.	-1.
TEXTILE AND APPAREL	-1.	-1.	-1.
LOGGING AND SAWMILLS	-2.	-1.	-1.
FURNITURE	0.	0.	0.
PULP AND PAPER	-5.	-2.	-2.
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	-1.	0.	0.
CHEMICALS AND RUBBER	-1.	-1.	-1.
PETROLEUM REFINING	-1.	-1.	-1.
STONE CLAY AND GLASS	-1.	0.	0.
PRIMARY METAL	-1.	0.	0.
FAB METAL AND MACH	-2.	-1.	-1.
ELECTRICAL	-1.	0.	0.
ALL OTHER MFG	-1.	-1.	-1.
TRANS COMM UTIL	-3.	-2.	-2.
WHOLESALE	-3.	-2.	-2.
RETAIL	-15.	-10.	-10.
FIRE	-3.	-2.	-2.
SERVICES	-9.	-5.	-5.
TOTAL PRIVATE SECTOR	-59.	-35.	-35.

B. OTHER EFFECTS-CHANGE FROM PRESENT

CATEGORY	POTENTIAL IMMEDIATE	POTENTIAL LONG-TERM (FP AS NW)	POTENTIAL LONG-TERM (FP AS W)
INCOME ($MILLION)	-1.	0.	0.
OUTPUT ($MILLION)	-3.	-2.	-2.
VALUE ADDED ($MILLION)	-1.	-1.	-1.
POPULATION	-153.	-92.	-92.

1

MISSOURI
SUMMARY OF ECONOMIC IMPACTS-ALTERNATIVE PA

A. EMPLOYMENT EFFECTS-CHANGE FROM PRESENT

INDUSTRIAL SECTOR	POTENTIAL IMMEDIATE	POTENTIAL LONG-TERM (FP AS NW)	POTENTIAL LONG-TERM (FP AS W)
AGRICULTURE	1.	8.	7.
MINING	0.	2.	2.
CONSTRUCTION	1.	3.	2.
FOOD AND PRODUCTS	0.	4.	4.
TEXTILE AND APPAREL	0.	2.	1.
LOGGING AND SAWMILLS	4.	4.	0.
FURNITURE	0.	0.	0.
PULP AND PAPER	2.	4.	0.
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	0.	1.	1.
CHEMICALS AND RUBBER	0.	2.	1.
PETROLEUM REFINING	0.	2.	1.
STONE CLAY AND GLASS	0.	1.	1.
PRIMARY METAL	0.	1.	1.
FAB METAL AND MACH	1.	2.	2.
ELECTRICAL	0.	1.	1.
ALL OTHER MFG	0.	2.	2.
TRANS COMM UTIL	1.	5.	3.
WHOLESALE	1.	4.	3.
RETAIL	3.	30.	26.
FIRE	1.	4.	3.
SERVICES	3.	15.	11.
TOTAL PRIVATE SECTOR	20.	96.	70.

B. OTHER EFFECTS-CHANGE FROM PRESENT

CATEGORY		POTENTIAL IMMEDIATE	POTENTIAL LONG-TERM (FP AS NW)	POTENTIAL LONG-TERM (FP AS W)
INCOME	($MILLION)	0.	1.	1.
OUTPUT	($MILLION)	1.	4.	3.
VALUE ADDED	($MILLION)	0.	2.	1.
POPULATION		52.	251.	183.

1

RESOURCE OUTPUTS WITH THE PROPOSED ACTION — ILLINOIS

UNIT	TOTAL INVENTORY		OUTPUT-FP as NW		OUTPUT-FP as W	
	Present	Potential	Present Immediate Output	Potential Long-term Output	Present Immediate Output	Potential Long-term Output
Commercial Forest Land - (M acres)	36,839	36,839	21,847	21,847	13,030	13,030
Hardwood Saw-timber - (MMBF)	3.9	6.0	1.9	3.4	1.6	2.2
Hardwood Products - (MMCF)	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.5	0.1	.3
Softwood Saw-timber - (MMBF)	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	.1
Softwood Products - (MMCF)	0.1	1.0	0.1	1.0	0.1	.1
Developed Rec. Picnicking -(MRVD)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Camping -(MRVD)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Skiing -(MRVD)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Water -(MRVD)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Unbuilt -(MRVD)	-	72.0	-	72.0	-	72.0
Dispersed Rec. Motor -(MRVD)	0.8	1.2	0.4	0.8	0.2	.2
Nonmotor -(MRVD)	49.7	99.6	69.3	96.8	72.7	95.0
Big Game Hunting -(MRVD)	4.2	8.2	4.4	6.8	4.5	6.3
Small Game Hunting -(MRVD)	6.1	17.6	8.0	14.2	8.6	13.3
Nonhunting -(MRVD)	0.8	3.1	6.0	7.1	7.9	8.8
Fishing -(MRVD)	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	.8
Grazing Cattle - (AUM)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Sheep - (AUM)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Common - (AUM)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0

RESOURCE OUTPUTS WITH THE PROPOSED ACTION INDIANA

UNIT	TOTAL INVENTORY		OUTPUT-FP as NW		OUTPUT-FP as W	
	Present	Potential	Present Immediate Output	Potential Long-term Output	Present Immediate Output	Potential Long-term Output
Commercial Forest Land - (M acres)	16,412	16,412	6,727	6,727	6,727	6,727
Hardwood Sawtimber - (MMBF)	0.4	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.2	.3
Hardwood Products - (MMCF)	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	.1
Softwood Sawtimber - (MMBF)	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Softwood Products - (MMCF)	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	.1
Developed Rec. Picnicking -(MRVD)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Camping -(MRVD)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Skiing -(MRVD)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Water -(MRVD)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Unbuilt -(MRVD)	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0
Dispersed Rec. Motor -(MRVD)	17.5	30.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Nonmotor -(MRVD)	94.5	145.0	54.8	72.0	54.8	72.0
Big Game Hunting -(MRVD)	2.8	6.5	5.4	6.5	5.4	6.5
Small Game Hunting -(MRVD)	4.1	9.5	2.1	3.5	2.1	3.5
Nonhunting -(MRVD)	4.5	10.0	3.0	5.5	3.0	5.5
Fishing -(MRVD)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Grazing Cattle - (AUM)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Sheep - (AUM)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Common - (AUM)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0

RESOURCE OUTPUTS WITH THE PROPOSED ACTION — MISSOURI

UNIT	TOTAL INVENTORY		OUTPUT-FP as NW		OUTPUT-FP as W	
	Present	Potential	Present Immediate Output	Potential Long-term Output	Present Immediate Output	Potential Long-term Output
Commercial Forest Land - (M acres)	63,640	63,640	33,227	33,227	16,077	16,077
Hardwood Saw-timber - (MMBF)	0.6	2.4	1.3	1.5	0.6	.9
Hardwood Products - (MMCF)	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.0	.1
Softwood Saw-timber - (MMBF)	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.4	.1
Softwood Products - (MMCF)	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	.1
Developed Rec. Picnicking -(MRVD)	0.0	5.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	5.0
Camping -(MRVD)	0.0	58.1	0.0	44.8	0.0	40.0
Skiing -(MRVD)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Water -(MRVD)	0.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Unbuilt -(MRVD)	-	67.1	-	49.8	-	45.0
Dispersed Rec. Motor -(MRVD)	5.0	7.1	2.0	2.9	1.8	2.7
Nonmotor -(MRVD)	42.2	53.7	53.0	58.6	56.0	57.6
Big Game Hunting -(MRVD)	3.0	7.7	2.9	5.8	2.9	4.2
Small Game Hunting -(MRVD)	1.8	2.6	1.6	2.0	1.4	1.6
Nonhunting -(MRVD)	2.5	7.1	4.5	7.1	5.5	7.1
Fishing -(MRVD)	0.5	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.8	.9
Grazing Cattle - (AUM)	1,164	4,760	1,077	3,960	1,077	3,960
Sheep - (AUM)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Common - (AUM)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0

STATE: ILLINOIS

AREA CODE	AREA NAME	WAPS RATNG	OURS RATNG	GRAZING ALL	POTEN YIELD SAWTMBR	PROGRAM HARVEST SAWTMBR	DISPER REC MOTOR	DISPER REC NONMOT	HARD ROCK MINRL RATNG	OIL AND GAS RATNG	URAN RATNG	COAL RATNG	GEO-THERM RATNG	LOW VALUE BULK RATNG
		----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
		4-28	0-15	AUM	MMBF	MMBF	MRVD	MRVD	0-100	0-100	0-100	0-100	0-100	0-100
		----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
NATIONAL FOREST: SHAWNEE N.F.														
09098	PANTHER DEN	18	0	0	.1	.1	.1	1.6	0	78	0	31	0	0
09099	BURKE BRANCH	20	0	0	1.1	.8	.0	9.7	53	65	0	16	0	0
09100	GARDEN OF THE GODS	20	0	0	.5	.5	.1	6.3	71	42	0	51	0	0
09101	RIPPLE HOLLOW	21	0	0	.7	.4	.1	5.8	100	35	0	11	0	0
09102	MURRAY BLUFF	19	1	0	.5	.4	.1	6.8	0	65	0	63	0	0
09103	BURDEN FALLS	20	0	0	.4	.3	.1	4.8	0	65	0	59	0	0
09104	CLEAR SPRINGS	22	0	0	.6	.7	.1	6.3	48	25	0	16	0	0
09105	BALD KNOB	21	0	0	1.1	.7	.1	8.2	48	25	0	16	0	0
09106	LUSK CREEK	24		0	.6	.0	.1	.2	82	65	0	48	0	0

STATE: INDIANA

AREA CODE	AREA NAME	WAPS RATNG	OURS RATNG	GRAZING ALL	POTEN YIELD SAWTMBR	PROGRAM HARVEST SAWTMBR	DISPER REC MOTOR	DISPER REC NONMOT	HARD ROCK MINRL RATNG	OIL AND GAS RATNG	URAN RATNG	COAL RATNG	GEO-THERM RATNG	LOW VALUE BULK RATNG
		----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
		4-28	0-15	AUM	MMBF	MMBF	MRVD	MRVD	0-100	0-100	0-100	0-100	0-100	0-100
		----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
NATIONAL FOREST: HOOSIER N.F.														
09300	GROPH RIDGE	20	15	0	.4	.2	17.5	53.1	0	95	0	11	0	65
09301	COPE HOLLOW	19	14	0	.1	.1	.0	28.6	0	95	0	11	0	65
09302	MORGAN RIDGE	18	8	0	.3	.2	.0	12.8	0	75	0	26	0	100

STATE: MISSOURI

AREA CODE	AREA NAME	WAPS RATNG	OURS RATNG	GRAZING ALL	POTEN YIELD SAWTMBR	PROGRAM HARVEST SAWTMBR	DISPER REC MOTOR	DISPER REC NONMOT	HARD ROCK MINRL RATNG	OIL AND GAS RATNG	URAN RATNG	COAL RATNG	GEO-THERM RATNG	LOW VALUE BULK RATNG
		----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
		4-28	0-15	AUM	MMBF	MMBF	MRVD	MRVD	0-100	0-100	0-100	0-100	0-100	0-100
		----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
NATIONAL FOREST: MARK TWAIN N.F.														
09015	BELL MOUNTAIN	19	0	0	.4	.4	.1	.8	36	0	0	0	0	0
09016	PADDY CREEK	18	10	87	.3	.3	2.3	6.9	51	0	0	0	0	0
09017	PINEY CREEK	20	13	0	.2	.2	.4	11.8	52	0	0	0	0	0
09018	ROCKPILE MOUNTAIN	19	0	0	.1	.2	.1	.7	59	0	0	0	0	0
09220	DEVILSBACKBONE	17	6	0	.4	.0	.1	2.7	56	0	0	0	0	0
09221	IRISHWILDERNESS	20	7	0	.6	.9	.2	13.8	80	0	0	0	0	0
09222	ANDERSON MOUNTAIN	17	0	0	.0	.0	.1	.1	51	0	0	0	0	0
09223	SPRING CREEK	18	7	0	.4	.0	.6	.7	50	0	0	0	0	0
09224	SWAN CREEK	20	6	264	.5	.4	.7	3.8	48	0	0	0	0	0
09225	BIG CREEK	16	0	813	.1	.2	.4	.9	42	0	0	0	0	0

APPENDIX J
MONTANA

ALLOCATION SUMMARY

	Wilderness	Further Planning	Nonwilderness
Number of Areas	35	28	158
Gross Acres	603,381	1,300,614	3,437,044
Net Acres	599,869	1,185,846	3,264,995

* Roadless areas may overlap state boundaries and appear in 2 or more states. Total areas allocated to each category may not equal total number of areas in RARE II inventory.

Public Law 95-546 classified area 01485 Bear/Marshall/Scape/Swan (345,771 Ac gross and net) on Flathead National Forest in Montana as Great Bear Wilderness and withdrew it from the RARE II inventory.

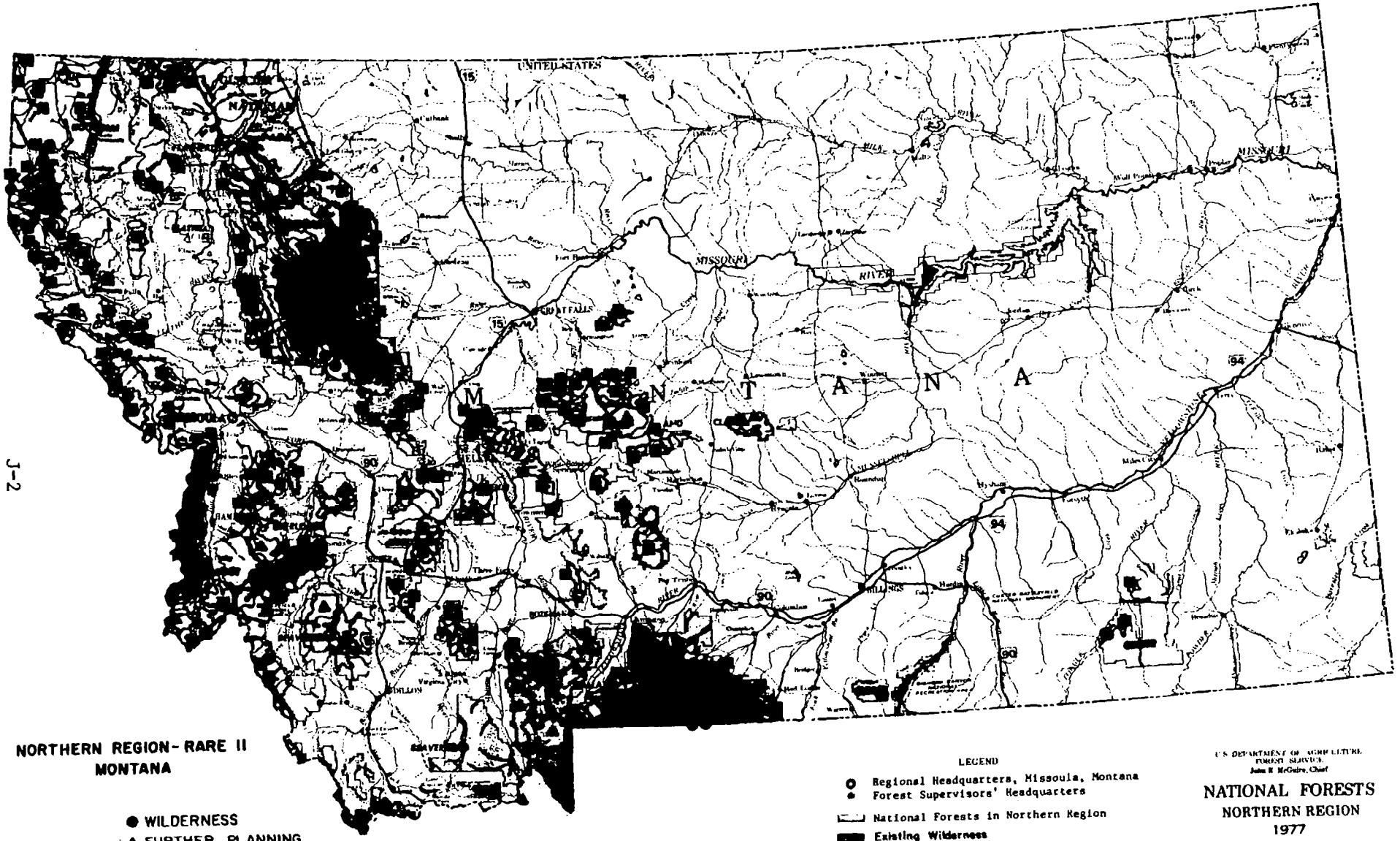
Public Law 95-249 classified area 01371 North Absaroka, 01363 Red Lodge Creek-Hellroaring, and 01366 Fishtail Saddleback Mtn. (23,326 Ac gross 23,171 Ac net) on Custer National Forest in Montana as Absaroka Beartooth Wilderness and withdrew them from the RARE II inventory.

For additional information contact:

Ray Hunter, RARE II Coordinator
USDA Forest Service, Northern Region (R-1)
Federal Building
Missoula, Montana 59807
406/329-3623

or Forest Supervisor,

Beaverhead NF	Dillon, Montana	59725
Bitterroot NF	Hamilton Montana	59840
Custer NF	Billings, Montana	59103
Deerlodge NF	Butte, Montana	59701
Flathead NF	Kalispell, Montana	59901
Gallatin NF	Bozeman, Montana	59715
Helena NF	Helena, Montana	59601
Idaho-Panhandle NF	Coeur d'Alene, Idaho	83814
Kootenai NF	Libby, Montana	59923
Lewis and Clark NF	Great Falls, Montana	59403
Lolo NF	Missoula, Montana	59801



NORTHERN REGION - RARE II
MONTANA

- ● WILDERNESS
- ▲ FURTHER PLANNING
- ■ NONWILDERNESS

LEGEND

- Regional Headquarters, Missoula, Montana
- Forest Supervisors' Headquarters
- National Forests in Northern Region
- Existing Wilderness
- National Parks
- Main Improved Roads
- Main Unimproved Roads

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
John R. McGuire, Chief

NATIONAL FORESTS
NORTHERN REGION
1977

Revised December 1978

STATE: MONTANA

AREA ID	AREA NAME	ALLOCATION	GROSS ACRES	NET ACRES		AREA ID	AREA NAME	ALLOCATION	GROSS ACRES	NET ACRES
FOREST: BEAVERHEAD N.F.										
A1001	NORTH BIG HOLE	NW	31768	31278	**	J1549	MADISON	NW	40174	29826
A1013	MIDDLE MTN-TOBACCO ROOTS	NW	64200	63173	**	N1549	MADISON	FP	74662	47417
A1943	WEST BIG HOLE A	NW	57855	56008	**	S1549	MADISON SOUTH	FP	42959	42959
A1945	ITALIAN PEAK	NW	27140	27140	**	01006	WEST PIONEER	FP	148150	147992
B1001	NORTH BIG HOLE	W	6532	6532	**	0100A	EAST PIONEER	W	94091	93859
B1013	MIDDLE MTN-TOBACCO ROOTS	FP	2000	2000	**	01014	POTOSI	NW	9200	9200
I1943	WEST BIG HOLE I	NW	53431	53375	**	01961	GARFIELD MOUNTAIN	NW	37000	36990
I1945	ITALIAN PEAK	W	12996	12996	**	01962	MT JEFFERSON	FP	4600	4600
FOREST: BITTERROOT N.F.										
A1BAA	SELWAY BITTERROOT	NW	68400	68000	**	01061	BLODGETT CANYON	W	9600	9600
A1001	NORTH BIG HOLE	NW	3800	3800	**	01062	NORTH FORK LOST HORSE	W	7800	7800
A1941	BLUE JOINT MTN	FP	61400	61400	**	01063	TRAPPER CREEK	W	2500	2500
L1BAD	STONY MTN	NW	50400	49800	**	01064	NELSON LAKE	W	2900	2900
L1YAG	ALLAN MTN	NW	111300	111200	**	01065	SWIFT CREEK	W	700	700
M1845	MEADOW CREEK	W	12600	12600	**	01066	NEEDLE CREEK	W	1100	1100
S1BAA	SELWAY BTR CANYONS	W	12800	12700	**	01421	SAPPHIRES	FP	42600	42300
FOREST: IDAHO PANHANDLE N.F.										
B1662	SCOTCHMAN PEAKS	W	12680	12680	**	01663	NORTHWEST PEAK	NW	5670	5670
01661	BUCKHORN RIDGE	NW	2000	2000	**					
FOREST: CUSTER N.F.										
01362	LOST WATER CANYON	W	9800	9800	**	01372	KING MOUNTAIN	NW	11900	11700
01363	RED LODGE CR HELLROARING	NW	28280	28280	**	01373	TONGUE RIVER BREAKS	W	16600	16600
01366	FISHTAIL SADDLEBACK MTN	NW	20360	20340	**	01911	LINE CREEK PLATEAU	NW	20680	20680
01370	COOK MOUNTAIN	NW	11700	11700	**	01912	BEARTOOTH	NW	1280	1180
01371	NORTH ABSAROKA	NW	19440	19240	**	01913	ROCK CREEK	NW	400	400
FOREST: DEERLODGE N.F.										
A1425	NORTH CARP	NW	5840	5820	**	01429	DOLUS LAKE	FP	9100	9100
A1620	BULLOCK HILL	FP	11200	11180	**	01430	BASIN CR	NW	9400	9170
A1807	QUIGG	NW	15360	15360	**	01431	HIGHLANDS	NW	20360	20300
B1013	MIDDLE MTN-TOBACCO ROOTS	FP	38100	34640	**	01432	O'NEIL CREEK	NW	7700	7500
B1425	NORTH CARP	NW	2480	2480	**	01433	WHITETAIL	NW	53000	52500
01421	SAPPHIRES	FP	56715	56515	**	01434	HAYSTACK	NW	25200	25040
01424	SILVER KING	NW	46200	44970	**	01435	FRED BURR	NW	6700	6660
01426	UPPER EAST FORK	NW	7750	7750	**	01609	ELECTRIC PK	NW	18550	18550
01427	STORM LAKE	W	9700	7620	**	0180A	STONY MTN	NW	24480	24400
01428	FLINT RANGE	FP	52340	52220	**					

STATE: MONTANA

AREA ID	AREA NAME	ALLO-CATION	GROSS ACRES	NET ACRES		AREA ID	AREA NAME	ALLO-CATION	GROSS ACRES	NET ACRES
FOREST: FLATHEAD N.F.										
A1485	REAR-MARSHL-SCAPEGT-SWAN	NW	176479	176479	**	01503	MISSION ADDITION 4	NW	640	640
L1FAA	SWAN RIVER ISLAND	NW	550	550	**	01504	MISSION ADDITION 5	NW	150	150
S1485	SWAN	NW	70400	70400	**	01505	MISSION ADDITION 6	NW	80	80
01481	MT HEFTY	NW	13700	13700	**	01506	MISSION ADDITION 7	NW	300	300
01482	TUCHUCK	NW	18600	18600	**	01507	LE BEAU	NW	5407	5407
01483	THOMPSON SETON	NW	23000	23000	**	0150R	EAST SHORE	NW	5190	5190
01500	MISSION ADDITION 1	NW	960	960	**	01509	GRUBB	NW	7500	7500
01501	MISSION ADDITION 2	NW	360	360	**	01510	GRIFFIN	NW	5420	5420
01502	MISSION ADDITION 3	NW	640	640	**	01511	TALLY	NW	6700	6700
FOREST: GALLATIN N.F.										
E1549	MADISON	FP	106400	105760	**	01543	BRIDGER	NW	33000	32700
G1548	GALLATIN DIVIDE	FP	128732	81582	**	01545	REPUBLIC MOUNTAIN	W	700	700
H1548	HYALITE	FP	22268	22268	**	01547	CHICO PEAK	NW	12400	11700
J1548	GALLATIN FRINGE	NW	47300	44150	**	01550	DRY CANYON	NW	3080	3080
N1549	MADISON	FP	48000	32640	**	01742	BOX CANYON	NW	2300	1700
R1549	MADISON	NW	41120	32640	**	01912	BEARTOOTH	NW	4800	4480
S1549	MADISON SOUTH	FP	34600	34600	**	01914	REEF	W	2300	2200
01371	NORTH ABSAROKA	NW	125380	117880	**	01963	LIONHEAD	W	22400	22400
01541	CRAZY MOUNTAINS	NW	110220	71040	**					
FOREST: HELENA N.F.										
A1485	REAR-MARSHL-SCAPEGT-SWAN	NW	57600	54700	**	01606	NEVADA MOUNTAIN	NW	58800	58200
A1610	HOLTER	NW	2400	1800	**	01607	JERICHO MOUNTAIN	NW	11400	11200
A1620	BULLOCK HILL	FP	49600	48800	**	01608	LAZYMAN GULCH	NW	13000	12700
E1620	CASEY PEAK	FP	25000	25000	**	01609	ELECTRIC PK	NW	38500	37000
F1485	SILVER KING-FALLS CR.	W	6300	6300	**	01611	DEVILS TOWER	NW	9200	8900
H1610	BIG LOG	W	10000	10000	**	01612	MIDDLEMAN MOUNTAIN	NW	28500	27000
01601	LINCOLN GULCH	NW	10500	10500	**	01616	CAMAS CREEK	NW	44500	38700
01602	ANACONDA HILL	NW	19800	18600	**	01617	MOUNT BALDY	NW	16800	15800
01603	SPECIMEN CREEK	NW	18900	17500	**	01618	GRASSY MOUNTAIN	NW	5600	5400
01604	CRATER MOUNTAIN	NW	9400	9200	**	01619	ELLIS CANYON	NW	15900	8800
01605	OGDEN MOUNTAIN	NW	14000	14000	**					
FOREST: KOOTENAI N.F.										
A1662	SCOTCHMAN PEAKS	NW	28129	27644	**	01141	MAPLE PEAK	NW	889	889
A1664	TROUT CR	NW	8117	8117	**	01482	TUCHUCK	NW	2280	2280
A1670	CABINET FACE WEST	NW	4950	2750	**	01483	THOMPSON SETON	NW	5700	5700
A1676	MCKAY CR	NW	4475	4375	**	01509	GRUBB	NW	3600	3600
A1681	CABINET FACE EAST (WEST)	NW	870	710	**	01661	BUCKHORN RIDGE	NW	2934	2934
B1662	SCOTCHMAN PEAKS	W	24047	24047	**	01663	NORTHWEST PEAK	NW	8780	8780
B1664	TROUT CR	NW	24523	24523	**	01665	CATARACT	NW	18215	18136
B1676	MCKAY CR	W	7301	7301	**	01666	MT HENRY	FP	21000	21000
C1670	CABINET FACE WEST	W	6866	6866	**	01667	GRIZZLY PEAK	NW	5854	5854
C1681	CABINET FACE EAST (WEST)	W	376	376	**	01668	GOLD HILL	NW	17282	17282
L1LAQ	MCGREGOR THOMPSON	NW	10600	5000	**	01671	CABINET FACE EAST	NW	18154	17965
P1485	DEEP CREEK	FP	26068	26068	**	01672	BERRAY MOUNTAIN	NW	8612	8232

STATE: MONTANA

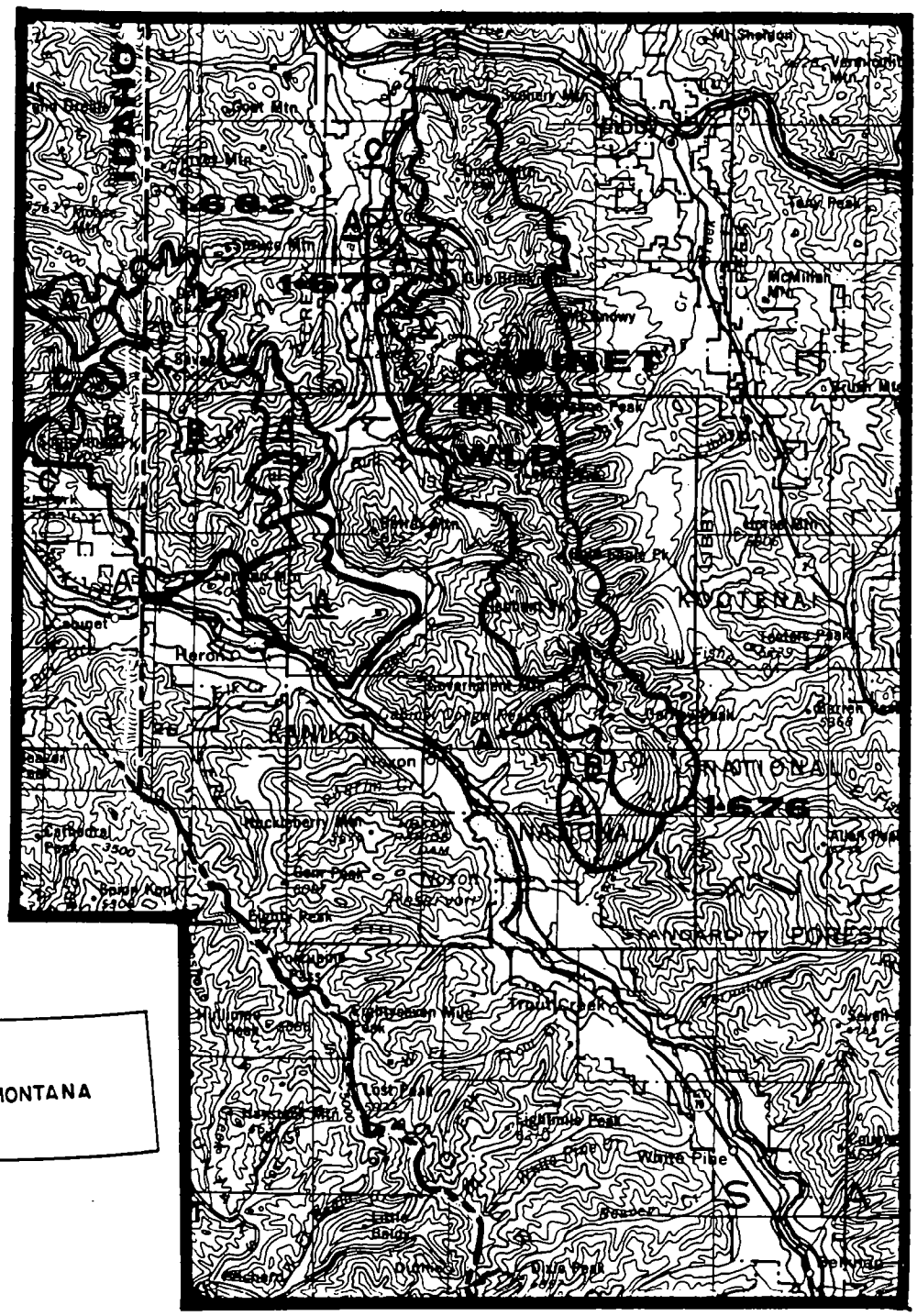
AREA ID	AREA NAME	ALLOCATION	GROSS ACRES	NET ACRES		AREA ID	AREA NAME	ALLOCATION	GROSS ACRES	NET ACRES
FOREST: KOOTENAI N.F.										
01673	GOVERNMENT MOUNTAIN	NW	8611	8611	**	01682	CHIPPEWA CREEK	W	1037	1037
01674	LONE CLIFF SMEADS	NW	14244	14240	**	01683	TEN LAKES	FP	34000	33885
01675	MCNEELEY	NW	8902	8848	**	01684	RODERICK	NW	1560	1560
01677	GALENA CREEK	NW	16998	14928	**	01784	CUBE-IRON	NW	391	391
01678	EAST FORK ELK CREEK	NW	6423	6423	**					
FOREST: LEWIS & CLARK N.F.										
A1485	REAR-MARSHL-SCAPEGT-SWAN	NW	234225	234025	**	01728	PAINE GULCH	NW	8500	8500
A1726	TOMS-WAGNER	NW	8920	8920	**	01729	SAWMILL CREEK	NW	12800	12800
A1739	GREENPOLE CANYON	FP	6280	6280	**	01730	TW MOUNTAIN	NW	8500	8200
B1726	TENDERFOOT	NW	32260	32040	**	01731	BIG BALDY	NW	44200	44000
B1739	HALFMOON	FP	5360	5360	**	01732	GRANITE MOUNTAIN	NW	11300	11300
C1726	SOUTH TENDERFOOT	NW	2153	380	**	01733	TOLLGATE - SHEEP	NW	29400	29200
D1726	TENDERFOOT-DEEP CREEK	NW	61367	53260	**	01734	MIDDLE FORK JUDITH	FP	92200	91000
E1485	SO FORK WILLOW CREEK	NW	1732	1732	**	01735	MOUNT HIGH	NW	33000	32300
F1485	SILVER KING-FALLS CR.	W	32000	32000	**	01737	HIGHWOOD - BALDY	NW	15600	15600
H1485	RESERVOIR-NORTH	FP	1520	1520	**	01738	HIGHWOODS	NW	24300	24100
N1485	RESERVOIR-SOUTH	NW	1751	1751	**	01740	BLUFF MOUNTAIN	NW	37600	37600
S1739	SNOWIES	FP	110060	109960	**	01741	SPRING CREEK	NW	21400	21400
T1485	LEAVITT CREEK	W	2400	2400	**	01742	BOx CANYON	NW	14300	12500
U1485	PACKRRIDGE	W	3255	3255	**	01743	CASTLE MOUNTAINS	NW	31100	30800
W1485	RENSHAW	W	25649	25649	**	01744	NORTH FORK OF SMITH	NW	8800	8800
01541	CRAZY MOUNTAINS	NW	28900	16600	**	01745	CALF CREEK	NW	12500	12500
01721	SAWTOOTH	NW	15500	15500	**	01746	EAGLE PARK	NW	6300	6300
01727	PILGRIM CREEK	NW	50000	49500	**					
FOREST: LOLO N.F.										
A1485	REAR-MARSHL-SCAPEGT-SWAN	NW	14596	14596	**	01665	CATARACT	NW	9900	9900
A1807	QUIGG	NW	8150	8150	**	01781	MARSHALL PEAK	NW	9400	9400
B1485	REAR-MARSHL-SCAPEGT-SWAN	W	23199	22299	**	01784	CUBE-IRON	NW	24200	23900
C1799	SHEEP MTN STATE LINE	NW	40700	40500	**	01785	SUNDANCE RIDGE	NW	11800	9100
C1805	MILL CREEK	NW	3100	1840	**	01790	MOUNT BUSHNELL	NW	18900	18900
D1301	SCHLEY MTN	W	12600	12600	**	01791	CHERRY PEAK	NW	23600	23600
E1301	CLEARWATER CROSSING	NW	14003	14003	**	01792	GILT EDGE SILVER CR	NW	11200	11200
L1LAQ	MCGREGOR THOMPSON	NW	76000	54000	**	01794	PATRICKS KNOB-N CUTOFF	NW	25800	24200
Q1301	HUODOO	W	65197	65097	**	01795	SOUTH SIEGEL-S CUT OFF	NW	19100	17600
Q1485	CLEARWATER-MONTURE	W	66945	66945	**	01796	NORTH SIEGEL	NW	10200	10000
Q1805	LOLO CREEK	NW	13300	13060	**	01798	MARBLE POINT	NW	15000	15000
Q1807	QUIGG	W	60050	60050	**	01800	STARK MOUNTAIN	NW	10400	10400
Z1485	DUNHAM PT	W	18360	18360	**	01801	RATTLESNAKE	FP	45700	27800
01142	STEVENS PEAK	NW	700	600	**	01803	BURDETTE	NW	15500	15400
01146	ROLAND POINT	NW	700	700	**	01806	WELCOME CREEK	NW	1100	1100
01152	WONDERFUL PK	NW	1600	1600	**	01808	STONY MTN	NW	33120	33120
01302	MEADOW CREEK-UPPER NORTH	NW	7200	7200	**	01809	GARDEN POINT	NW	6900	6500
01424	SILVER KING	NW	13500	13100	**					

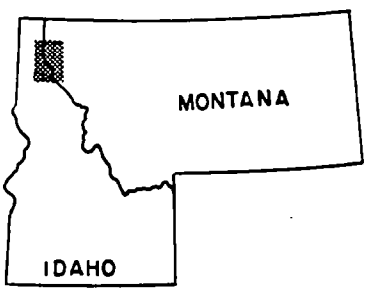
ADDITIONS & MODIFICATIONS OF RARE II AREAS

MONTANA
MAP NO. 1
DECEMBER 1978

REVISIONS ARE
UNDERLINED

IDAHO
MAP NO. 12





Scale 1:500,000

A1662 Scotchman Peaks
B1662 C1662

A1670 Cabinet Face West
C1670

A1676 McKay Cr.
B1676

ADDITIONS & MODIFICATIONS OF RARE II AREAS

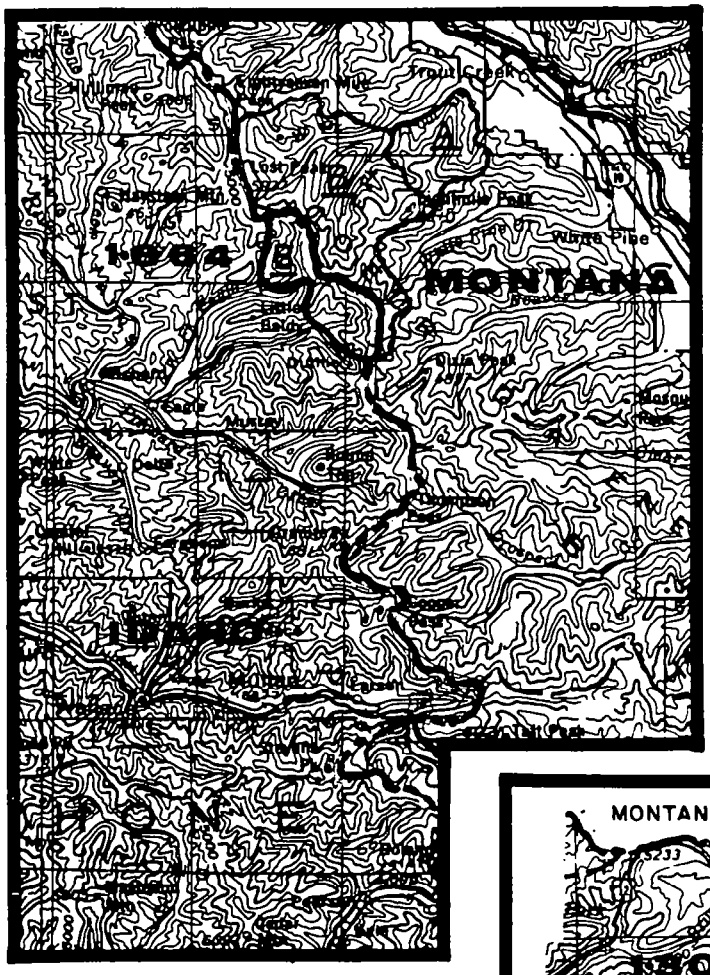
IDAHO
MAP NO. 13

MONTANA
MAP NO. 2

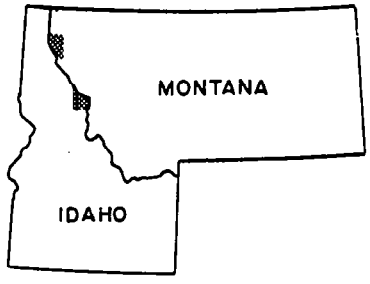
DECEMBER 1978
REVISIONS ARE
UNDERLINED

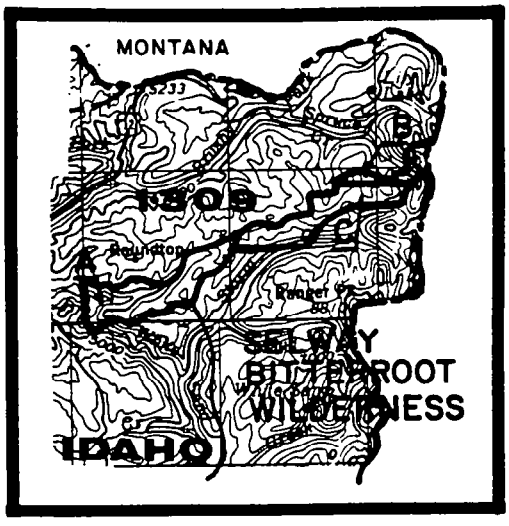
A1664 Trout Cr.
B1664

A1309 Beaver Cr.
B1309
C1309



Scale 1: 500,000





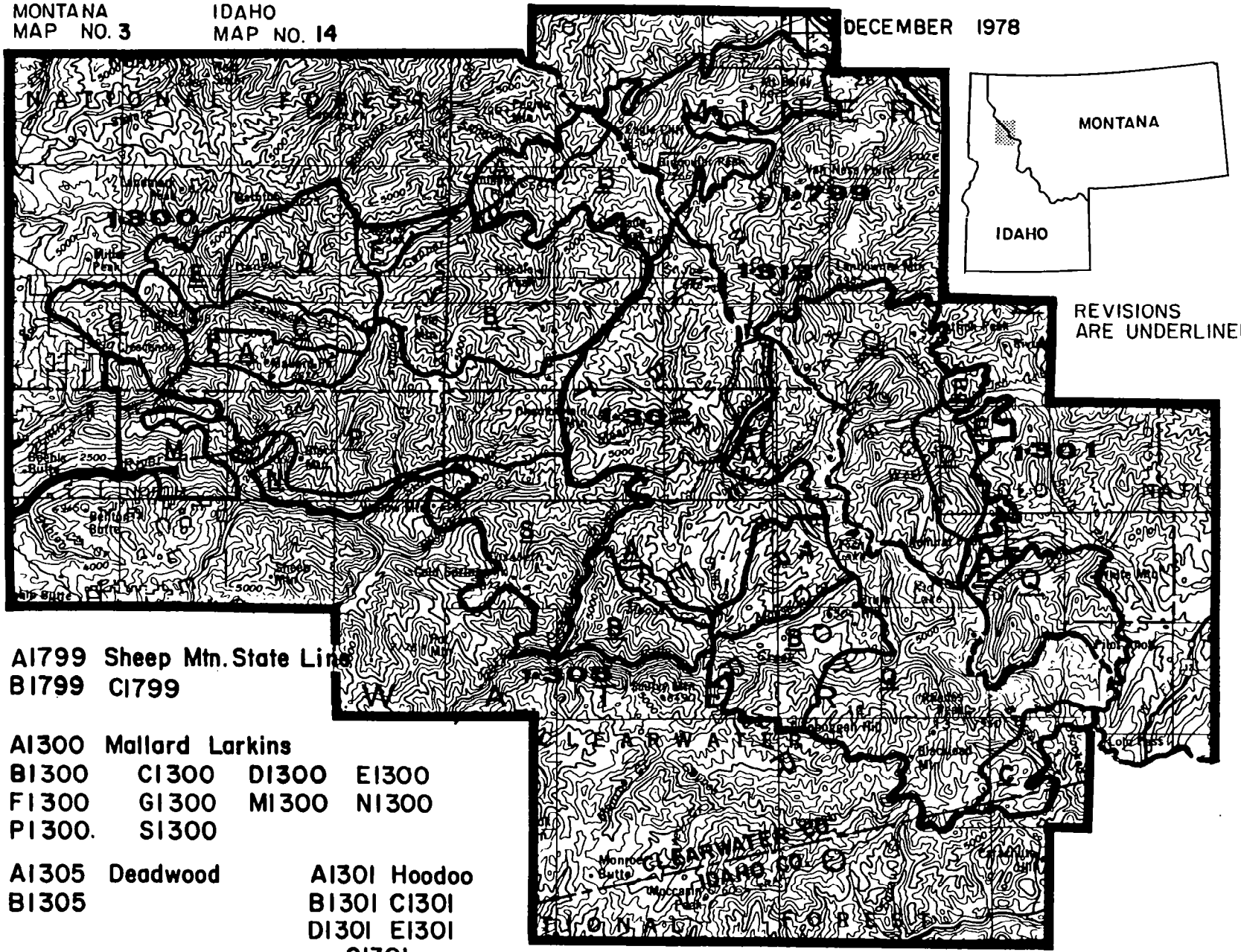
ADDITIONS & MODIFICATIONS OF RARE II AREAS

MONTANA
MAP NO. 3

IDAHO
MAP NO. 14

DECEMBER 1978

REVISIONS
ARE UNDERLINED



A1799 Sheep Mtn. State Line
B1799 C1799

A1300 Mallard Larkins
B1300 C1300 D1300 E1300
F1300 G1300 M1300 N1300
P1300. S1300

A1305 Deadwood
B1305

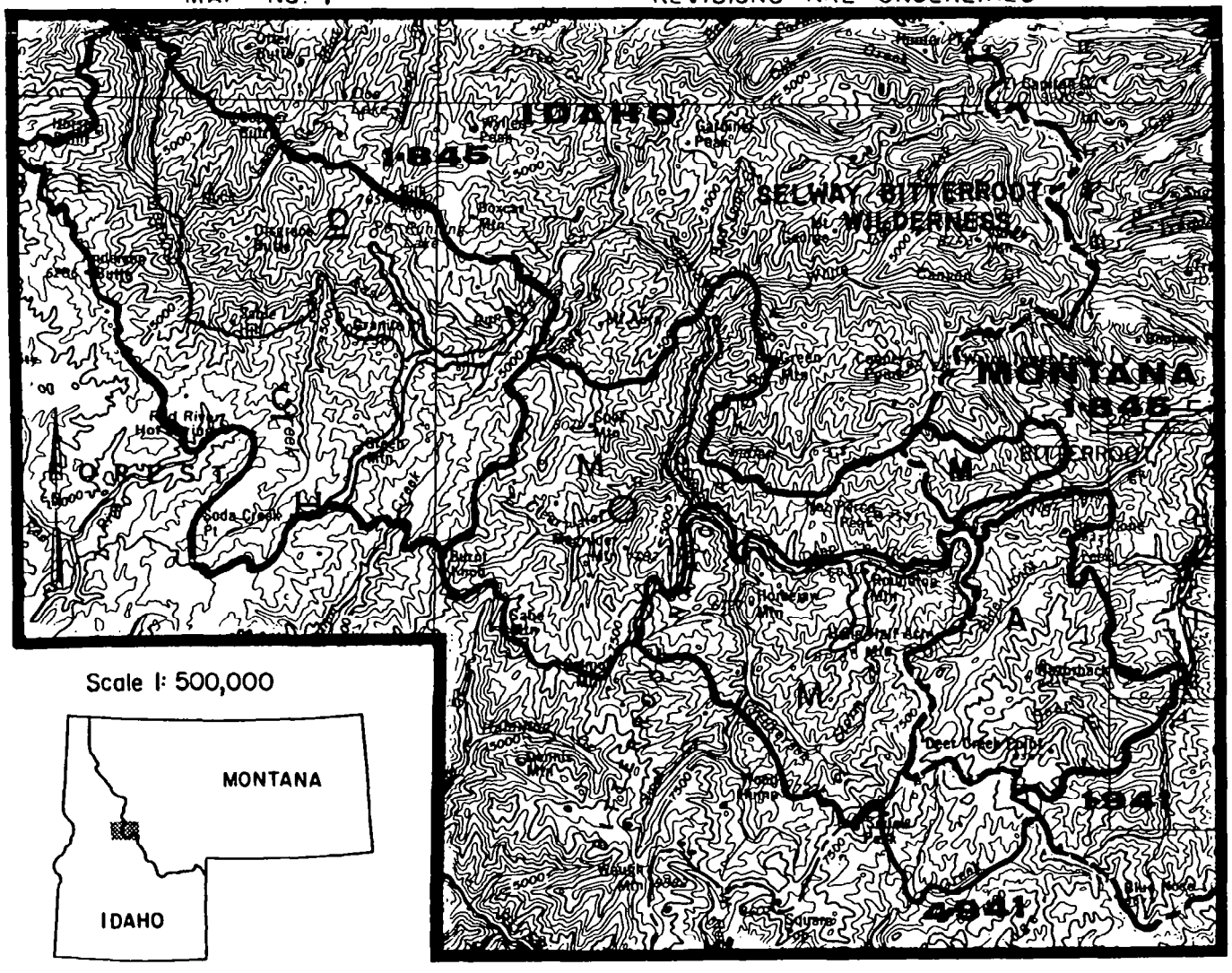
A1301 Hoodoo
B1301 C1301
D1301 E1301
Q1301

Scale 1:500,000

ADDITIONS & MODIFICATIONS OF RARE II AREAS

MONTANA MAP NO. 4 IDAHO MAP NO. 15 DECEMBER 1978

REVISIONS ARE UNDERLINED



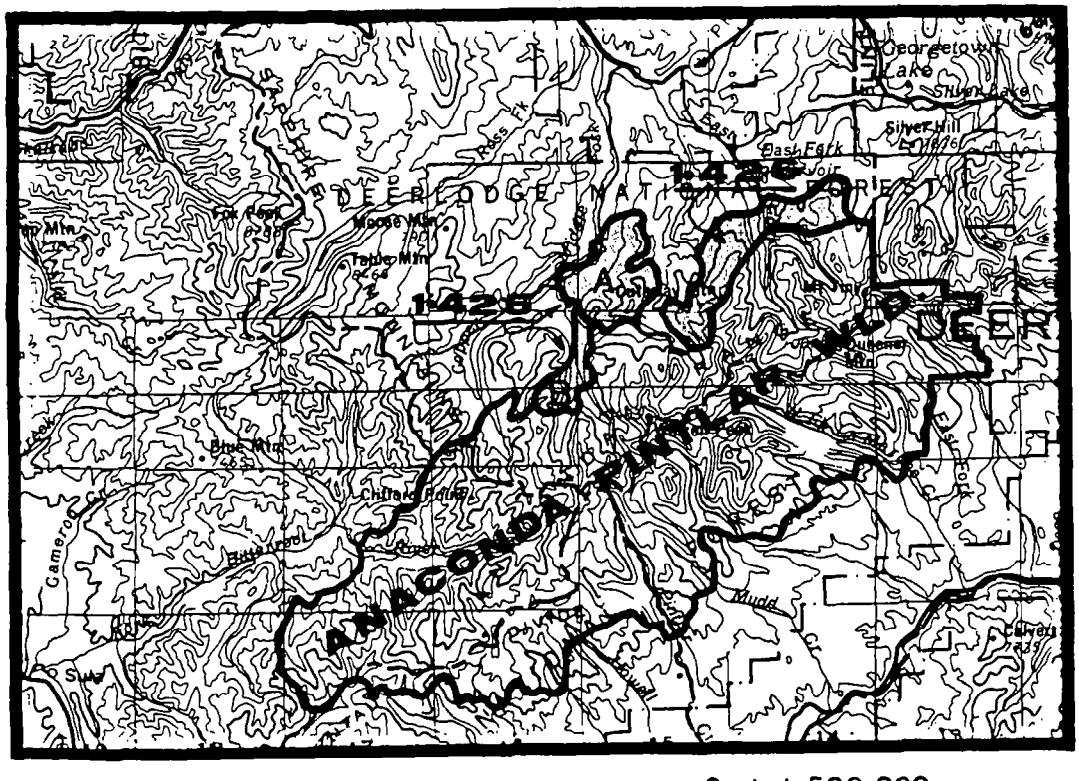
A1941 Blue Joint Mtn.
M1941 Magruder Corridor

M1845 Meadow Creek
C1845 " West
D1845 " East

ADDITIONS & MODIFICATIONS OF RARE II AREAS

MONTANA
MAP NO. 7

DECEMBER 1978
REVISIONS ARE
UNDERLINED

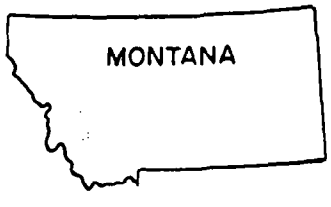


Scale 1: 500,000

A1425 North Carp
B 1425

1426 Upper East Fork

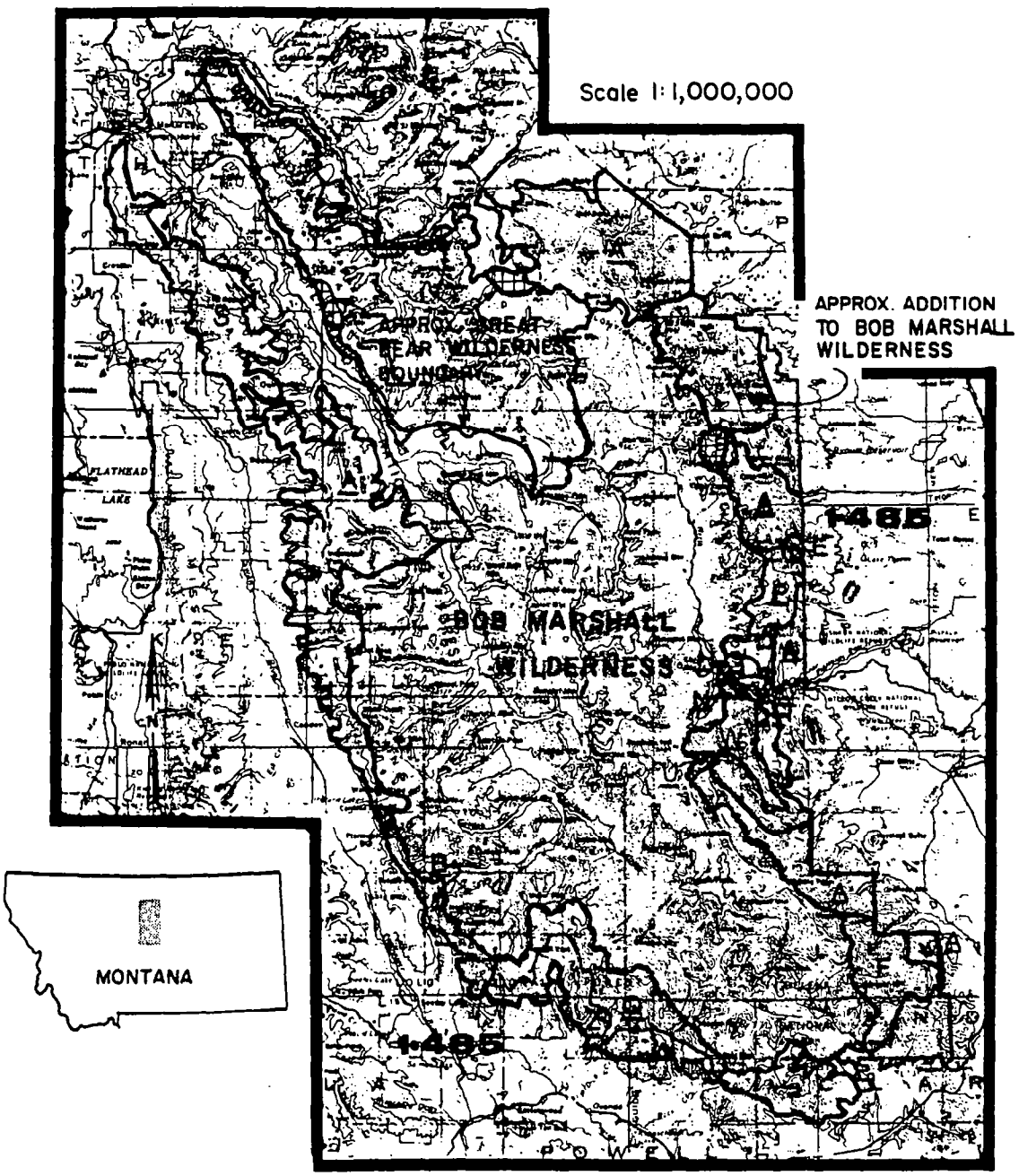
Areas added to inventory



ADDITIONS & MODIFICATIONS OF RARE II AREAS

MONTANA
MAP NO. 8

DECEMBER 1978
REVISIONS ARE
UNDERLINED



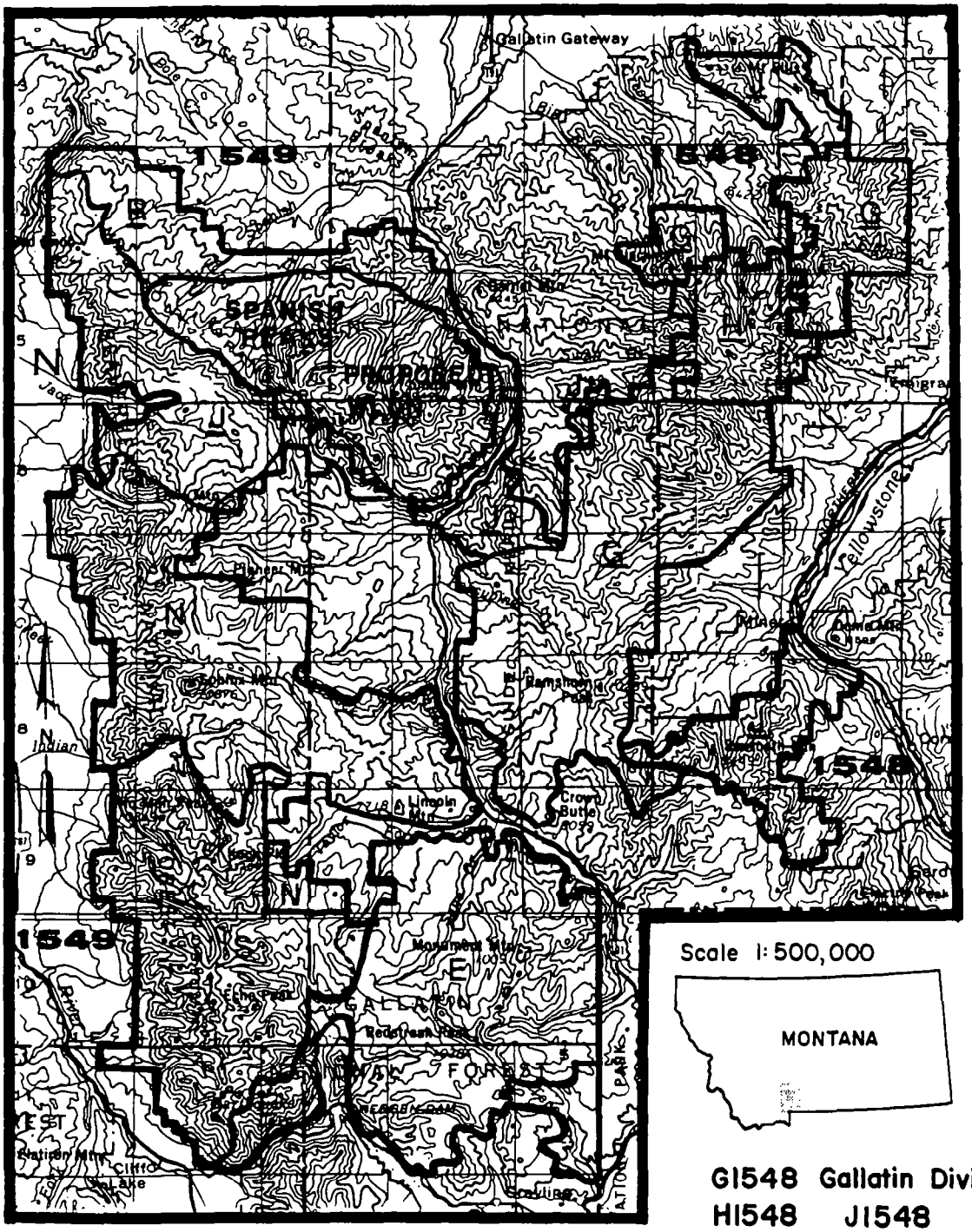
A1485	Bear - Marshl.- Scapegt. - Swan			
B1485	E1485	F1485	H1485	
N1485	P1485	Q1485	S1485	
T1485	U1485	W1485	Z1485	

Removed from the inventory

ADDITIONS & MODIFICATIONS OF RARE II AREAS

MONTANA
MAP NO. 9

DECEMBER 1978
REVISIONS ARE UNDERLINED



Scale 1:500,000

G1548 Gallatin Divide
H1548 J1548

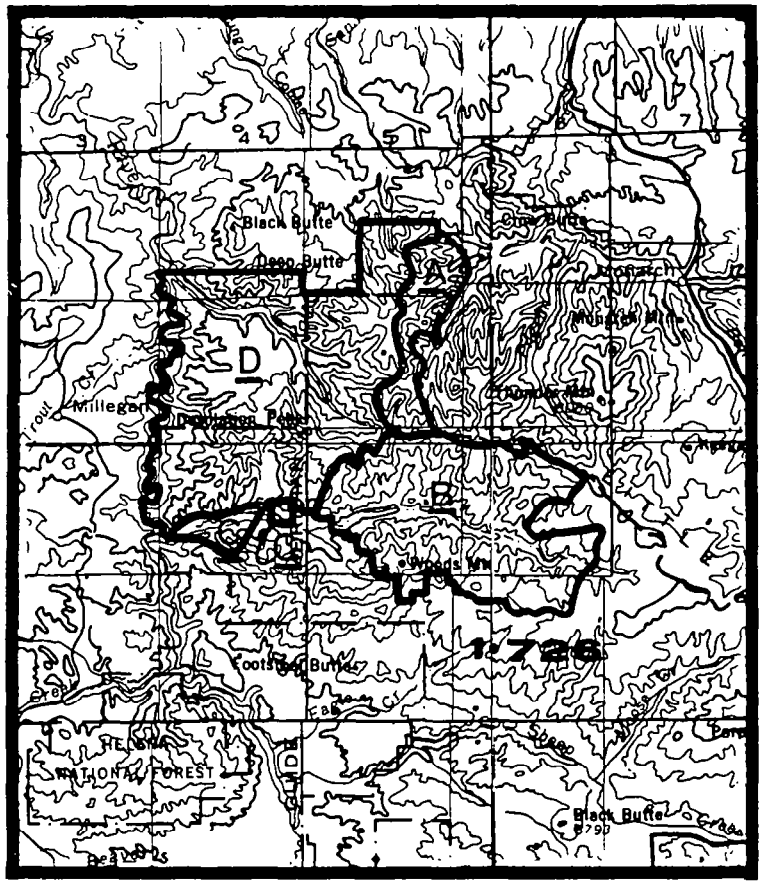
E1549 Madison J1549 N1549
R1549 S1549

ADDITIONS & MODIFICATIONS OF RARE II AREAS

MONTANA
MAP NO. 10

DECEMBER 1978
REVISIONS ARE
UNDERLINED

Scale 1: 500,000



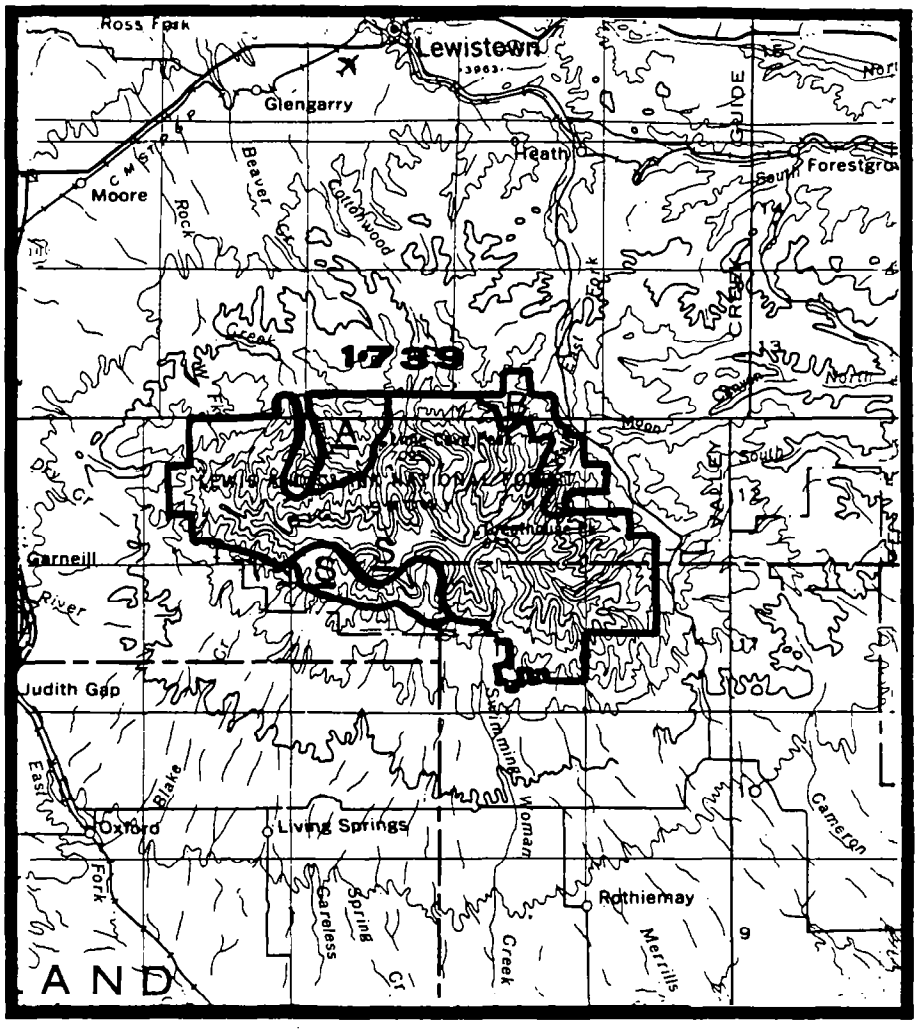
A1726	Toms - Wagner
B1726	Tenderfoot
C1726	South Tenderfoot
D1726	Tenderfoot - Deep Creek

ADDITIONS & MODIFICATIONS OF RARE II AREAS

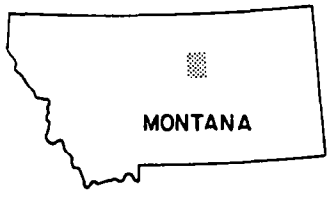
MONTANA
MAP NO. 11

DECEMBER 1978
REVISIONS ARE UNDERLINED

Scale 1: 500,000



A 1739 Greenpole Canyon
B 1739 Halfmoon
S1739 Snowies

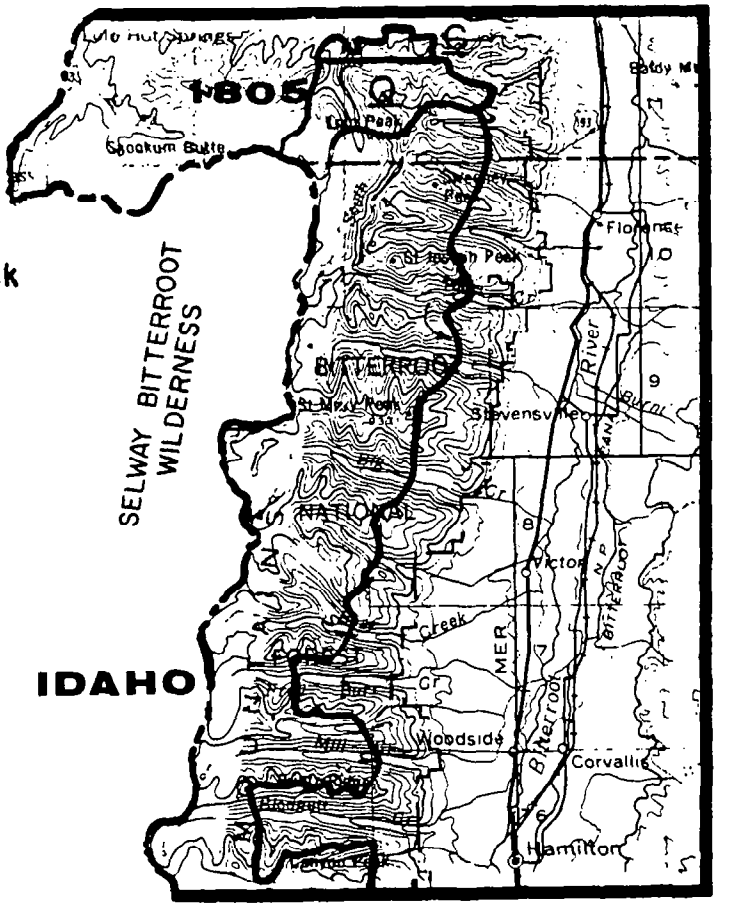


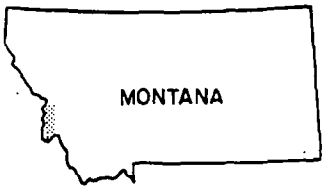
ADDITIONS & MODIFICATIONS OF RARE II AREAS

MONTANA
MAP NO. 12

DECEMBER 1978
REVISIONS ARE
UNDERLINED

C1805 Mill Creek
Q1805



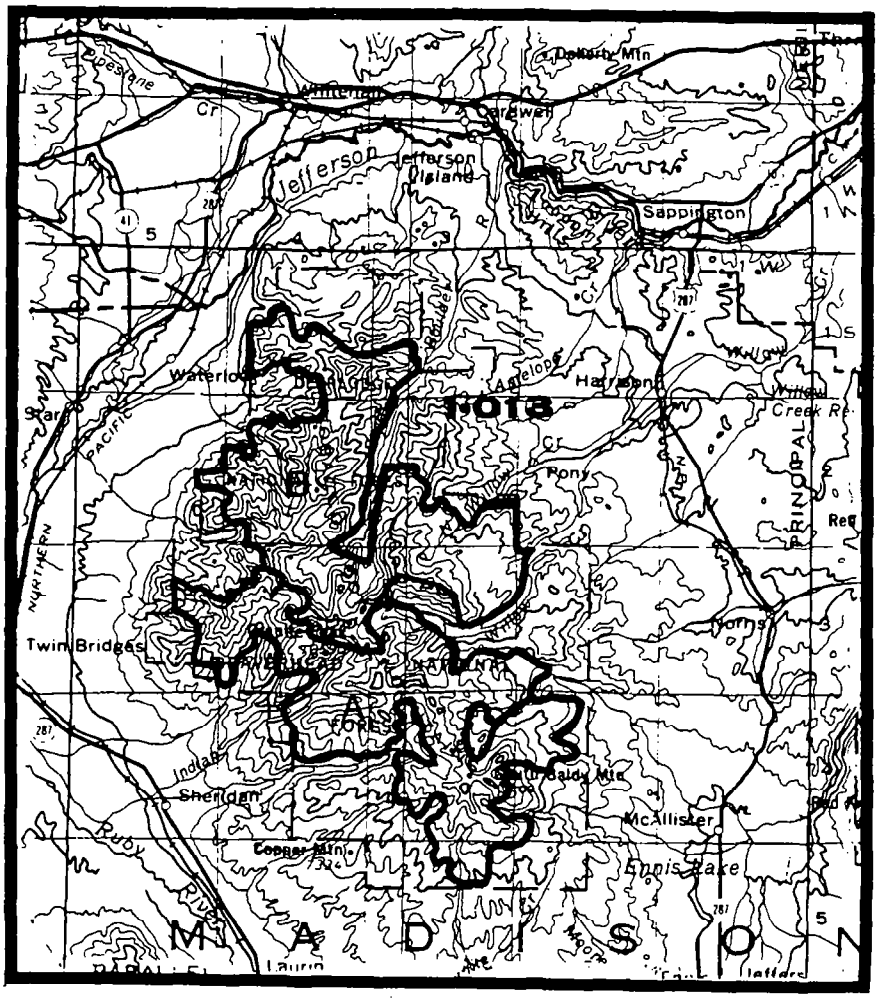


Scale 1: 500,000

ADDITIONS & MODIFICATIONS OF RARE II AREAS

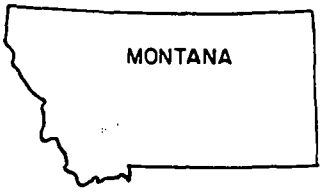
MONTANA
MAP NO. 13

DECEMBER 1978
REVISIONS ARE
UNDERLINED



Scale 1: 500,000

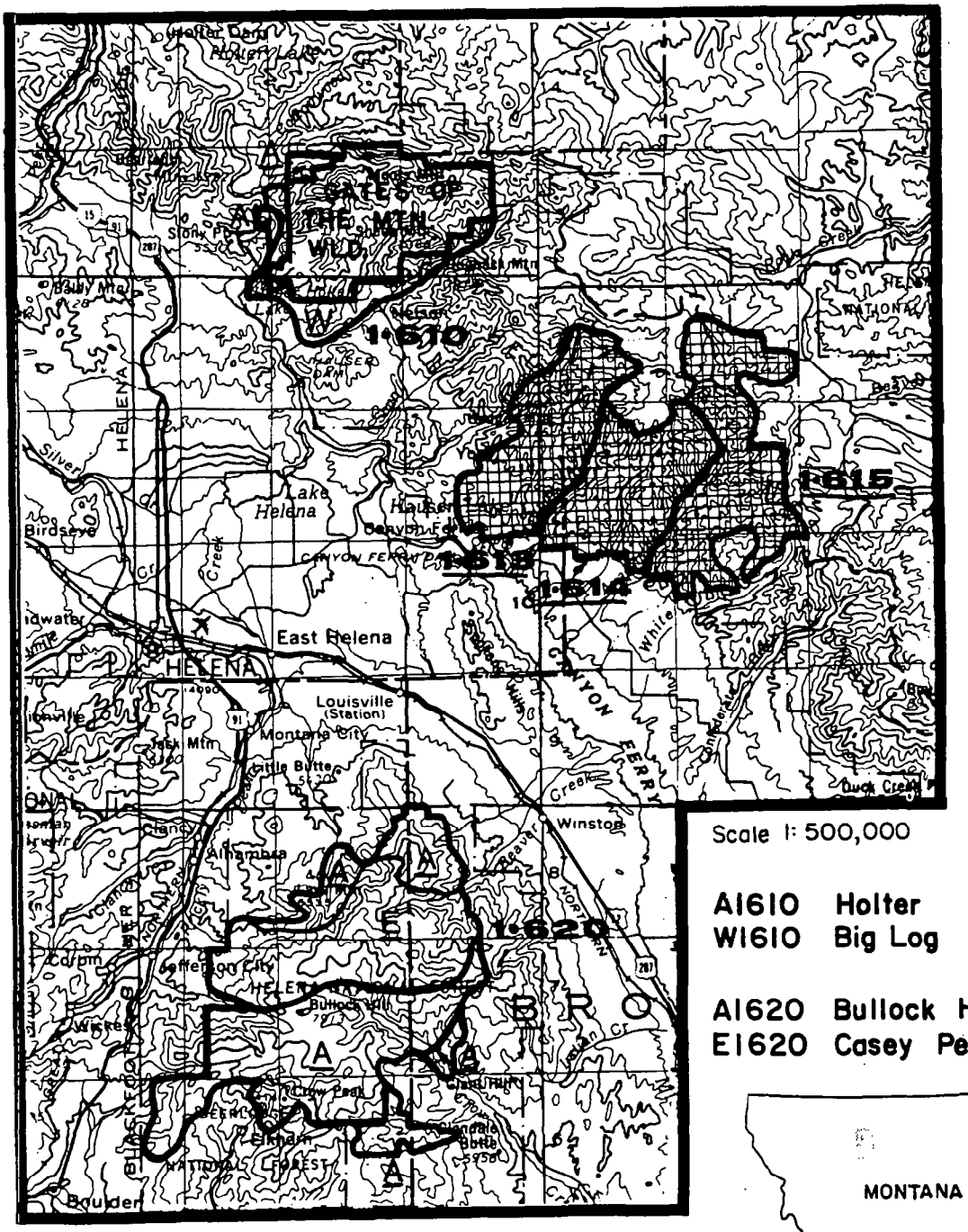
A1013 Middle Mtn. - Tabacco Root
B1013



ADDITIONS & MODIFICATIONS OF RARE II AREAS

MONTANA
MAP NO. 14

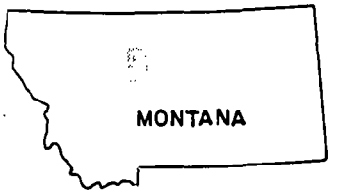
DECEMBER 1978
REVISIONS ARE UNDERLINED



Scale 1: 500,000

A1610 Holter
W1610 Big Log

A1620 Bullock Hill
E1620 Casey Peak



1613 Hedges Mountain
1614 Hellgate Gulch
1615 Cayise Mountain

Removed from inventory

Social. Upon implementation of the proposed action, the primary social impacts that do occur will affect those people living adjacent to areas designated wilderness or further planning. Additional social effects will be experienced by people throughout the State, but they will be slight. Because areas are so widely dispersed, slight effects on population and changes in employment should be overcome within five years.

Areas where some social effects are expected are in the Judith Basin-Lewistown area, around Dillon, and along the Madison and Gallatin Mountain Ranges with principle effects in upper Yellowstone River Valley and upper Gallatin Valley. Timber processing could suffer some effect on employment in the Judith Basin area. Around Dillon, mineral exploration will be restricted in the Pioneer Mountains until methods of exploration are developed that are compatible with wilderness. Study areas in the Pioneer Mountains are not expected to create any immediate change on mineral exploration in that area.

Classification of Tongue River Breaks near Birney, Montana, will have an effect on some grazing permittees unless reduction of grazing can be accommodated somewhere else on the National Forest nearby. If these changes cannot be accommodated, then some ranches may have to adjust their operations. There is considerable local concern about control of wildfires. Restrictions placed on fire control because of wilderness classification are a threat to local people whose way of life is in jeopardy unless fires are caught and controlled early. Because of ease of access to the area, there will be a law enforcement problem over the next few years to prevent motorized vehicle trespass. Local people feel their desires carry little weight with decision-makers. Classification of Tongue River Breaks will serve to further intensify a sense of loss of local control on the part of local residents.

For the most part, throughout the state, with the areas being classified as non-wilderness, the orderly change of National Forest resource-related communities in the State will continue. Future trends are generally expected to remain the same. In those communities where a few resource related jobs may be affected, women, minorities, and younger workers will be the first affected. Since they are often the last hired, have least seniority and experience, they would be most affected from wilderness associated economic impacts. No other civil rights or minority effects are expected.

Cultural resource inventories and evaluations that comply with E.O. 11593 and the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 have not been accomplished in areas designated for wilderness classification. Further debate over wilderness classification will most likely concentrate on whether or not more nonwilderness areas should be allocated to wilderness than presented in this proposal.

Economic. A summary of economic impacts for the proposed action is presented in the following table. These are the national impacts and may or may not occur in Montana. All state impacts are allocated from the national totals and are based upon state resource changes. They are Montana's contribution to the national impact. For a complete description on how the impacts were calculated see Appendix W.

The table shows a positive potential immediate impact in each sector. This indicates that the areas allocated to nonwilderness have sufficient deferred timber and other wood products to offset the negative impact of areas allocated to wilderness. The deferred timber is added to the allowable cut if an area is allocated to nonwilderness. The potential long-term impact is positive in all sectors.

MONTANA
SUMMARY OF ECONOMIC IMPACTS-ALTERNATIVE PA

A. EMPLOYMENT EFFECTS-CHANGE FROM PRESENT

INDUSTRIAL SECTOR	POTENTIAL IMMEDIATE	POTENTIAL LONG-TERM (FP AS NW)	POTENTIAL LONG-TERM (FP AS W)
AGRICULTURE	15.	144.	93.
MINING	3.	44.	32.
CONSTRUCTION	15.	108.	67.
FOOD AND PRODUCTS	7.	103.	75.
TEXTILE AND APPAREL	11.	82.	50.
LOGGING AND SAWMILLS	221.	399.	111.
FURNITURE	3.	12.	7.
PULP AND PAPER	0.	415.	254.
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	5.	40.	25.
CHEMICALS AND RUBBER	10.	73.	44.
PETROLEUM REFINING	1.	26.	20.
STONE CLAY AND GLASS	5.	28.	17.
PRIMARY METAL	4.	29.	18.
FAB METAL AND MACH	15.	86.	51.
ELECTRICAL	5.	34.	22.
ALL OTHER MFG	6.	65.	45.
TRANS COMM UTIL	29.	228.	144.
WHOLESALE	27.	158.	93.
RETAIL	56.	700.	502.
FIRE	20.	152.	96.
SERVICES	69.	726.	492.
TOTAL PRIVATE SECTOR	526.	3652.	2259.

B. OTHER EFFECTS-CHANGE FROM PRESENT

CATEGORY	POTENTIAL IMMEDIATE	POTENTIAL LONG-TERM (FP AS NW)	POTENTIAL LONG-TERM (FP AS W)
INCOME ($MILLION)	6.	44.	27.
OUTPUT ($MILLION)	25.	162.	98.
VALUE ADDED ($MILLION)	11.	73.	45.
POPULATION	1372.	9521.	5891.

1

RESOURCE OUTPUTS WITH THE PROPOSED ACTION MONTANA

UNIT	TOTAL INVENTORY		OUTPUT-FP as NW		OUTPUT-FP as W	
	Present	Potential	Present Immediate Output	Potential Long-term Output	Present Immediate Output	Potential Long-term Output
Commercial Forest Land - (M acres)	3,138,213	3,138,211	2,814,761	2,814,761	2,119,217	2,119,117
Hardwood Saw-timber - (MMBF)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Hardwood Products - (MMCF)	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.8	0.0	0
Softwood Saw-timber - (MMBF)	118.6	206.8	154.6	178.9	123.2	133.6
Softwood Products - (MMCF)	11.8	31.1	11.6	25.7	11.3	20.6
Developed Rec. Picnicking -(MRVD)	8.4	54.9	8.4	49.2	7.8	33.0
Camping -(MRVD)	18.5	286.1	18.5	126.2	17.1	81.0
Skiing -(MRVD)	12.0	88.8	12.0	68.8	10.0	55.8
Water -(MRVD)	4.3	11.5	4.3	11.5	4.3	8.5
Unbuilt -(MRVD)	-	627.3	-	607.3	-	568.2
Dispersed Rec. Motor -(MRVD)	142.3	234.7	134.1	211.8	98.2	155.4
Nonmotor -(MRVD)	480.6	851.6	505.6	775.2	571.9	755.7
Big Game Hunting -(MRVD)	279.4	389.6	285.0	380.4	300.1	373.7
Small Game Hunting -(MRVD)	75.6	124.2	77.0	122.6	89.7	117.8
Nonhunting -(MRVD)	114.3	219.2	116.9	216.4	148.9	210.8
Fishing -(MRVD)	116.1	150.0	116.7	145.5	122.9	146.6
Grazing Cattle - (AUM)	102,693	108,541	101,055	106,054	97,900	103,186
Sheep - (AUM)	6,644	8,249	6,644	8,249	6,124	7,659
Common - (AUM)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0

STATE: MONTANA

AREA CODE	AREA NAME	WAPS RATNG	OURS RATNG	GRAZING ALL	POTEN YIELD SAWTMBR	PROGRAM HARVEST SAWTMBR	DISPER REC MOTOR	DISPER REC NONMOT	HARD ROCK MINRL RATNG	OIL AND GAS RATNG	URAN RATNG	COAL RATNG	GEO-THERM RATNG	LOW VALUE BULK RATNG
		0-28	0-15	AUM	MMBF	MMBF	MRVD	MRVD	0-100	0-100	0-100	0-100	0-100	0-100
NATIONAL FOREST: BEAVERHEAD N.F.														
A1001	NORTH BIG HOLE	22	3	918	1.4	.8	.3	4.1	62	0	62	0	30	30
A1013	MIDDLE MTN-TOBACCO ROOTS	20	3	2091	1.1	.8	19.5	13.7	90	35	0	0	45	30
A1903	WEST BIG HOLE A	22	5	2788	1.9	1.0	1.9	7.5	61	0	-1	0	0	30
A1905	ITALIAN PEAK	18	7	2119	.0	.0	.1	3.8	66	55	0	0	0	90
B1001	NORTH BIG HOLE	22	7	8	.4	.2	1.0	.9	20	0	0	0	0	30
B1013	MIDDLE MTN-TOBACCO ROOTS	20	3	0	.2	.1	.0	.2	90	35	0	0	45	30
I1903	WEST BIG HOLE I	26	5	310	2.2	.9	.6	6.6	84	0	0	0	0	30
I1905	ITALIAN PEAK	21	7	418	.1	.0	.5	1.7	-1	55	0	0	0	30
J1549	MADISON	19	5	1108	.8	.5	1.1	4.1	78	81	78	0	0	30
N1549	MADISON	23	2	442	1.2	.9	1.9	5.7	82	81	82	0	0	30
S1549	MADISON SOUTH	26	5	785	1.1	.8	1.4	5.8	82	81	82	0	0	30
01006	WEST PIONEER	26	10	4897	4.7	2.7	5.8	19.0	86	0	0	0	45	30
01008	EAST PIONEER	23	10	486	3.4	1.8	3.0	12.3	95	0	95	0	55	30
01014	POTOST	12	7	997	.7	.4	1.6	1.2	70	0	0	0	45	30
01961	GARFIELD MOUNTAIN	15	10	4479	.6	.3	7.3	5.0	89	90	89	0	0	30
01962	MT JEFFERSON	15	10	0	.1	.1	.4	.6	-1	-1	0	0	0	0
NATIONAL FOREST: BITTERROOT N.F.														
A1BAA	SELWAY BITTERROOT	20	0	90	2.6	3.3	2.0	34.3	87	0	87	0	30	30
A1001	NORTH BIG HOLE	22	3	0	.1	.1	.0	.2	62	0	62	0	30	30
A1941	BLUE JOINT MTN	25	1	305	1.2	3.2	.0	1.5	71	0	71	0	30	30
L1BAD	STONY MTN	22	2	0	1.0	2.5	1.3	7.0	83	0	51	0	30	30
L1YAG	ALLAN MTN	20	1	714	4.2	5.9	.6	4.0	92	0	0	0	45	30
M1805	MEADOW CREEK	26	0	60	2.6	5.6	.0	13.0	64	0	0	0	35	30
S1BAA	SELWAY BTR CANYONS	26	0	0	.1	.0	1.0	13.0	87	0	87	0	30	30
01061	BLODGETT CANYON	26	0	0	.0	.1	.2	6.0	87	0	87	0	30	30
01062	NORTH FORK LOST HORSE	26	0	0	.0	.1	.0	1.0	-1	0	40	0	30	30
01063	TRAPPER CREEK	25	0	0	.0	.1	.1	1.0	83	0	0	0	30	30
01064	NELSON LAKE	26	0	0	.0	.1	.0	1.1	48	0	48	0	30	30
01065	SWIFT CREEK	23	1	0	.1	.0	.0	.1	-1	0	30	0	30	30
01066	NEEDLE CREEK	22	1	0	.1	.1	.0	.1	-1	0	30	0	30	30
01421	SAPPHIRES	21	1	5	2.5	2.2	.4	7.0	89	15	0	0	30	30
NATIONAL FOREST: IDAHO PANHANDLE N.F.														
B1662	SCOTCHMAN PEAKS	26	11	0	2.1	.8	.0	1.2	70	0	0	0	0	30
01661	BUCKHORN RIDGE	15	11	0	.3	.1	.2	.4	89	0	0	0	0	30
01663	NORTHWEST PEAK	21	2	0	.1	.0	.1	.4	85	0	0	0	0	30
NATIONAL FOREST: CUSTER N.F.														
01362	LOST WATER CANYON	20	15	0	.0	.0	.0	.0	0	0	0	0	0	0
01363	RED LODGE CR HELLROARING	21	3	144	.7	.4	.0	4.0	0	95	0	0	0	0
01366	FISHTAIL SADDLEBACK MTN	21	1	288	.7	.4	.0	.5	99	98	0	0	0	0
01370	COOK MOUNTAIN	24	9	3688	.1	.1	1.0	.0	0	80	0	99	0	31
01371	NORTH ABSAROKA	25	4	958	.3	.1	.3	2.2	99	0	0	0	75	30
01372	KING MOUNTAIN	23	12	3214	.1	.1	.0	.0	0	90	0	99	0	42
01373	TONGUE RIVER BREAKS	26	9	4354	.0	.0	1.0	.0	0	85	0	99	0	0

STATE: MONTANA

AREA CODE	AREA NAME	WARS RATNG 4-28	DORS RATNG 0-15	GRAZING ALL AUM	POTEN YIELD SAWTMBR MMBF	PROGRAM HARVEST SAWTMBR MMBF	DISPER REC MOTOR MRVD	DISPER REC NONMOT MRVD	HARD ROCK MINRL RATNG 0-100	OIL AND GAS RATNG 0-100	URAN RATNG 0-100	COAL RATNG 0-100	GEO-THERM RATNG 0-100	LOW VALUE BULK RATNG 0-100
01911	LINE CREEK PLATEAU	16	12	48	.2	.1	2.0	.2	80	98	0	0	0	0
01912	BEARTOOTH	20	0	0	.0	.0	.1	.2	96	0	0	0	0	30
01913	ROCK CREEK	18	10	0	.0	.0	.0	.1	0	0	0	0	0	0
NATIONAL FOREST: DEERLODGE N.F.														
A1425	NORTH CARP	21	2	10	.5	.4	.1	.1	29	15	0	0	0	30
A1620	BULLOCK HILL	18	0	121	.2	.0	2.0	2.0	96	0	96	0	30	30
A1807	GUIGG	20	3	0	1.1	.9	.1	.2	69	0	0	0	0	30
B1013	MIDDLE MTN-TOBACCO ROOTS	20	3	774	.6	.7	3.0	6.0	90	35	0	0	45	30
B1425	NORTH CARP	21	8	2	.2	.1	.0	.1	45	0	0	0	0	30
01421	SAPPHIRES	21	1	555	4.1	.0	.3	.8	89	15	0	0	30	30
01424	SILVER KING	18	0	1075	3.4	2.6	1.0	1.0	74	23	0	0	0	30
01426	UPPER EAST FORK	22	1	24	.2	.2	.1	.1	59	60	0	0	0	30
01427	STORM LAKE	26	0	0	.1	.0	.0	1.0	86	0	0	0	0	30
01428	FLINT RANGE	21	0	179	2.5	.6	.5	.5	99	45	99	0	0	30
01429	DOLUS LAKE	20	9	0	.1	.2	.0	.0	86	50	86	0	0	30
01430	BASIN CR	17	1	204	.4	.3	1.0	1.0	59	0	0	0	0	30
01431	HIGHLANDS	20	0	715	.5	.4	2.0	3.0	75	0	0	0	0	30
01432	O'NEIL CREEK	18	0	8	.2	.4	2.0	2.0	85	0	0	0	45	30
01433	WHITETAIL	17	1	1253	3.2	2.4	2.0	8.0	76	0	76	0	45	30
01434	HAYSTACK	16	0	694	1.4	1.1	2.0	4.0	71	0	71	0	45	30
01435	FRED BURR	20	0	0	.2	.2	.1	.1	73	35	0	0	0	30
01609	ELECTRIC PK	19	0	1027	.7	.6	2.0	3.0	85	0	0	0	0	30
01808	STONY MTN	22	2	36	1.4	1.2	.3	.8	83	0	0	0	-1	30
NATIONAL FOREST: FLATHEAD N.F.														
A1485	BEAR-MARSHL-SCAPEGT-SWAN	25	7	0	5.6	3.5	1.3	6.2	0	94	-1	0	0	25
L1FAA	SWAN RIVER ISLAND	19	0	0	.0	.0	.0	.0	12	20	0	0	0	30
S1485	SWAN	22	11	0	3.3	2.4	1.0	2.5	46	46	0	0	0	30
01481	MT HEFTY	22	11	0	1.5	1.0	.0	.0	-1	90	0	45	0	30
01482	TUCHUCK	22	6	0	.5	.5	.0	.0	-1	90	0	45	0	30
01483	THOMPSON SETON	21	7	0	.7	.6	.0	.0	39	90	0	45	0	0
01500	MISSION ADDITION 1	21	14	0	.1	.1	.0	.0	18	30	0	0	0	30
01501	MISSION ADDITION 2	18	0	0	.0	.0	.0	.0	28	30	0	0	0	30
01502	MISSION ADDITION 3	22	12	0	.1	.1	.0	.1	18	30	0	0	0	30
01503	MISSION ADDITION 4	21	11	0	.1	.1	.0	.0	18	30	0	0	0	30
01504	MISSION ADDITION 5	20	0	0	.0	.0	.0	.1	18	30	0	0	0	30
01505	MISSION ADDITION 6	20	0	0	.0	.0	.0	.0	28	30	0	0	0	30
01506	MISSION ADDITION 7	20	0	0	.0	.0	.0	.1	18	30	0	0	0	30
01507	LE BEAU	22	0	0	.0	.0	.0	.0	18	40	0	0	0	30
01508	EAST SHORE	20	8	0	.7	.5	.0	.1	21	33	0	0	0	30
01509	GRUBB	21	5	264	1.1	.8	.0	.0	44	20	0	0	0	30
01510	GRIFFIN	21	11	106	.7	.6	.0	.4	32	20	0	0	0	30
01511	TALLY	21	11	0	1.0	.7	.0	.0	12	40	0	0	0	30
NATIONAL FOREST: GALLATIN N.F.														
E1549	MADISON	25	1	2143	2.9	2.2	2.5	4.9	88	89	88	0	0	30

STATE: MONTANA

AREA CODE	AREA NAME	WARS RATNG 4-28	OURS RATNG 0-15	GRAZING ALL AUM	POTEN YIELD SAWTMBR MMBF	PROGRAM HARVEST SAWTMBR MMBF	DISPER REC MOTOR MRVD	DISPER REC NONMOT MRVD	HARD ROCK MINRL RATNG 0-100	OIL AND GAS RATNG 0-100	URAN RATNG 0-100	COAL RATNG 0-100	GEO-THERM RATNG 0-100	LOW VALUE BULK RATNG 0-100
G1548	GALLATIN DIVIDE	23	7	1085	2.4	1.8	3.3	16.0	0	78	0	0	0	30
H1548	HYALITE	21	10	5	.3	.0	1.0	15.0	0	78	0	0	0	30
J1548	GALLATIN FRINGE	24	4	1370	2.2	1.0	2.0	11.0	0	78	0	0	0	30
N1549	MADISON	23	2	845	1.4	1.0	1.1	3.5	82	81	82	0	0	30
R1549	MADISON	21	2	5572	.8	.7	.3	2.0	33	0	0	0	0	30
S1549	MADISON SOUTH	24	5	340	.6	.0	.4	3.6	82	81	82	0	0	30
01371	NORTH ABSAROKA	25	4	5389	2.3	1.9	7.0	16.7	99	0	0	0	75	30
01501	CRAZY MOUNTAINS	23	1	3140	.3	.1	.8	12.1	34	90	0	0	0	25
01503	BRIDGER	19	3	800	1.0	.3	1.0	7.1	95	85	0	0	0	0
01505	REPUBLIC MOUNTAIN	24	0	0	.0	.0	.0	.3	0	0	0	0	0	0
01507	CHICO PEAK	17	10	50	.2	.2	.2	4.3	72	0	0	0	87	0
01550	DRY CANYON	23	1	0	.3	.2	.1	.3	0	0	0	0	55	0
01742	BOX CANYON	17	2	70	.0	.0	.1	.4	6	75	0	0	0	25
01912	BEARTOOTH	20	0	0	.0	.0	.8	2.4	96	0	0	0	0	30
01914	REEF	22	9	0	.1	.0	.0	2.0	0	0	0	0	0	0
01963	LYONHEAD	20	9	90	.3	.3	.0	2.2	23	87	0	0	0	0
NATIONAL FOREST: HELENA N.F.														
A1485	BEAR-MARSHL-SCAPEGT-SWAN	25	7	407	1.3	1.3	.0	1.0	0	94	-1	0	0	25
A1610	HOLTER	22	15	0	.0	.0	2.0	.0	-1	90	-1	0	0	30
A1620	BULLOCK HILL	14	0	2569	1.3	.8	2.9	1.8	96	0	96	0	30	30
E1620	CASEY PEAK	18	0	765	.6	.4	.1	.3	96	0	96	0	30	30
F1485	SILVER KING-FALLS CR.	28	2	0	.0	.1	.0	.0	79	86	0	0	0	30
H1610	BIG LOG	14	4	0	.0	.0	.0	1.0	-1	90	-1	0	0	30
01601	LINCOLN GULCH	24	0	0	.1	.2	.0	.0	67	5	0	0	0	30
01602	ANACONDA HILL	17	0	279	.0	.2	.0	.0	99	78	0	0	0	30
01603	SPECIMEN CREEK	21	0	850	.5	.4	.0	.0	51	5	0	0	0	30
01604	CRATER MOUNTAIN	16	0	0	.1	.2	.0	.0	73	0	0	0	0	30
01605	OGDEN MOUNTAIN	20	0	60	.6	.4	.0	.0	89	0	0	0	0	30
01606	NEVADA MOUNTAIN	19	0	145	.0	.4	.0	1.0	78	0	0	0	0	30
01607	JERICHO MOUNTAIN	19	1	520	.7	.2	.0	.0	90	0	90	0	0	30
01608	LAZYMAN GULCH	18	0	820	.2	.2	1.0	.0	91	0	91	0	0	30
01609	ELECTRIC PK	19	0	1151	.4	.3	1.0	1.0	85	0	0	0	0	30
01611	DEVILS TOWER	16	0	0	.0	.0	.0	.0	-1	90	0	0	0	30
01612	MIDDLEMAN MOUNTAIN	17	0	131	.5	1.3	.0	.0	77	50	0	0	0	30
01616	CAMAS CREEK	16	0	2512	.3	.4	.0	1.0	77	0	0	0	0	30
01617	MOUNT BALDY	20	8	281	.1	.1	.0	1.0	58	0	0	0	0	30
01618	GRASSY MOUNTAIN	15	0	810	.1	.1	.0	.0	48	0	0	0	0	30
01619	ELLIS CANYON	17	0	626	.2	.1	.0	.0	48	40	0	0	0	30
NATIONAL FOREST: KOOTENAI N.F.														
A1642	SCOTCHMAN PEAKS	26	11	0	2.4	2.4	.0	1.2	70	0	0	0	0	30
A1644	TROUT CR	20	1	0	.3	.3	.0	.0	89	0	0	0	0	30
A1670	CABINET FACE WEST	20	0	0	.0	.0	.0	.1	63	0	0	0	0	30
A1676	MCKAY CR	23	2	0	.4	.4	.0	.2	82	0	0	0	0	30
A1681	CABINET FACE EAST (WEST)	21	11	0	.3	.1	.0	.0	28	0	0	0	0	30
P1642	SCOTCHMAN PEAKS	26	11	0	1.1	1.1	.0	2.8	70	0	0	0	0	30

STATE: MONTANA

AREA CODE	AREA NAME	WARS RATNG 4-28	DORS RATNG 0-15	GRAZING ALL ANIM	POTEN YIELD SAWTMBR MMBF	PROGRAM HARVEST SAWTMBR MMBF	DISPER REC MOTOR MRVD	DISPER REC NONMOT MRVD	HARD ROCK MINRL RATNG 0-100	OIL AND GAS RATNG 0-100	URAN RATNG 0-100	COAL RATNG 0-100	GEO-THERM RATNG 0-100	LOW VALUE BULK RATNG 0-100
B1664	TROUT CR	22	9	0	1.5	1.5	.1	.3	89	0	0	0	0	30
B1676	MCKAY CR	24	8	65	.2	.2	.0	.2	82	0	0	0	0	30
C1670	CABINET FACE WEST	22	10	0	.4	.6	.0	.1	63	0	0	0	0	30
C1681	CABINET FACE EAST (WEST)	21	0	0	.1	.1	.0	.0	28	0	0	0	0	30
L1LAU	MCGREGOR THOMPSON	22	7	0	.6	.4	.0	.6	26	3	0	0	0	30
01101	MAPLE PEAK	17	14	0	.0	.1	.0	.1	99	0	0	0	0	30
01482	TUCHUCK	22	6	0	.0	.0	.0	.1	-1	90	0	45	0	30
01483	THOMPSON SETON	21	7	0	.2	.1	.0	.1	39	90	0	45	0	0
01509	GRUB	21	5	0	.0	.0	.0	.0	44	20	0	0	0	30
01661	BUCKHORN RIDGE	15	11	0	.2	.1	.0	.1	89	0	0	0	0	30
01663	NORTHWEST PEAK	21	2	0	.7	.2	.0	.1	85	0	0	0	0	30
01665	CATARACT	23	3	0	.4	1.1	.1	.3	88	0	0	0	0	30
01666	MT HENRY	19	0	0	2.9	2.0	.1	.1	66	0	0	0	0	30
01667	GRIZZLY PEAK	21	10	0	.6	.7	.0	.1	76	0	0	0	0	30
01668	GOLD HILL	21	10	0	1.1	1.6	.0	.2	57	0	0	0	0	30
01671	CABINET FACE EAST	20	1	0	.2	1.2	.0	1.1	99	0	0	0	0	30
01672	BERRAY MOUNTAIN	18	2	0	.5	.5	.0	.1	48	0	0	0	0	30
01673	GOVERNMENT MOUNTAIN	20	5	0	.9	.6	.0	.1	82	0	0	0	0	30
01674	LONE CLIFF SMEADS	22	3	0	1.7	1.1	.1	.2	68	0	0	0	0	30
01675	MCNELLEY	20	3	22	.9	.7	.0	.1	44	0	0	0	0	30
01677	GALENA CREEK	24	4	0	.8	.9	.1	.1	85	0	0	0	0	30
01678	EAST FORK ELK CREEK	22	5	0	.9	.6	.0	.1	37	0	0	0	0	30
01682	CHIPPEWA CREEK	25	10	0	.1	.0	.0	.1	34	0	0	0	0	30
01683	TEN LAKES	20	0	0	2.3	.6	.5	6.0	90	0	0	0	0	30
01684	ROBERTS	19	11	0	.2	.2	.0	.1	29	0	0	0	0	0
01784	CUBE-TWON	24	3	0	.0	.0	.0	.0	99	0	0	0	0	30
NATIONAL FOREST: LEWIS & CLARK N.F.														
A1485	BEAR-MARSHL-SCARECT-SWAN	25	7	4483	7.4	.1	2.8	14.8	0	94	-1	0	0	25
A1726	TOM-WAGNER	23	3	25	.1	.6	.4	.6	33	15	-1	0	0	28
A1739	GREENPOLE CANYON	22	1	179	.2	.4	1.0	.3	12	55	-1	0	0	26
B1726	TENDERFOOT	22	3	550	.7	1.2	1.0	1.8	84	15	-1	0	0	28
B1739	HALFMOON	21	3	539	.2	.4	1.0	.1	12	55	-1	0	0	26
C1726	SOUTH TENDERFOUT	21	0	47	.0	.0	.1	.1	32	15	0	0	0	29
D1726	TENDERFOOT-DEEP CREEK	20	4	1184	1.3	1.8	1.6	1.9	23	15	0	0	0	0
E1485	SO FORK WILLOW CREEK	22	1	60	.0	.0	.0	.3	0	94	0	0	0	25
F1485	SILVER KING-FALLS CR.	28	2	284	3.2	.0	.0	3.0	79	86	0	0	0	30
H1485	RESERVOIR-NORTH	21	0	35	.0	.0	.0	.4	0	94	0	0	0	25
N1485	RESERVOIR-SOUTH	26	0	7	.0	.0	.0	.3	0	94	0	0	0	25
S1739	SNOWIES	24	7	2428	4.0	3.2	2.6	8.7	12	55	-1	0	0	26
T1485	LEAVITT CREEK	24	0	22	.0	.0	.0	.2	0	94	0	0	0	25
U1485	PACKBRIDGE	25	2	20	.0	.2	.0	.4	0	94	0	0	0	25
W1485	RENSHAW	28	5	557	2.1	.0	.1	1.4	0	90	0	0	0	25
01501	CRAZY MOUNTAINS	23	1	310	.1	.3	.8	1.1	34	90	0	0	0	25
01721	SAWTOOTH	23	0	461	1.8	.0	.4	2.2	0	94	0	0	0	25
01727	PILGRIM CREEK	20	3	1650	1.2	2.1	.3	2.9	76	19	0	0	0	30
01728	PAINE GULCH	19	1	150	.2	.3	.0	.5	5	17	0	0	0	30

AREA CODE	AREA NAME	WAPS RATNG 4-28	DUPS RATNG 0-15	GRAZING ALL AUM	POTEN YIELD SAWTMBR MMBF	PROGRAM HARVEST SAWTMBR MMBF	DISPER REC MOTOR MRVD	DISPER REC NONMOT MRVD	HARD ROCK MINRL RATNG 0-100	OIL AND GAS RATNG 0-100	URAN RATNG 0-100	COAL RATNG 0-100	GEO-THERM RATNG 0-100	LOW VALUE BULK RATNG 0-100
01729	SAWMILL CREEK	18	0	350	.5	.4	.2	.8	24	6	0	0	0	27
01730	TW MOUNTAIN	18	4	451	1.2	.3	.2	.9	61	0	0	0	0	15
01731	BIG BALDY	21	2	1178	1.2	2.0	1.4	3.3	63	0	0	0	0	10
01732	GRANITE MOUNTAIN	19	1	351	.3	.3	.4	1.0	62	0	0	0	0	10
01733	TOLLGATE - SHEEP	17	2	407	.6	1.0	.8	2.0	85	12	0	0	0	15
01734	MIDDLE FORK JUDITH	22	3	1564	4.9	4.6	3.0	8.8	87	0	0	0	0	10
01735	MOUNT HIGH	19	0	839	.4	.6	1.0	2.6	14	10	0	0	0	20
01737	HIGHWOOD - BALDY	18	1	2084	.2	.6	.6	3.4	20	91	0	0	0	10
01738	HIGHWOODS	19	1	3774	.4	.7	1.4	2.2	20	91	0	0	0	10
01740	BLUFF MOUNTAIN	19	2	1213	.6	1.0	4.5	2.5	54	20	0	0	0	25
01741	SPRING CREEK	16	2	965	.5	1.0	3.0	2.0	61	30	0	0	0	25
01742	BOX CANYON	17	2	2563	.1	.3	1.0	.8	6	75	0	0	0	25
01743	CASTLE MOUNTAINS	19	1	1488	1.0	2.0	1.0	1.2	92	50	0	0	0	26
01744	NORTH FORK OF SMITH	18	0	880	.2	.4	.2	.2	13	6	0	0	0	25
01745	CALF CREEK	16	1	432	.4	.8	.3	.3	20	0	0	0	0	20
01746	EAGLE PARK	16	2	1141	.2	.5	.3	.3	20	0	0	0	0	20
NATIONAL FOREST: LOLO N.F.														
A1485	BEAR-MARSHL-SCAPEGT-SWAN	25	7	0	1.1	1.0	.1	4.3	0	94	-1	0	0	25
A1807	QUIGG	20	3	60	.4	5.8	.0	.0	69	0	0	0	0	30
B1485	BEAR-MARSHL-SCAPEGT-SWAN	25	7	0	1.9	1.4	.2	6.7	0	94	-1	0	0	25
C1799	SHEEP MTN STATE LINE	20	3	15	2.9	3.1	.2	.2	76	0	0	0	0	30
C1805	MILL CREEK	22	6	0	.4	.3	.1	.5	37	0	0	0	30	30
D1301	SCHLEY MTN	22	1	0	.4	.2	.1	.1	58	0	0	0	0	30
E1301	CLEARWATER CROSSING	22	6	0	1.5	1.0	.2	.8	84	0	0	0	0	30
L1L8G	MCGREGOR THOMPSON	22	7	0	6.8	5.1	.4	2.9	26	3	0	0	0	30
Q1301	HOODOO	25	0	0	4.5	3.7	.2	.8	84	0	0	0	0	30
Q1485	CLEARWATER-MONTURE	27	9	0	6.7	4.6	.7	22.6	62	47	0	0	0	30
Q1805	LOLO CREEK	24	6	0	.9	.9	.1	1.0	37	0	0	0	30	30
Q1807	QUIGG	25	0	0	1.3	.0	.0	.4	69	0	0	0	0	30
Z1485	DUNHAM PT	24	8	0	1.8	1.3	.1	5.7	62	47	0	0	0	30
01102	STEVENS PEAK	15	15	0	.0	.0	.3	.1	99	0	0	0	0	30
01106	ROLAND POINT	17	11	0	.0	.1	.0	.0	89	0	80	0	0	30
01152	WONDERFUL PK	16	12	0	.0	.1	.2	.0	93	0	80	0	0	30
01302	MEADOW CREEK-UPPER NORTH	19	5	0	.1	.3	.5	.4	72	0	0	0	0	30
01424	SILVER KING	18	0	53	1.4	1.2	.2	.2	74	23	0	0	0	30
01665	CATARACT	23	3	35	.6	.6	.0	.0	88	0	0	0	0	30
01781	MARSHALL PEAK	21	7	0	.4	.8	.1	.4	17	0	0	0	0	30
01784	CUBE-IRON	24	3	0	1.3	1.9	.0	.4	99	0	0	0	0	30
01785	SUNDANCE RIDGE	22	1	0	.7	.7	.0	.0	30	0	0	0	0	30
01790	MOUNT BUSHNELL	21	4	0	2.2	1.7	.0	.1	93	0	93	0	0	30
01791	CHERRY PEAK	20	5	100	1.9	1.8	.1	.4	92	0	0	0	0	30
01792	GILT EDGE SILVER CR	18	7	0	1.0	1.0	.1	.1	88	0	83	0	0	30
01794	PATRICKS KNOB-N CUTOFF	17	2	0	2.6	2.1	.2	.6	85	0	0	0	0	87
01795	SOUTH SIEGEL-S CUT OFF	18	2	162	2.0	1.6	.0	.3	87	0	0	0	0	80
01796	NORTH SIEGEL	20	2	0	.4	.9	.0	.2	65	0	0	0	0	80
01798	MARBLE POINT	19	3	30	1.6	1.2	.0	.0	88	0	0	0	0	30

STATE: MONTANA

AREA CODE	AREA NAME	WAPS RATNG	DOPS RATNG	GRAZING ALI	POTEN YIELD SAWTMBR	PROGRAM HARVEST SAWTMBR	DISPER REC MOTOR	DISPER REC NONMOT	HARD ROCK MINRL RATNG	OIL AND GAS RATNG	URAN RATNG	COAL RATNG	GEO-THERM RATNG	LOW VALUE BULK RATNG
		4-28	0-15	AUM	MMBF	MMBF	MRVD	MRVD	0-100	0-100	0-100	0-100	0-100	0-100
01800	STARK MOUNTAIN	19	5	74	1.1	.0	.1	1.0	42	0	0	0	0	30
01801	RATTLESNAKE	21	9	0	2.5	1.7	.5	3.4	13	0	0	0	0	30
01803	BURDETTE	21	4	0	1.2	1.4	.0	.1	17	0	0	0	0	30
01806	WELCOME CREEK	19	0	0	.0	.0	.0	.0	80	0	0	0	0	30
01808	STONY MTN	23	2	0	1.6	3.0	.1	.3	83	0	0	0	-1	30
01809	GARDEN POINT	21	10	0	.8	.6	.0	.1	17	0	0	0	0	30

APPENDIX K
NEVADA

ALLOCATION SUMMARY

	Wilderness	Further Planning	Nonwilderness
* Number of Areas	6	8	50
Gross Acres	484,395	395,601	1,211,384
Net Acres	484,175	392,926	1,183,504

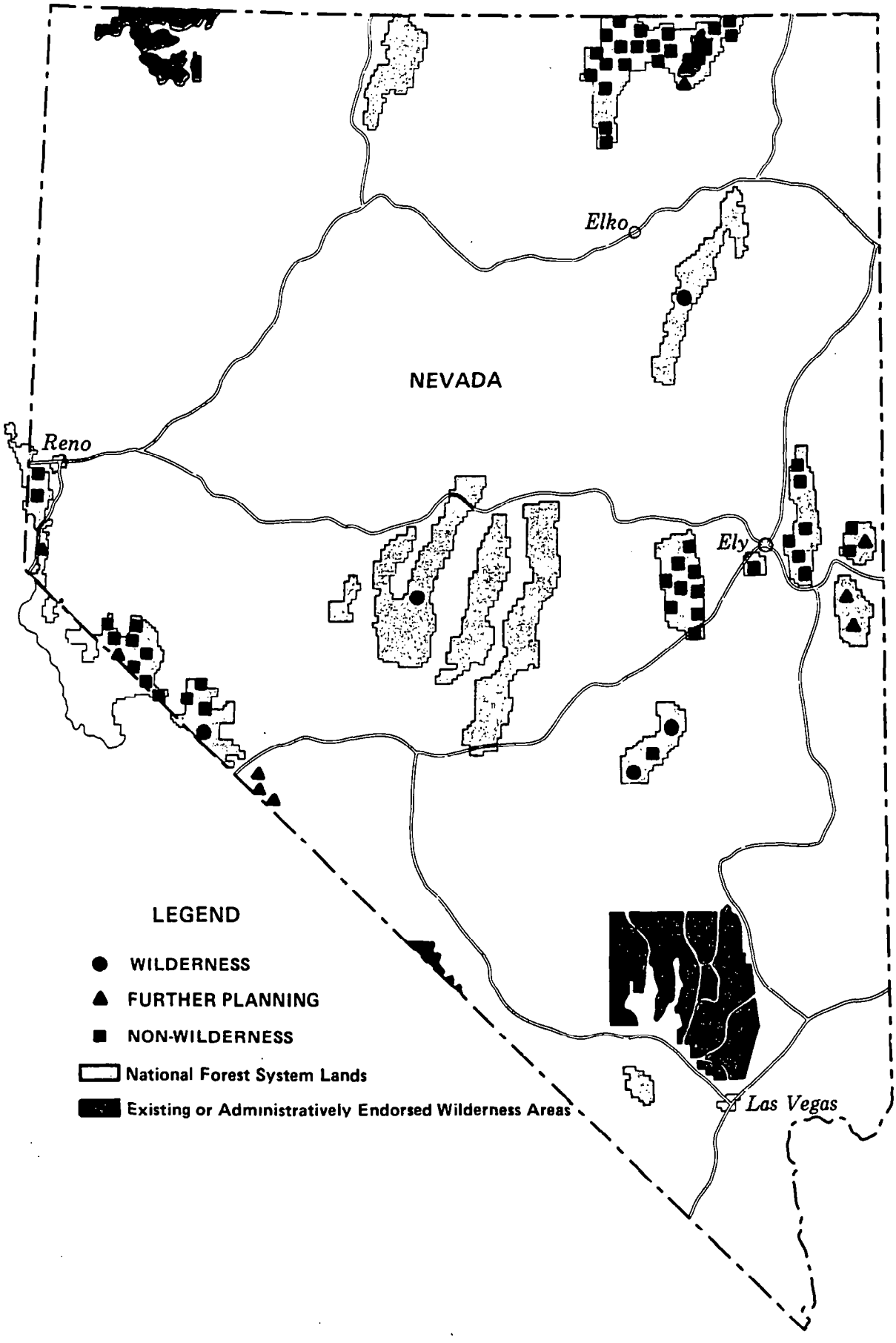
* Roadless areas may overlap state boundaries and appear in 2 or more states. Total areas allocated to each category may not equal total number of areas in RARE II inventory.

For additional information contact:

Don Schultz, RARE II Coordinator
USDA Forest Service, Intermountain Region (R-4)
324 25th St.
Ogden, Utah 84401
801/399-6502

or Forest Supervisor,

Humboldt NF	Elko, Nevada	89801
Inyo NF	Bishop, California	93514
Toiyabe NF	Reno, Nevada	89501


NEVADA
Elko
Reno
Ely
Las Vegas
LEGEND
WILDERNESS
FURTHER PLANNING
NON-WILDERNESS
National Forest System Lands
Existing or Administratively Endorsed Wilderness Areas

STATE: NEVADA

AREA ID	AREA NAME	ALLO-CATION	GROSS ACRES	NET ACRES		AREA ID	AREA NAME	ALLO-CATION	GROSS ACRES	NET ACRES
FOREST: INYO N.F.										
A5058	WHITE MTNS	FP	27900	27000	**	05296	SUGARLOAF	FP	11200	11100
B5058	PLLSR/BRSEN	FP	6600	6600	**	05989	EXCELSIOR	W	8400	8300
FOREST: HUMBOLDT N.F.										
04351	FIGHT MILE	NW	5680	5680	**	04374	ELK MOUNTAIN	NW	14030	14030
04352	MT MORIAH	FP	97205	97205	**	04375	FLAT CREEK	NW	13750	13430
04353	SEIGFL	NW	8761	8651	**	04376	COPPER MOUNTAIN	NW	34895	34615
04354	NORTH SCHELL	NW	50585	49695	**	04377	RATTLESNAKE	NW	23060	22690
04355	SOUTH SCHELL	NW	134133	134063	**	04378	ROBINSON CANYON	NW	8700	8460
04356	DUCK CREEK MOUNTAINS	NW	13287	12197	**	04379	ROCKY GULCH	NW	8860	8840
04357	CAVE CREEK	NW	6990	6670	**	04380	BRUNEAU RIVER	NW	16130	15430
04358	COOPER	NW	13950	13610	**	04381	MAHOGANIES	NW	11700	11580
04359	WHEELER PEAK	FP	61919	61869	**	04382	MERRITT MOUNTAIN	NW	43030	42315
04360	QUINN	W	102605	102605	**	04383	HAPPY CAMP	NW	18150	15470
04361	BLACK SPRINGS	NW	10190	10190	**	04384	LOG CREEK	NW	20400	20145
04362	WHITE PINE	NW	42207	41967	**	04385	SALMON CREEK	NW	6680	6325
04363	HOKO HOKE	NW	14700	14070	**	04386	FAWN CREEK	NW	7730	6785
04364	SHELLBACK	NW	40220	40140	**	04387	WHITE ROCK	NW	29181	28521
04365	BALD MOUNTAIN	NW	22760	22760	**	04388	WILDHORSE	NW	70841	60751
04366	COTTONWOOD	NW	29080	29080	**	04389	INDEPENDENCE MOUNTAINS	NW	57780	54860
04367	RUBY MOUNTAINS	W	55180	55180	**	04390	HAYSTACK	NW	26136	25556
04368	RED MOUNTAIN	NW	31300	31300	**	04391	HIGHLAND RIDGE	FP	76017	76017
04369	WILHOITES	NW	12860	12860	**	04836	MCCALL	NW	7231	7231
04370	WARD MOUNTAIN	NW	12850	12610	**	04837	GRANITE SPRINGS	NW	5055	5055
04371	GRANT RANGE	W	101070	101030	**	04838	LAMPSON	NW	14260	14260
04372	JARBIDGE	FP	95900	94475	**	04839	DUCKWATER	NW	56982	56982
04373	LIME CREEK	NW	12340	12230	**					
FOREST: TOIYABE N.F.										
04651	WELLINGTON HILLS	NW	20480	20480	**	04661	SUGARLOAF	NW	8990	8250
04652	LORDELL	NW	26430	26430	**	04663	BULLER	NW	13270	13250
04653	WILEY	NW	6480	6480	**	04664	MT HICKS	NW	14590	14590
04654	DESERT CREEK PEAK	NW	12970	12970	**	04665	LONG VALLEY	NW	48610	48150
04655	BALD MTN	NW	73990	73700	**	04667	ARC DOME	W	100770	100770
04657	SWEETWATER	FP	12260	12260	**	04866	HUNTER CREEK	NW	5710	5270
04658	DEVILS GATE	NW	40	40	**	04867	CARSON RANGE	NW	14670	14110
04660	LONG	NW	8680	8680	**	04989	EXCELSIOR	W	116370	116290
FOREST: LAKE TAHOE BASIN M.U.										
05983	LINCOLN CREEK	FP	6600	6400	**					

Social. Few identifiable social impacts will occur in Nevada as a result of implementation of the proposed action. Most significant social concern focused on economic impacts, restrictions on industrial development as a result of air quality criteria, and symbolic importance of wilderness, such as the need to preserve areas of high scenic beauty and wilderness values for future generations.

Three roadless areas proposed for further planning in eastern White Pine County would continue to cause serious concerns that potential wilderness designation would forclose economic development opportunities due to potential tightening of air quality standards. A related concern about these three areas is potential negative impacts on local and national economies and loss of jobs and employment if areas eventually become wilderness. As indicated, in the discussion of air quality impacts, Section 5, Effects of Implementation, wilderness classification in itself does not result in more restrictive air quality standards. In addition, the economic analysis suggests that no adverse effects will result from the proposed action.

Although wilderness-associated symbolic values will be enhanced by the proposed action, especially in regard to Ruby Mountains and Arc Dome, uncertainty over final disposition of Sweetwater, White Mountains, Sugarloaf, Jarbridge, and Wheeler Peak (all further planning), may result in significant social concern over the protection of symbolic meaning of these areas until further planning is completed.

Economic. A summary of economic impacts for the proposed action is presented in the following table. These are national impacts and may or may not occur in Nevada. All state impacts are allocated from the national totals and are based upon state resource changes. They are Nevada's contribution to the national impact. For a complete description on how the impacts were calculated see Appendix W.

NEVADA
SUMMARY OF ECONOMIC IMPACTS-ALTERNATIVE PA

A. EMPLOYMENT EFFECTS-CHANGE FROM PRESENT

INDUSTRIAL SECTOR	POTENTIAL IMMEDIATE	POTENTIAL LONG-TERM (FP AS NW)	POTENTIAL LONG-TERM (FP AS W)
AGRICULTURE	-3.	47.	31.
MINING	0.	8.	6.
CONSTRUCTION	0.	28.	22.
FOOD AND PRODUCTS	0.	39.	31.
TEXTILE AND APPAREL	0.	19.	15.
LOGGING AND SAWMILLS	0.	5.	-3.
FURNITURE	0.	3.	2.
PULP AND PAPER	0.	8.	6.
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	0.	9.	7.
CHEMICALS AND RUBBER	0.	12.	9.
PETROLEUM REFINING	0.	5.	3.
STONE CLAY AND GLASS	0.	6.	5.
PRIMARY METAL	0.	7.	5.
FAB METAL AND MACH	0.	17.	13.
ELECTRICAL	0.	9.	7.
ALL OTHER MFG	0.	22.	17.
TRANS COMM UTIL	0.	84.	66.
WHOLESALE	0.	34.	26.
RETAIL	2.	233.	184.
FIRE	0.	41.	31.
SERVICES	2.	346.	279.
TOTAL PRIVATE SECTOR	4.	981.	762.

B. OTHER EFFECTS-CHANGE FROM PRESENT

CATEGORY	POTENTIAL IMMEDIATE	POTENTIAL LONG-TERM (FP AS NW)	POTENTIAL LONG-TERM (FP AS W)
INCOME ($MILLION)	0.	11.	8.
OUTPUT ($MILLION)	0.	34.	26.
VALUE ADDED ($MILLION)	0.	17.	13.
POPULATION	11.	2557.	1986.

1

RESOURCE OUTPUTS WITH THE PROPOSED ACTION NEVADA

UNIT	TOTAL INVENTORY		OUTPUT-FP as NW		OUTPUT-FP as W	
	Present	Potential	Present Immediate Output	Potential Long-term Output	Present Immediate Output	Potential Long-term Output
Commercial Forest Land - (M acres)	33,838	33,839	29,838	29,838	16,544	16,544
Hardwood Saw-timber - (MMBF)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Hardwood Products - (MMCF)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Softwood Saw-timber - (MMBF)	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.3	0.0	.2
Softwood Products - (MMCF)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Developed Rec. Picnicking -(MRVD)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Camping -(MRVD)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Skiing -(MRVD)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Water -(MRVD)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Unbuilt -(MRVD)	-	60.6	-	60.6	-	50.0
Dispersed Rec. Motor -(MRVD)	59.4	87.9	57.0	83.5	37.3	58.4
Nonmotor -(MRVD)	100.9	166.9	110.1	169.6	131.7	155.7
Big Game Hunting -(MRVD)	44.8	61.8	48.1	61.8	47.9	56.9
Small Game Hunting -(MRVD)	19.7	31.2	22.3	31.2	20.4	23.8
Nonhunting -(MRVD)	13.1	30.1	14.4	30.1	25.5	35.1
Fishing -(MRVD)	20.7	25.7	23.4	25.7	24.6	26.6
Grazing Cattle - (AUM)	99,174	100,485	97,701	99,760	93,366	95,264
Sheep - (AUM)	35,319	36,935	34,833	36,762	34,272	36,087
Common - (AUM)	3,634	4,216	2,720	2,995	2,630	2,775

STATE: NEVADA

AREA CODE	AREA NAME	WAPS RATNG	OURS RATNG	GRAZING ALL	POTEN YIELD SAWTMBR	PROGRAM HARVEST SAWTMBR	DISPER REC MOTOR	DISPER REC NONMOT	HARD ROCK MINRL RATNG	OIL AND GAS RATNG	URAN RATNG	COAL RATNG	GEO-THERM RATNG	LOW VALUE BULK RATNG
		0-28	0-15	AUM	MMBF	MMBF	MRVD	MRVD	0-100	0-100	0-100	0-100	0-100	0-100
NATIONAL FOREST: HUMBOLDT N.F.														
04351	EIGHT MILE	14	12	191	.0	.0	.3	.2	23	0				
04352	MT MORIAH	23	10	1405	.0	.0	.6	3.0	57	0			20	80
04353	SPIGEL	14	13	262	.0	.0	.3	1.1	63	0			17	
04354	NORTH SCHELL	16	11	2603	.0	.0	1.1	3.0	63	0			17	
04355	SOUTH SCHELL	20	13	4753	.0	.0	2.0	15.0	28	0			16	
04356	DUCK CREEK MOUNTAINS	17	0	463	.0	.0	.3	2.2	25	10			17	44
04357	CAVE CREEK	18	10	117	.0	.0	.0	1.0	-1	10				
04358	COOPER	19	0	319	.0	.0	.2	.1	62	10				60
04359	WHEELER PEAK	23	11	1591	.0	.0	1.1	30.0	42	0	38		10	
04360	QUINN	20	0	1095	.0	.0	.0	.0	80	11	48		19	
04361	BLACK SPRINGS	19	0	195	.0	.0	.0	.0	-1	0				
04362	WHITE PINE	16	0	819	.0	.0	.0	.0	-1	11	51			
04363	MONO MOKE	14	15	351	.0	.0	.2	.0	-1	11				
04364	SHELLBACK	16	4	973	.0	.0	.1	.0	-1	33				
04365	BALD MOUNTAIN	15	9	800	.0	.0	.1	.0	-1	38				
04366	COTTONWOOD	17	0	623	.0	.0	.2	.0	-1	38	46		14	
04367	RUBY MOUNTAINS	22	10	6230	.0	.0	1.0	4.0	34	0	45		31	
04368	RED MOUNTAIN	14	3	607	.0	.0	.2	.0	36	38	43		15	50
04369	WILHOITES	15	0	258	.0	.0	.0	.0	6	11	45			
04370	WARD MOUNTAIN	17	4	806	.0	.0	.0	.0	88	20				
04371	GRANT RANGE	22	0	1393	.0	.0	.0	.0	80	0	43		19	
04372	JARBIDGE	15	12	14425	.0	.0	16.0	11.0	90	0	50		17	37
04373	LIME CREEK	15	12	4000	.0	.0	1.0	2.0	63	0				
04374	ELK MOUNTAIN	14	9	6000	.0	.0	1.0	2.0	42	0				
04375	FLAT CREEK	15	9	5000	.0	.0	1.0	1.0	-1	0				
04376	COPPER MOUNTAIN	18	1	6230	.0	.0	1.8	.6	85	0	44			34
04377	RATTLESNAKE	18	15	7010	.0	.0	3.0	2.0	56	0	41		18	
04378	ROBINSON CANYON	17	10	1735	.0	.0	.5	.1	22	0	90			
04379	ROCKY GULCH	17	10	2268	.0	.0	.4	.1	-1	0	29		29	
04380	BRUNEAU RIVER	18	12	2467	.0	.0	1.1	.1	52	0	33			
04381	MAHOGANIES	19	10	2030	.0	.0	1.0	.1	69	0	91			
04382	MERRITT MOUNTAIN	18	10	10250	.0	.0	2.0	.2	94	0	90			
04383	HAPPY CAMP	15	0	2787	.0	.0	.4	.1	99	0	32		10	
04384	LOG CREEK	16	10	4573	.0	.0	1.2	.2	47	0	95			
04385	SALMON CREEK	16	10	1765	.0	.0	.4	.1	80	0	96			
04386	FAWN CREEK	16	9	2305	.0	.0	.4	.2	34	0	30		17	
04387	WHITE ROCK	18	12	5698	.0	.0	1.0	.1	77	0				
04388	WILDHORSE	16	1	10464	.0	.0	5.0	.3	47	0	33		19	
04389	INDEPENDENCE MOUNTAINS	16	0	8580	.0	.0	3.1	.3	99	0	27		16	
04390	HAYSTACK	18	10	5250	.0	.0	2.0	.1	58	0	92		30	
04391	HIGHLAND RIDGE	22	9	904	.0	.0	.6	4.0	-1	0			17	
04836	MCCALL	16	11	1970	.0	.0	.4	.2	49	0				
04837	GRANITE SPRINGS	17	0	39	.0	.0	.0	.1	-1	10				
04838	LAMPSON	17	0	207	.0	.0	.0	.0	-1	11			20	
04839	DUCKWATER	14	4	852	.0	.0	.1	.0	38	11				

STATE: NEVADA

AREA CODE	AREA NAME	WARS RATNG	OURS RATNG	GRAZING ALL	POTEN YIELD SAWTMBR	PROGRAM HARVEST SAWTMBR	DISPER REC MOTOR	DISPER REC NONMOT	HARD ROCK MINRL RATNG	OIL AND GAS RATNG	URAN RATNG	COAL RATNG	GEO-THERM RATNG	LOW VALUE BULK RATNG
		----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
		0-28	0-15	AUM	MMBF	MMBF	MRVD	MRVD	0-100	0-100	0-100	0-100	0-100	0-100
		----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
NATIONAL FOREST: TOIYABE N.F.														
04651	WELLINGTON HILLS	16	0	231	.0	.0	.3	1.8	86	0	36		40	
04652	LOBDELL	16	11	433	.0	.0	.8	1.3	63	0	61		38	
04653	WILEY	18	4	39	.0	.0	.3	.4	-1	0				
04654	DESERT CREEK PEAK	17	4	70	.0	.0	.6	4.2	-1	0	34			
04655	BALD MTN	18	1	940	.0	.0	1.0	.8	66	0	65		25	
04657	SWEETWATER	16	0	3170	.3	.0	2.6	11.2	99	0	35			
04658	DEVILS GATE	20	0	29	.0	.0	.2	.8	85	0				
04660	LONG	22	3	124	.0	.0	.3	.3	87	0	36			
04661	SUGARLOAF	13	12	100	.0	.0	.3	.3	-1	0	62			
04663	BULLER	19	3	123	.0	.0	.3	.2	73	0	45		19	
04664	MT HICKS	19	2	132	.0	.0	.2	.1	-1	0	76		19	
04665	LONG VALLEY	19	10	76	.0	.0	1.2	.6	-1	0	78		19	
04667	ARC DOME	21	0	1495	.0	.0	.2	.6	88	0	30		55	
04846	HUNTER CREEK	17	0	0	.1	.0	.1	.3	-1	0			21	
04867	CARSON RANGE	15	0	0	.1	.0	.2	1.0	-1	0			21	
04989	EXCELSIOR	20	0	437	.0	.0	1.0	.6	73	0	29		23	
NATIONAL FOREST: INYO N.F.														
A5058	WHITE MTNS	24	0	583	.0	.0	.0	.1	96		96			
B5058	PULSR/BRSEN	22	0	100	.0	.0	.0	.1	83					
05296	SUGARLOAF	14	0	50	.0	.0	.0	.0	69					
05989	EXCELSIOR	20	0	5	.0	.0	1.1	.3	35				45	
NATIONAL FOREST: LAKE TAHOE BASIN M.U.														
05983	LINCOLN CREEK	18	8	0	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	-1					

APPENDIX L
NEW MEXICO

ALLOCATION SUMMARY

	Wilderness	Further Planning	Nonwilderness
* Number of Areas	17	15	69
Gross Acres	501,452	258,890	1,157,089
Net Acres	497,265	256,850	1,153,349

* Roadless areas may overlap state boundaries and appear in 2 or more states. Total areas allocated to each category may not equal total number of areas in RARE II inventory.

Public Law 95-237 classified area 03015 Sandia Mtn. Proposed Wilderness Contiguous (20 Ac gross and net) on Cibola National Forest in New Mexico as wilderness and withdrew it from the RARE II inventory.

Area 03009 Canadian River on the Kioma National Grassland was allocated to wilderness because it meets Landform 312 Target and the ecosystem 03110-021 target. This is a small area of about 3,350 net acres. The area was acquired by the Forest Service under the Bankhead-Jones Act. Mineral rights are in private ownership. No serious adverse impacts are expected as a result of allocating the area to wilderness. Probably the most serious problem will be related to law enforcement. There are several primitive roads within the area, often used by recreationists and ranchers. Present cattle grazing capacity is 3,011 AUMs and it is the same under wilderness mode. Grazing potential is 3,316 AUMs so 305 AUMs would possibly be sacrificed as a result of classification.

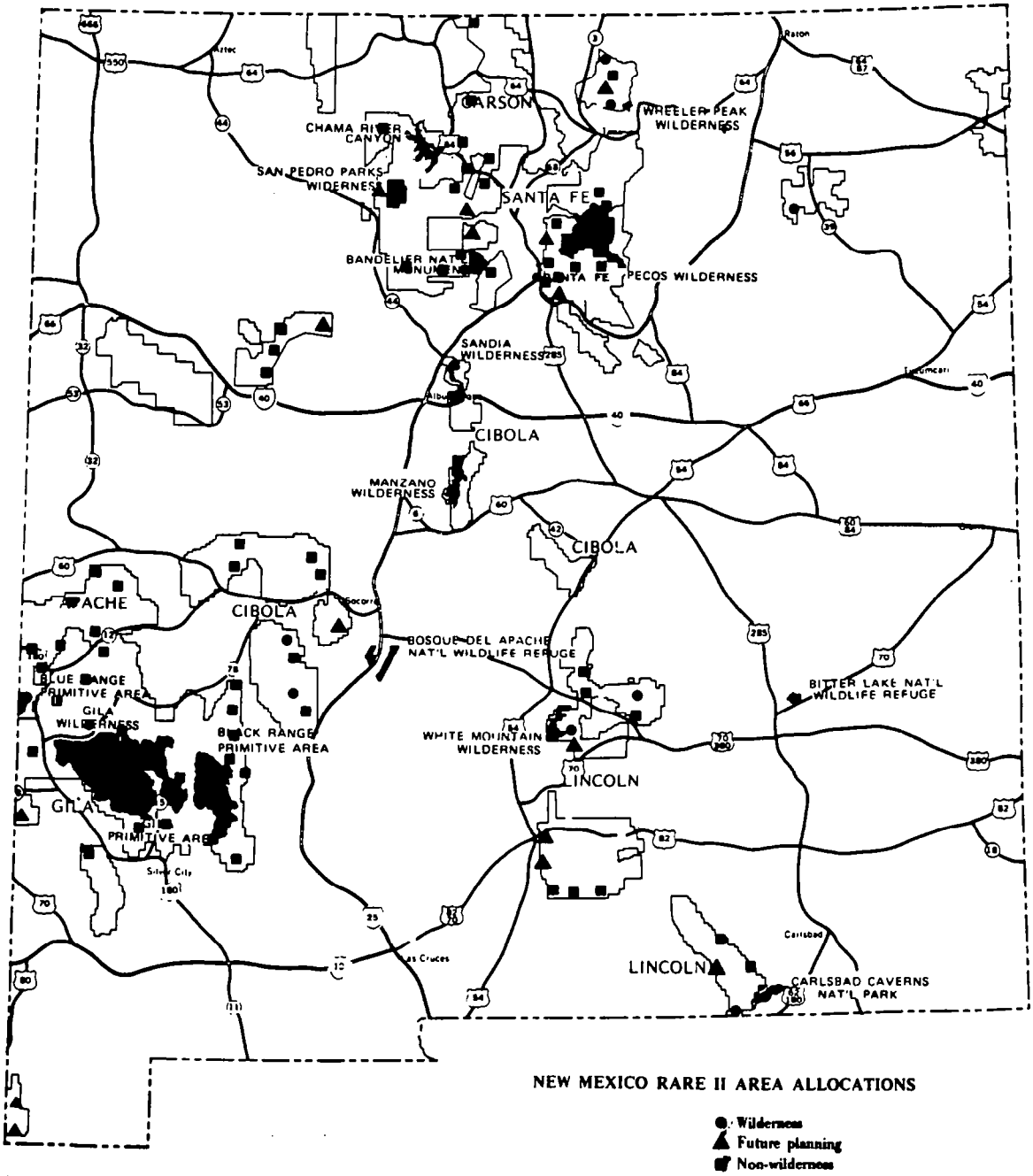
Allocation of Area 03013, Apache Kid, on the Cibola National Forest to wilderness would reduce employment in the livestock industry by 10 person years. This is only 1.7 percent of the employment in the livestock sector in area 03-E but would affect two communities about equally, Truth or Consequences and Magdalena, New Mexico. The 1976 population of these two communities is estimated to be 5,458 and 615 respectively. The impact on the economy of these two communities due to the proposed allocation of the Apache Kid Roadless Area to wilderness is, however, anticipated to be minor.

For additional information contact:

Jim Rathbun, RARE II Coordinator
USDA Forest Service, Southwestern Region (R-3)
517 Gold Ave., S. W.
Albuquerque, New Mexico 97102
505/766-3630

or Forest Supervisor,

Carson NF	Taos, New Mexico	87571
Cibola NF	Albuquerque, New Mexico	87112
Coronado NF	Tucson, Arizona	85702
Gila NF	Silver City, New Mexico	88061
Lincoln NF	Alamogordo, New Mexico	88310
Santa Fe NF	Santa Fe, New Mexico	87501



NEW MEXICO RARE II AREA ALLOCATIONS

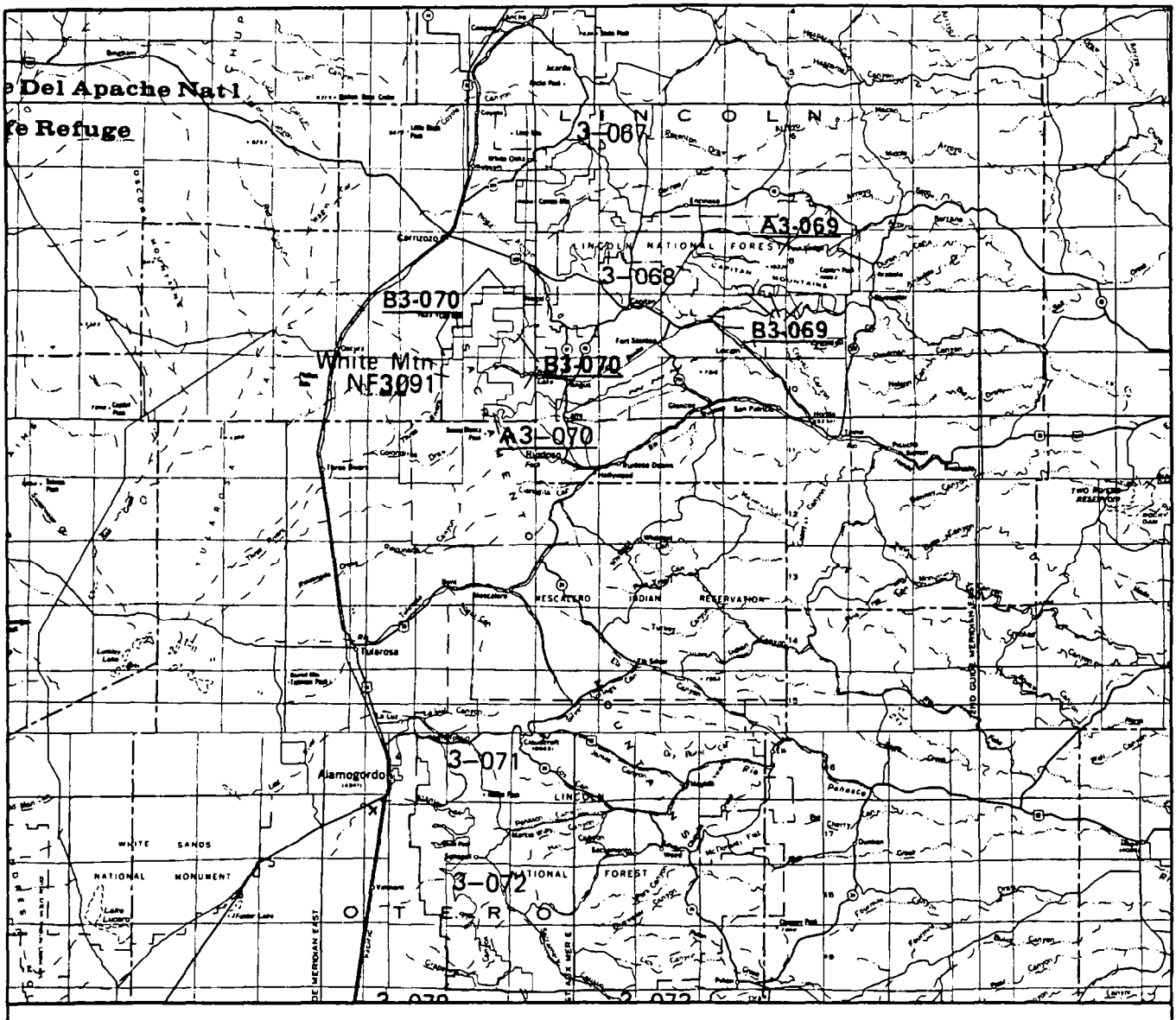
- Wilderness
- Future planning
- Non-wilderness

STATE: NEW MEXICO

AREA ID	AREA NAME	ALLO-CATION	GROSS ACRES	NET ACRES		AREA ID	AREA NAME	ALLO-CATION	GROSS ACRES	NET ACRES
FOREST: CARSON N.F.										
A3032	COLUMBINE - HONDO	NW	4000	4000	**	J303A	PECOS WLD CONTIG AREAS	NW	5200	5200
A3033	WHEELER PK WLD CONTIG	NW	2500	2500	**	03031	LATIR PEAK	W	25960	25960
A3039	COMALES CANYON	NW	1500	1500	**	03034	CRUCES BASIN	NW	22820	22820
B3032	COLUMBINE - HONDO	FP	46050	45890	**	03035	CANJILON MOUNTAIN	NW	7800	7800
B3033	WHEELER PK WLD CONTIG	W	15200	15200	**	03036	BULL CANYON	NW	12200	12200
B3039	COMALES CANYON	NW	3400	3400	**	03037	SIERRA NEGRA	NW	10400	10400
I3038	PECOS WLD CONTIG AREAS	W	7800	7800	**	03999	OSIER MESA	NW	3100	3100
FOREST: CIBOLA N.F.										
03001	MT. TAYLOR	NW	6360	6360	**	0300A	RYAN HILL	FP	36640	36640
03002	RANGER CABIN	NW	6380	6380	**	03009	CANADIAN RIVER	W	4025	3530
03003	CERRO ALESNA	NW	6910	6910	**	03010	DATIL	NW	14670	14670
03004	GUADALUPE	FP	12650	12650	**	03011	WITHINGTON	W	19110	19110
03005	MADRE MOUNTAIN	NW	21650	21650	**	03012	WHITE CAP	NW	7840	7840
03006	SCOTT MESA	NW	39300	39260	**	03013	APACHE KID	W	131810	131810
03007	GOAT SPRINGS	NW	6180	6140	**	03014	SAN JOSE	NW	17890	17890
FOREST: CORONADO N.F.										
03110	WHITMIRE CANYON	FP	7660	7660	**	03200	BUNK ROBINSON PEAK	FP	15110	15110
03111	JUNIPER BASIN	NW	4270	4270	**					
FOREST: GILA N.F.										
A3156	CONT. TO GILA WILD&PRIM.	W	600	600	**	03149	WAGON TONGUE	NW	11560	11560
A3162	CONT.TO BLACK & ALDO WLD	W	34080	34080	**	03150	EAGLE PEAK	NW	30380	30380
B3156	CONT. TO GILA WILD&PRIM.	NW	88650	88390	**	03151	DEVILS CREEK	NW	91545	91105
B3162	CONT.TO BLACK & ALDO WLD	NW	91230	91230	**	03152	GILA BOX	NW	24350	24350
P3167	GILA PRIMATIVE	W	49490	49032	**	03153	ELK MOUNTAIN	NW	6110	6110
P3168	BLACK + ALDO	W	31191	30726	**	03154	T BAR	NW	7080	7080
P3169	BLUE RANGE PRIMATIVE	W	21400	21400	**	03155	CANYON CREEK	NW	9370	9370
03132	NOLAN	NW	12200	12200	**	03157	TAYLOR CREEK	NW	6130	6130
03134	MOTHER HUBBARD	NW	6090	6090	**	0315A	STONE CANYON	NW	7340	7340
03138	HELL HOLE	FP	18860	18860	**	03159	WAHOO MOUNTAIN	NW	23880	23880
03139	LOWER SAN FRANCISCO	NW	25560	25560	**	03160	POVERTY CREEK	NW	10260	10260
03143	THE HUB	NW	7770	7770	**	03161	DRY CREEK	NW	29560	29560
03144	BRUSHY SPRINGS	NW	5790	5790	**	03163	LARGO	NW	13110	13110
03145	APACHE MOUNTAIN	NW	17810	17810	**	03164	SAWYERS PEAK	NW	64200	64080
03146	FRISCO BOX	NW	40050	40050	**	03165	MEADOW CREEK	NW	34140	34140
03147	BRUSHY MOUNTAIN	NW	7890	7890	**	03166	CONTIGUOUS TO BLUE RANGE	W	5090	5090
03148	ASPEN MOUNTAIN	NW	22110	22110	**					

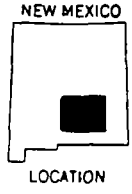
STATE: NEW MEXICO

AREA ID	AREA NAME	ALLOCATION	GROSS ACRES	NET ACRES		AREA ID	AREA NAME	ALLOCATION	GROSS ACRES	NET ACRES
FOREST: LINCOLN N.F.										
A3069	CAPITAN MOUNTAIN	W	38110	36530	**	03073	JEFFRIES CANYON	NW	8990	8990
A3070	WHITE MT WILD CONTIG	FP	990	990	**	03074	LITTLE DOG + PUP CANYONS	FP	25920	25920
B3069	CAPITAN MOUNTAIN	NW	9800	9050	**	03075	NORTH ROCKY CANYON	NW	6810	6810
B3070	WHITE MT WILD CONTIG	W	20700	19950	**	03076	LAST CHANCE CANYON	NW	9860	9860
03067	CARRIZO MOUNTAIN	NW	16450	16220	**	03077	SOUTHERN GUADALUPE MTS	W	21300	21300
03068	TUCSON MOUNTAIN	NW	20130	18940	**	03078	GRAPEVINE	NW	2070	2070
03071	ORTEGA PEAK	NW	10890	10890	**	03079	CULP	NW	3350	3350
03072	WEST FACE SACRAMENTO MTS	FP	42730	41650	**					
FOREST: SANTA FE N.F.										
A3038	PECOS WLD CONTIG AREAS	NW	3020	2860	**	03097	CORRAL	NW	9950	9950
A3105	DOME CONTIG TO BNDLR WLD	W	6000	6000	**	03098	CHAMA WLD CONTIG AREA	FP	4800	4800
B3038	PECOS WLD CONTIG AREAS	W	69186	68747	**	03099	SAN PEDRO PARKS WLD CONT	FP	5670	5670
B3105	DOME CONTIG TO BNDLR WLD	NW	9000	9000	**	03100	CANONES"PEDERNAL	NW	12900	12900
C3038	PECOS WLD CONTIG AREAS	NW	5521	5521	**	03101	BARRANCA	NW	6150	6150
D3038	PECOS WLD CONTIG AREAS	FP	15000	14520	**	03102	POLVADERA	FP	15480	15480
E3038	PECOS WLD CONTIG AREAS	NW	1763	1763	**	03103	EROSION	NW	46020	45790
F3038	PECOS WLD CONTIG AREAS	NW	13900	13900	**	03104	CABALLO	FP	8800	8800
G3038	PECOS WLD CONTIG AREAS	NW	20190	20190	**	03106	CAJA CONTIG TO BNDLR WLD	NW	13000	13000
H3038	PECOS WLD CONTIG AREAS	FP	2530	2210	**	03107	PERALTA	NW	13400	13120
03096	TESUQUE	NW	9140	9140	**	03108	VIRGIN	NW	6250	6250

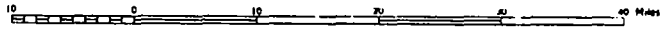


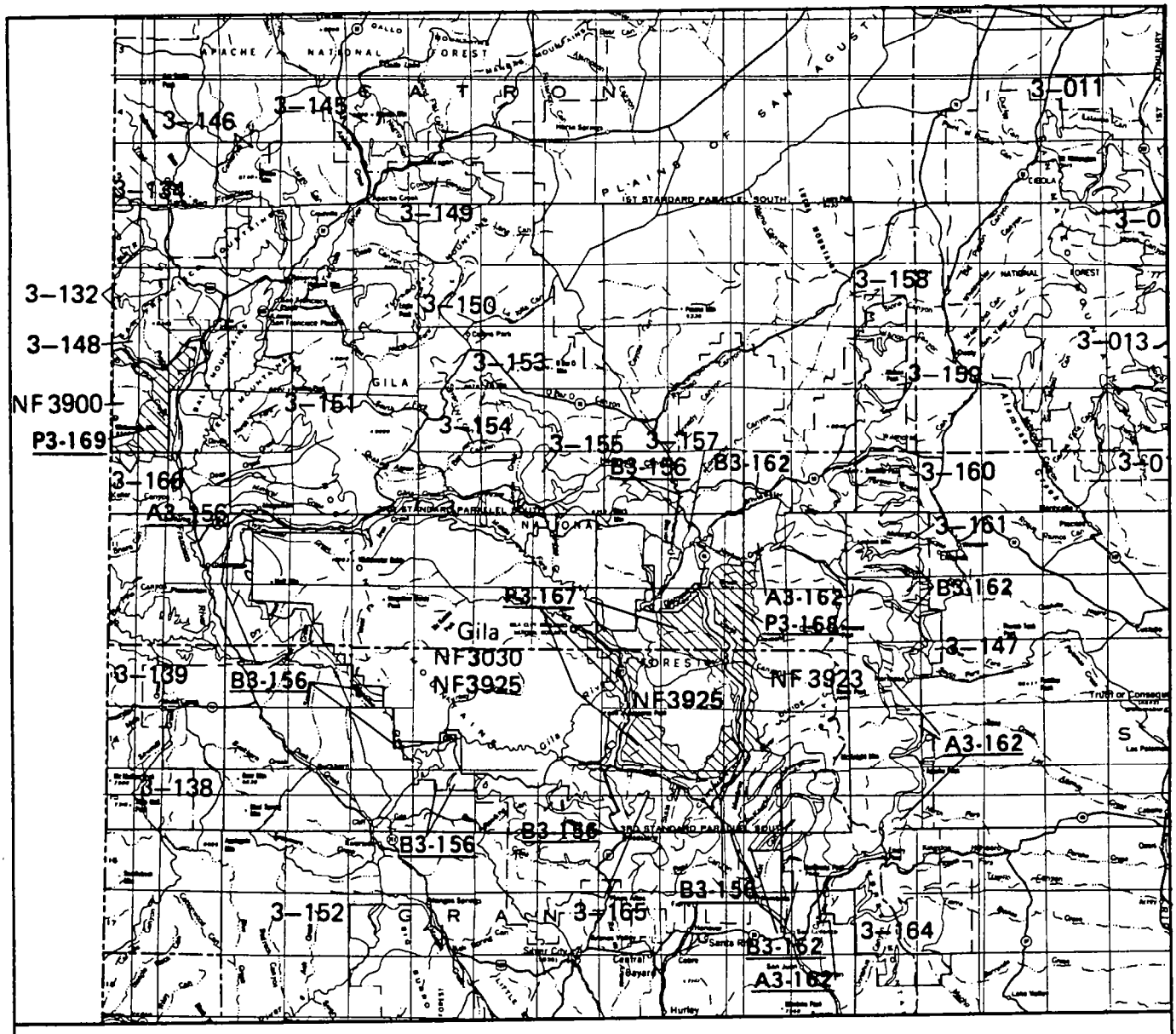
NEW MEXICO RARE II MODIFICATIONS

map 1 of 3



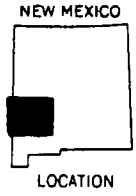
underlined numbers identify modified areas



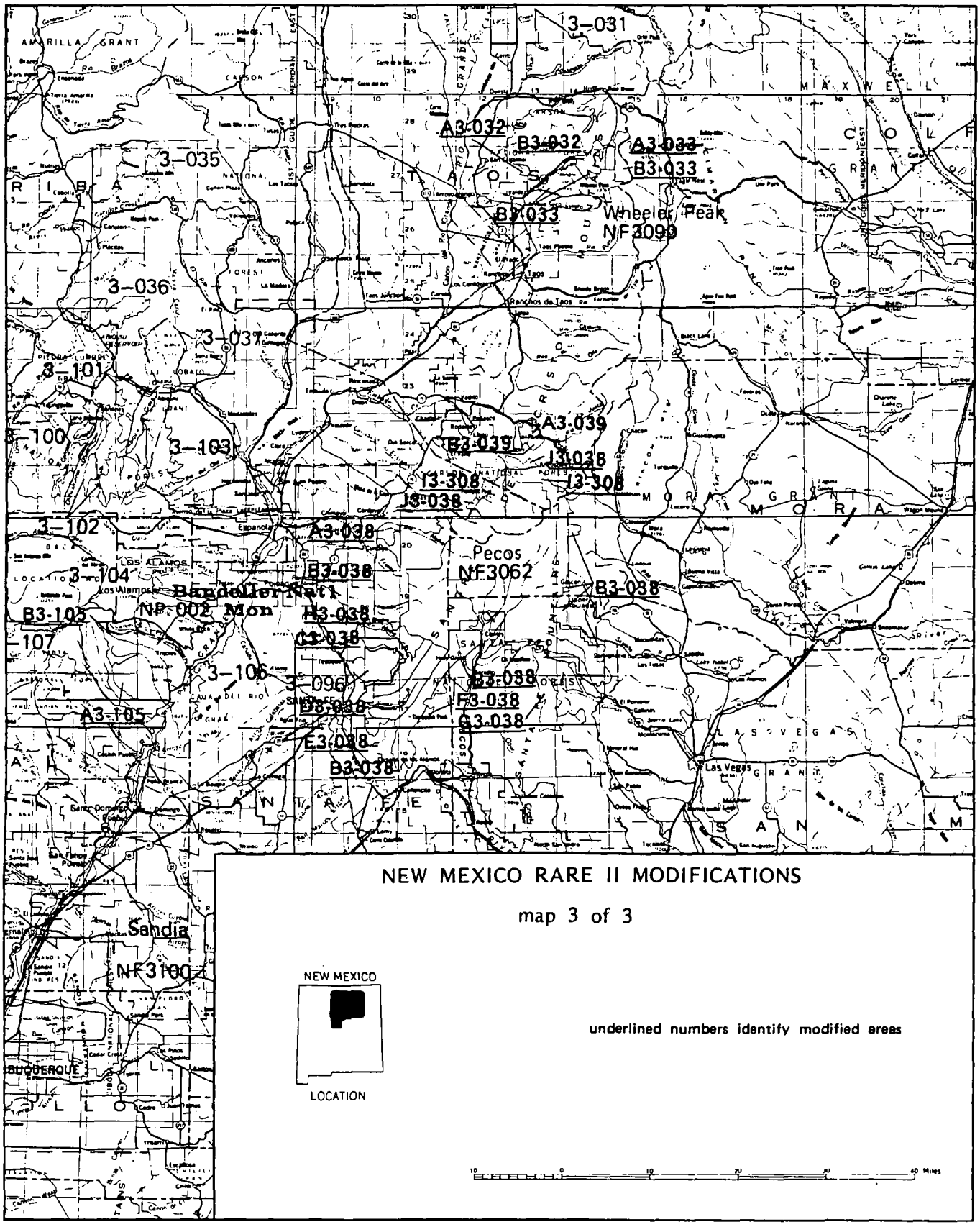


NEW MEXICO RARE II MODIFICATIONS

map 2 of 3



underlined numbers identify modified areas


3-031
A3-032
B3-032
A3-033
B3-033
3-035
B3-033
Wheeler Peak
NF3090
3-036
3-037
3-101
3-100
3-103
A3-039
B3-039
J3-038
J3-308
J3-308
J3-038
3-102
A3-038
Pecos
NF3062
3-104
Los Alamos
Bandelier Natl
Mon
B3-038
B3-105
3-107
C3-038
3-106
3-096
B3-038
F3-038
G3-038
A3-105
E3-038
B3-038
Las Vegas
Sandia
NF3100
NEW MEXICO RARE II MODIFICATIONS
map 3 of 3
NEW MEXICO
LOCATION
underlined numbers identify modified areas

Social. Generally, the social effects resulting from the proposed action will significantly enhance wilderness-associated symbolic values and provide opportunities for developed, motorized recreation use as well as dispersed primitive recreation opportunities. All 17 of the areas recommended for wilderness have important symbolic values to local and/or regional populations. Reasons such as "preserve for future generations," "high scenic beauty and wilderness values," were frequently offered by the public in support of wilderness allocation for these areas. The symbolic meaning of these areas will be protected through wilderness. Although implementation of the proposed action will displace motorized recreation use on specific individual areas, it will generally enhance these activities by allocating 69 areas to nonwilderness.

As the economic analysis indicates, minor employment losses in agriculture, logging, and sawmills will be offset by gains in other sectors due to increases in dispersed recreation. Consequently, perceived impacts on community social services will not be realized.

Economic. A summary of economic impacts for the proposed action is presented in the following table. These are national impacts and may or may not occur in New Mexico. All state impacts are allocated from the national totals and are based upon state resource changes. They are New Mexico's contribution to the national impact. For a complete description on how the impacts were calculated see Appendix W.

The table shows agriculture and logging and sawmills employment losses and several other sectors gaining in employment. This is due to increase dispersed recreation in areas allocated to wilderness. The expenditures from wilderness use more than off-sets the employment losses in other sectors. The potential long-term effects increase employment in every sector.

NEW MEXICO
SUMMARY OF ECONOMIC IMPACTS-ALTERNATIVE PA

A. EMPLOYMENT EFFECTS-CHANGE FROM PRESENT

INDUSTRIAL SECTOR	POTENTIAL IMMEDIATE	POTENTIAL LONG-TERM (FP AS NW)	POTENTIAL LONG-TERM (FP AS W)
AGRICULTURE	-10.	374.	315.
MINING	2.	60.	53.
CONSTRUCTION	1.	255.	216.
FOOD AND PRODUCTS	2.	340.	293.
TEXTILE AND APPAREL	0.	177.	149.
LOGGING AND SAWMILLS	-12.	236.	123.
FURNITURE	0.	24.	20.
PULP AND PAPER	-2.	121.	87.
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	0.	84.	71.
CHEMICALS AND RUBBER	0.	109.	91.
PETROLEUM REFINING	2.	34.	31.
STONE CLAY AND GLASS	0.	55.	46.
PRIMARY METAL	0.	61.	51.
FAB METAL AND MACH	1.	160.	133.
ELECTRICAL	0.	80.	67.
ALL OTHER MFG	2.	188.	161.
TRANS COMM UTIL	1.	762.	649.
WHOLESALE	1.	315.	263.
RETAIL	18.	2043.	1762.
FIRE	2.	363.	308.
SERVICES	8.	3112.	2669.
TOTAL PRIVATE SECTOR	18.	8953.	7558.

B. OTHER EFFECTS-CHANGE FROM PRESENT

CATEGORY		POTENTIAL IMMEDIATE	POTENTIAL LONG-TERM (FP AS NW)	POTENTIAL LONG-TERM (FP AS W)
INCOME	($MILLION)	0.	97.	82.
OUTPUT	($MILLION)	1.	308.	258.
VALUE ADDED	($MILLION)	1.	155.	131.
POPULATION		46.	23341.	19704.

1

RESOURCE OUTPUTS WITH THE PROPOSED ACTION — NEW MEXICO

UNIT	TOTAL INVENTORY		OUTPUT-FP as NW		OUTPUT-FP as W	
	Present	Potential	Present Immediate Output	Potential Long-term Output	Present Immediate Output	Potential Long-term Output
Commercial Forest Land - (M acres)	707,403	707,403	455,422	455,422	343,204	343,204
Hardwood Saw-timber - (MMBF)	0.0	8.2	0.0	6.3	0.0	4.2
Hardwood Products - (MMCF)	0.0	3.6	0.0	3.6	0.0	2.6
Softwood Saw-timber - (MMBF)	17.4	92.2	15.5	47.0	14.3	30.8
Softwood Products - (MMCF)	1.4	9.1	1.3	1.0	1.3	.8
Developed Rec. Picnicking -(MRVD)	0.0	10.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	10.0
Camping -(MRVD)	0.0	45.0	0.0	45.0	0.0	45.0
Skiing -(MRVD)	0.0	550.0	0.0	550.0	0.0	475.0
Water -(MRVD)	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0
Unbuilt -(MRVD)	-	130.0	-	130.0	-	130.0
Dispersed Rec. Motor -(MRVD)	32.9	82.2	26.9	72.7	21.9	61.6
Nonmotor -(MRVD)	121.6	476.3	39.5	495.8	299.1	502.5
Big Game Hunting -(MRVD)	101.7	143.5	101.7	133.4	104.0	130.2
Small Game Hunting -(MRVD)	13.8	56.0	5.8	54.5	28.9	53.5
Nonhunting -(MRVD)	47.5	109.8	35.3	106.7	69.9	108.4
Fishing -(MRVD)	53.8	135.4	24.5	133.4	97.0	133.4
Grazing Cattle - (AUM)	170,156	178,343	158,415	164,585	154,603	160,364
Sheep - (AUM)	3,310	4,639	3,310	4,639	3,310	4,639
Common - (AUM)	8,076	3,174	8,296	8,526	7,856	8,526

STATE: NEW MEXICO

AREA CODE	AREA NAME	WAPS RATNG 0-28	OURS RATNG 0-15	GRAZING ALL AUM	POTEN YIELD SAWTMBR MMBF	PROGRAM HARVEST SAWTMBR MMBF	DISPER REC MOTOR MRVD	DISPER REC NONMOT MRVD	HARD ROCK MINRL RATNG 0-100	OIL AND GAS RATNG 0-100	URAN RATNG 0-100	COAL RATNG 0-100	GEO-THERM RATNG 0-100	LOW VALUE BULK RATNG 0-100
NATIONAL FOREST: CARSON N.F.														
A3032	COLUMBINE - HONDO	14	10	74	1.0	.0	.0	.0	100					
A3033	WHEELER PK WLD CONTIG	19	10	55	.6	.0	.0	1.0	97					
A3039	COMALES CANYON	10	10	250	.2	.0	.1	.1	52					
B3032	COLUMBINE - HONDO	22	9	851	13.2	.0	.0	12.0	98					
B3033	WHEELER PK WLD CONTIG	23	10	300	5.2	.0	.0	1.0	97					
B3039	COMALES CANYON	12	10	550	.4	.0	.1	.1	52					
I3038	PECOS WLD CONTIG AREAS	25	9	0	3.1	.0	.0	.3	73					
J3038	PECOS WLD CONTIG AREAS	20	9	0	2.0	.0	.0	.2	73					
03031	LATIR PEAK	19	3	580	1.2	.0	.0	.4	96					
03034	CRUCES BASIN	17		5222	2.4	.0	.0	2.0	42					
03035	CANJILON MOUNTAIN	16	9	2010	.7	.0	.0	2.0	63		63			
03036	BULL CANYON	18	0	160	.0	.0	.0	1.0	75	20			15	
03037	SIERRA NEGRA	17	0	252	.0	.0	.0	.0	38	10	20		20	
03999	OSIER MESA	15	9	926	.1	.0	.6	1.0	55					
NATIONAL FOREST: CIBOLA N.F.														
03001	MT. TAYLOR	21		276	.2	.3	.0	.8			85			
03002	RANGER CABIN	13	0	880	.0	.0	.2	.1	30	60	85	30		
03003	CERRO ALESNA	20	0	699	.0	.0	.0	.1	30	73	95	30		
03004	GUADALUPE	24	0	367	.0	.0	.0	.2	30	78	89	30		
03005	MADRE MOUNTAIN	16	0	1729	.0	.0	.0	.2			90			
03006	SCOTT MESA	15	0	3100	.0	.0	.5	.1	86	30	60	30		
03007	GOAT SPRINGS	15	0	557	.0	.0	.0	.0	82	10				
03008	RYAN HILL	19	0	2522	.1	.0	.0	.3	94				50	
03009	CANADIAN RIVER	15	0	3011	.0	.0	.0	.5	83		10			
03010	DATIL	16	0	1068	.0	.0	.0	.2	83	10	10	10		
03011	WITHINGTON	20	0	1429	.2	.2	.0	.2	51	10				
03012	WHITE CAP	14	0	642	.0	.0	.0	.1	81	10				
03013	APACHE KID	24	2	12956	.0	.9	.0	.4	89	10			10	
03014	SAN JOSE	16	0	2513	.0	.0	.0	.1	90	10			10	
NATIONAL FOREST: CORONADO N.F.														
03110	WHITMIRE CANYON	19	15	2857	.0	.0	.0	2.0	35					
03111	JUNIPER BASIN	18	0	1305	.0	.0	.0	1.0	25					
03200	BUNK ROBINSON PEAK	18	0	3918	.0	.0	.0	1.0	20					
NATIONAL FOREST: GILA N.F.														
A3156	CONT. TO GILA WILD&PRIM.	23	7	0	.0	.0	.0	.0	74				74	
A3162	CONT.TO BLACK & ALDO WLD	21	4	4321	1.5	.0	.0	.4	80				20	
B3156	CONT. TO GILA WILD&PRIM.	21	7	15021	1.5	1.8	1.1	2.1	74				74	
B3162	CONT.TO BLACK & ALDO WLD	21	4	11794	1.6	1.2	.2	1.3	80				20	
P3169	BLUE RANGE PRIMATIVE	20	7	4443	1.6	2.0	.1	1.3	74				74	
03132	NOLAN	22	15	528	.3	.4	.0	.0	43					
03134	MOTHER HUBBARD	21	3	198	.0	.1	.0	.0	38					
03138	HELL HOLE	18	0	2504	.0	.1	.2	.2	69				30	
03139	LOWER SAN FRANCISCO	20	0	6089	.0	.0	.7	.4	60				30	

STATE: NEW MEXICO

AREA CODE	AREA NAME	WARS RATNG 0-28	OURS RATNG 0-15	GRAZING ALL AUM	POTEN YIELD SAWTMBR MMBF	PROGRAM HARVEST SAWTMBR MMBF	DISPER REC MOTOR MRVD	DISPER REC NONMOT MRVD	HARD ROCK MINRL RATNG 0-100	OIL AND GAS RATNG 0-100	URAN RATNG 0-100	COAL RATNG 0-100	GEO-THERM RATNG 0-100	LOW VALUE BULK RATNG 0-100
03143	THE HUB	16	0	847	.0	.0	.1	.3	95					
03144	BRUSHY SPRINGS	12	0	713	.0	.0	.0	.0	28					
03145	APACHE MOUNTAIN	18	0	1897	.2	.9	.0	.3	93				30	
03146	FRISCO BOX	21	14	8801	.5	1.0	.1	.8	93				50	
03147	BRUSHY MOUNTAIN	15	0	768	.0	.0	.0	.1	82				30	
03148	ASPEN MOUNTAIN	22	15	1585	.5	.6	.0	.1	93				93	
03149	WAGON TONGUE	18	13	710	.0	.8	.0	.1	38				30	
03150	EAGLE PEAK	19	9	3574	1.4	3.0	.0	.8	54				30	
03151	DEVILS CREEK	19	11	6110	1.9	1.7	.2	1.5	67				30	
03152	GILA BOX	17	0	3752	.0	.0	.1	.3	93					
03153	ELK MOUNTAIN	17	13	663	.5	.7	.0	.1	08					
03154	T BAR	14	0	869	.0	.0	.0	.1	38					
03155	CANYON CREEK	19	0	1539	.4	.6	.0	.1	97				20	
03157	TAYLOR CREEK	19	0	632	.0	.1	.0	.0	72				20	
03158	STONE CANYON	15	0	760	.0	.1	.0	.0	58					
03159	MAHOO MOUNTAIN	17	15	2613	.7	.2	.1	.8	74					
03160	POVERTY CREEK	17	8	1217	.1	.0	.0	.0	99					
03161	DRY CREEK	20	2	2978	.7	.0	.1	.4	94					
03163	LARGO	13	0	2271	.0	.0	.0	.3	49					
03164	SAWYERS PEAK	19	1	13360	.0	.0	.2	.8	90				20	
03165	MEADOW CREEK	18	10	3929	1.0	.5	.3	.4	98				20	
03166	CONTIGUOUS TO BLUE RANGE	19	0	771	.0	.0	.0	.2	57				20	
	NATIONAL FOREST: LINCOLN N.F.													
A3069	CAPITAN MOUNTAIN	23	10	250	1.0	.0	.0	5.0	94					
A3070	WHITE MT WILD CONTIG	22	0	0	.0	.0	.0	.0	97					
B3069	CAPITAN MOUNTAIN	16	13	980	1.5	.0	.0	3.0	94					
B3070	WHITE MT WILD CONTIG	23	0	998	.1	.0	2.0	12.0	97					
03067	CARRIZO MOUNTAIN	20	8	1690	1.4	.0	.0	6.0	96	30	20			
03068	TUCSON MOUNTAIN	17	7	2870	.9	.0	.0	5.0	94		20			
03071	ORTEGA PEAK	14		1518	.0	.0	3.0	3.0	98	30	10			
03072	WEST FACE SACRAMENTO MTS	20	3	2402	.0	.0	3.0	10.0	87					
03073	JEFFRIES CANYON	15	0	872	.0	.0	1.0	1.0	55					
03074	LITTLE DOG + PUP CANYONS	20	0	534	.0	.0	1.0	.0		15				39
03075	NORTH ROCKY CANYON	15	0	400	.0	.0	1.0	.0	71	80				
03076	LAST CHANCE CANYON	19	0	50	.0	.0	.0	1.0	63	90				
03077	SOUTHERN GUADALUPE MTS	22	0	380	.0	.0	1.0	8.0	52	85				
03078	GRAPEVINE	15	0	27	.0	.0	1.0	.0	35	30				
03079	CULP	15	0	35	.0	.0	1.0	.0	56	10				
	NATIONAL FOREST: SANTA FE N.F.													
A3038	PECOS WLD CONTIG AREAS	20	13	10	.0	.0	.3	.3	20					
A3105	DOME CONTIG TO ANDLR WLD	21	10	0	.2	.0	.1	.0	43		20		20	50
B3038	PECOS WLD CONTIG AREAS	22	12	706	9.7	.0	2.8	7.5	50					
B3105	DOME CONTIG TO ANDLR WLD	12	12	200	1.1	.0	.9	1.0	88		20		40	88
C3038	PECOS WLD CONTIG AREAS	16	9	0	.3	.0	.3	.5	20					
D3038	PECOS WLD CONTIG AREAS	21	4	0	.1	.0	.0	.0	40					

STATE: NEW MEXICO

AREA CODE	AREA NAME	WARS RATNG 0-28	OURS RATNG 0-15	GRAZING ALT AUM	POTEN YIELD SAWTMBR MMBF	PROGRAM HARVEST SAWTMBR MMBF	DISPER REC MOTOR MRVD	DISPER REC NONMOT MRVD	HARD ROCK MINRL RATNG 0-100	OIL AND GAS RATNG 0-100	URAN RATNG 0-100	COAL RATNG 0-100	GEO-THERM RATNG 0-100	LOW VALUE BULK RATNG 0-100
E3038	PECOS WLD CONTIG AREAS	15	12	22	.1	.0	.2	.2	20					
F3038	PECOS WLD CONTIG AREAS	17	12	75	1.0	.0	1.1	1.6	95					
G3038	PECOS WLD CONTIG AREAS	19	11	103	5.2	.0	2.4	2.2	70					
H3038	PECOS WLD CONTIG AREAS	20	13	10	.3	.0	.3	.3	30					
03096	TESUQUE	17	10	0	.0	.0	.4	1.0	75					
03097	CORRAL	20	12	9	.7	.0	.4	.3	30	100	72			
03098	CHAMA WLD CONTIG AREA	17	11	10	.1	.0	.0	.1	30	35	89			
03099	SAN PEDRO PARKS WLD CONT	17	12	30	.6	.0	.1	.3	87	65	50			
03100	CANONES*PEDERNAL	16	12	161	.8	.0	.1	.3	75		50		30	
03101	BARRANCA	16	7	18	.0	.0	.4	1.0	40		84		30	
03102	POLVADERA	24	12	421	1.7	.7	.1	1.0	51				60	20
03103	EROSION	19	8	1860	.0	.0	3.0	2.0	29				50	
03104	CABALLO	20	12	4	2.0	.4	.4	2.0					60	49
03106	CAJA CONTIG TO RNDLR WLD	17		135	.0	.0	1.0	1.0			20		30	39
03107	PERALTA	19	12	88	1.7	.3	.1	.6	98		60		60	35
03108	VIRGIN	14	11	5	.1	.0	.1	.1	85		40		40	

APPENDIX M
NORTH DAKOTA

ALLOCATION SUMMARY

	Wilderness	Further Planning	Nonwilderness
* Number of Areas	1	0	11
Gross Acres	11,880	0	204,690
Net Acres	9,000	0	185,700

* Roadless areas may overlap state boundaries and appear in 2 or more states. Total areas allocated to each category may not equal total number of areas in RARE II inventory.

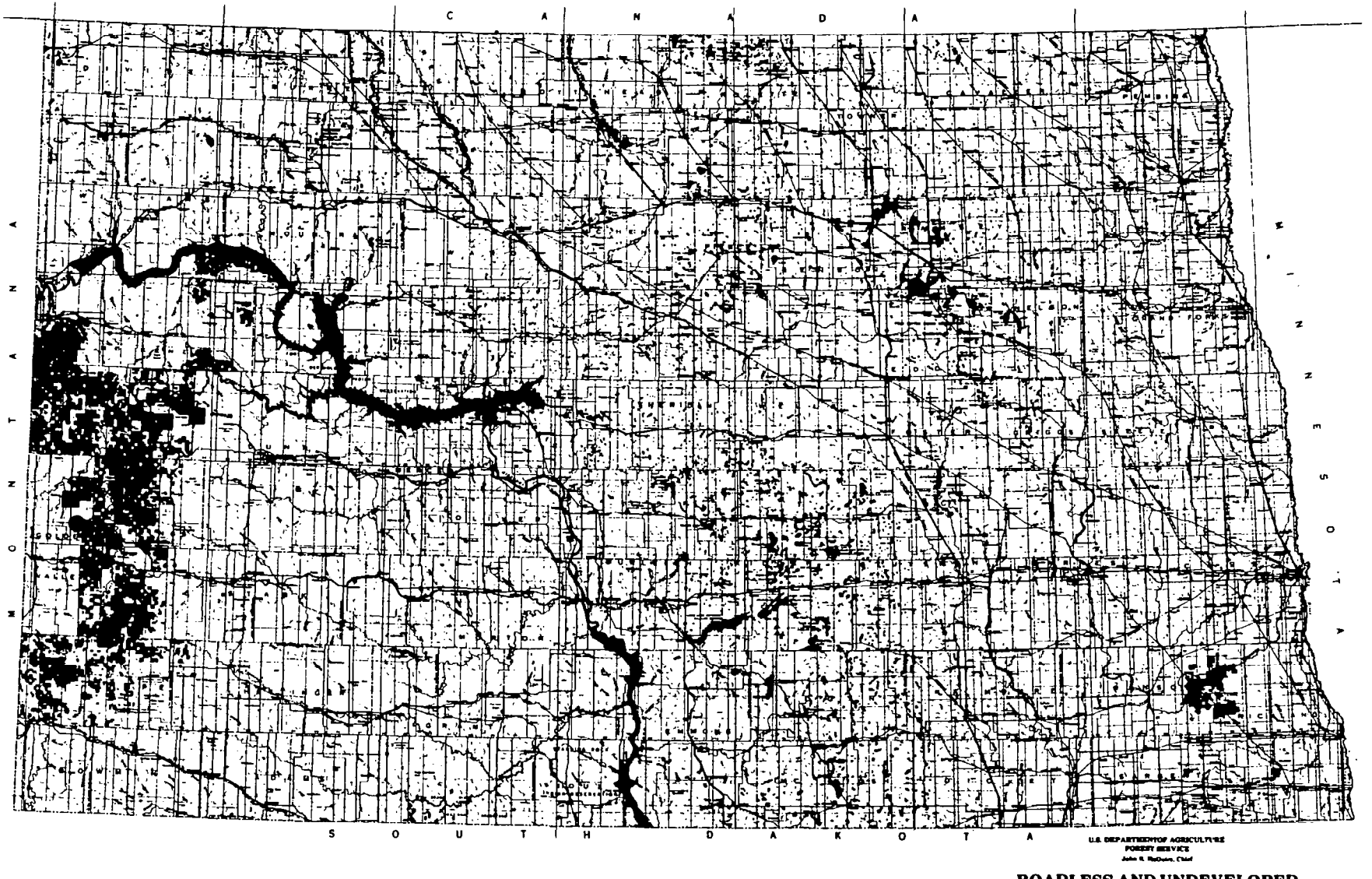
Area LIDAU Twin Buttes on Little Missouri National Grassland was allocated to wilderness to meet wheatgrass/needlegrass target (03110-059). Designation of Twin Buttes area as wilderness would reduce projected gains in employment associated with oil and gas exploration and production. This does not represent an adverse impact in terms of change from the present but rather a future opportunity foregone.

For additional information contact:

Ray Hunter, RARE II Coordinator
USDA Forest Service, Northern Region (R-1)
Federal Building
Missoula, Montana 59807
406/329-3623

or Forest Supervisor,

Custer NF Billings, Montana 59103



● Wilderness
▲ Further planning
■ Non-wilderness

Revised December 1978

ROADLESS AND UNDEVELOPED AREA EVALUATION II
"RARE II"
NORTHERN REGION
NATIONAL GRASSLANDS
NORTH DAKOTA
TH PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN
MAY 1978

M-2

STATE: NORTH DAKOTA

AREA ID	AREA NAME	ALLO-CATION	GROSS ACRES	NET ACRES		AREA ID	AREA NAME	ALLO-CATION	GROSS ACRES	NET ACRES
FOREST: CUSTER N.F.										
L1DAK	BELL LAKE NG	NW	11980	10860	**	L1DBB	MAGPIE NG	NW	37240	34960
L1DAO	CHENEY CREEK NG	NW	8180	7460	**	L1DBD	ASH COULEE NG	NW	34620	28560
L1DAP	HORSE CREEK NG	NW	15020	14380	**	L1DBE	HANNAGAN NG	NW	7480	5880
L1DAU	TWIN BUTTES NG	W	11880	9000	**	L1DBI	KINLEY PLATEAU NG	NW	21120	19360
L1DAX	LUNE BUTTE NG	NW	13080	12920	**	L1DBJ	BULLION BUTTE NG	NW	19130	17760
L1DAY	BENNETT-COTTONWOOD NG	NW	18400	18240	**	L1DBL	STROM HANSON NG	NW	18440	15320

Social. The proposed action allocates one area to wilderness, Twin Buttes, and 11 areas to nonwilderness. Livestock grazing is expected to decrease as a result of classification of Twin Buttes as wilderness. Effects would be significant to nine grazing permittees. If grazing decreases on the Twin Buttes unit are not accommodated elsewhere on the National Grasslands, these nine grazing permittees may have to adjust their ranching operations. If decreases can be accommodated elsewhere, there would be a period of adjustment in ranching communities until the change is integrated into ranching lifestyles. Changes in grazing are not expected to materially change community identity or social structure.

Oil and gas exploration around Twin Buttes would be more costly because directional drilling may concentrate such activities along the perimeter of the Twin Buttes area. Conflict with ranchers may further intensify because of increased use and congestion.

The remaining 11 areas are now managed under completed land use plans. Local people participated in development of these plans. Social effects of primary concern were taken care of at that time. There will be no significant social effects from areas left as nonwilderness. Wilderness allocation of Twin Buttes will increase a sense of loss of local control by residents who view the Federal Government as interfering in people's lives. Thus, the issue of the local vs. Federal control will likely be the focus of any debate.

Cultural and resource inventories and evaluations that comply which E.O. 11593 and the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 have not been accomplished on the Twin Buttes Unit.

Economic. A summary of economic impacts for the proposed action is presented in the following table. These are national impacts and may or may not occur in North Dakota. All state impacts are allocated from the national totals and are based upon state resource changes. They are North Dakota's contribution to the national impact. For a complete description on how the impacts were calculated see Appendix W.

NORTH DAKOTA
SUMMARY OF ECONOMIC IMPACTS-ALTERNATIVE PA

A. EMPLOYMENT EFFECTS-CHANGE FROM PRESENT

INDUSTRIAL SECTOR	POTENTIAL IMMEDIATE	POTENTIAL LONG-TERM (FP AS NW)	POTENTIAL LONG-TERM (FP AS W)
AGRICULTURE	-1.	10.	10.
MINING	0.	0.	0.
CONSTRUCTION	0.	1.	1.
FOOD AND PRODUCTS	0.	1.	1.
TEXTILE AND APPAREL	0.	0.	0.
LOGGING AND SAWMILLS	0.	0.	0.
FURNITURE	0.	0.	0.
PULP AND PAPER	0.	0.	0.
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	0.	0.	0.
CHEMICALS AND RUBBER	0.	0.	0.
PETROLEUM REFINING	0.	0.	0.
STONE CLAY AND GLASS	0.	0.	0.
PRIMARY METAL	0.	0.	0.
FAB METAL AND MACH	0.	0.	0.
ELECTRICAL	0.	0.	0.
ALL OTHER MFG	0.	0.	0.
TRANS COMM UTIL	0.	1.	1.
WHOLESALE	0.	1.	1.
RETAIL	0.	4.	4.
FIRE	0.	1.	1.
SERVICES	0.	4.	4.
TOTAL PRIVATE SECTOR	-2.	26.	26.

B. OTHER EFFECTS-CHANGE FROM PRESENT

CATEGORY	POTENTIAL IMMEDIATE	POTENTIAL LONG-TERM (FP AS NW)	POTENTIAL LONG-TERM (FP AS W)
INCOME ($MILLION)	0.	0.	0.
OUTPUT ($MILLION)	0.	1.	1.
VALUE ADDED ($MILLION)	0.	1.	1.
POPULATION	-5.	68.	68.

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RESOURCE OUTPUTS WITH THE PROPOSED ACTION NORTH DAKOTA

UNIT	TOTAL INVENTORY		OUTPUT-FP as NW		OUTPUT-FP as W	
	Present	Potential	Present Immediate Output	Potential Long-term Output	Present Immediate Output	Potential Long-term Output
Commercial Forest Land - (M acres)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Hardwood Saw-timber - (MMBF)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Hardwood Products - (MMCF)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Softwood Saw-timber - (MMBF)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Softwood Products - (MMCF)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Developed Rec. Picnicking -(MRVD)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Camping -(MRVD)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Skiing -(MRVD)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Water -(MRVD)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Unbuilt -(MRVD)	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	-
Dispersed Rec. Motor -(MRVD)	1.2	1.5	1.1	1.4	1.1	1.4
Nonmotor -(MRVD)	11.3	17.9	11.6	17.9	11.6	17.9
Big Game Hunting -(MRVD)	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4
Small Game Hunting -(MRVD)	5.4	7.4	5.4	7.3	5.4	7.3
Nonhunting -(MRVD)	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
Fishing -(MRVD)	1.2	1.9	1.2	1.9	1.2	1.9
Grazing Cattle - (AUM)	65,104	75,416	64,156	74,232	64,156	74,232
Sheep - (AUM)	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0
Common - (AUM)	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0

STATE: NORTH DAKOTA

AREA CODE	AREA NAME	WARS RATNG	OORS RATNG	GRAZING ALL	POTEN YIELD SAWTMBR	PROGRAM HARVEST SAWTMBR	DISPER REC MOTOR	DISPER REC NONMOT	HARD ROCK MINRL RATNG	OIL AND GAS RATNG	URAN RATNG	COAL RATNG	GEO-THERM RATNG	LOW VALUE BULK RATNG
		----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
		0-28	0-15	AUM	MMBF	MMBF	MRVD	MRVD	0-100	0-100	0-100	0-100	0-100	0-100
		----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
NATIONAL FOREST: CUSTER N.F.														
L1DAK	BELL LAKE NG	15	0	3461	.0	.0	.1	.7	0	95	0	0	0	23
L1DAO	CHENEY CREEK NG	14	0	4090	.0	.0	.1	.4	0	98	0	0	0	85
L1DAP	HORSE CREEK NG	13	15	5683	.0	.0	.1	.8	0	99	0	0	0	85
L1DAU	TWIN BUTTES NG	19	15	3020	.0	.0	.1	.5	0	95	0	0	0	43
L1DAX	LONE BUTTE NG	15	15	3221	.0	.0	.1	.7	0	95	0	0	0	12
L1DAY	BENNETT-COTTONWOOD NG	14	0	5367	.0	.0	.1	1.0	0	95	0	0	0	12
L1DAB	MAGPIE NG	16	15	10412	.0	.0	.1	2.0	0	100	0	0	0	17
L1DBD	ASH COULEE NG	16	15	8969	.0	.0	.1	2.0	0	98	0	0	0	18
L1DBE	WANNAGAN NG	14	11	2814	.0	.0	.1	.3	0	95	0	0	0	11
L1DBI	KINLEY PLATEAU NG	17	15	5274	.0	.0	.1	1.0	0	95	0	90	0	23
L1DBJ	BULLION BUTTE NG	15	15	8133	.0	.0	.1	1.0	0	95	80	90	0	35
L1DBL	STROM MANSUN NG	13	15	4258	.0	.0	.1	.9	0	95	0	0	0	44

APPENDIX N
NORTHERN APPALACHIAN AND
NEW ENGLAND STATES

ALLOCATION SUMMARY

	Wilderness	Further Planning	Nonwilderness
NEW HAMPSHIRE			
* Number of Areas	4	6	3
Gross Acres	169,176	73,107	25,774
Net Acres	168,176	71,906	24,674
PENNSYLVANIA			
Number of Areas	8	3	4
Gross Acres	9,556	15,750	11,016
Net Acres	9,556	13,876	10,926
VERMONT			
Number of Areas	0	0	6
Gross Acres	0	0	55,720
Net Acres	0	0	55,720
WEST VIRGINIA			
Number of Areas	4	1	19
Gross Acres	69,120	7,720	188,299
Net Acres	68,000	7,720	175,732

* Roadless areas may overlap state boundaries and appear in 2 or more states. Total areas allocated to each category may not equal total number of areas in RARE II inventory.

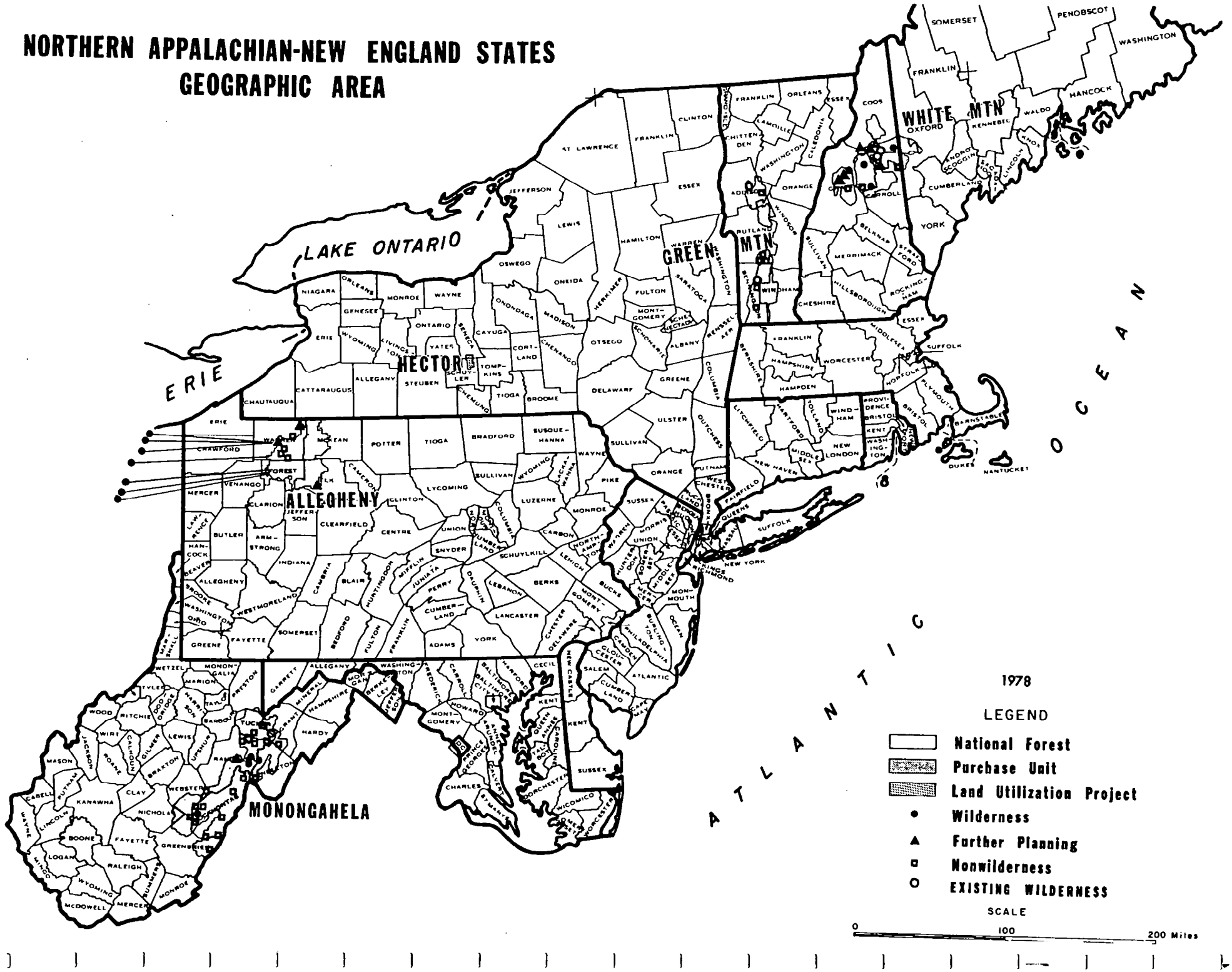
For additional information contact:

Gene L. Kuhns, RARE II Coordinator
USDA Forest Service, Eastern Region (R-9)
633 West Wisconsin Avenue
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53203
414/291-3661

or Forest Supervisor,

Allegheny NF	Warren, Pennsylvania	16365
George Washington NF	Harrisonburg, Virginia	22801
Green Mountain NF	Rutland, Vermont	05701
Monongahela NF	Elkins, West Virginia	26241
White Mountain NF	Laconia, New Hampshire	03246

NORTHERN APPALACHIAN-NEW ENGLAND STATES GEOGRAPHIC AREA



STATE: NEW HAMPSHIRE

FOREST: WHITE MOUNTAIN N.F.

AREA ID	AREA NAME	ALLOCATION	GROSS ACRES	NET ACRES		AREA ID	AREA NAME	ALLOCATION	GROSS ACRES	NET ACRES
09062	CARR MOUNTAIN	NW	17200	16400	**	09072	KINSMAN MOUNTAIN	W	8420	8420
09064	WILD RIVER	W	46262	46262	**	09073	CHERRY MOUNTAIN	FP	9272	9272
09066	PEMIGEWASSET	W	76610	75610	**	09074	DARTMOUTH RANGE	FP	10142	10142
09067	SANDWICH RANGE	W	37884	37884	**	09075	MT WOLF-GORDON POND	FP	12379	11179
09068	GREAT GULF EXTENSION	FP	15383	15382	**	09076	JOBILDUNK	FP	4920	4920
09069	PRESIDENTIAL-DRY R EXT	FP	21011	21011	**	09077	KERSARGE	NW	4374	4374
09071	WATERVILLE	NW	4200	3900	**					

STATE: PENNSYLVANIA

FOREST: ALLEGHENY N.F.

AREA ID	AREA NAME	ALLOCATION	GROSS ACRES	NET ACRES		AREA ID	AREA NAME	ALLOCATION	GROSS ACRES	NET ACRES
09019	ALLEGHENY FRONT	FP	8696	7424	**	09027	COURSON ISLAND	W	62	62
09020	HICKORY CREEK	NW	9427	9337	**	09028	KING ISLAND	W	36	36
09021	TRACY RIDGE	W	9188	9188	**	09029	BAKER ISLAND	W	67	67
09022	CLARION RIVER	FP	4042	3440	**	09030	NO-NAME ISLAND	W	10	10
09023	VERBECK ISLAND	NW	14	14	**	09031	CORNPLANTER	FP	3012	3012
09024	CRULLS ISLAND	W	96	96	**	09032	MINISTER VALLEY	NW	1375	1375
09025	THOMPSONS ISLAND	W	67	67	**	09033	HEARTS CONTENT	NW	200	200
09026	R. THOMPSONS ISLAND	W	30	30	**					

STATE: VERMONT

AREA ID	AREA NAME	ALLOCATION	GROSS ACRES	NET ACRES		AREA ID	AREA NAME	ALLOCATION	GROSS ACRES	NET ACRES
FOREST: GREEN MOUNTAIN N.F.										
09081	BREADLOAF	NW	19850	19850	**	09084	GRIFFITH LAKE	NW	9670	9670
09082	WILDER MTN	NW	8590	8590	**	09085	LYE BROOK ADDITION	NW	2660	2660
09083	DEVILS DEN	NW	8830	8830	**	09086	WOODFORD	NW	6120	6120

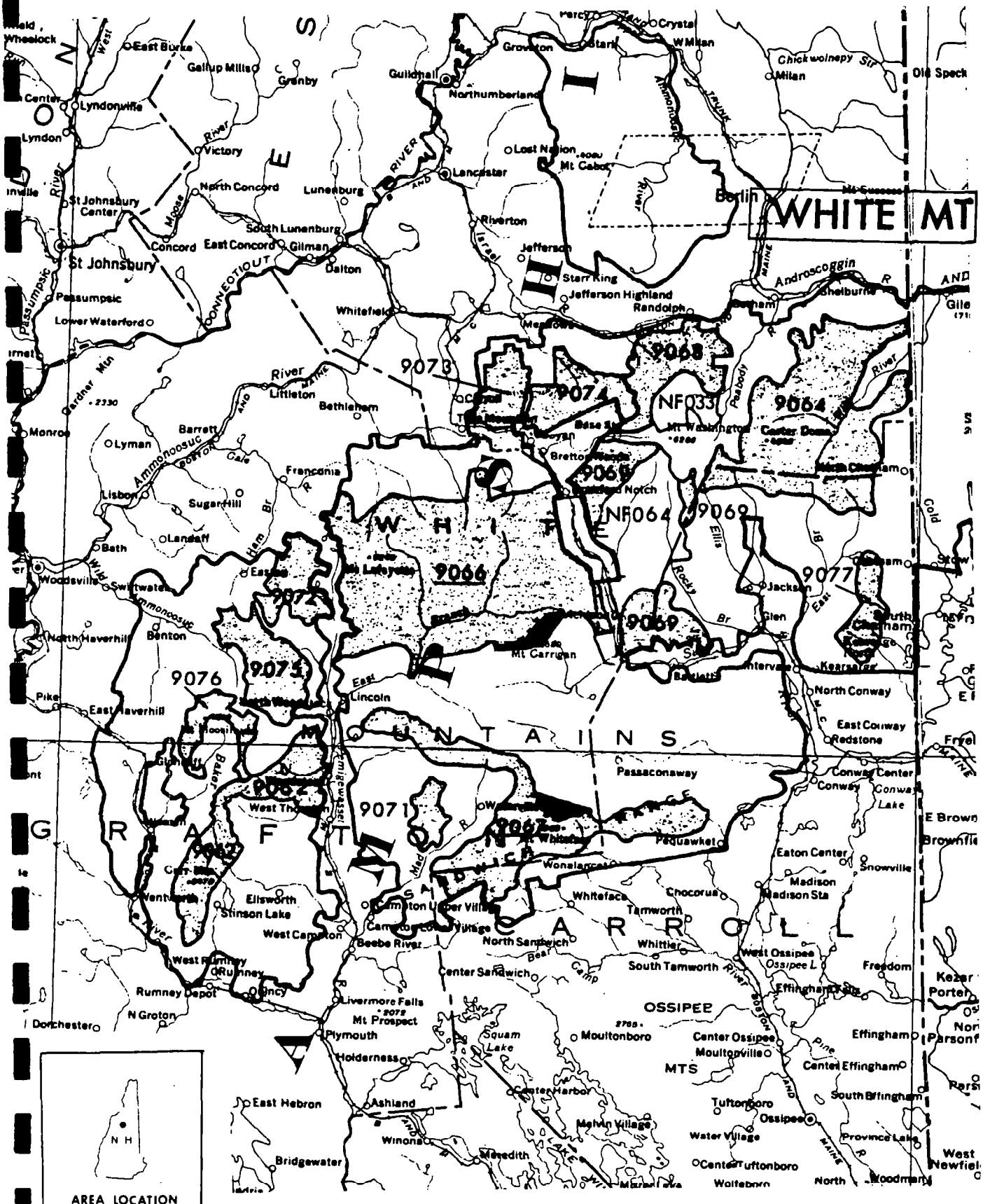
STATE: WEST VIRGINIA

AREA ID	AREA NAME	ALLOCATION	GROSS ACRES	NET ACRES		AREA ID	AREA NAME	ALLOCATION	GROSS ACRES	NET ACRES
FOREST: GEORGE WASHINGTON N.F.										
08047	BIG SCHLOSS	NW	19807	16047	**	08170	DRY RIVER	NW	16660	16135
FOREST: MONONGAHELA N.F.										
09010	CRANBERRY	W	36300	36300	**	09051	LITTLE ALLEGHENY MT.	NW	11200	10480
09040	CHEAT MOUNTAIN	FP	7720	7720	**	09052	LITTLE MOUNTAIN	NW	8440	8440
09041	SENECA CREEK	W	20780	19660	**	09326	EAST FORK OF GREENBRIER	NW	6810	6810
09042	NORTH MOUNTAIN HOPEVILLE	NW	7040	5410	**	09327	DOLLY SODS ROARING PLAIN	NW	14270	11720
09043	CANAAN LOOP	NW	7240	7240	**	09328	TURKEY MOUNTAIN	NW	6480	6480
09044	LAUREL FORK NORTH	W	6120	6120	**	09329	SPICE RUN	NW	6320	6160
09045	LAUREL FORK SOUTH	W	5920	5920	**	09330	MARLIN MOUNTAIN	NW	8640	8640
09047	GAULEY MOUNTAIN	NW	13320	12890	**	09331	CRANBERRY ADDITION	NW	9840	9840
09048	TEA CREEK MOUNTAIN	NW	10120	10100	**	09332	MCGOWAN MOUNTAIN	NW	11392	10368
09049	FALLS OF HILLS CREEK	NW	7640	6800	**	09333	DRY FORK	NW	845	461
09050	MIDDLE MOUNTAIN	NW	19240	18920	**	09334	GLADY FORK	NW	2995	2791

MODIFICATION OF RARE II AREAS

NEW HAMPSHIRE

DECEMBER 1, 1978



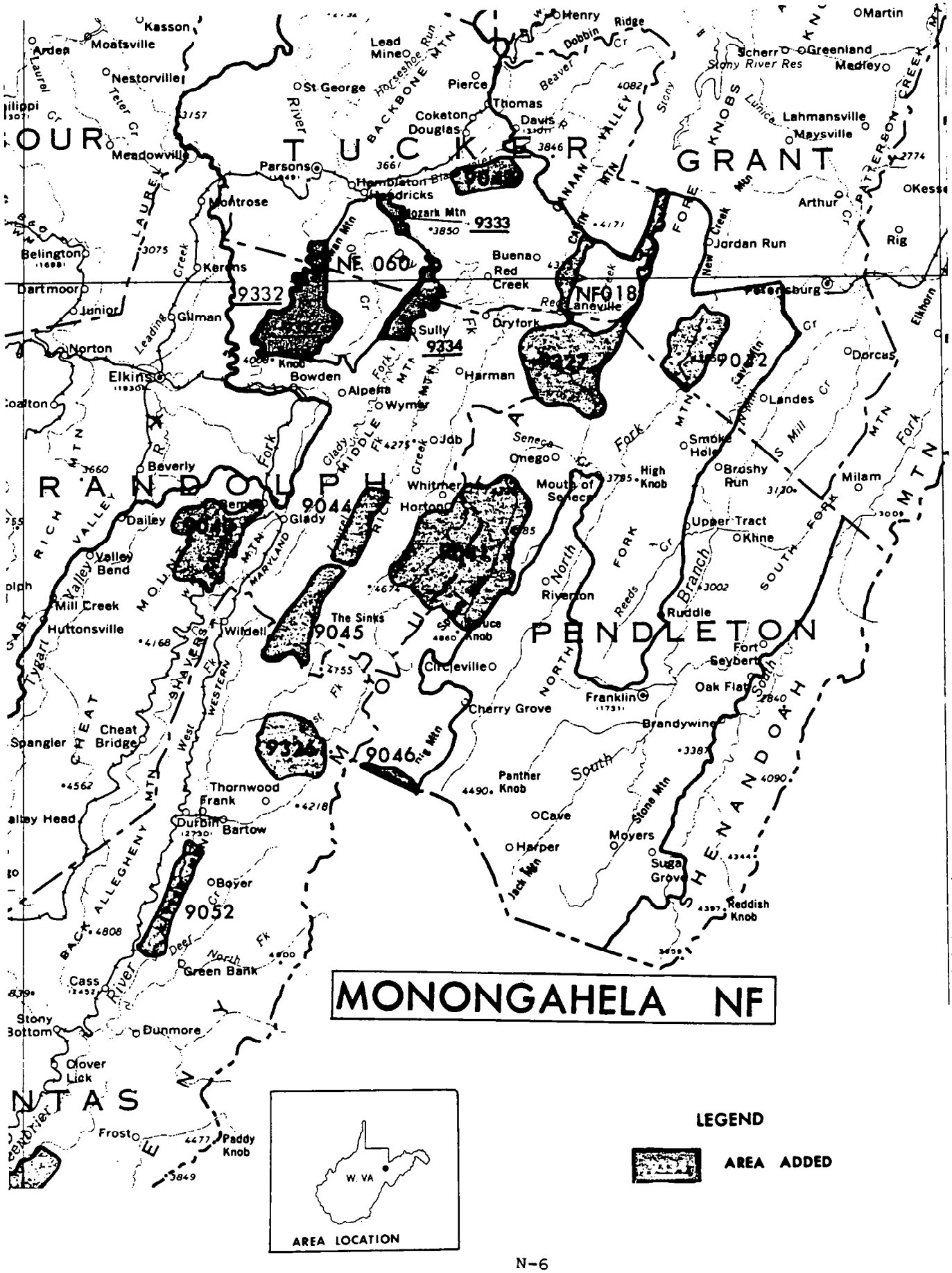
LEGEND

9066 AREA REVISED

ADDITION OF RARE II AREAS

WEST VIRGINIA

DECEMBER 1, 1978



Social. With significant local exceptions, implementation of the proposed action will result in minor social effects. In Pennsylvania, the proposed action will enhance wilderness-associated symbolic values by preserving, in close proximity to population centers, eight areas that contain wildland values, scenic beauty, and important wildlife habitat; while releasing four areas for nonwilderness uses which were of important consideration to people commenting on RARE II from within Pennsylvania.

Pro-wilderness sentiment for roadless areas in West Virginia was largely voiced by people residing out-of-state whose concern focused on symbolic meaning of the areas and preservation of primitive, dispersed recreation opportunities. These values will be enhanced somewhat by the recommendation for wilderness of Seneca Creek and Cranberry, the two largest roadless areas in West Virginia. Impacts on local community lifestyles, industrial development, and existing recreation use patterns will be minimized by nonwilderness designation of 19 areas.

In the Northern Appalachian and New England area, social concern regarding RARE II allocations was perhaps highest in Vermont. Since the proposed action allocates all areas to nonwilderness, it is anticipated that economic and lifestyle impacts will be inconsequential. But it will have substantial impact on wilderness-related symbolic meaning. Public comment preferring wilderness was based mainly on the symbolic meaning of areas, as indicated by the frequent mention of reasons such as "high scenic beauty and wilderness value," "last chance to preserve wilderness," "areas should be preserved for future generations," etc. Even though pro-wilderness sentiment was in the minority in Vermont, pro-wilderness response was larger in Vermont than any other area in the northeast.

The proposed action, by classifying four areas out of 13 in New Hampshire as wilderness, may displace some snow machine use onto adjacent areas, but it will generally enhance primitive dispersed recreation opportunities in close proximity to urban population centers. The three largest roadless areas in New Hampshire (Pemiqewasset, Wild River, and Sandwich) are recommended for wilderness in the proposed action. This will protect important symbolic wilderness-associated values desired by both in-state and out-of-state publics. Economic analysis indicates that only insignificant economic impacts will result from implementation of the proposed action. Consequently, adverse social effects on social services, employment, and community lifestyles are not anticipated to occur.

Economic. A summary of economic impacts for the proposed action is presented in the following table. These are national impacts and may or may not occur in the state specified. All state impacts are allocated from the national totals and are based upon state resource changes. They are the state's contribution to the national impact. For a complete description on how the impacts were calculated see Appendix W.

NEW HAMPSHIRE
SUMMARY OF ECONOMIC IMPACTS-ALTERNATIVE PA

A. EMPLOYMENT EFFECTS-CHANGE FROM PRESENT

INDUSTRIAL SECTOR	POTENTIAL IMMEDIATE	POTENTIAL LONG-TERM (FP AS NW)	POTENTIAL LONG-TERM (FP AS W)
AGRICULTURE	-2.	4.	-3.
MINING	0.	4.	0.
CONSTRUCTION	-1.	2.	-2.
FOOD AND PRODUCTS	-1.	4.	-2.
TEXTILE AND APPAREL	-1.	1.	-2.
LOGGING AND SAWMILLS	-10.	-5.	-15.
FURNITURE	0.	0.	0.
PULP AND PAPER	-11.	-11.	-15.
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	-1.	1.	-1.
CHEMICALS AND RUBBER	-1.	1.	-2.
PETROLEUM REFINING	0.	3.	0.
STONE CLAY AND GLASS	0.	1.	-1.
PRIMARY METAL	0.	1.	-1.
FAB METAL AND MACH	-1.	1.	-2.
ELECTRICAL	0.	1.	-1.
ALL OTHER MFG	-1.	3.	-1.
TRANS COMM UTIL	-3.	3.	-4.
WHOLESALE	-2.	2.	-3.
RETAIL	-9.	27.	-12.
FIRE	-2.	4.	-3.
SERVICES	-6.	13.	-8.
TOTAL PRIVATE SECTOR	-54.	57.	-75.

B. OTHER EFFECTS-CHANGE FROM PRESENT

CATEGORY		POTENTIAL IMMEDIATE	POTENTIAL LONG-TERM (FP AS NW)	POTENTIAL LONG-TERM (FP AS W)
INCOME	($MILLION)	-1.	1.	-1.
OUTPUT	($MILLION)	-2.	3.	-3.
VALUE ADDED	($MILLION)	-1.	1.	-1.
POPULATION		-140.	149.	-195.

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PENNSYLVANIA
SUMMARY OF ECONOMIC IMPACTS-ALTERNATIVE PA

A. EMPLOYMENT EFFECTS-CHANGE FROM PRESENT

INDUSTRIAL SECTOR	POTENTIAL IMMEDIATE	POTENTIAL LONG-TERM (FP AS NW)	POTENTIAL LONG-TERM (FP AS W)
AGRICULTURE	-1.	1.	-1.
MINING	0.	0.	0.
CONSTRUCTION	-1.	0.	-1.
FOOD AND PRODUCTS	-1.	1.	-1.
TEXTILE AND APPAREL	0.	0.	-1.
LOGGING AND SAWMILLS	-2.	1.	-4.
FURNITURE	0.	0.	0.
PULP AND PAPER	-2.	-2.	-5.
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	0.	0.	0.
CHEMICALS AND RUBBER	0.	0.	-1.
PETROLEUM REFINING	0.	0.	0.
STONE CLAY AND GLASS	0.	0.	0.
PRIMARY METAL	0.	0.	0.
FAB METAL AND MACH	0.	0.	-1.
ELECTRICAL	0.	0.	0.
ALL OTHER MFG	0.	0.	0.
TRANS COMM UTIL	-1.	1.	-1.
WHOLESALE	-1.	1.	-1.
RETAIL	-4.	6.	-4.
FIRE	-1.	1.	-1.
SERVICES	-2.	3.	-2.
TOTAL PRIVATE SECTOR	-17.	15.	-25.

B. OTHER EFFECTS-CHANGE FROM PRESENT

CATEGORY	POTENTIAL IMMEDIATE	POTENTIAL LONG-TERM (FP AS NW)	POTENTIAL LONG-TERM (FP AS W)
INCOME ($MILLION)	0.	0.	0.
OUTPUT ($MILLION)	-1.	1.	-1.
VALUE ADDED ($MILLION)	0.	0.	-1.
POPULATION	-45.	39.	-64.

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VERMONT
SUMMARY OF ECONOMIC IMPACTS-ALTERNATIVE PA

A. EMPLOYMENT EFFECTS-CHANGE FROM PRESENT

INDUSTRIAL SECTOR	POTENTIAL IMMEDIATE	POTENTIAL LONG-TERM (FP AS NW)	POTENTIAL LONG-TERM (FP AS W)
AGRICULTURE	0.	11.	11.
MINING	0.	8.	8.
CONSTRUCTION	0.	8.	8.
FOOD AND PRODUCTS	0.	10.	10.
TEXTILE AND APPAREL	0.	5.	5.
LOGGING AND SAWMILLS	0.	3.	3.
FURNITURE	0.	1.	1.
PULP AND PAPER	0.	12.	12.
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	0.	3.	3.
CHEMICALS AND RUBBER	0.	5.	5.
PETROLEUM REFINING	0.	6.	6.
STONE CLAY AND GLASS	0.	2.	2.
PRIMARY METAL	0.	2.	2.
FAB METAL AND MACH	0.	6.	6.
ELECTRICAL	0.	3.	3.
ALL OTHER MFG	0.	7.	7.
TRANS COMM UTIL	0.	13.	13.
WHOLESALE	0.	10.	10.
RETAIL	0.	70.	70.
FIRE	0.	12.	12.
SERVICES	0.	44.	44.
TOTAL PRIVATE SECTOR	0.	240.	240.

B. OTHER EFFECTS-CHANGE FROM PRESENT

CATEGORY	POTENTIAL IMMEDIATE	POTENTIAL LONG-TERM (FP AS NW)	POTENTIAL LONG-TERM (FP AS W)
INCOME ($MILLION)	0.	3.	3.
OUTPUT ($MILLION)	0.	12.	12.
VALUE ADDED ($MILLION)	0.	5.	5.
POPULATION	0.	625.	625.

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WEST VIRGINIA
SUMMARY OF ECONOMIC IMPACTS-ALTERNATIVE PA

A. EMPLOYMENT EFFECTS-CHANGE FROM PRESENT

INDUSTRIAL SECTOR	POTENTIAL IMMEDIATE	POTENTIAL LONG-TERM (FP AS NW)	POTENTIAL LONG-TERM (FP AS W)
AGRICULTURE	2.	26.	25.
MINING	1.	4.	4.
CONSTRUCTION	1.	8.	8.
FOOD AND PRODUCTS	1.	8.	7.
TEXTILE AND APPAREL	0.	6.	6.
LOGGING AND SAWMILLS	-7.	17.	14.
FURNITURE	0.	1.	1.
PULP AND PAPER	0.	43.	40.
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	0.	3.	3.
CHEMICALS AND RUBBER	0.	6.	6.
PETROLEUM REFINING	1.	3.	3.
STONE CLAY AND GLASS	0.	2.	2.
PRIMARY METAL	0.	2.	2.
FAB METAL AND MACH	0.	7.	6.
ELECTRICAL	0.	3.	3.
ALL OTHER MFG	1.	5.	5.
TRANS COMM UTIL	1.	15.	14.
WHOLESALE	1.	12.	12.
RETAIL	10.	52.	50.
FIRE	1.	12.	11.
SERVICES	5.	43.	41.
TOTAL PRIVATE SECTOR	21.	278.	263.

B. OTHER EFFECTS-CHANGE FROM PRESENT

CATEGORY		POTENTIAL IMMEDIATE	POTENTIAL LONG-TERM (FP AS NW)	POTENTIAL LONG-TERM (FP AS W)
INCOME	($MILLION)	0.	3.	3.
OUTPUT	($MILLION)	1.	13.	12.
VALUE ADDED	($MILLION)	1.	6.	5.
POPULATION		54.	726.	684.

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RESOURCE OUTPUTS WITH THE PROPOSED ACTION NEW HAMPSHIRE

UNIT	TOTAL INVENTORY		OUTPUT-FP as NW		OUTPUT-FP as W	
	Present	Potential	Present Immediate Output	Potential Long-term Output	Present Immediate Output	Potential Long-term Output
Commercial Forest Land - (M acres)	120,083	120,083	58,239	58,239	10,683	10,683
Hardwood Saw-timber - (MMBF)	2.8	3.8	1.2	1.7	0.3	.3
Hardwood Products - (MMCF)	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.1	.1
Softwood Saw-timber - (MMBF)	0.8	1.7	0.4	0.7	0.0	.1
Softwood Products - (MMCF)	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Developed Rec. Picnicking -(MRVD)	2.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Camping -(MRVD)	101.0	203.0	38.0	72.0	6.0	13.0
Skiing -(MRVD)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Water -(MRVD)	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Unbuilt -(MRVD)	-	20.0	-	15.0	-	5.0
Dispersed Rec. Motor -(MRVD)	8.7	17.5	5.7	11.5	1.5	2.5
Nonmotor -(MRVD)	281.0	550.0	230.0	431.0	348.0	353.0
Big Game Hunting -(MRVD)	12.7	19.1	12.7	14.7	12.7	13.7
Small Game Hunting -(MRVD)	7.4	9.8	7.4	8.4	7.4	7.7
Nonhunting -(MRVD)	7.0	9.8	7.4	8.4	7.4	7.7
Fishing -(MRVD)	12.4	18.7	14.4	14.7	14.6	14.7
Grazing Cattle - (AUM)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Sheep - (AUM)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Common - (AUM)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0

RESOURCE OUTPUTS WITH THE PROPOSED ACTION — PENNSYLVANIA

UNIT	TOTAL INVENTORY		OUTPUT-FP as NW		OUTPUT-FP as W	
	Present	Potential	Present Immediate Output	Potential Long-term Output	Present Immediate Output	Potential Long-term Output
Commercial Forest Land - (M acres)	34,112	34,112	24,556	24,556	10,783	10,783
Hardwood Saw-timber - (MMBF)	1.7	2.6	1.3	1.9	0.6	.9
Hardwood Products - (MMCF)	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.2	.1
Softwood Saw-timber - (MMBF)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Softwood Products - (MMCF)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Developed Rec. Picnicking -(MRVD)	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Camping -(MRVD)	25.0	76.9	11.9	29.8	0.0	0
Skiing -(MRVD)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Water -(MRVD)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Unbuilt -(MRVD)	-	21.4	-	8.6	-	0
Dispersed Rec. Motor -(MRVD)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Nonmotor -(MRVD)	60.3	72.9	58.8	67.5	65.3	69.3
Big Game Hunting -(MRVD)	16.0	19.3	16.0	18.3	18.1	19.0
Small Game Hunting -(MRVD)	13.3	16.1	13.3	15.0	14.7	15.3
Nonhunting -(MRVD)	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3
Fishing -(MRVD)	11.6	15.2	11.6	14.5	13.2	14.3
Grazing Cattle - (AUM)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Sheep - (AUM)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Common - (AUM)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0

RESOURCE OUTPUTS WITH THE PROPOSED ACTION VERMONT

UNIT	TOTAL INVENTORY		OUTPUT-FP as NW		OUTPUT-FP as W	
	Present	Potential	Present Immediate Output	Potential Long-term Output	Present Immediate Output	Potential Long-term Output
Commercial Forest Land - (M acres)	50,714	50,714	50,714	50,714	50,714	50,714
Hardwood Saw-timber - (MMBF)	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.6
Hardwood Products - (MMCF)	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.7	0.2	.7
Softwood Saw-timber - (MMBF)	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.2
Softwood Products - (MMCF)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Developed Rec. Picnicking -(MRVD)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Camping -(MRVD)	13.1	35.1	13.1	35.1	13.1	35.1
Skiing -(MRVD)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Water -(MRVD)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Unbuilt -(MRVD)	-	9.0	-	9.0	-	9.0
Dispersed Rec. Motor -(MRVD)	8.9	30.1	8.9	30.1	8.4	30.1
Nonmotor -(MRVD)	43.0	254.3	43.0	254.3	43.0	254.3
Big Game Hunting -(MRVD)	11.3	27.1	11.3	27.1	11.3	27.1
Small Game Hunting -(MRVD)	4.3	15.4	4.3	15.4	4.3	15.4
Nonhunting -(MRVD)	0.7	1.5	0.7	1.5	0.7	1.5
Fishing -(MRVD)	36.2	50.2	36.2	50.2	36.2	50.2
Grazing Cattle - (AUM)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Sheep - (AUM)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Common - (AUM)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0

RESOURCE OUTPUTS WITH THE PROPOSED ACTION — WEST VIRGINIA

UNIT	TOTAL INVENTORY		OUTPUT-FP as NW		OUTPUT-FP as W	
	Present	Potential	Present Immediate Output	Potential Long-term Output	Present Immediate Output	Potential Long-term Output
Commercial Forest Land - (M acres)	234,432	234,432	176,432	176,432	168,712	168,712
Hardwood Saw-timber - (MMBF)	9.4	18.5	7.7	12.0	7.3	11.5
Hardwood Products - (MMCF)	1.8	5.2	1.8	3.7	1.8	3.5
Softwood Saw-timber - (MMBF)	0.9	2.1	0.9	1.5	0.8	1.4
Softwood Products - (MMCF)	0.3	1.5	0.3	.6	0.3	.6
Developed Rec. Picnicking -(MRVD)	2.0	7.0	2.0	7.0	2.0	7.0
Camping -(MRVD)	12.0	39.0	9.0	36.0	9.0	36.0
Skiing -(MRVD)	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Water -(MRVD)	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Unbuilt -(MRVD)	-	31.0	-	16.0	-	16.0
Dispersed Rec. Motor -(MRVD)	14.4	15.9	14.4	15.9	14.4	15.9
Nonmotor -(MRVD)	104.1	127.0	157.1	177.0	158.1	177.0
Big Game Hunting -(MRVD)	49.0	64.9	49.0	62.9	49.0	61.9
Small Game Hunting -(MRVD)	31.9	41.7	31.9	41.7	32.9	41.7
Nonhunting -(MRVD)	9.0	13.0	11.0	13.0	12.0	14.0
Fishing -(MRVD)	37.3	44.8	37.3	42.8	37.3	42.8
Grazing Cattle - (AUM)	1,349	16,750	1,830	16,650	1,830	16,650
Sheep - (AUM)	0.0	100	0.0	100	0.0	100
Common - (AUM)	420	700	420	700	420	700

STATE: NEW HAMPSHIRE

AREA CODE	AREA NAME	WAPS RATNG	OURS RATNG	GRAZING ALL	POTEN YIELD SAWTMBR	PROGRAM HARVEST SAWTMBR	DISPER REC MOTOR	DISPER REC NONMOT	HARD ROCK MINRL RATNG	OIL AND GAS RATNG	URAN RATNG	COAL RATNG	GEO-THERM RATNG	LOW VALUE BULK RATNG
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		4-28	0-15	AUM	MMBF	MMBF	MRVD	MRVD	0-100	0-100	0-100	0-100	0-100	0-100
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NATIONAL FOREST: WHITE MOUNTAIN N.F.														
09062	CARR MOUNTAIN	18	7	0	.5	.2	.5	1.0	56	0	11	0	0	21
09064	WILD RIVER	19	5	0	1.7	.9	1.0	59.0	15	0	11	0	0	21
09066	PEMIGEWASSET	21	4	0	.4	.3	1.0	77.0	42	0	42	0	0	21
09067	SANDWICH RANGE	18	7	0	1.0	.7	1.0	32.0	51	0	51	0	0	21
09068	GREAT GULF EXTENSION	14	13	0	.2	.2	.0	61.0	43	0	11	0	0	21
09069	PRESIDENTIAL-DRY R EXT	20	10	0	.7	.3	.2	10.0	54	0	54	0	0	21
09071	WATERVILLE	19	15	0	.0	.0	.0	2.0	51	0	51	0	0	21
09072	KINSMAN MOUNTAIN	19	11	0	.0	.1	.0	10.0	24	0	24	0	0	21
09073	CHERRY MOUNTAIN	17	7	0	.4	.3	1.0	1.0	20	0	20	0	0	21
09074	DARTMOUTH RANGE	18	9	0	.3	.2	1.0	1.0	29	0	29	0	0	21
09075	MT WOLF-GORDON POND	17	8	0	.4	.3	1.0	8.0	27	0	27	0	0	21
09076	JOBILDUNK	19	14	0	.0	.0	1.0	17.0	38	0	38	0	0	21
09077	KERSARGE	18	11	0	.1	.1	1.0	2.0	27	0	59	0	0	21

STATE: PENNSYLVANIA

AREA CODE	AREA NAME	WAPS RATNG	OURS RATNG	GRAZING ALL	POTEN YIELD SAWTMBR	PROGRAM HARVEST SAWTMBR	DISPER REC MOTOR	DISPER REC NONMOT	HARD ROCK MINRL RATNG	OIL AND GAS RATNG	URAN RATNG	COAL RATNG	GEO-THERM RATNG	LOW VALUE BULK RATNG
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		4-28	0-15	AUM	MMBF	MMBF	MRVD	MRVD	0-100	0-100	0-100	0-100	0-100	0-100
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NATIONAL FOREST: ALLEGHENY N.F.														
09019	ALLEGHENY FRONT	17	6	0	.6	.4	.0	12.0	0	95	0	6	0	0
09020	HICKORY CREEK	20	6	0	.6	.5	.0	12.8	0	100	0	6	0	0
09021	TRACY RIDGE	21	8	0	.7	.4	.0	18.9	0	85	0	16	0	74
09022	CLARION RIVER	19	3	0	.2	.2	.0	4.7	0	85	0	38	0	85
09023	VERBECK ISLAND	18	0	0	.0	.0	.0	.0	0	85	0	0	0	85
09024	CPULLS ISLAND	17	0	0	.0	.0	.0	.1	0	85	0	0	0	85
09025	THOMPSONS ISLAND	16	0	0	.0	.0	.0	.1	0	85	0	0	0	85
09026	R. THOMPSONS ISLAND	18	0	0	.0	.0	.0	.1	0	85	0	0	0	85
09027	COURSON ISLAND	18	0	0	.0	.0	.0	.1	0	85	0	0	0	85
09028	KING ISLAND	18	0	0	.0	.0	.0	.0	0	75	0	0	0	85
09029	BAKER ISLAND	17	0	0	.0	.0	.0	.1	0	75	0	0	0	85
09030	NO-NAME ISLAND	17	0	0	.0	.0	.0	.0	0	70	0	0	0	85
09031	CORNPLANTER	19	9	0	.2	.1	.0	5.5	0	75	0	6	0	0
09032	MINISTER VALLEY	17	10	0	.1	.1	.0	3.4	0	100	0	16	0	0
09033	HEARTS CONTENT	16	15	0	.0	.0	.0	2.5	0	85	0	6	0	0

STATE: VERMONT

AREA CODE	AREA NAME	WARS RATNG	DORS RATNG	GRAZING ALL	POTEN YIELD SAWTMBR	PROGRAM HARVEST SAWTMBR	DISPER REC MOTOR	DISPER REC NONMOT	HARD ROCK MINRL RATNG	OIL AND GAS RATNG	URAN RATNG	COAL RATNG	GEO-THERM RATNG	LOW VALUE BULK RATNG
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		0-28	0-15	AUM	MMBF	MMBF	MRVD	MRVD	0-100	0-100	0-100	0-100	0-100	0-100
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NATIONAL FOREST: GREEN MOUNTAIN N.F.														
09081	BREADLOAF	19	7	0	1.0	.9	.2	2.5	18	0	16	0	0	65
09082	WILDER MTN	16	13	0	.4	.4	4.0	7.5	34	0	16	0	0	25
09083	DEVILS DEN	16	12	0	.5	.4	.4	10.6	34	0	21	0	0	25
09084	GRIFFITH LAKE	14	12	0	.4	.3	.5	11.4	28	0	21	0	0	25
09085	LYE BROOK ADDITION	12	12	0	.2	.2	.2	2.8	40	0	50	0	0	21
09086	WOODFORD	15	14	0	.3	.3	3.6	8.2	17	0	22	0	0	21

STATE: WEST VIRGINIA

AREA CODE	AREA NAME	WARS RATNG	DORS RATNG	GRAZING ALL	POTEN YIELD SAWTMBR	PROGRAM HARVEST SAWTMBR	DISPER REC MOTOR	DISPER REC NONMOT	HARD ROCK MINRL RATNG	OIL AND GAS RATNG	URAN RATNG	COAL RATNG	GEO-THERM RATNG	LOW VALUE BULK RATNG
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		0-28	0-15	AUM	MMBF	MMBF	MRVD	MRVD	0-100	0-100	0-100	0-100	0-100	0-100
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NATIONAL FOREST: GEORGE WASHINGTON N.F.														
08047	BIG SCHLOSS	16	5	0	1.3	.4	1.0	7.0	39	75	0	0	0	34
08170	DRY RIVER	16	6	0	.7	.2	1.0	1.0	0	71	0	0	0	34
NATIONAL FOREST: MONONGAHELA N.F.														
09010	CRANBERRY	21	4	0	4.7	2.5	.0	24.0	16	80	0	100	0	45
09040	CHEAT MOUNTAIN	23	0	0	.6	.5	.0	1.0	16	70	0	83	0	45
09041	SENECA CREEK	20	0	210	1.0	.7	.0	10.0	16	75	0	51	0	45
09042	NORTH MOUNTAIN HUPEVILLE	19	0	0	.1	.0	.0	2.0	16	65	0	31	0	45
09043	CANAAN LOOP	16	5	0	.7	.4	.0	2.0	0	60	0	85	0	45
09044	LAUREL FORK NORTH	20	2	0	.7	.5	.0	1.0	0	55	0	37	0	45
09045	LAUREL FORK SOUTH	20	1	0	.7	.5	.0	1.0	0	60	0	37	0	45
09047	GAULEY MOUNTAIN	18	2	0	1.7	1.2	2.0	5.0	0	80	0	98	0	45
09048	TEA CREEK MOUNTAIN	18	2	0	1.6	.8	2.0	3.0	0	55	0	98	0	45
09049	FALLS OF HILLS CREEK	13	2	0	.7	.5	.0	9.0	0	70	0	98	0	45
09050	MIDDLE MOUNTAIN	20	0	80	.5	.4	1.0	12.0	16	85	0	31	0	45
09051	LITTLE ALLEGHENY MT.	19	0	0	.2	.1	1.0	3.0	16	65	0	31	0	45
09052	LITTLE MOUNTAIN	20	0	40	.1	.1	.0	1.0	0	75	0	37	0	45
09326	EAST FORK OF GREENBRIER	19	1	70	.6	.5	.0	1.0	0	65	0	31	0	45
09327	DOLLY SODS ROARING PLAIN	12	0	70	1.6	.9	4.0	10.0	0	65	0	89	0	45
09328	TURKEY MOUNTAIN	19	2	40	1.7	.6	.0	.0	0	50	0	90	0	45
09329	SPICE RUN	20	0	80	.6	.2	1.0	3.0	16	50	0	100	0	45
09330	MARLIN MOUNTAIN	18	0	110	.2	.2	1.0	1.0	0	70	0	31	0	45
09331	CRANBERRY ADDITION	15	3	120	1.5	.7	.0	6.0	0	75	0	90	0	45
09332	MCGOWAN MOUNTAIN	13	2	800	1.1	.9	1.0	1.0	0	60	0	89	0	45
09333	DRY FORK	13	0	40	.1	.1	.0	.0	0	65	0	89	0	45
09334	GLADY FORK	15	2	0	.3	.2	.0	2.0	0	65	0	89	0	45

APPENDIX O
OREGON

ALLOCATION SUMMARY

	Wilderness	Further Planning	Nonwilderness
* Number of Areas	25	20	161
Gross Acres	370,507	418,320	2,214,026
Net Acres	368,120	399,901	2,208,444

* Roadless areas may overlap state boundaries and appear in 2 or more states. Total areas allocated to each category may not equal total number of areas in RARE II inventory.

For additional information contact:

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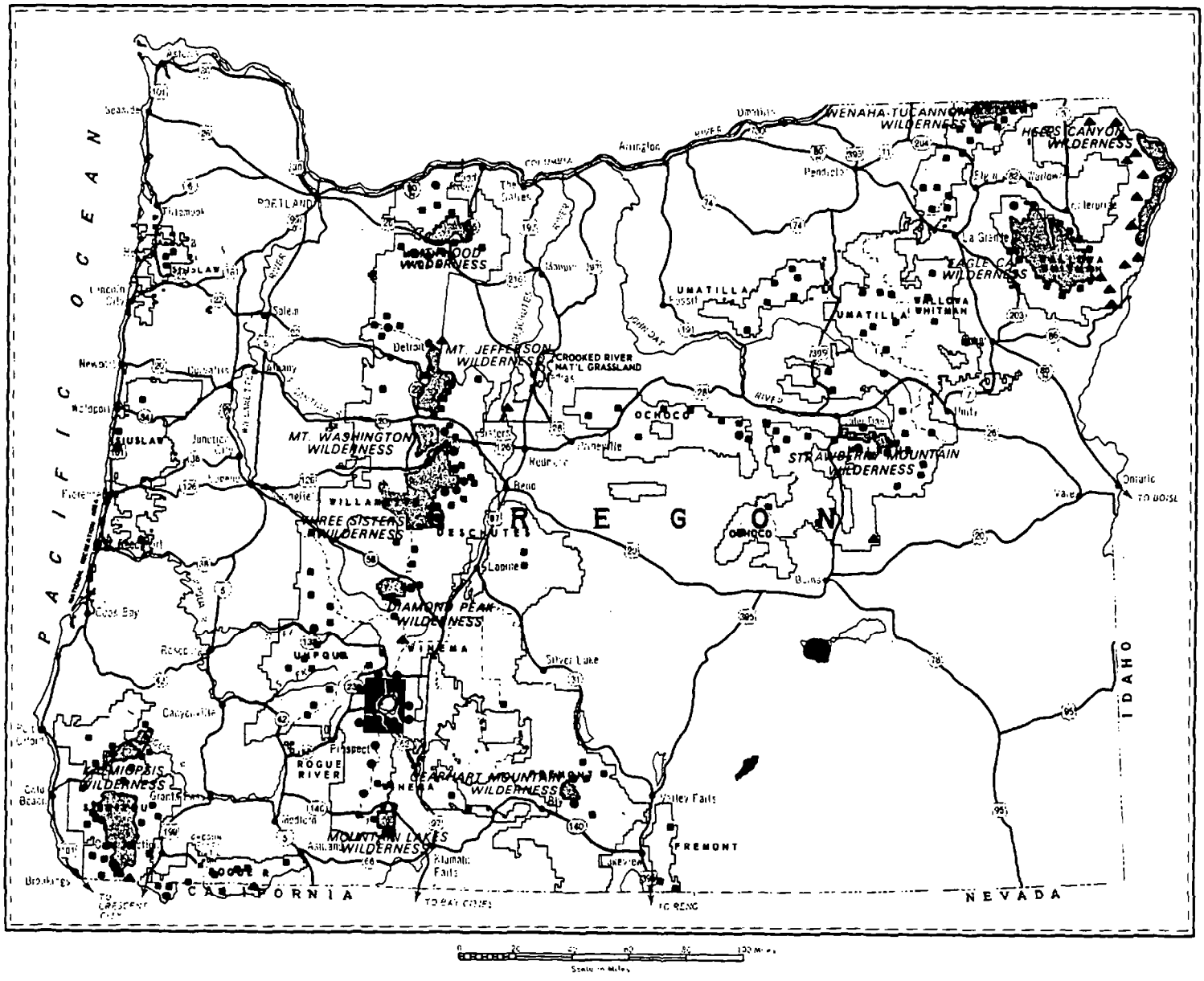
USDA Forest Service, Pacific Northwest Region (R-6)
319 S. W. Pine Street
P.O. Box 3623
Portland, Oregon 97208
503/221-3628

or Forest Supervisor,

Deschutes NF	Bend, Oregon	97701
Fremont NF	Lakeview, Oregon	97630
Malheur NF	John Day, Oregon	97845
Mt. Hood NF	Portland, Oregon	97233
Ochoco NF	Prineville, Oregon	97754
Rogue River NF	Medford, Oregon	97501
Siskiyou NF	Grants Pass, Oregon	97526
Siuslaw NF	Corvallis, Oregon	97330
Umatilla NF	Pendleton, Oregon	97801
Umpqua NF	Roseburg, Oregon	97470
Wallowa-Whitman NF	Baker, Oregon	97814
Willamette NF	Eugene, Oregon	97440
Winema NF	Klamath Falls, Oregon	97601



LEGEND

- Wilderness
- Further Planning
- Non Wilderness
- Existing Wilderness Areas (All Agencies)
- Administratively Endorsed Wilderness Proposals (All Agencies)
- Other National Forest System Lands

STATE: OREGON

AREA ID	AREA NAME	ALLO-CATION	GROSS ACRES	NET ACRES		AREA ID	AREA NAME	ALLO-CATION	GROSS ACRES	NET ACRES
FOREST: DESCHUTES										
A6103	MT WASHINGTON	W	5800	5800	**	06109	COWHORN	NW	22450	22450
A6111	ODELL	W	8300	8300	**	06132	WINDIGO THIELSEN	FP	22300	22300
A6192	SISTERS	W	27200	27200	**	06191	METOLIUS BREAKS	NW	10900	10900
B6103	MT WASHINGTON	NW	1500	1500	**	06193	BEARWALLOWS	NW	8100	8100
B6111	ODELL	NW	5850	5850	**	06194	BEND WATERSHED	NW	16200	16200
B6192	SISTERS	NW	9600	9600	**	06195	WEST + SOUTH BACHELOR	NW	32500	32500
06106	WALDO	NW	9700	9700	**	06196	NORTH PAULINA	NW	22450	22450
06107	CHARLTON	NW	9280	9280	**	06197	SOUTH PAULINA	NW	10200	10200
06108	MAIDEN PEAK	NW	29420	29420	**	06198	MT JEFFERSON	NW	2700	2700
FOREST: FREMONT N.F.										
06221	ANTLER	NW	5413	5413	**	06226	COLEMAN RIM	NW	10800	10800
06222	HANAN TRAIL	NW	8063	8063	**	06227	DRAKE-MCDOWELL	NW	6368	5768
06223	BRATTAIN BUTTE	NW	5880	5880	**	06705	CRANE MOUNTAIN	NW	23396	23264
06224	DEADHORSE RIM	NW	13615	13615	**	06706	MT RIDWELL	NW	4679	4679
06225	GEARHART MOUNTAIN	W	4114	4114	**					
FOREST: MALHUER										
A6238	STRAWBERRY MTN	W	35296	35296	**	06241	NORTH FORK MALHEUR RIVER	NW	18735	18735
B6238	STRAWBERRY MTN	NW	10414	10414	**	06242	BALDY MTN	NW	6728	6728
06231	UTLEY BUTTE	NW	12022	12022	**	06243	DIXIE MTN	NW	17142	17142
06232	MYRTLE-SILVIES	NW	13426	13426	**	06244	NIPPLE BUTTE	NW	12904	12864
06233	ALDRICH MTN	NW	5026	4826	**	06245	FOX CREEK	NW	7527	7527
06234	MALHEUR RIVER	NW	6719	6719	**	06246	FLAG CREEK	NW	7933	7933
06235	SHAKETABLE	NW	8024	8024	**	06247	CEDAR GROVE	NW	100	100
06236	DRY CABIN	NW	13269	13269	**	06248	PINE CREEK	FP	5400	5400
06237	MCCLELLAN MTN	NW	23458	23458	**	06251	JUMP-OFF JOE	NW	3968	3968
06239	GLACIER MTN	NW	22823	21073	**	06252	GREENHORN MTN	NW	16509	16509
06240	MONUMENT ROCK	NW	13850	13850	**					
FOREST: MT HOOD										
A6095	SALMON HUCKLEBERRY	W	8300	8300	**	06091	LAKE	NW	9000	9000
A6097	BADGER CREEK	NW	14000	14000	**	06092	BIG BEND	NW	10200	10200
A6098	BULL-OF-THE-WOODS	W	23700	23700	**	06093	MT HOOD ADDITIONS	NW	10791	10791
B6095	SALMON HUCKLEBERRY	NW	60500	59900	**	06094	WIND CREEK	NW	6088	6088
B6097	BADGER CREEK	NW	13382	13302	**	06096	TWIN LAKES	NW	5385	5385
B6098	BULL-OF-THE-WOODS	NW	10600	10600	**	06099	OLALLIE	FP	8673	8673
06090	EAGLE	W	41200	40620	**	06101	MT JEFFERSON WSA	NW	1100	1100

STATE: OREGON

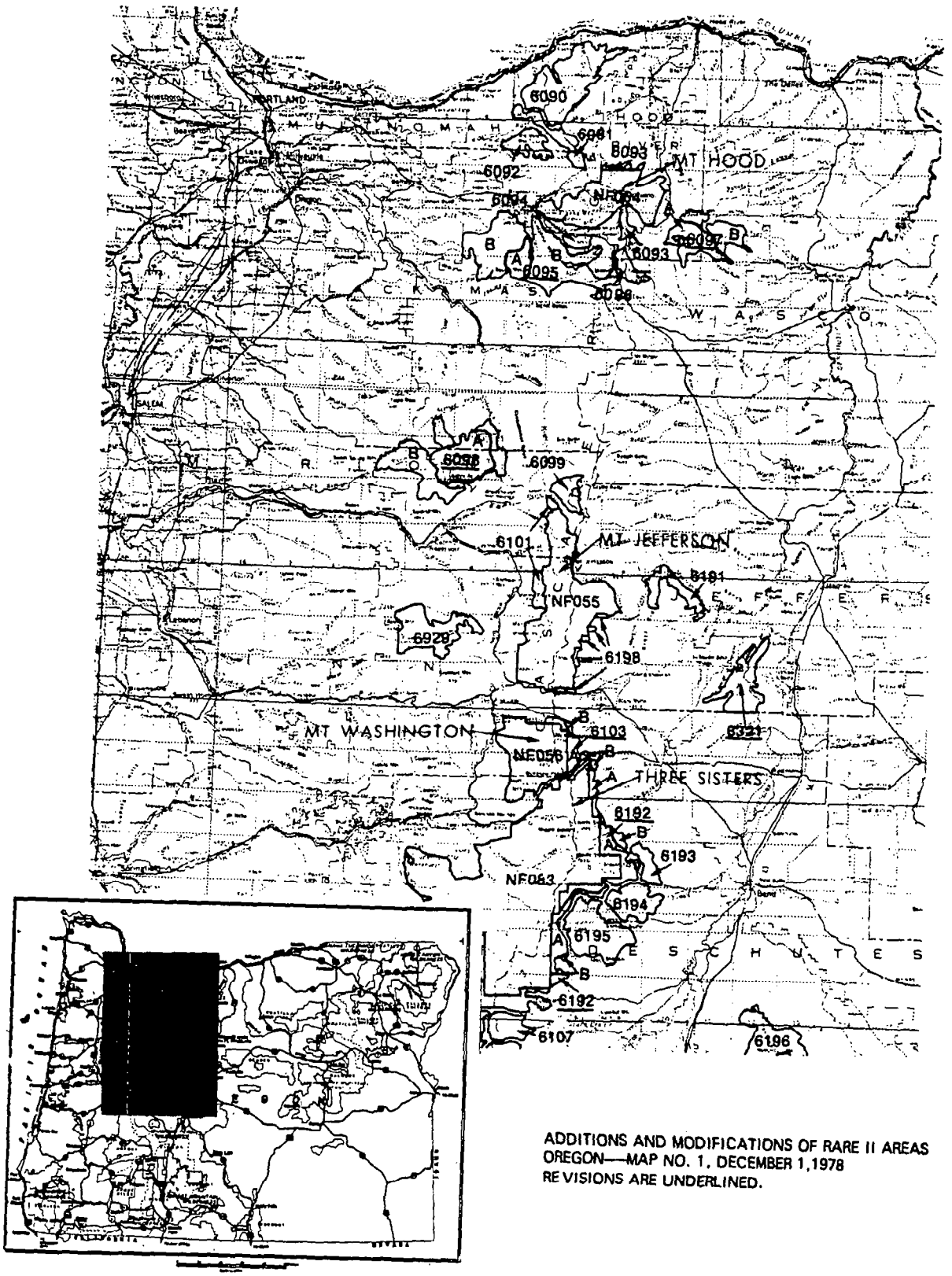
AREA ID	AREA NAME	ALLOCATION	GROSS ACRES	NET ACRES		AREA ID	AREA NAME	ALLOCATION	GROSS ACRES	NET ACRES
FOREST: OCHOCO										
A6220	CANYONS	W	13371	13371	**	06214	LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN	NW	15260	15260
B6220	CANYONS	NW	11051	11051	**	06215	ROCK CREEK	NW	9286	9286
06211	GREEN MOUNTAIN	NW	6630	6630	**	06218	SILVER CREEK	NW	11670	11670
06212	MILL CREEK	NW	15950	15950	**	06219	BROADWAY	NW	8680	8680
06213	BRIDGE CREEK	NW	6325	6325	**	06321	DESCHUTES CANYON	FP	17482	9955
FOREST: ROGUE RIVER N.F.										
A6143	SKY LAKES	W	71904	71904	**	06144	BITTER LICK	NW	7729	7729
06130	ROGUE UMPQUA DIVIDE	NW	15774	15774	**	06145	BROWN MOUNTAIN	NW	6537	6537
06134	MAZAMA	W	3576	3576	**	06146	MCDONALD PEAK	NW	9757	9693
06136	SHERWOOD	NW	7880	7880	**	06147	LITTLE GRAYBACK	NW	10136	10047
06141	SPHAGNUM BOG	W	8927	8927	**	06148	KINNEY	NW	10060	9894
06142	THOUSAND SPRINGS	W	7351	7351	**	06703	KANGAROO	NW	21341	21341
FOREST: SISKIYOU N.F.										
06171	COPPER MOUNTAIN	NW	10884	10884	**	06180	WINDY VALLEY	NW	13491	13443
06172	MULE CREEK	NW	250	250	**	06183	KALMIOPSIS ADDITIONS	NW	1178	1178
06173	ROGUE	NW	7100	6744	**	06184	MT EMILY	NW	5947	5947
06174	POTATO MOUNTAIN	NW	8115	8060	**	06702	INDIAN CREEK	NW	950	950
06175	SHASTA COSTA	NW	16312	16312	**	06703	KANGAROO	NW	14192	14192
06176	NORTH KALMIOPSIS	NW	113478	113254	**	06707	NORTH FORK SMITH	FP	950	950
06177	OUNSATANA	NW	5524	5514	**	06708	PACKSADDLE	NW	9315	9315
06178	BRIGGS	NW	5762	5762	**	06709	SOUTH KALMIOPSIS	NW	111315	126084
06179	SQUAW MOUNTAIN	NW	8064	8064	**					
FOREST: SIUSLAW N.F.										
06151	HEBO 1A	NW	16909	16889	**	06157	SMITH-UMPQUA	NW	9930	7230
06152	HEBO 1B	NW	6617	6617	**	06158	WOAHINK	NW	5374	5100
06153	HEBO 1C	NW	8083	8083	**	06159	TAHKENITCH	NW	5958	4799
06154	WALDPORT-DRIFT CREEK	NW	11260	11260	**	06160	UMPQUA SPIT	W	3062	2371
06155	CUMMINS CREEK	NW	9278	9278	**	06161	TENMILE	NW	11086	7798
06156	ROCK CREEK	W	6651	6651	**					
FOREST: UMATILLA N.F.										
06251	JUMP-OFF JOE	NW	12900	12900	**	06261	HELLHOLE	NW	69502	68903
06252	GREENHORN MTN	NW	30305	29885	**	06262	N. MT EMILY	NW	5563	5403
06253	NORTH FORK JOHN DAY	NW	95894	95394	**	06263	NORTH FORK UMATILLA	NW	24021	24021
06254	BATTLE CREEK	NW	6200	6200	**	06264	LOOKINGGLASS	NW	6000	6000
06255	SOUTH FORK	NW	7150	7150	**	06265	BIG SINK	NW	5100	5100
06256	TOWER	NW	20150	20150	**	06266	WALLA WALLA RIVER	NW	34520	34520
06257	KELLY PRAIRIE	NW	10000	9500	**	06267	GRANDE RONDE	NW	13140	12740
06258	TEXAS BUTTE	NW	16419	14039	**	06268	HELLS HALF ACRE	NW	3405	2975
06259	OWSLEY	NW	7740	7740	**	06269	POTAMUS	NW	5197	5197
06260	HORSEHOE RIDGE	NW	7100	7100	**	06270	SKOOKUM	NW	11929	11929

STATE: OREGON

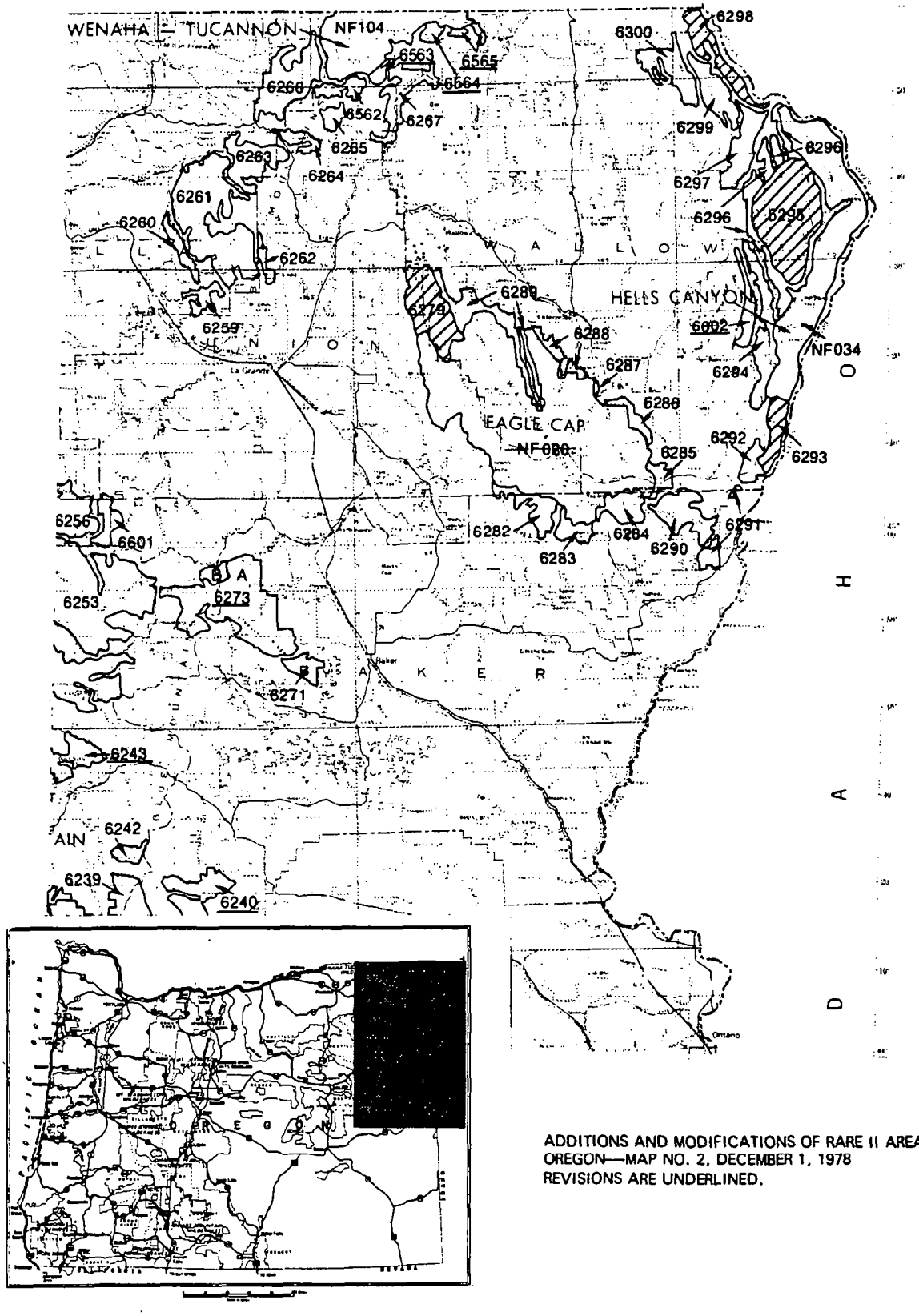
AREA ID	AREA NAME	ALLO-CATION	GROSS ACRES	NET ACRES		AREA ID	AREA NAME	ALLO-CATION	GROSS ACRES	NET ACRES
FOREST: UMATILLA N.F.										
06561	BOLOGNA BASIN	NW	5068	4849	**	06564	CROSS CANYON	NW	2868	2868
06562	JAUSSAUD CORRAL	NW	7910	7910	**	06565	MT-THREE	NW	2818	2638
06563	BEAR CANYON	NW	3363	3363	**	06601	SQUAW	NW	4378	4258
FOREST: UMPQUA N.F.										
06105	HARDESTY MOUNTAIN	NW	2555	2555	**	06129	QUARTZ CREEK	NW	7068	7068
06109	COWHORN	NW	5082	5082	**	06130	ROGUE UMPQUA DIVIDE	NW	48368	48368
06110	BULL DOG ROCK	NW	7585	7585	**	06131	MT BAILEY	NW	20333	20333
06121	FAIRVIEW	NW	10623	10623	**	06132	WINDIGO THIELSEN	FP	55123	55123
06122	PUDDIN ROCK-CANTON-STEEL	NW	31593	31593	**	06133	DONEGAN	NW	6139	6139
06124	BOULDER CREEK	NW	21253	21253	**	06134	MAZAMA	W	5727	5727
06125	LIMPY ROCK	W	6585	6585	**	06135	PARK WINEMA	W	1279	1279
06126	CALF CR-COPELAND CR	NW	26988	26988	**	06136	SHERWOOD	NW	2597	2597
06127	DUMONT CREEK	NW	8429	8429	**	06144	BITTER LICK	NW	230	230
06128	LAST CREEK	NW	10545	10545	**					
FOREST: WALLOWA-WHITMAN										
A6273	A TWIN MOUNTAIN	NW	71078	69408	**	06287	PARK	NW	640	640
B6273	B TWIN MOUNTAIN	NW	3412	3412	**	06288	HURRICANE CREEK	NW	6200	6200
06240	MONUMENT ROCK	NW	12300	12300	**	06289	HUCKLEBERRY	NW	21800	21800
06252	GREENHORN MTN	NW	200	160	**	06290	LAKE FORK	FP	20555	20555
06253	NORTH FORK JOHN DAY	NW	1460	1460	**	06291	HOMESTEAD	FP	6340	6260
06256	TOWER	NW	100	100	**	06292	MCGRAW CREEK	FP	6190	5900
06259	OWSLEY	NW	60	60	**	06293	WESTSIDE RESERVOIR FACE	FP	20300	20100
06261	HELLHOLE	NW	200	200	**	06294	IMNAHA FACE	FP	28920	28710
06262	N. MT EMILY	NW	660	660	**	06295	LORDS FLAT-SOMERS POINT	FP	75800	74700
06267	GRANDE RONDE	NW	5300	5100	**	06296	SNAKE RIVER	FP	33595	33595
06271	MARBLE POINT	NW	7330	7170	**	06297	BUCKHORN	FP	20230	16318
06279	LOWER IMNAM	W	34000	32884	**	06298	MOUNTAIN SHEEP	FP	14700	9600
06282	BOULDER PARK	NW	13040	13040	**	06299	COOK RIDGE	FP	20060	20060
06283	LITTLE EAGLE MEADOWS	NW	8080	8080	**	06300	WILDHORSE	FP	20800	20800
06284	RESERVOIR	NW	11360	11360	**	06601	SQUAW	NW	5400	5400
06285	LICK CREEK	FP	5880	5880	**	06602	SHEEP DIVIDE	FP	7100	7100
06286	LITTLE SHEEP	NW	6360	6360	**					
FOREST: WILLAMETTE										
A6098	BULL-OF-THE-WOODS	W	3022	3022	**	06107	CHARLTON	NW	2320	2320
A6103	MT WASHINGTON	W	643	643	**	06108	MAIDEN PEAK	NW	10080	10080
B6098	BULL-OF-THE-WOODS	NW	21978	21860	**	06109	COWHORN	NW	5500	5500
06101	MT JEFFERSON WSA	NW	5139	5139	**	06110	BULL DOG ROCK	NW	320	320
06105	HARDESTY MOUNTAIN	NW	3120	3120	**	06929	MIDDLE SANTIAM	NW	24500	24500
06106	WALDO	NW	97176	97176	**					

STATE: OREGON

AREA ID	AREA NAME	ALLO-CATION	GROSS ACRES	NET ACRES		AREA ID	AREA NAME	ALLO-CATION	GROSS ACRES	NET ACRES
FOREST: WINEMA N.F.										
A6103	SKY LAKES	W	42439	42439	**	06204	WEST BOUNDARY	NW	2259	2259
B6103	SKY LAKES	NW	9830	9830	**	06205	ASPEN	NW	1110	1110
06132	WINDIGO THIELSEN	FP	27922	27922	**	06206	CLOVER	NW	374	374
06135	PARK WINEMA	W	4030	4030	**	06207	UDESSA	NW	134	134
06145	BROWN MOUNTAIN	NW	2600	2600	**	06208	MARSH	NW	1195	1195
06201	PANHANDLE NORTH	W	2700	2700	**	06209	DEVILS GARDEN	NW	536	536
06202	PANHANDLE SOUTH	W	1330	1330	**	06210	BADLANDS	NW	560	560
06203	NORTH BOUNDARY	NW	762	762	**					



ADDITIONS AND MODIFICATIONS OF RARE II AREAS
OREGON—MAP NO. 1, DECEMBER 1,1978
REVISIONS ARE UNDERLINED.



ADDITIONS AND MODIFICATIONS OF RARE II AREAS
OREGON—MAP NO. 2, DECEMBER 1, 1978
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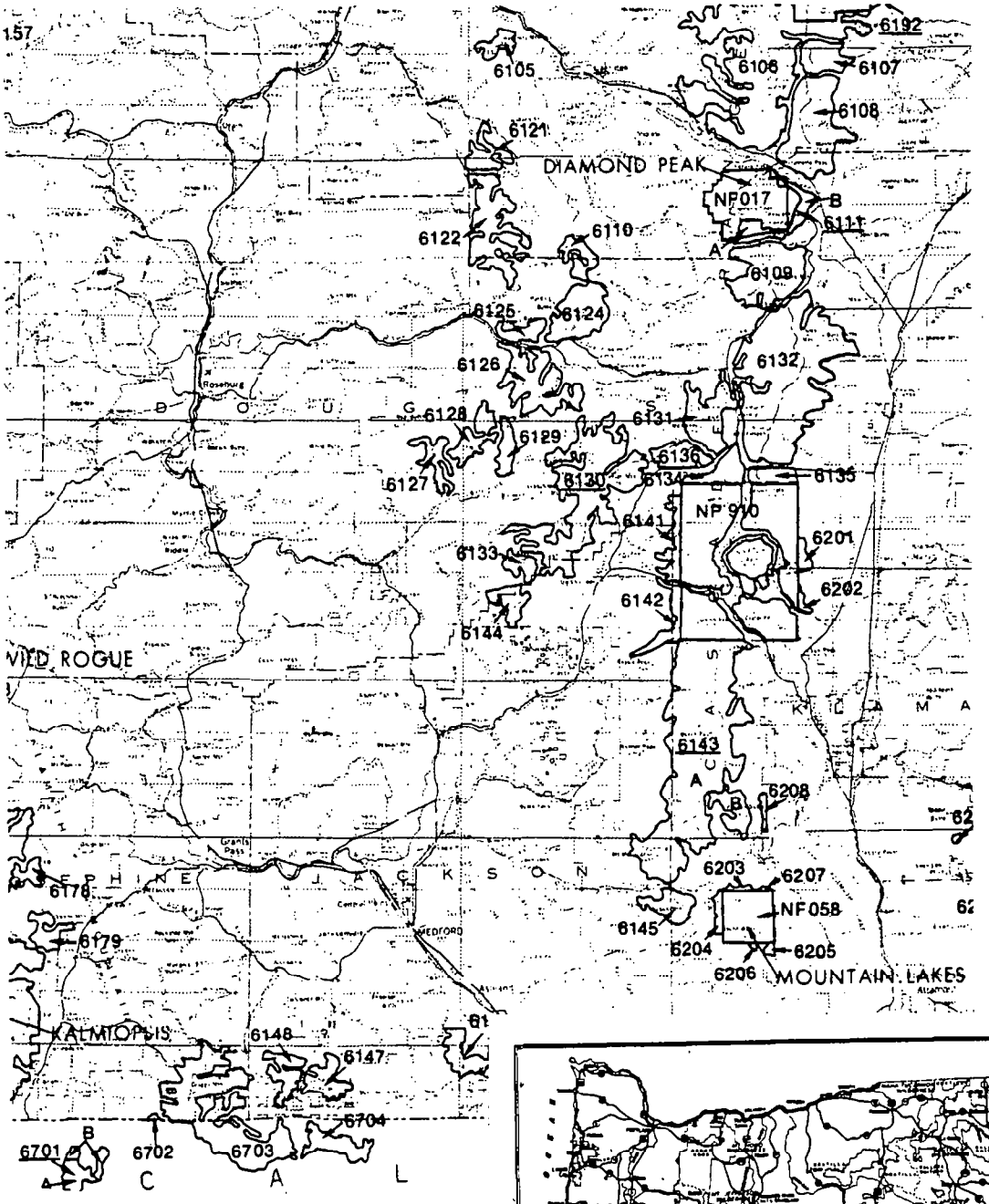

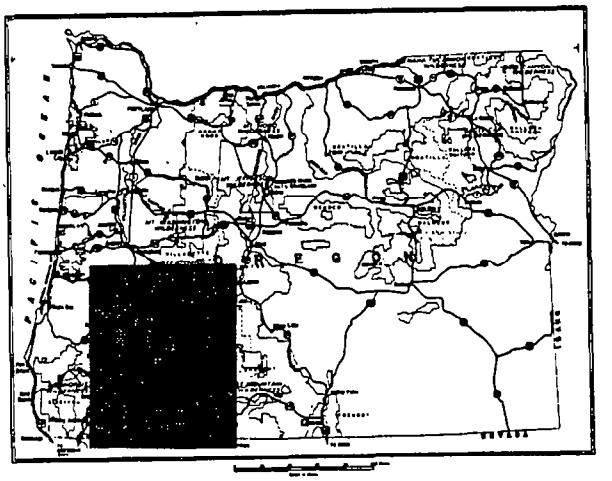

ADDITIONS AND MODIFICATIONS OF RARE II AREAS
OREGON—MAP NO. 3, DECEMBER 1,1978
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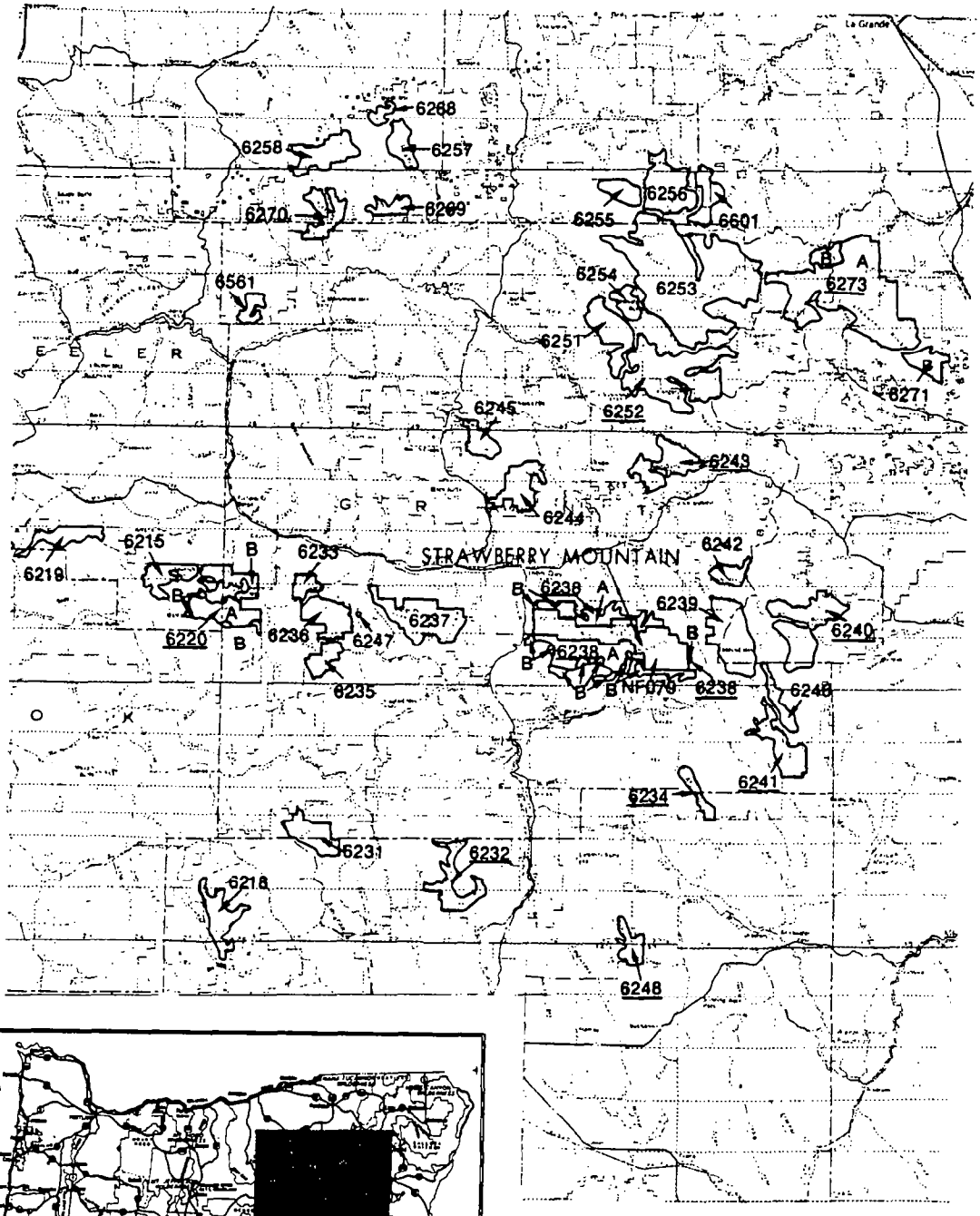

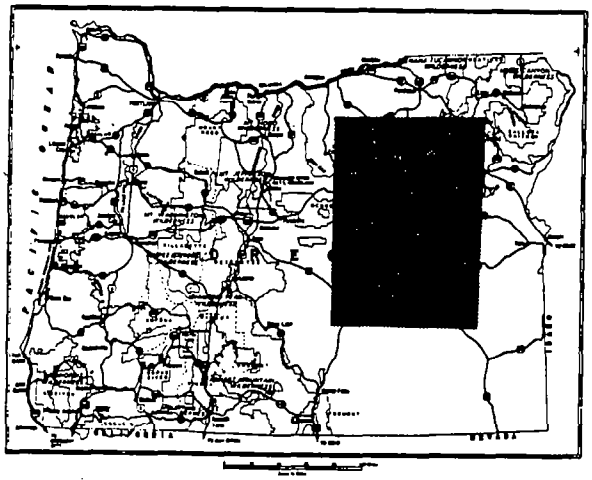

ADDITIONS AND MODIFICATIONS OF RARE II AREAS
OREGON--MAP NO. 4, DECEMBER 1,1978
REVISIONS ARE UNDERLINED.

Social. Allocations in the proposed action are not likely to result in any serious adverse social effects. Rather, allocations should resolve public concerns over recreation opportunities, compatibility of uses, resource values, community economic impacts, and symbolic importance. In addition, housing, transportation networks, social services, and community identity will not be affected on a statewide basis.

Under the proposed action, every National Forest in the state, except the Umatilla, will have an area recommended for wilderness. The majority of wilderness additions were wilderness study areas from RARE I and therefore out of the timber base. As a result, effects on harvest levels and dollar returns should minimize negative economic effects on communities. Nonwilderness allocation of areas previously designated as wilderness study areas should provide additional timber and recreation opportunities.

Wilderness allocation of Siskiyou, Limpy Rock, Mazama, Park Winema, Sphagnum Bog, Thousand Springs, and Sky Lakes (Minus Pelican Butte), all in southern Oregon, could strongly affect residents' sense of local control since they were supported for nonwilderness by many local citizens and many local elected officials. Wilderness allocation will also restrict opportunities for developed and motorized recreation in these and other areas, but deletion of the Pelican Butte area from Sky Lakes will provide for existing and potential future developed uses. Wilderness designation of Umpqua Spit will restrict motorized recreation activities.

The proposed action will enhance wilderness-related symbolic meaning of many individual areas, it will provide for continuation of primitive, dispersed recreation opportunities, and by classifying areas adjacent to existing wilderness, will enhance the compatibility of uses of these areas.

Economic. A summary of economic impacts for the proposed action is presented in the following table. These are national impacts and may or may not occur in Oregon. All state impacts are allocated from the national totals and are based upon state resource changes. They are Oregon's contribution to the national impact. For a complete description on how the impacts were calculated see Appendix W.

OREGON
SUMMARY OF ECONOMIC IMPACTS-ALTERNATIVE PA

A. EMPLOYMENT EFFECTS-CHANGE FROM PRESENT

INDUSTRIAL SECTOR	POTENTIAL IMMEDIATE	POTENTIAL LONG-TERM (FP AS NW)	POTENTIAL LONG-TERM (FP AS W)
AGRICULTURE	-6.	299.	273.
MINING	0.	108.	104.
CONSTRUCTION	-5.	200.	183.
FOOD AND PRODUCTS	-2.	224.	217.
TEXTILE AND APPAREL	-4.	140.	125.
LOGGING AND SAWMILLS	-77.	604.	438.
FURNITURE	-1.	22.	19.
PULP AND PAPER	-4.	350.	268.
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	-2.	70.	63.
CHEMICALS AND RUBBER	-3.	117.	103.
PETROLEUM REFINING	0.	74.	73.
STONE CLAY AND GLASS	-2.	54.	49.
PRIMARY METAL	-1.	53.	49.
FAB METAL AND MACH	-5.	153.	137.
ELECTRICAL	-2.	65.	60.
ALL OTHER MFG	-2.	139.	132.
TRANS COMM UTIL	-10.	434.	400.
WHOLESALE	-9.	278.	248.
RETAIL	-15.	1483.	1421.
FIRE	-6.	291.	267.
SERVICES	-22.	1496.	1417.
TOTAL PRIVATE SECTOR	-175.	6655.	6047.

B. OTHER EFFECTS-CHANGE FROM PRESENT

CATEGORY		POTENTIAL IMMEDIATE	POTENTIAL LONG-TERM (FP AS NW)	POTENTIAL LONG-TERM (FP AS W)
INCOME	($MILLION)	-2.	78.	71.
OUTPUT	($MILLION)	-8.	291.	262.
VALUE ADDED	($MILLION)	-3.	134.	122.
POPULATION		-457.	17349.	15766.

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RESOURCE OUTPUTS WITH THE PROPOSED ACTION — OREGON

UNIT	TOTAL INVENTORY		OUTPUT-FP as NW		OUTPUT-FP as W	
	Present	Potential	Present Immediate Output	Potential Long-term Output	Present Immediate Output	Potential Long-term Output
Commercial Forest Land - (M acres)	1,895,554	1,895,554	1,679,089	1,679,089	1,525,704	1,525,704
Hardwood Sawtimber - (MMBF)	5.1	13.5	4.9	13.0	4.9	13.0
Hardwood Products - (MMCF)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Softwood Sawtimber - (MMBF)	405.5	551.6	393.2	493.3	374.4	466.9
Softwood Products - (MMCF)	11.0	22.9	10.9	21.8	9.3	18.9
Developed Rec. Picnicking -(MRVD)	7.2	358.0	5.2	353.9	5.1	353.7
Camping -(MRVD)	38.3	173.1	19.0	144.2	15.4	140.1
Skiing -(MRVD)	2.2	140.2	2.2	140.2	2.2	140.2
Water -(MRVD)	11.4	17.9	9.4	12.8	9.3	12.6
Unbuilt -(MRVD)	-	641.1	-	630.7	-	624.7
Dispersed Rec. Motor -(MRVD)	145.9	272.5	143.1	267.6	139.1	262.0
Nonmotor -(MRVD)	610.7	1,392.1	647.6	1,361.5	678.9	1,373.3
Big Game Hunting -(MRVD)	198.1	458.5	199.7	455.7	201.6	455.5
Small Game Hunting -(MRVD)	34.3	87.0	28.6	76.6	29.6	76.6
Nonhunting -(MRVD)	65.8	1,148.8	55.5	1,146.4	89.0	1,146.4
Fishing -(MRVD)	84.0	333.3	79.3	324.8	91.8	324.7
Grazing Cattle - (AUM)	47,164	58,219	46,676	57,395	45,135	53,195
Sheep - (AUM)	7,452	12,575	7,452	12,575	9,152	11,175
Common - (AUM)	1,000	2,800	1,000	2,800	1,400	1,400

STATE: OREGON

AREA CODE	AREA NAME	WAPS RATNG 4-28	OURS RATNG 0-15	GRAZING ALL AUM	POTEN YIELD SAWTMBR MMBF	PROGRAM HARVEST SAWTMBR MMBF	DISPER REC MOTOR MRVD	DISPER REC NONMOT MRVD	HARD ROCK MINRL RATNG 0-100	OIL AND GAS RATNG 0-100	URAN RATNG 0-100	COAL RATNG 0-100	GEO-THERM RATNG 0-100	LOW VALUE BULK RATNG 0-100
NATIONAL FOREST: DESCHUTES														
A6103	MT WASHINGTON	20	3	0	.3	.2	.0	.1	10	0	0	0	0	10
A6111	ODELL	18	3	0	.7	.5	.0	.0	20	0	0	0	0	15
A6192	SISTERS	19	5	70	1.4	.9	.0	2.1	10	0	0	0	0	25
B6103	MT WASHINGTON	20	3	0	.2	.2	.0	.1	10	0	0	0	10	10
B6111	ODELL	18	7	0	1.2	.8	.0	1.5	20	0	0	0	5	20
B6192	SISTERS	19	5	0	.2	.1	.0	.4	10	0	0	0	0	5
06106	WALDO	24	15	0	.5	1.8	.0	.6	0				70	20
06107	CHARLTON	20	15	0	.4	.5	.0	.6	0				55	20
06108	MAIDEN PEAK	18	15	0	1.4	.8	.0	3.5	0					20
06109	COWHORN	20	15	500	.4	.4	.0	1.6	0					40
06132	WINDIGO THIELSEN	23	6	1200	1.5	2.2	.0	.3	10					65
06191	METOLIUS BREAKS	19	15	0	.9	.1	.0	.3	0					10
06193	BEARWALLOWS	13	5	300	1.4	.1	.0	.0	15				55	10
06194	BEND WATERSHED	19	13	100	2.3	.8	.0	5.4	15				55	10
06195	WEST + SOUTH BACHELOR	19	3	175	1.0	.9	.1	1.0	15				55	10
06196	NORTH PAULINA	17	13	0	1.1	.9	1.8	2.4	15				70	10
06197	SOUTH PAULINA	14	13	0	1.3	.3	1.8	2.4	15				70	10
06198	MT JEFFERSON	22	14	0	.6	.3	.0	.2	0					0
NATIONAL FOREST: FREMONT N.F.														
06221	ANTLER	18	3	200	.9	.9	.1	.0	15					27
06222	HANAN TRAIL	18	2	506	1.6	1.6	.0	.1	0		40			9
06223	BRATTAIN BUTTE	18	0	455	.3	.3	.1	.1	56					24
06224	DEADHORSE RIM	16	2	827	2.9	2.8	.0	.1	0		33			24
06225	GEARHART MOUNTAIN	18	3	160	.6	.5	.0	.1	0		33			24
06226	COLEMAN RIM	16	4	365	1.7	1.6	.0	.0	15		16			24
06227	DRAKE-MCDONELL	19	0	200	.7	.7	.0	.0	18					24
06705	CRANE MOUNTAIN	19	3	900	2.3	2.2	.0	.0	31				55	23
06706	MT BIDWELL	19	0	475	.1	.1	.0	.0	16					0
NATIONAL FOREST: MALHEUR														
A6238	STRAWBERRY MTN	24	5	1544	3.0	4.0	.0	1.2	61	0	0	0	55	10
B6238	STRAWBERRY MTN	11	7	700	2.0	1.2	.1	.3	10	0	0	0	10	5
06231	UTLEY BUTTE	16	15	1708	1.7	1.1	.3	.2	6					10
06232	MYRTLE-SILVIES	12	15	294	2.5	1.5	.1	.1	6					10
06233	ALDRICH MTN	14	15	264	.9	.6	.0	.0	75					10
06234	MALHEUR RIVER	15	15	700	.7	.4	.2	1.0	6					10
06235	SHAKETABLE	11	15	460	.5	.3	.0	.1	26					10
06236	DRY CABIN	16	15	926	1.9	1.4	.1	.3	26					10
06237	MCCLELLAN MTN	17	15	858	1.9	1.6	.2	.4	63					10
06239	GLACIER MTN	16	13	140	3.9	2.4	.1	.1	37				55	10
06240	MONUMENT ROCK	14	13	792	2.7	1.6	.1	.2	93					0
06241	NORTH FORK MALHEUR RIVER	15	15	970	2.2	1.6	.1	.4	7					10
06242	BALDY MTN	20	14	89	1.0	1.0	.0	.0	7					10
06243	DIXIE MTN	11	15	1199	3.3	2.2	.1	.8	100					10
06244	NIPPLE BUTTE	16	15	961	1.8	1.3	1.0	.2	7					10

STATE: OREGON

AREA CODE	AREA NAME	WAPS RATNG 4-28	DURS RATNG 0-15	GRAZING AUM	POTEN YIELD SAWTMBR MMBF	PROGRAM HARVEST SAWTMBR MMBF	DISPER REC MOTOR MRVD	DISPER REC NONMOT MRVD	HARD ROCK MINRL RATNG 0-100	OIL AND GAS RATNG 0-100	URAN RATNG 0-100	COAL RATNG 0-100	GEO-THERM RATNG 0-100	LOW VALUE BULK RATNG 0-100
06205	FOX CREEK	18	15	565	1.3	.9	.0	.0	7					10
06206	FLAG CREEK	19	15	920	1.2	.8	.1	.1	7					10
06207	CEDAR GROVE	14	0	3	.0	.0	.0	.1	7					10
06208	PINE CREEK	14	12	400	.7	.5	.0	.1	21	5	5	0	0	15
06251	JUMP-OFF JOE	14	14	260	.9	.6	.0	.0	94					10
06252	GREENHORN MTN	19	14	888	2.8	2.0	3.3	4.2	100					10
NATIONAL FOREST: MT HOOD														
A6095	SALMON HUCKLEBERRY	21	5	0	.0	.0	.0	.3	15	0	0	0	10	5
A6097	BADGER CREEK	19	3	20	.3	.3	.0	1.0	15	0	0	0	0	20
A6098	BULL-OF-THE-WOODS	21	9	0	7.5	6.1	.0	9.5	89	0	0	0	40	20
B6095	SALMON HUCKLEBERRY	20	5	450	18.2	10.2	.0	21.7	8	0	0	0	10	5
B6097	BADGER CREEK	19	11	30	4.9	4.6	.0	1.0	15	0	0	0	0	15
B6098	BULL-OF-THE-WOODS	17	15	0	5.4	5.0	.0	9.0	100	0	0	0	20	30
06090	EAGLE	21	6	0	16.5	16.3	.0	61.0	0				55	10
06091	LAKE	17	13	0	3.9	.0	.0	8.0	0				55	10
06092	BIG BEND	15	11	0	9.2	.0	.0	.0	0				55	10
06093	MT HOOD ADDITIONS	20	13	0	5.2	1.8	.0	1.5	0				55	10
06094	WIND CREEK	17	15	0	.0	.0	.0	4.0	0				55	
06096	TWIN LAKES	16	15	20	6.4	1.8	.0	7.0	0				55	10
06099	OLALLIE	21	0	0	.0	.0	.0	16.0	0				70	10
04101	MT JEFFERSON WSA	20	15	0	.5	.5	.0	.1	0				70	0
NATIONAL FOREST: DESCHUTES														
A6220	CANYONS	21	2	25	1.9	1.6	.1	.1	16	5	0	0	0	10
B6220	CANYONS	19	2	150	1.3	1.0	.0	.1	26	5	0	0	0	10
06211	GREEN MOUNTAIN	17	1	165	1.1	1.0	.1	.1	33					10
06212	MILL CREEK	18	2	185	3.4	3.0	.1	1.0	15					10
06213	BRIDGE CREEK	19	2	100	1.4	2.0	.1	.1	15					10
06214	LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN	18	3	835	2.3	3.0	.1	.4	95					10
06215	ROCK CREEK	20	4	125	2.4	2.0	.1	.0	72					10
06218	SILVER CREEK	17	15	349	2.4	1.0	.1	.1	10					10
06219	BROADWAY	16	4	170	2.3	2.0	.1	.1	15					10
06321	DESCHUTES CANYON	13	9	2000	.0	.0	.1	.1	0	0	0	0	0	0
NATIONAL FOREST: ROGUE RIVER N.F.														
A6143	SKY LAKES	22	9	861	7.1	4.9	.0	22.0	10					55
06130	ROGUE UMPQUA DIVIDE	19	15	838	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.7	82					5
06134	MAZAMA	19	10	0	.0	.0	.2	.4	1					33
06136	SHERWOOD	17	12	507	1.6	1.5	.0	.0	2					33
06141	SPHAGNUM BOG	13	8	92	2.2	1.8	.1	.3	2					33
06142	THOUSAND SPRINGS	12	6	7	1.0	1.0	.1	.2	2					33
06144	BITTER LICK	17	6	60	1.5	1.5	.1	.0	56					10
06145	BROWN MOUNTAIN	19	12	10	.3	.3	.1	.4	2					62
06146	MCDONALD PEAK	16	6	120	1.6	.8	.1	.1	89					45
06147	LITTLE GRAYBACK	16	5	507	.8	.1	.1	.1	86					27
06148	KINNEY	15	6	422	1.2	1.1	.0	.1	87					27

STATE: OREGON

AREA CODE	AREA NAME	WAPS RATNG 0-28	DUPS RATNG 0-15	GRAZING AUM	POTEN YTELL SAWTMBR MMBF	PROGRAM HARVEST SAWTMBR MMBF	DISPER REC MOTOR MRVD	DISPER REC NONMOT MRVD	HARD ROCK MINRL RATNG 0-100	OIL AND GAS RATNG 0-100	URAN RATNG 0-100	COAL RATNG 0-100	GEO-THERM RATNG 0-100	LOW VALUE BULK RATNG 0-100
06703	KANGAROO	21	11	1584	6.7	4.5	.4	7.4	89					27
NATIONAL FOREST: SISKIYOU N.F.														
06171	COPPER MOUNTAIN	19	8	0	2.3	1.7	.0	.8	81					10
06172	MILE CREEK	21	15	0	.1	.1	.0	.1	55					2
06173	ROGUE	13	15	0	2.4	2.1	.0	.6	55			100		2
06174	POTATO MOUNTAIN	18	15	90	2.6	1.9	.0	.8	55					2
06175	SHASTA COSTA	21	13	0	4.6	3.6	.0	1.6	62					2
06176	NORTH KALMIOPSIS	21	4	28	8.3	20.1	.0	6.0	99					2
06177	QUOSATANA	19	15	0	1.6	1.1	.0	.5	68					2
06178	BRIGGS	15	11	0	1.0	.8	.0	.2	88					2
06179	SQUAW MOUNTAIN	19	8	0	1.1	.8	.0	.6	88					2
06180	WINDY VALLEY	20	15	0	3.2	2.3	.0	.8	80					2
06183	KALMIOPSIS ADDITIONS	20	15	0	.2	.1	.0	.1	80					2
06184	MT EMILY	19	6	0	1.2	.8	.0	.4	23					2
06702	INDIAN CREEK	19	15	75	.2	.2	.0	.1	72					2
06703	KANGAROO	21	11	275	4.0	3.1	.2	1.1	89					27
06707	NORTH FORK SMITH	19	15	0	.3	.2	.0	.1	73					2
06708	PACKSADDLE	20	13	0	1.5	1.1	.0	.5	83					2
06709	SOUTH KALMIOPSIS	19	5	100	12.6	9.8	.2	6.5	98					2
NATIONAL FOREST: SIUSLAW N.F.														
06151	HEBO 1A	20	15	90	15.0	13.0	.0	.3	0	30				100
06152	HEBO 1B	13	15	0	6.5	5.6	.0	.1	0	35				0
06153	HEBO 1C	16	14	0	7.4	6.7	.0	.2	0	40				100
06154	WALDPORT-DRIFT CREEK	22	15	0	10.9	9.3	.0	1.5	0	30				0
06155	CUMMINS CREEK	22	15	0	8.9	7.8	.0	.3	0	40				0
06156	ROCK CREEK	22	12	0	6.6	5.6	.0	.2	0	40				0
06157	SMITH-UMPQUA	20	15	0	3.5	3.3	.0	.2	0	50				0
06158	ROBHINK	17	8	0	.0	.0	40.0	80.0	6	60				55
06159	TAHKENITCH	15	5	0	.0	.0	4.0	10.0	6	60				55
06160	UMPQUA SPIT	15	1	0	.0	.0	2.0	1.0	6	60				55
06161	TENMILE	17	7	0	.0	.0	60.0	40.0	6	70				55
NATIONAL FOREST: UMATILLA N.F.														
06251	JUMP-OFF JOE	14	14	819	3.0	2.7	.1	.6	94					10
06252	GREENHORN MTN	19	14	349	4.2	3.7	.3	1.5	100					10
06253	NORTH FORK JOHN DAY	19	15	1223	21.4	19.1	.6	3.2	100					10
06254	BATTLE CREEK	15	12	270	1.5	1.3	.0	.2	47					10
06255	SOUTH FORK	17	5	206	1.7	1.5	.9	1.6	11					10
06256	TOWER	19	13	852	4.3	3.8	.2	3.0	11					10
06257	KELLY PRAIRIE	14	12	224	2.2	2.0	.4	2.8	11					10
06258	TEXAS BUTTE	18	13	650	4.1	3.7	.6	4.6	11					10
06259	OWSLEY	17	12	170	1.0	.9	.3	4.3	11					10
06260	HORSEHOE RIDG	14	13	40	1.6	1.4	.3	4.0	11					10
06261	HELLHOLE	14	13	320	7.5	6.7	2.6	38.8	11					10
06262	N. MT EMILY	18	12	10	.7	.6	.2	3.1	11					10

AREA CODE	AREA NAME	WARS RATNG 4-28	OURS RATNG 0-15	GRAZING ALI AUM	POTEN YIELD SAWTMBR MMBF	PROGRAM HARVEST SAWTMBR MMBF	DISPER REC MOTOR MRVD	DISPER REC NONMOT MRVD	HARD ROCK MINRL RATNG 0-100	OIL AND GAS RATNG 0-100	URAN RATNG 0-100	COAL RATNG 0-100	GEO-THERM RATNG 0-100	LOW VALUE BULK RATNG 0-100
06263	NORTH FORK UMATILLA	19	12	454	2.9	2.6	.9	13.4	11					10
06264	LOOKINGGLASS	19	13	102	1.6	1.4	.4	1.6	11					10
06265	BIG SINK	20	13	86	1.6	1.6	.4	1.4	11					10
06266	WALLA WALLA RIVER	18	12	115	5.1	4.6	2.5	9.1	11					10
06267	GRANDE RONDE	19	14	69	1.0	.8	1.4	3.5	11					10
06268	HELLS HALF ACRE	16	12	33	.4	.8	.1	1.0	12					10
06269	POTAMUS	16	11	67	.4	.4	.2	1.5	11					10
06270	SKOOKUM	15	10	800	.4	.4	.4	3.4	11					10
06561	BOLOGNA BASIN	14	12	251	.2	.2	.2	1.4	11					10
06562	JAUSSAUD CORRAL	19	13	100	2.4	2.1	.6	2.1	11					10
06563	BEAR CANYON	20	13	0	.6	.6	.2	.9	11					10
06564	CROSS CANYON	21	15	36	1.0	.9	.2	.7	11					10
06565	MT-THREE	19	15	39	.4	.4	.1	9.3	11					10
06601	SQUAW	19	15	0	1.0	.9	.0	.1	11					12
NATIONAL FOREST: UMPQUA N.F.														
06105	HARDESTY MOUNTAIN	18	15	0	1.5	1.3	.0	1.0	0					27
06109	COWHORN	20	15	0	.9	.1	.5	.6	0					40
06110	BULL DOG BUCK	18	15	0	3.0	2.6	.1	.1	0					15
06121	FAIRVIEW	18	15	0	5.1	4.5	.4	21.0	82					27
06122	PUDDIN ROCK-CANTON-STEEL	15	15	0	16.2	13.4	.2	21.0	68					16
06124	BOULDER CREEK	21	15	30	11.3	6.7	.1	.8	0					8
06125	LIMPY ROCK	16	15	0	3.7	2.3	.0	.2	30					7
06126	CALF CR-COPELAND CR	15	15	0	13.5	11.1	.3	.1	24					27
06127	DUMONT CREEK	17	15	0	3.3	2.7	.0	.0	48					0
06128	LAST CREEK	14	15	0	6.0	4.2	.0	.0	81					27
06129	CHARTY CREEK	14	15	0	3.2	2.8	.0	.0	81					27
06130	ROGUE UMPQUA DIVIDE	19	15	250	10.0	7.1	.3	3.1	82					5
06131	MT RATLEY	19	1	0	1.0	.9	2.0	1.0	2					35
06132	WINDIGO THIELSEN	23	6	0	10.0	4.0	.1	2.0	10					65
06133	DONEGAN	18	15	80	3.3	2.9	.0	1.0	65					2
06134	MAZAMA	19	10	0	1.0	.1	.1	.2	1					33
06135	PARK WINEMA	20	13	0	.6	.0	.0	.8	8					65
06136	SHERWOOD	17	12	0	.4	.0	.1	.1	2					33
06144	BITTER LICK	17	6	0	.0	.0	.0	.0	56					10
NATIONAL FOREST: WALLOWA-WHITMAN														
06273	A TWIN MOUNTAIN	20	2	0	1.6	1.8	1.9	4.5	100	0	0	0	0	15
06273	B TWIN MOUNTAIN	20	0	0	.0	.0	.1	.5	100	0	0	0	0	10
06240	MONUMENT ROCK	14	13	800	1.1	.9	.1	.1	93					0
06252	GREENHORN MTN	19	14	0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100					10
06253	NORTH FORK JOHN DAY	19	15	57	.0	.0	.0	.1	100					10
06256	TOWER	19	13	4	.0	.0	.0	.0	11					10
06259	OWSLEY	17	12	1	.0	.0	.0	.0	11					10
06261	HELLHOLE	14	13	7	.0	.0	.0	.1	11					10
06262	N. MT EMILY	18	12	121	.0	.0	.0	.4	11					10
06267	GRANDE RONDE	19	14	38	.0	.0	.0	1.4	11					10

STATE: OREGON

AREA CODE	AREA NAME	WARS RATNG 4-28	DORS RATNG 0-15	GRAZING ALL AUM	POTEN YIELD SAWTMBR MMBF	PROGRAM HARVEST SAWTMBR MMBF	DISPER REC MOTOR MRVD	DISPER REC NONMOT MRVD	HARD ROCK MINRL RATNG 0-100	OIL AND GAS RATNG 0-100	UKAN RATNG 0-100	COAL RATNG 0-100	GEO-THERM RATNG 0-100	LOW VALUE BULK RATNG 0-100
06271	MARBLE POINT	20	9	200	.7	.7	1.0	.2	70					0
06279	LOWER MINAM	22	15	3000	2.0	2.0	.0	1.5	20					0
06282	BOULDER PARK	22	15	480	2.0	2.0	.1	1.0	48					0
06283	LITTLE EAGLE MEADOWS	22	5	325	.1	.1	.0	.1	83					0
06284	RESERVOIR	20	7	1514	.0	.0	.2	2.0	85					0
06285	LICK CREEK	21	11	285	.6	.4	.0	1.0	43					0
06286	LITTLE SHEEP	21	8	200	.5	.4	.1	1.0	48					0
06287	PARK	19	0	0	.0	.0	.0	1.0	37					0
06288	HURRICANE CREEK	22	0	0	.0	.0	.0	1.0	85					0
06289	HUCKLEBERRY	22	10	300	1.3	1.2	.0	4.0	59					40
06290	LAKE FORK	18	11	1127	3.0	3.0	.0	1.0	29					12
06291	HOMESTEAD	17	0	220	.0	.0	.0	1.0	92					12
06292	MCGRAW CREEK	21	0	350	.0	.0	.0	1.0	73					12
06293	WESTSIDE RESERVOIR FACE	20	0	50	.0	.0	1.0	2.0	85					53
06294	IMNAHA FACE	20	8	1072	1.0	1.0	.2	2.0	11					12
06295	LORDS FLAT-SOMERS POINT	20	10	1930	4.6	3.1	.1	2.0	16					12
06296	SNAKE RIVER	18	2	785	1.7	1.7	1.0	2.0	33					12
06297	BUCKHORN	17	7	571	.6	.2	1.0	2.0	70					12
06298	MOUNTAIN SHEEP	18	0	0	.0	.0	.1	.3	18					12
06299	COOK RIDGE	17	7	3000	.9	1.0	.2	1.0	17					12
06300	WILDHORSE	17	8	955	1.3	1.3	.1	1.0	17					12
06601	SQUAW	19	15	120	1.0	1.0	.0	.1	11					12
06602	SHEEP DIVIDE	18	0	900	.0	.0	.1	.0						
NATIONAL FOREST: WILLAMETTE														
A6098	BULL-OF-THE-WOODS	21	9	0	.1	.5	.0	.7	89	0	0	0	40	20
A6103	MT WASHINGTON	20	3	0	.1	.1	.0	.2	10	0	0	0	0	10
B6098	BULL-OF-THE-WOODS	17	15	0	14.3	9.9	.0	3.2	100	0	0	0	20	30
06101	MT JEFFERSON WSA	20	15	0	3.0	1.5	.0	.1	0				70	0
06105	HARDESTY MOUNTAIN	18	15	0	2.1	1.0	.0	.7	0					27
06106	WALDO	24	15	0	32.1	28.8	.4	23.0	0				70	20
06107	CHAPLTON	20	15	0	.0	.0	.1	.0	0				55	20
06108	MAIDEN PEAK	18	15	0	.0	.0	.0	4.4	0					20
06109	COWHORN	20	15	0	1.2	.5	.1	2.1	0					40
06110	BULL DOG ROCK	18	15	0	.3	.2	.0	.1	0					15
06929	MIDDLE SANTIAM	19	15	0	24.0	19.6	.0	1.1	74					10
NATIONAL FOREST: WINEMA N.F.														
A6103	SKY LAKES	22	0	0	1.9	.3	.2	6.9	10					55
B6103	SKY LAKES	19	9	120	.9	.2	.1	.5	10					55
06132	WINDIGO THIELSEN	23	6	0	.0	.0	.0	.3	10					65
06135	PARK WINEMA	20	13	0	.0	.0	.0	.1	8					65
06145	BROWN MOUNTAIN	19	12	0	.1	.0	.0	1.0	2					62
06201	PANHANDLE NORTH	22	2	0	.0	.0	.0	.0	2					54
06202	PANHANDLE SOUTH	23	11	0	1.0	.1	.0	.0	2					54
06203	NORTH BOUNDARY	21	13	0	.1	.1	.0	.1	5					54
06204	WEST BOUNDARY	21	14	0	.4	.2	.2	1.0	5					54

STATE: OREGON

AREA CODE	AREA NAME	WAPS RATNG	OURS RATNG	GRAZING ALL	POTENTIAL SAWTMBR	PROGRAM HARVEST SAWTMBR	DISPER REC MOTOR	DISPER REC NONMOT	HARD ROCK MINRL RATNG	OIL AND GAS RATNG	URAN RATNG	COAL RATNG	GEO-THERM RATNG	LOW VALUE BULK RATNG
		----	----	----	----	----	----	----	------	------	------	------	------	------
		0-20	0-15	AUM	MMBF	MMBF	MRVD	MRVD	0-100	0-100	0-100	0-100	0-100	0-100
		----	----	----	----	----	----	----	------	------	------	------	------	------
06205	ASPEN	20	15	0	.2	.2	.0	.1	5					54
06206	CLOVER	20	14	0	.1	.0	.0	.1	5					54
06207	DESSA	20	0	0	.0	.0	.0	.0	5					54
06208	MARSH	17	7	0	.0	.0	.0	1.0	3					32
06209	DEVILS GARDEN	18	0	0	.0	.0	.0	.0	0					16
06210	BADLANDS	20	0	0	.0	.0	.0	.0	0					16

APPENDIX P
OZARK AND OUACHITA
HIGHLANDS STATES

ALLOCATION SUMMARY

	Wilderness	Further Planning	Nonwilderness
ARKANSAS			
* Number of Areas	4	7	14
Gross Acres	27,426	41,358	122,684
Net Acres	27,106	38,301	119,864
OKLAHOMA			
* Number of Areas	2	0	2
Gross Acres	16,300	0	17,200
Net Acres	13,500	0	13,700

* Roadless areas may overlap state boundaries and appear in 2 or more states. Total areas allocated to each category may not equal total number of areas in RARE II inventory.

For additional information contact:

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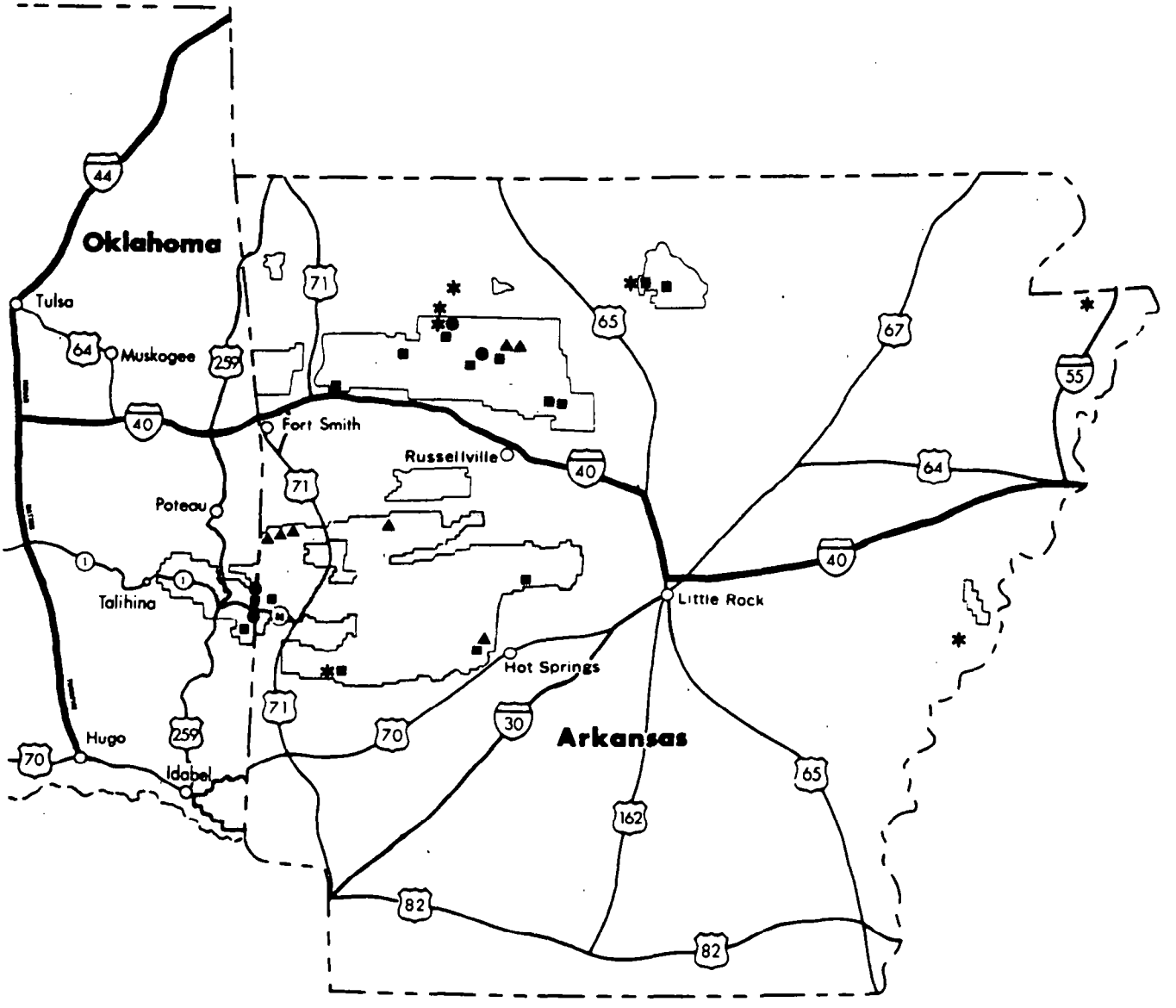
USDA Forest Service, Southern Region (R-8)
1720 Peachtree Street, N. W., Room 804
Atlanta, Georgia 30309
404/881-2242

or Forest Supervisor,

Ouachita NF	Hot Springs National Park, Arkansas	71901
Ozark-St. Francis NF	Russellville, Arkansas	72801



LEGEND

- ● WILDERNESS
- ▲ FURTHER PROPOSAL
- ■ NONWILDERNESS
- ✱ EXISTING AND ADMINISTRATION ENDORSED WILDERNESS - ALL AGENCIES

STATE: ARKANSAS

AREA ID	AREA NAME	ALLO-CATION	GROSS ACRES	NET ACRES		AREA ID	AREA NAME	ALLO-CATION	GROSS ACRES	NET ACRES
FOREST: OUACHITA										
L8090	RUSHMEAP	NW	5200	5100	**	08083	BELLE STARR CAVE WSA	FP	6036	5970
08004	LITTLE BLAKELY	FP	5140	2725	**	08084	BLACK FORK MOUNTAIN	W	8100	8000
08005	UPPER KIAMICHI RIVER	W	300	300	**	08085	RICH MOUNTAIN	NW	3100	2400
08006	REAR MOUNTAIN	NW	2720	2300	**	08087	DRY CREEK WSA	FP	6479	6370
08080	BREAD CREEK	NW	3900	3600	**	08088	BELL STAR EAST	FP	5900	5660
08082	BLUE MOUNTAIN	NW	9500	9500	**	08089	BELL STAR WEST	FP	5560	5400
FOREST: OZARK-ST.FRANCIS N.F.										
08001	RICHLAND CREEK ADD	FP	10143	10076	**	08074	PEDESTAL ROCKS	NW	21604	21511
08002	LEATHERWOOD	NW	17138	16467	**	08075	PENHOOK	NW	6579	6569
08003	BUFFALO ADDITION	W	1504	1504	**	08076	EAST FORK	NW	23677	23546
08070	INDIAN CREEK	NW	7836	7836	**	08077	RICHLAND CREEK WSA	FP	2100	2100
08071	DISMAL CREEK	NW	9612	9217	**	08078	DEVIL'S CANYON	NW	1819	1819
08072	GEF CREEK	NW	7948	7948	**	08079	CLIFTY CANYON	NW	2051	2051
08073	HURRICANE CREEK	W	17522	17302	**					

STATE: OKLAHOMA

AREA ID	AREA NAME	ALLO-CATION	GROSS ACRES	NET ACRES		AREA ID	AREA NAME	ALLO-CATION	GROSS ACRES	NET ACRES
FOREST: OUACHITA N.F.										
08005	UPPER KIAMICHI RIVER	W	10800	9100	**	08085	RICH MOUNTAIN	NW	5800	5600
08084	BLACK FORK MOUNTAIN	W	5500	4400	**	08086	BEECH CREEK	NW	11400	8100

Social. RARE II is a very controversial issue in the Ozark and Ouachita Highlands area. Many of the concerns expressed in the public response are related to social issues.

On the Ozark National Forest, local citizens strongly objected to the possibility of private land condemnation due to wilderness on most areas. This attitude was largely generated by recent condemnation proceedings relating to the Buffalo National River. Since the only roadless area recommended, Upper Buffalo Addition, does not contain any private land, social impacts relating to land condemnation should not be realized. Another major social concern on the Ozark National Forest relates to preceived negative economic impacts due to wilderness allocations. Economic analysis shows, however, that no significant economic impacts will occur as a result of allocating the Upper Buffalo Addition to wilderness.

Two areas are recommended for wilderness on the Ouachita National Forest. Once again, the major social concerns related to perceptions of declining economic conditions and loss of local control, largely due to fear of private land condemnation. Economic analysis has shown that no significant economic impacts will occur as a result of wilderness designation. Some private landowners will be concerned, however, about the inclusion of 2,900 acres of private land within the roadless areas. The inclusion of this private land may intensify a feeling that local affairs are being unduly influenced by the Federal Government and "outsiders."

Economic. A summary of economic impacts for the proposed action is presented in the following table. These are national impacts and may or may not occur in the state specified. All state impacts are allocated from the national totals and are based upon state resource changes. They are the state's contribution to the national impact. For a complete description on how the impacts were calculated see Appendix W.

ARKANSAS
SUMMARY OF ECONOMIC IMPACTS-ALTERNATIVE PA

A. EMPLOYMENT EFFECTS-CHANGE FROM PRESENT

INDUSTRIAL SECTOR	POTENTIAL IMMEDIATE	POTENTIAL LONG-TERM (FP AS NW)	POTENTIAL LONG-TERM (FP AS W)
AGRICULTURE	0.	8.	5.
MINING	0.	3.	2.
CONSTRUCTION	0.	8.	5.
FOOD AND PRODUCTS	0.	4.	3.
TEXTILE AND APPAREL	0.	7.	4.
LOGGING AND SAWMILLS	-2.	13.	3.
FURNITURE	0.	1.	0.
PULP AND PAPER	0.	82.	53.
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	0.	4.	2.
CHEMICALS AND RUBBER	0.	8.	5.
PETROLEUM REFINING	0.	1.	1.
STONE CLAY AND GLASS	0.	2.	1.
PRIMARY METAL	0.	2.	1.
FAB METAL AND MACH	0.	7.	4.
ELECTRICAL	0.	2.	1.
ALL OTHER MFG	0.	3.	2.
TRANS COMM UTIL	0.	15.	9.
WHOLESALE	0.	12.	7.
RETAIL	0.	32.	19.
FIRE	0.	11.	6.
SERVICES	-1.	38.	22.
TOTAL PRIVATE SECTOR	-5.	263.	155.

B. OTHER EFFECTS-CHANGE FROM PRESENT

CATEGORY		POTENTIAL IMMEDIATE	POTENTIAL LONG-TERM (FP AS NW)	POTENTIAL LONG-TERM (FP AS W)
INCOME	($MILLION)	0.	3.	2.
OUTPUT	($MILLION)	0.	13.	8.
VALUE ADDED	($MILLION)	0.	5.	3.
POPULATION		-12.	685.	404.

1

OKLAHOMA
SUMMARY OF ECONOMIC IMPACTS-ALTERNATIVE PA

A. EMPLOYMENT EFFECTS-CHANGE FROM PRESENT

INDUSTRIAL SECTOR	POTENTIAL IMMEDIATE	POTENTIAL LONG-TERM (FP AS NW)	POTENTIAL LONG-TERM (FP AS W)
AGRICULTURE	0.	1.	1.
MINING	0.	0.	0.
CONSTRUCTION	0.	1.	1.
FOOD AND PRODUCTS	0.	1.	1.
TEXTILE AND APPAREL	0.	1.	1.
LOGGING AND SAWMILLS	-1.	3.	3.
FURNITURE	0.	0.	0.
PULP AND PAPER	0.	12.	12.
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	0.	1.	1.
CHEMICALS AND RUBBER	0.	1.	1.
PETROLEUM REFINING	0.	0.	0.
STONE CLAY AND GLASS	0.	0.	0.
PRIMARY METAL	0.	0.	0.
FAB METAL AND MACH	0.	1.	1.
ELECTRICAL	0.	0.	0.
ALL OTHER MFG	0.	0.	0.
TRANS COMM UTIL	0.	2.	2.
WHOLESALE	0.	2.	2.
RETAIL	0.	4.	4.
FIRE	0.	2.	2.
SERVICES	0.	5.	5.
TOTAL PRIVATE SECTOR	-2.	38.	38.

B. OTHER EFFECTS-CHANGE FROM PRESENT

CATEGORY	POTENTIAL IMMEDIATE	POTENTIAL LONG-TERM (FP AS NW)	POTENTIAL LONG-TERM (FP AS W)
INCOME ($MILLION)	0.	1.	1.
OUTPUT ($MILLION)	0.	2.	2.
VALUE ADDED ($MILLION)	0.	1.	1.
POPULATION	-5.	100.	100.

1

RESOURCE OUTPUTS WITH THE PROPOSED ACTION — ARKANSAS

UNIT	TOTAL INVENTORY		OUTPUT-FP as NW		OUTPUT-FP as W	
	Present	Potential	Present Immediate Output	Potential Long-term Output	Present Immediate Output	Potential Long-term Output
Commercial Forest Land - (M acres)	175,048	175,048	150,987	150,987	114,282	114,282
Hardwood Sawtimber - (MMBF)	1.4	2.2	1.2	2.0	1.0	1.6
Hardwood Products - (MMCF)	0.0	3.5	0.0	3.1	0.0	2.5
Softwood Sawtimber - (MMBF)	2.7	4.2	2.5	3.7	2.1	2.5
Softwood Products - (MMCF)	0.9	2.2	0.9	1.9	0.7	1.2
Developed Rec. Picnicking -(MRVD)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Camping -(MRVD)	21.5	22.0	21.5	22.0	21.5	22.0
Skiing -(MRVD)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Water -(MRVD)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Unbuilt -(MRVD)	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0
Dispersed Rec. Motor -(MRVD)	2.7	6.3	2.4	5.9	2.0	2.5
Nonmotor -(MRVD)	32.1	42.9	32.5	42.4	36.9	42.7
Big Game Hunting -(MRVD)	18.0	23.3	17.9	23.0	17.5	20.5
Small Game Hunting -(MRVD)	18.6	41.2	18.5	38.9	17.9	34.9
Nonhunting -(MRVD)	14.7	16.8	14.8	16.8	15.1	17.2
Fishing -(MRVD)	13.3	14.0	13.2	13.9	8.7	8.9
Grazing Cattle - (AUM)	3,768	5,711	3,754	5,471	3,660	5,058
Sheep - (AUM)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Common - (AUM)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0

RESOURCE OUTPUTS WITH THE PROPOSED ACTION — OKLAHOMA

UNIT	TOTAL INVENTORY		OUTPUT-FP as NW		OUTPUT-FP as W	
	Present	Potential	Present Immediate Output	Potential Long-term Output	Present Immediate Output	Potential Long-term Output
Commercial Forest Land - (M acres)	26,584	26,584	13,579	13,579	13,579	13,579
Hardwood Saw-timber - (MMBF)	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	.5
Hardwood Products - (MMCF)	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	.3
Softwood Saw-timber - (MMBF)	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.1	.3
Softwood Products - (MMCF)	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.1	.3
Developed Rec. Picnicking -(MRVD)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Camping -(MRVD)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Skiing -(MRVD)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Water -(MRVD)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Unbuilt -(MRVD)	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0
Dispersed Rec. Motor -(MRVD)	0.8	1.4	0.4	0.8	0.4	.8
Nonmotor -(MRVD)	2.1	4.3	3.9	5.1	3.9	5.1
Big Game Hunting -(MRVD)	2.0	3.1	1.8	2.4	1.8	2.4
Small Game Hunting -(MRVD)	2.0	3.1	1.6	2.2	1.6	2.2
Nonhunting -(MRVD)	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	.6
Fishing -(MRVD)	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.7	.8
Grazing Cattle - (AUM)	677	802	425	525	425	525
Sheep - (AUM)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Common - (AUM)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0

STATE: ARKANSAS

AREA CODE	AREA NAME	WARS RATNG	OURS RATNG	GRAZING ALL	POTEN YIELD SAWTMBR	PROGRAM HARVEST SAWTMBR	DISPER REC MOTOR	DISPER REC NONMOT	HARD ROCK MINRL RATNG	OIL AND GAS RATNG	URAN RATNG	COAL RATNG	GEO-THERM RATNG	LOW VALUE BULK RATNG
		4-28	0-15	AUM	MMBF	MMBF	MRVD	MRVD	0-100	0-100	0-100	0-100	0-100	0-100
NATIONAL FOREST: OUACHITA														
L8090	BUSHHEAP	20		0	.3	.0	.3	.2	97	37	0	0	0	36
08004	LITTLE BLAKELY	19	10	0	.4	.0	.0	.3	52	37	0	0	0	46
08005	UPPER KIAMICHI RIVER	20	5	256	.6	.1	.3	.7	19	55	0	35	0	36
08006	BEAR MOUNTAIN	17	6	0	.2	.0	.1	.2	52	37	0	0	0	46
08080	BREAD CREEK	16	8	25	.2	.2	.0	.5	52	52	0	0	0	36
08082	BLUE MOUNTAIN	18	6	0	.4	.1	.1	.4	12	55	0	0	0	17
08083	BELLE STARR CAVE WSA	22	6	10	.1	.0	.0	1.4	12	83	0	89	0	17
08084	BLACK FORK MOUNTAIN	20	7	10	.6	.1	.2	.7	30	55	0	19	0	36
08085	RICH MOUNTAIN	13	6	0	.3	.1	.2	.7	30	55	0	32	0	36
08087	DRY CREEK WSA	22	7	0	.1	.0	.0	1.5	12	83	0	24	0	17
08088	BELL STAR EAST	21	8	80	.4	.2	.1	.5	12	83	0	9	0	17
08089	BELL STAR WEST	21	7	0	.3	.1	.1	.5	12	83	0	89	0	17
NATIONAL FOREST: OZARK-ST.FRANCIS N.F.														
08001	RICHLAND CREEK WSA	19	6	416	.3	.3	.1	.1	36	62	45	0	0	17
08002	LEATHERWOOD	19	7	127	.4	.0	.1	3.1	74	45	0	0	0	17
08003	BUFFALO ADDITION	15	5	643	.1	.1	.1	.3	36	85	45	0	0	17
08070	INDIAN CREEK	16	2	850	.1	.1	.1	2.3	17	67	45	0	0	17
08071	DISMAL CREEK	14	2	56	.2	.2	.1	1.1	54	80	45	0	0	17
08072	GEE CREEK	14	4	521	.4	.3	.1	2.3	25	70	49	49	0	17
08073	HURRICANE CREEK	20	3	434	.2	.2	.1	1.9	25	70	49	49	0	17
08074	PEDESTAL ROCKS	15	5	245	.4	.4	.4	5.3	25	59	45	0	0	17
08075	PENHOOK	17	7	136	.3	.3	.1	1.7	12	83	45	0	0	3
08076	EAST FORK	16	6	822	1.0	1.0	.4	6.2	73	83	45	0	0	3
08077	RICHLAND CREEK WSA	20	6	111	.0	.0	.1	.2	36	56	45	0	0	17
08078	DEVIL'S CANYON	15	7	40	.1	.1	.1	1.1	12	75	0	45	0	3
08079	CLIFTY CANYON	16	7	34	.0	.0	.0	.3	46	45	0	0	0	22

STATE: OKLAHOMA

AREA CODE	AREA NAME	WARS RATNG	OURS RATNG	GRAZING ALL	POTEN YIELD SAWTMBR	PROGRAM HARVEST SAWTMBR	DISPER REC MOTOR	DISPER REC NONMOT	HARD ROCK MINRL RATNG	OIL AND GAS RATNG	URAN RATNG	COAL RATNG	GEO-THERM RATNG	LOW VALUE BULK RATNG
		4-28	0-15	AUM	MMBF	MMBF	MRVD	MRVD	0-100	0-100	0-100	0-100	0-100	0-100
NATIONAL FOREST: OUACHITA N.F.														
08005	UPPER KIAMICHI RIVER	20	5	256	.6	.1	.3	.7	19	55	0	35	0	36
08084	BLACK FORK MOUNTAIN	20	7	10	.6	.1	.2	.7	30	55	0	19	0	36
08085	RICH MOUNTAIN	13	6	0	.3	.1	.2	.7	30	55	0	32	0	36
08086	BEECH CREEK	20	5	425	.6	.0	.3	.7	89	52	0	32	0	17

APPENDIX Q
SOUTHERN APPALACHIAN AND
ATLANTIC COAST STATES

ALLOCATION SUMMARY

GEORGIA	Wilderness	Further Planning	Nonwilderness
* Number of Areas	5	6	15
Gross Acres	39,670	93,905	85,425
Net Acres	39,670	93,125	85,005
KENTUCKY			
* Number of Areas	1	1	1
Gross Acres	13,260	2,943	4,300
Net Acres	11,115	2,943	3,225
NORTH CAROLINA			
* Number of Areas	15	5	18
Gross Acres	66,478	18,451	122,188
Net Acres	64,817	18,341	120,078
SOUTH CAROLINA			
* Number of Areas	3	1	5
Gross Acres	5,891	5,733	21,319
Net Acres	5,891	5,512	20,848
TENNESSEE			
*Number of Areas	1	6	14
Gross Acres	3,887	38,100	93,792
Net Acres	3,887	38,080	90,125
VIRGINIA			
*Number of Areas	12	6	13
Gross Acres	64,030	54,889	104,242
Net Acres	62,578	52,032	100,939

*Roadless areas may overlap state boundaries and appear in two or more states. Total areas allocated to each category may not equal that number of areas in RARE II inventory.

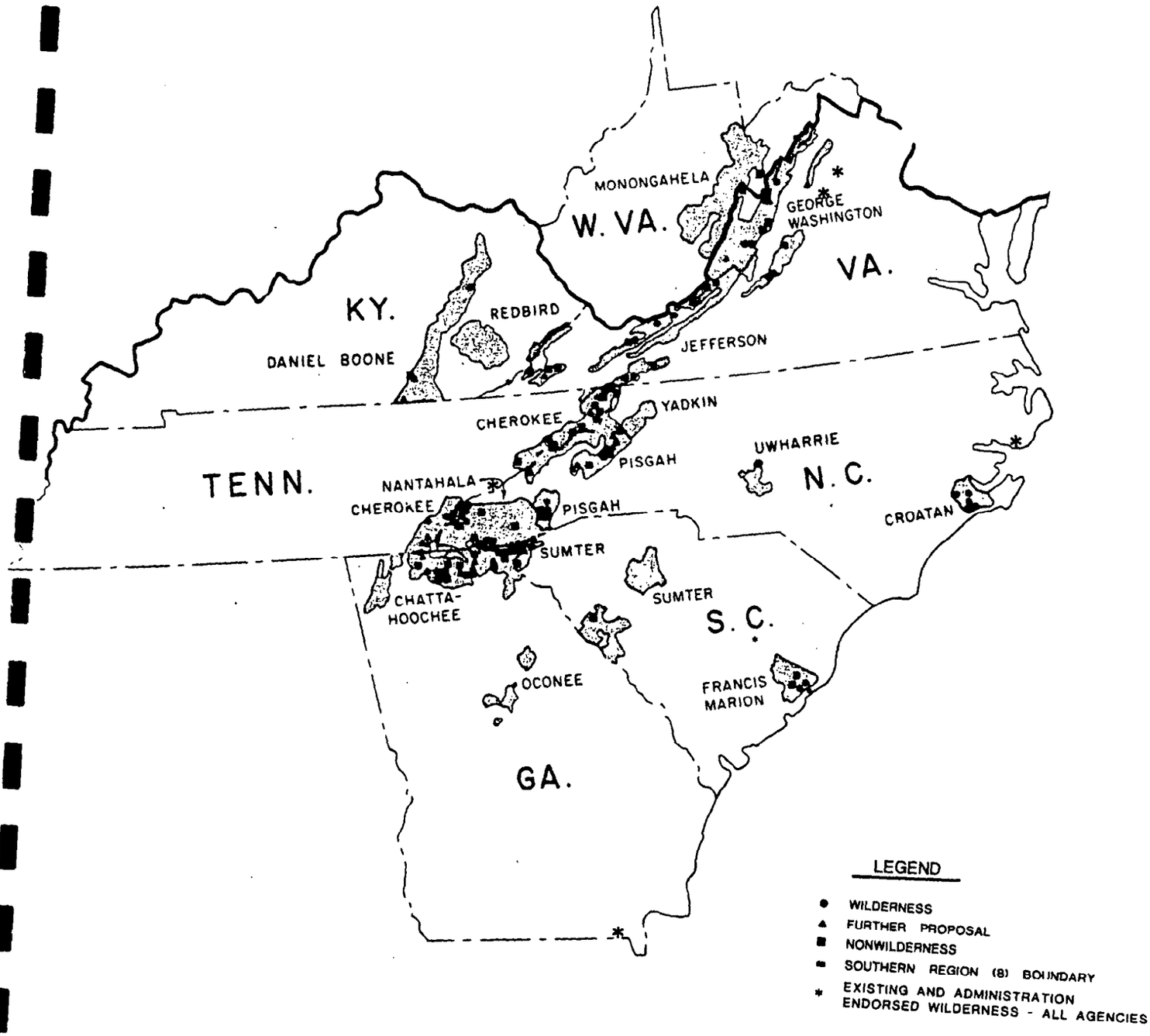
South Appalachian

For additional information contact:

George (Pat) Cook, RARE II Coordinator
USDA Forest Service, Southern Region (R-8)
1720 Peachtree Street, N. W., Room 804
Atlanta, Georgia 30309
404/881-2242

or Forest Supervisor,

Chattahoochee-Oconee NF	Gainesville, Georgia	30501
Cherokee NF	Cleveland, Tennessee	37311
Daniel Boone NF	Winchester, Kentucky	40391
Francis Marion-Sumter	Columbia, South Carolina	29202
George Washington NF	Harrisonburg, Virginia	22801
Jefferson NF	Roanoke, Virginia	24011
National Forests in North Carolina	Asheville, North Carolina	28802


MONONGAHELA
W. VA.
GEORGE WASHINGTON
VA.
KY.
REDBIRD
DANIEL BOONE
JEFFERSON
CHEROKEE
YADKIN
UWHARRIE
PISGAH
TENN.
NANTAHALA
CHEROKEE
PISGAH
N. C.
CROATAN
SUMTER
SUMTER
CHATTA-HOOCHEE
S. C.
OCONEE
FRANCIS MARION
GA.
LEGEND
WILDERNESS
FURTHER PROPOSAL
NONWILDERNESS
SOUTHERN REGION (8) BOUNDARY
EXISTING AND ADMINISTRATION ENDORSED WILDERNESS - ALL AGENCIES

STATE: GEORGIA

AREA ID	AREA NAME	ALLOCATION	GROSS ACRES	NET ACRES		AREA ID	AREA NAME	ALLOCATION	GROSS ACRES	NET ACRES
FOREST: CHATTAHOOCHEE-OCONEE										
AR025	SOUTHERN NANTAHALA	W	14570	14570	**	08144	MILL CREEK	NW	7045	7045
AR028	RAVEN CLIFF	W	9330	9330	**	08145	BOARD CAMP	NW	3880	3780
AR031	ELLICOTT ROCK EXTENSION	W	3100	3100	**	08146	BRASSTOWN	W	4820	4820
BR025	SOUTHERN NANTAHALA	NW	5100	5100	**	08147	RABUN BALD	NW	16005	16005
BR028	RAVEN CLIFF	NW	6520	6370	**	08148	RAND MOUNTAIN	NW	3500	3500
BR031	ELLICOTT ROCK EXTENSION	NW	900	900	**	08149	WOLF PEN	W	7850	7850
08026	OVERFLOW	FP	4600	4600	**	08220	SPRINGER MOUNTAIN	NW	11000	11000
08027	BLOOD MOUNTAIN	FP	10275	10245	**	08221	LICKLOG	NW	8100	8100
08029	CHATTAHOOCHEE RIVER	FP	23050	22900	**	08222	BLACKWELL	NW	2600	2600
08030	TRAY MOUNTAIN	FP	36300	36300	**	08223	BUZZARD KNOB	NW	6440	6270
08141	HEMP TOP	FP	2800	2800	**	08224	WORLEY RIDGE	NW	3000	3000
08142	MOUNTAIN TOWN	NW	6835	6835	**	08225	ANNA RUBY	NW	3000	3000
08143	RICH MOUNTAIN	FP	16880	16280	**	08226	LITTLE ROCK	NW	1500	1500

STATE: KENTUCKY

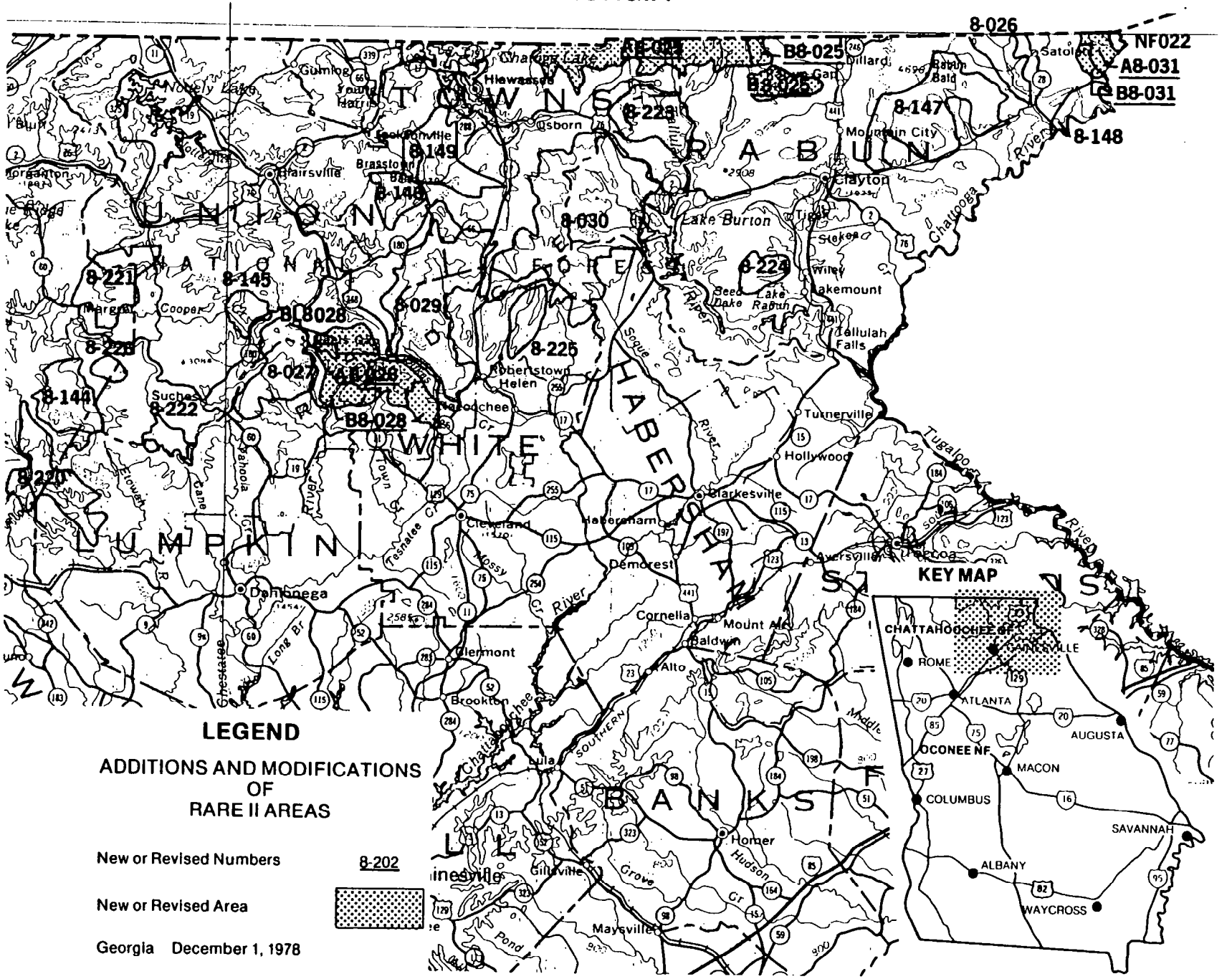
AREA ID	AREA NAME	ALLOCATION	GROSS ACRES	NET ACRES		AREA ID	AREA NAME	ALLOCATION	GROSS ACRES	NET ACRES
FOREST: DANIEL BOONE										
LR039	CLIFTY	W	13260	11115	**	08160	CAVE CREEK CAVE	NW	4300	3225
08038	TROUBLESOME	FP	2943	2943	**					

STATE: NORTH CAROLINA

AREA ID	AREA NAME	ALLOCATION	GROSS ACRES	NET ACRES		AREA ID	AREA NAME	ALLOCATION	GROSS ACRES	NET ACRES
FOREST: NFS IN NORTH CAROLINA										
AL825	SOUTHERN NANTAHALA	W	3130	3130	**	08054	BIG CREEK	NW	5500	4200
AR015	POCOSIN	W	11000	11000	**	08055	BALSAM CONE	NW	13529	13529
AR025	SOUTHERN NANTAHALA	W	8504	8212	**	08056	CRAGGY MTN EXTENSION	FP	1280	1195
AR031	ELLICOTT ROCK EXTENSION	W	3000	3000	**	08059	CHUNKY GAL	NW	12445	12445
AR057	SHINING ROCK EXTENSION	W	5124	5124	**	08060	CHEOAH BALD	NW	21434	21364
AR058	LINVILLE GORGE EXT	W	876	876	**	08061	SNOWBIRD	NW	5490	5490
AR200	MIDDLE PRONG	W	7935	7935	**	08062	JOYCE KILMER SLICKROCK	NW	1179	1179
BL825	SOUTHERN NANTAHALA	NW	5436	5436	**	08190	TUSQUITEE MOUNTAINS	NW	16860	16720
BR015	POCOSIN	NW	2000	2000	**	08193	CRAGGY MTN WSA	FP	1100	1100
BR025	SOUTHERN NANTAHALA	NW	5976	5976	**	08194	JOYCE KILMER SLICKROCK	W	205	205
BR057	SHINING ROCK EXTENSION	NW	4876	4876	**	08195	JOYCE KILMER SLICKROCK	W	307	307
BR058	LINVILLE GORGE EXT	NW	2138	2138	**	08196	SHEEP RIDGE	W	5380	5380
BR200	MIDDLE PRONG	NW	2265	2265	**	08197	WILDCAT	NW	7120	7120
LR058	LINVILLE GORGE EXTENSION	W	2925	2525	**	08198	FISHHAWK MOUNTAIN	NW	3000	2690
LR198	FISHHAWK MTN	NW	2430	2200	**	08199	CATFISH LAKE SOUTH	W	7605	7605
LR313	UPPER WILSON	NW	6590	6530	**	08201	JOYCE KILMER SLICKROCK	W	2868	2868
LR314	LOST COVE	FP	5708	5708	**	08202	NOLICHUCKY	NW	3920	3920
LR315	HARPER CREEK	FP	7163	7138	**	08203	BIRKHEAD MOUNTAINS	W	5759	4790
08026	OVERFLOW	FP	3200	3200	**	08204	POND PINE	W	1860	1860

AREA ID	AREA NAME	ALLOCATION	GROSS ACRES	NET ACRES		AREA ID	AREA NAME	ALLOCATION	GROSS ACRES	NET ACRES
FOREST: FRANCIS MARION SUMTER N.										
A8031	ELLICOTT ROCK EXTENSION	W	1900	1900	**	L8116	PERSIMMON MTN	NW	7149	6678
L8012	WAMBAW SWAMP	NW	5112	5112	**	08112	ELLICOTT ROCK EXPANSION	FP	5733	5512
L8013	LITTLE WAMBAW SWAMP	W	2491	2491	**	08113	LONG CREEK	NW	1582	1582
L8110	HELL HOLE BAY	NW	6826	6826	**	08114	LONG CANE	NW	650	650
L8115	WAMBAW SWAMP WSA	W	1500	1500	**					
STATE: TENNESSEE										
AREA ID	AREA NAME	ALLOCATION	GROSS ACRES	NET ACRES		AREA ID	AREA NAME	ALLOCATION	GROSS ACRES	NET ACRES
FOREST: CHEROKEE										
L8033	BEAVER DAM CREEK	NW	2000	2000	**	08202	NOLICHUCKY	NW	3300	3100
08032	ROGERS RIDGE	NW	6721	5841	**	08270	UPPER BALD RIVER	NW	14900	14500
08033	BEAVERDAM CREEK	NW	4900	4900	**	08271	HICKORY FLAT BRANCH	NW	4500	4500
08034	BALD RIVER GORGE	W	3887	3887	**	08272	BIG LAUREL BRANCH	NW	6000	6000
08035	POND MOUNTAIN	FP	4368	4365	**	08273	POND MOUNTAIN ADDITION	NW	2300	2300
08036	JENNINGS CREEK	NW	19871	17684	**	08274	LAUREL FORK	NW	2200	2200
08037	BIG FROG ADDITION A	FP	547	547	**	08275	UNAKA MOUNTAIN	NW	4700	4700
08150	IRON MOUNTAIN	NW	13700	13700	**	08276	DEVIL'S BACKBONE	NW	4100	4100
08151	CITICO CREEK WSA	FP	16576	16576	**	08277	LITTLE FROG MOUNTAIN	FP	4800	4800
08152	BIG FROG WSA	FP	4626	4626	**	08279	BRUSHY RIDGE	NW	4600	4600
08176	FLINT MILL	FP	7183	7166	**					
STATE: VIRGINIA										
AREA ID	AREA NAME	ALLOCATION	GROSS ACRES	NET ACRES		AREA ID	AREA NAME	ALLOCATION	GROSS ACRES	NET ACRES
FOREST: GEORGE WASHINGTON N.F										
08040	ROUGH MOUNTAIN	W	9300	9300	**	08171	DOLLY ANNE	FP	7900	7900
08041	RICH HOLE	W	5030	5030	**	08172	ELLIOTT KNOB	NW	12075	12075
08042	ST. MARY'S	W	10695	10695	**	08173	HEAD OF DRY RIVER	W	1300	1300
08043	CRAWFORD MOUNTAIN	NW	15360	15360	**	08174	RAMSEYS DRAFT ADDN	FP	13475	13475
08044	RAMSEYS DRAFT WSA	W	6700	6700	**	08175	SOUTHERN MASSANUTTEN	FP	11600	11800
08045	LAUREL FORK	NW	10965	10965	**	08183	BARBOURS CREEK	NW	3400	3400
08046	LITTLE RIVER	NW	10816	10816	**	08184	HOOP HOLE	NW	520	520
08047	BIG SCHLOSS	NW	20817	20479	**					
FOREST: JEFFERSON N.F.										
A8048	BEARTOWN	W	6375	5115	**	08181	BIG STONY	NW	4115	4065
B8048	BEARTOWN	NW	4167	2354	**	08182	KIMBERLING CREEK	W	5580	5580
08049	LITTLE DRY RUN	W	2998	2998	**	08183	BARBOURS CREEK	NW	12912	12435
08050	LEWIS FORK	W	5771	5749	**	08184	HOOP HOLE	NW	4885	4720
08051	ROARING BRANCH	NW	3160	2700	**	08185	THUNDER RIDGE	W	2530	2530
08052	LITTLE STONY	NW	1050	1050	**	08186	MILL CREEK WSA	FP	4000	3870
08053	LITTLE WILSON CREEK	W	3568	3523	**	08187	MOUNTAIN LAKE WSA	FP	11827	10228
08180	DEVILS FORK	FP	5887	4759	**	08188	PETERS MOUNTAIN WSA	W	4183	4058

GEORGIA



LEGEND

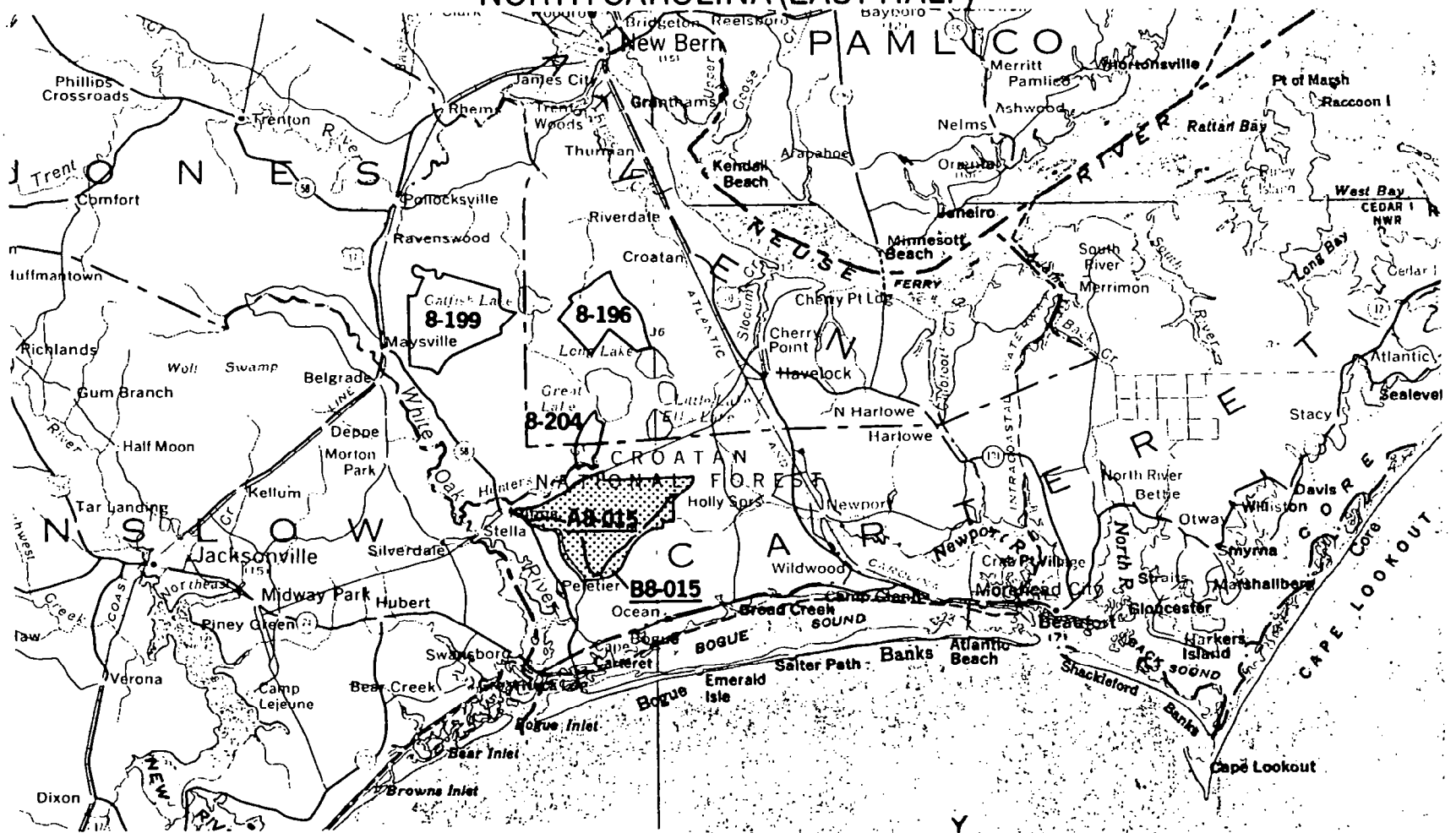
ADDITIONS AND MODIFICATIONS
OF
RARE II AREAS

New or Revised Numbers 8-202

New or Revised Area

Georgia December 1, 1978

NORTH CAROLINA (EAST HALF)



LEGEND

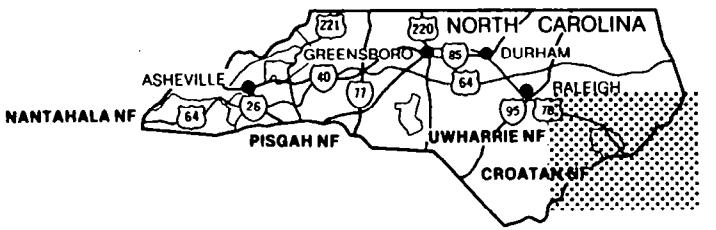
ADDITIONS AND MODIFICATIONS
OF
RARE II AREAS

New or Revised Numbers — 8-202

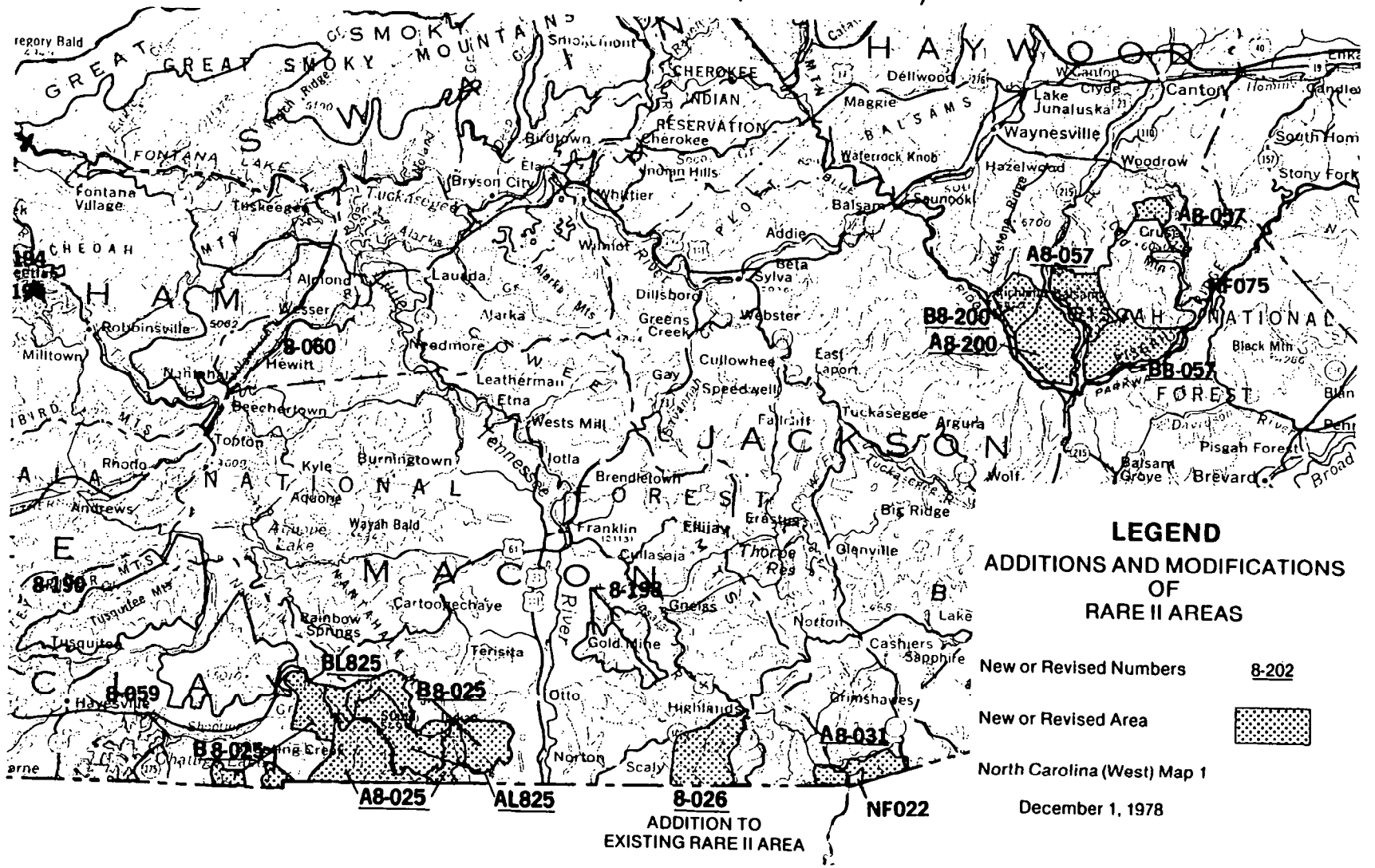
New or Revised Area

North Carolina (East) — December 1, 1978

KEY MAP



NORTH CAROLINA (WEST HALF)



LEGEND

ADDITIONS AND MODIFICATIONS OF RARE II AREAS

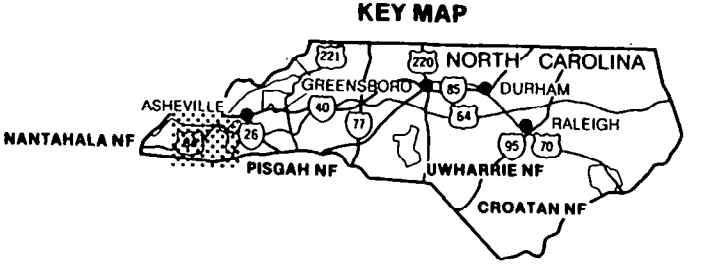
New or Revised Numbers 8-202

New or Revised Area

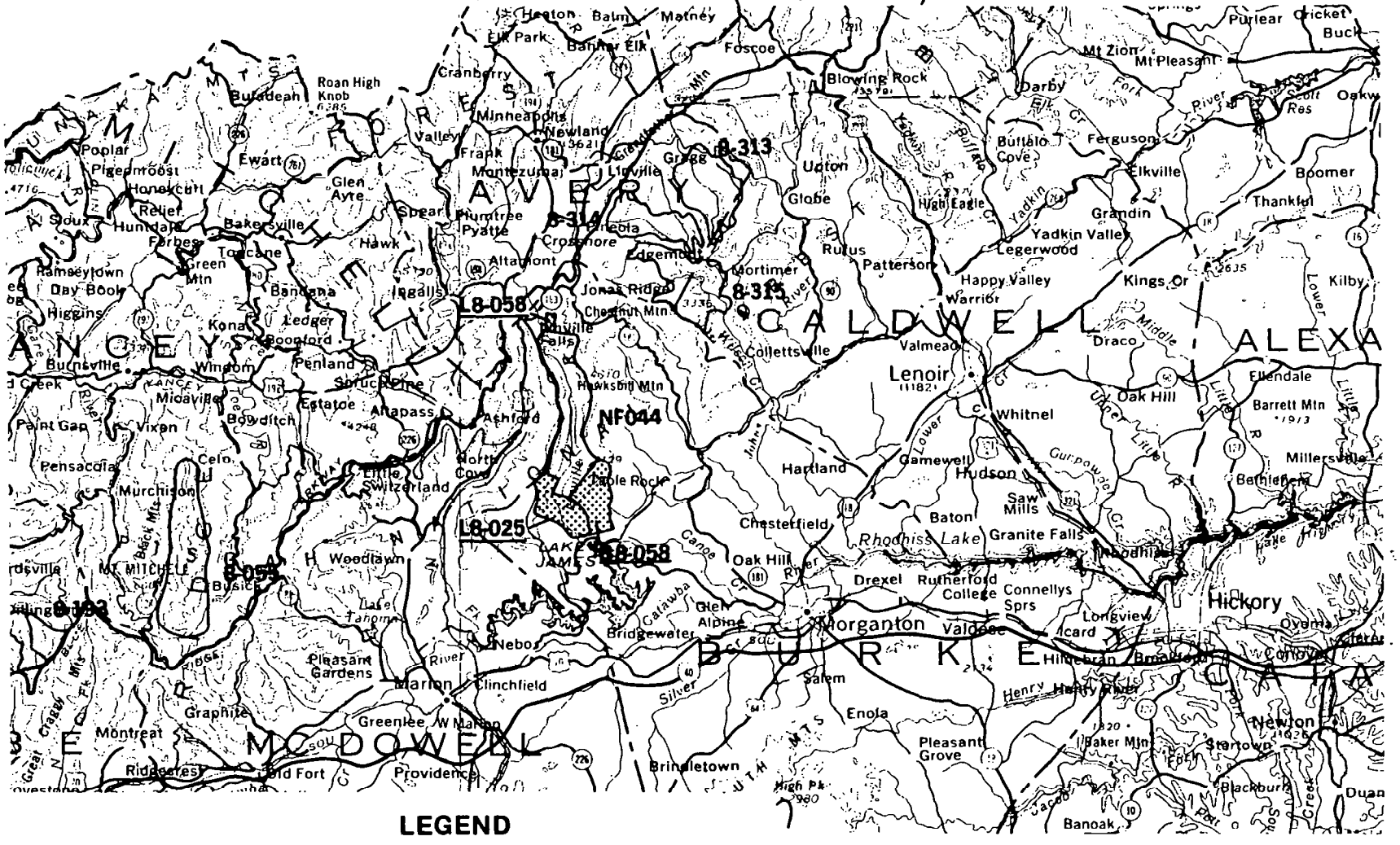
North Carolina (West) Map 1

December 1, 1978

KEY MAP



NORTH CAROLINA (WEST HALF)



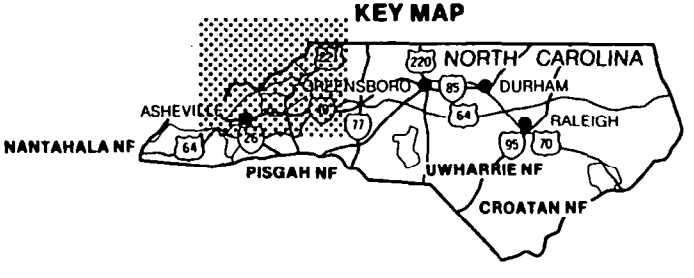
LEGEND

ADDITIONS AND MODIFICATIONS
OF
RARE II AREAS

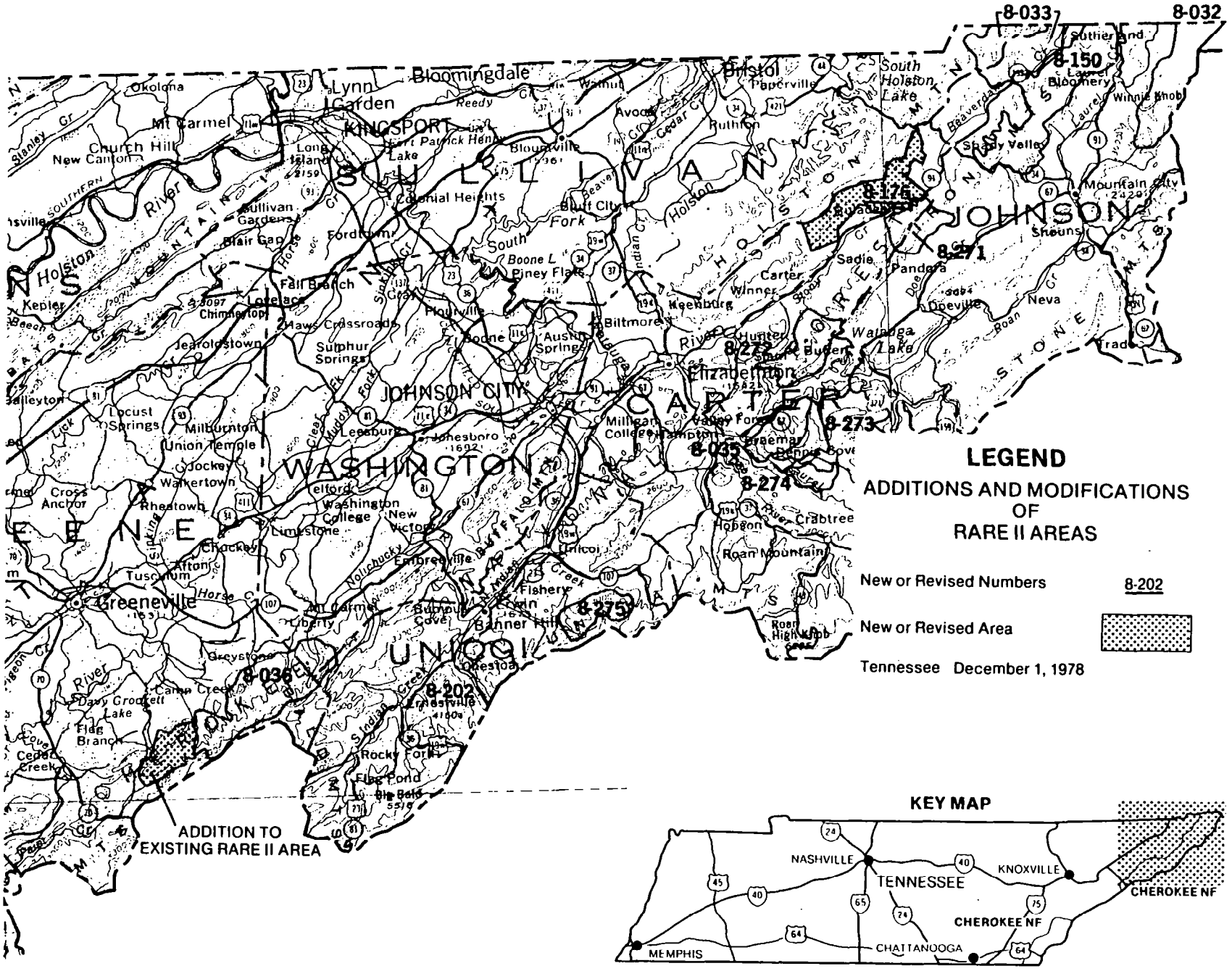
New or Revised Numbers 8-202

New or Revised Area

North Carolina (West) Map 2 December 1, 1978



TENNESSEE



LEGEND

ADDITIONS AND MODIFICATIONS OF RARE II AREAS

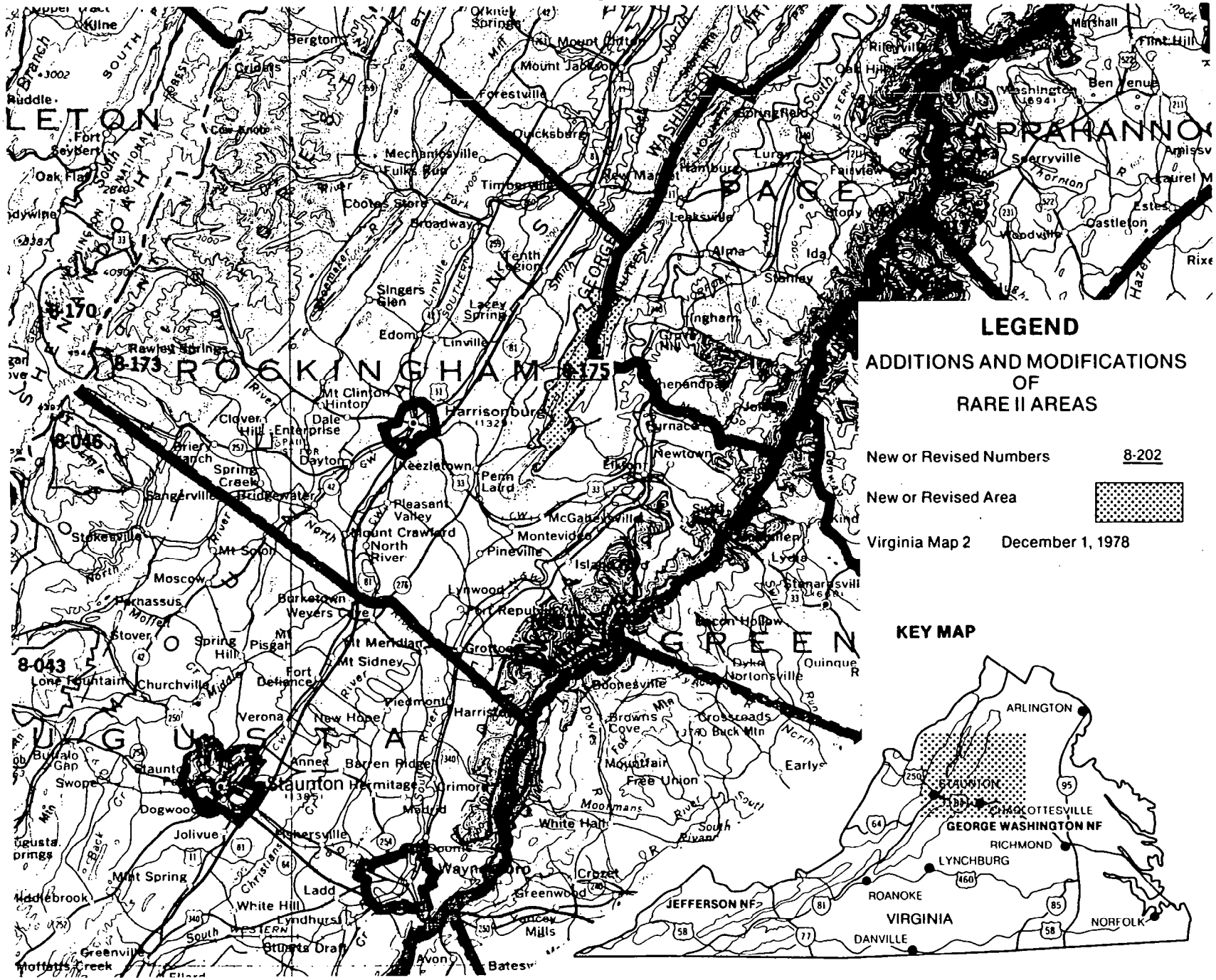
New or Revised Numbers 8-202

New or Revised Area

Tennessee December 1, 1978

KEY MAP

VIRGINIA



LEGEND

ADDITIONS AND MODIFICATIONS
OF
RARE II AREAS

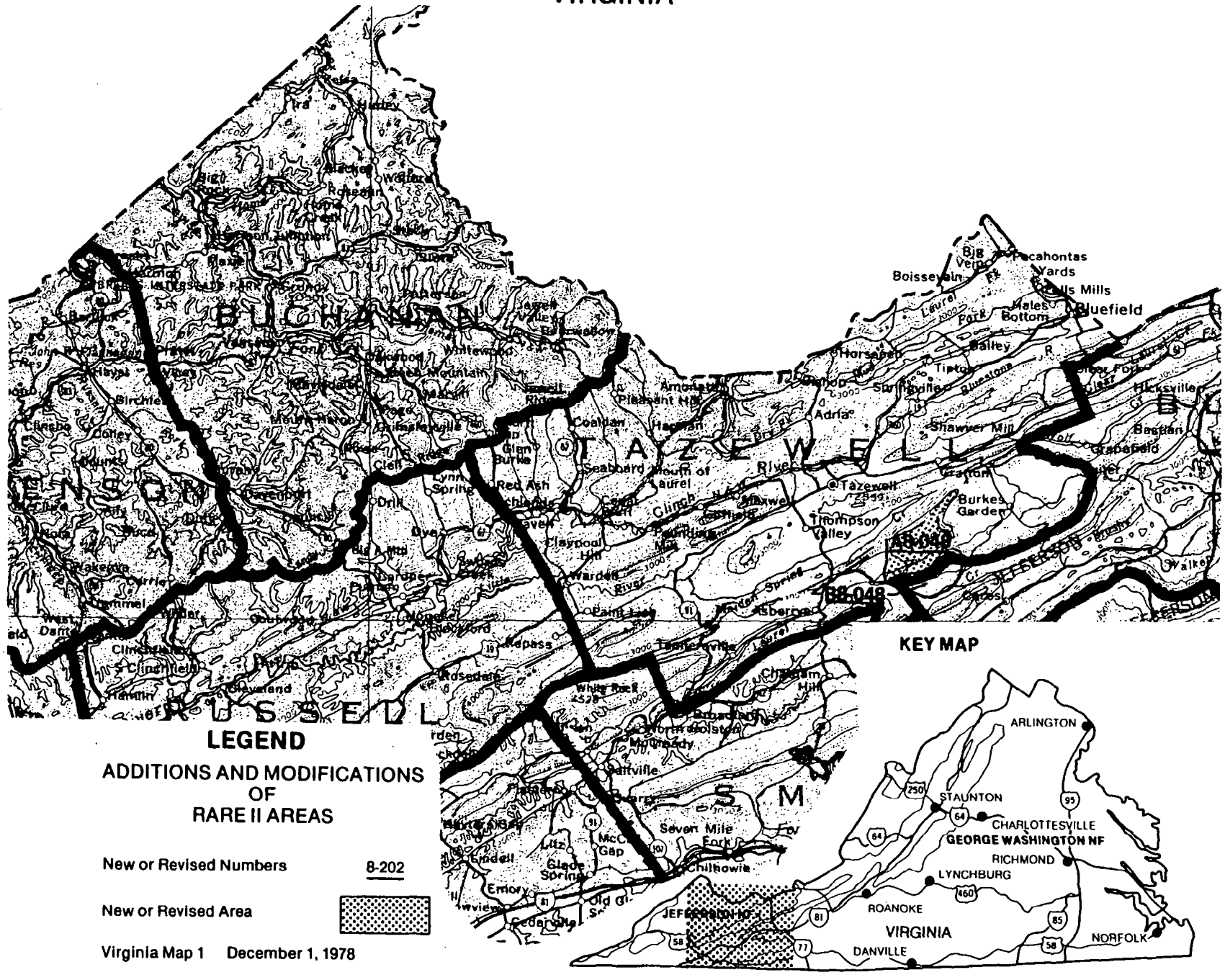
New or Revised Numbers 8-202

New or Revised Area

Virginia Map 2 December 1, 1978

KEY MAP

VIRGINIA



LEGEND

ADDITIONS AND MODIFICATIONS
OF
RARE II AREAS

New or Revised Numbers 8-202

New or Revised Area

Virginia Map 1 December 1, 1978

Social. Implementation of the proposed action will affect recreation use patterns, symbolic meaning, and sense of local control in varying degrees throughout the Southern Appalachian and Atlantic Coast region. It is important to note, however, that social effects resulting from economic impacts are not anticipated to occur since the economic analysis indicates that no multi-county area will experience adverse economic consequences.

Implementation of the proposed action in Tennessee (one area to wilderness, six to further planning, and 14 to nonwilderness) may negatively affect symbolic values derived from wilderness status for all areas except Bald River Gorge. In addition, with the exception of Bald River Gorge, it may preclude dispersed, nonmotorized recreation activities, including primitive hunting and fishing experiences. Designation of all 20 areas to further planning or nonwilderness will ensure that existing use patterns will continue and that negative impacts on community lifestyles will be minimized.

On the Daniel Boone National Forest in Kentucky, a sense of loss of local control may result from designation of Clifty as wilderness. Local concerns (and non-wilderness preference) are possibly related to the fears that approximately 1,000 acres acres of private land within and adjacent to the Clifty area may be effected by wilderness classification.

Analysis indicates that no significant social effects resulting from implementation of the proposed action will occur in South Carolina.

Although site specific comment on individual roadless areas in Virginia was relatively light, allocation of 12 areas to wilderness will negatively affect existing uses, especially those dependent on vehicular access. Impacts on community lifestyles and motorized recreation activities will be minimized by designation of 13 areas to nonwilderness, but may be negatively affected in minor respects by allocation of 12 areas to wilderness. The reverse is true of wilderness-related symbolic meaning and primitive, nonmotorized recreation uses. Feelings of loss of local control will be effected by wilderness designation where nonwilderness preferences were often supported by perceptions that "outsiders" or the Federal Government are dictating land allocation decisions without consideration of local needs or desires.

In Georgia, the proposed action will enhance wilderness-related symbolic values by recommending areas perceived to contain such values (e.g. Ellicott Rock Extension and Southern Nantahala) for wilderness. The proposed action will also afford some degree of protection to unique wildlife species and important wildlife habitat by placing them in wilderness status. Nonwilderness allocation of 15 areas will allow existing uses to continue and will minimize adverse effects on employment, social services, and community lifesyles.

Social effects resulting from the proposed action in North Carolina will be minimal on the Croatan and Uwharrie National Forests. Symbolic values which surfaced in the public comment as needing statutory protection included the variety of unique plant and animal species found in the area. Generally, the proposed action, by recommending Pond Pine, Sheep Ridge, and Catfish Lake for wilderness will greatly enhance the wilderness-associated symbolic meaning of these areas. In western North Carolina (on the Pisgah and Nantahala National Forests) the proposed action will impact sense of local control somewhat by restricting current uses, especially motorized recreation activities, but it will take pressure off existing wilderness by recommending for wilderness classification areas which are in close proximity to population centers (e.g., Joyce Kilmer-Slickrock and Linville Gorge Extension). Although the proposed action minimizes adverse social consequences by providing for existing uses and wilderness values, it is anticipated that RARE II issues will continue to be highly controversial because of intense local feelings regarding land allocation and use.

Economic. A summary of economic impacts for the proposed action is presented in the following table. These are national impacts and may or may not occur in the state specified. All state impacts are allocated from the national totals and are based upon state resource changes. They are the state's contribution to the national impact. For a complete description on how the impacts were calculated see Appendix W.

GEORGIA
SUMMARY OF ECONOMIC IMPACTS-ALTERNATIVE PA

A. EMPLOYMENT EFFECTS-CHANGE FROM PRESENT

INDUSTRIAL SECTOR	POTENTIAL IMMEDIATE	POTENTIAL LONG-TERM (FP AS NW)	POTENTIAL LONG-TERM (FP AS W)
AGRICULTURE	-1.	16.	7.
MINING	0.	5.	2.
CONSTRUCTION	-1.	12.	4.
FOOD AND PRODUCTS	0.	11.	5.
TEXTILE AND APPAREL	-1.	8.	3.
LOGGING AND SAWMILLS	-8.	96.	28.
FURNITURE	0.	2.	1.
PULP AND PAPER	-2.	9.	1.
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	0.	4.	1.
CHEMICALS AND RUBBER	-1.	7.	3.
PETROLEUM REFINING	0.	3.	2.
STONE CLAY AND GLASS	0.	4.	1.
PRIMARY METAL	0.	3.	1.
FAB METAL AND MACH	-1.	10.	4.
ELECTRICAL	0.	4.	2.
ALL OTHER MFG	0.	7.	3.
TRANS COMM UTIL	-1.	21.	8.
WHOLESALE	-1.	18.	7.
RETAIL	-3.	77.	36.
FIRE	-1.	16.	6.
SERVICES	-3.	59.	25.
TOTAL PRIVATE SECTOR	-26.	392.	149.

B. OTHER EFFECTS-CHANGE FROM PRESENT

CATEGORY		POTENTIAL IMMEDIATE	POTENTIAL LONG-TERM (FP AS NW)	POTENTIAL LONG-TERM (FP AS W)
INCOME	($MILLION)	0.	5.	2.
OUTPUT	($MILLION)	-1.	18.	7.
VALUE ADDED	($MILLION)	-1.	8.	3.
POPULATION		-69.	1021.	390.

1

KENTUCKY
SUMMARY OF ECONOMIC IMPACTS-ALTERNATIVE PA

A. EMPLOYMENT EFFECTS-CHANGE FROM PRESENT

INDUSTRIAL SECTOR	POTENTIAL IMMEDIATE	POTENTIAL LONG-TERM (FP AS NW)	POTENTIAL LONG-TERM (FP AS W)
AGRICULTURE	-1.	-1.	-1.
MINING	0.	0.	-1.
CONSTRUCTION	0.	0.	0.
FOOD AND PRODUCTS	-1.	0.	-1.
TEXTILE AND APPAREL	0.	0.	0.
LOGGING AND SAWMILLS	0.	2.	1.
FURNITURE	0.	0.	0.
PULP AND PAPER	0.	0.	0.
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	0.	0.	0.
CHEMICALS AND RUBBER	0.	0.	0.
PETROLEUM REFINING	0.	0.	0.
STONE CLAY AND GLASS	0.	0.	0.
PRIMARY METAL	0.	0.	0.
FAB METAL AND MACH	0.	0.	0.
ELECTRICAL	0.	0.	0.
ALL OTHER MFG	0.	0.	0.
TRANS COMM UTIL	-1.	0.	-1.
WHOLESALE	-1.	0.	0.
RETAIL	-4.	-3.	-4.
FIRE	-1.	0.	-1.
SERVICES	-2.	-1.	-2.
TOTAL PRIVATE SECTOR	-12.	-6.	-11.

B. OTHER EFFECTS-CHANGE FROM PRESENT

CATEGORY	POTENTIAL IMMEDIATE	POTENTIAL LONG-TERM (FP AS NW)	POTENTIAL LONG-TERM (FP AS W)
INCOME ($MILLION)	0.	0.	0.
OUTPUT ($MILLION)	-1.	0.	-1.
VALUE ADDED ($MILLION)	0.	0.	0.
POPULATION	-30.	-16.	-29.

1

NORTH CAROLINA
SUMMARY OF ECONOMIC IMPACTS-ALTERNATIVE PA

A. EMPLOYMENT EFFECTS-CHANGE FROM PRESENT

INDUSTRIAL SECTOR	POTENTIAL IMMEDIATE	POTENTIAL LONG-TERM (FP AS NW)	POTENTIAL LONG-TERM (FP AS W)
AGRICULTURE	-1.	11.	9.
MINING	0.	3.	2.
CONSTRUCTION	-1.	11.	8.
FOOD AND PRODUCTS	-1.	6.	5.
TEXTILE AND APPAREL	-1.	9.	7.
LOGGING AND SAWMILLS	-9.	70.	54.
FURNITURE	0.	1.	1.
PULP AND PAPER	-7.	72.	52.
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	0.	4.	3.
CHEMICALS AND RUBBER	-1.	9.	7.
PETROLEUM REFINING	0.	1.	1.
STONE CLAY AND GLASS	0.	3.	2.
PRIMARY METAL	0.	3.	2.
FAB METAL AND MACH	-1.	10.	7.
ELECTRICAL	0.	3.	3.
ALL OTHER MFG	-1.	5.	4.
TRANS COMM UTIL	-2.	21.	16.
WHOLESALE	-2.	18.	14.
RETAIL	-5.	48.	37.
FIRE	-2.	15.	11.
SERVICES	-6.	52.	40.
TOTAL PRIVATE SECTOR	-43.	377.	285.

B. OTHER EFFECTS-CHANGE FROM PRESENT

CATEGORY	POTENTIAL IMMEDIATE	POTENTIAL LONG-TERM (FP AS NW)	POTENTIAL LONG-TERM (FP AS W)
INCOME ($MILLION)	-1.	5.	4.
OUTPUT ($MILLION)	-2.	18.	14.
VALUE ADDED ($MILLION)	-1.	8.	6.
POPULATION	-111.	982.	744.

1

SOUTH CAROLINA
SUMMARY OF ECONOMIC IMPACTS-ALTERNATIVE PA

A. EMPLOYMENT EFFECTS-CHANGE FROM PRESENT

INDUSTRIAL SECTOR	POTENTIAL IMMEDIATE	POTENTIAL LONG-TERM (FP AS NW)	POTENTIAL LONG-TERM (FP AS W)
AGRICULTURE	-1.	0.	-1.
MINING	0.	0.	0.
CONSTRUCTION	-1.	0.	-1.
FOOD AND PRODUCTS	0.	0.	0.
TEXTILE AND APPAREL	0.	0.	-1.
LOGGING AND SAWMILLS	-5.	-2.	-10.
FURNITURE	0.	0.	0.
PULP AND PAPER	-3.	-3.	-3.
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	0.	0.	0.
CHEMICALS AND RUBBER	0.	0.	-1.
PETROLEUM REFINING	0.	0.	0.
STONE CLAY AND GLASS	0.	0.	0.
PRIMARY METAL	0.	0.	0.
FAB METAL AND MACH	-1.	0.	-1.
ELECTRICAL	0.	0.	0.
ALL OTHER MFG	0.	0.	0.
TRANS COMM UTIL	-1.	0.	-2.
WHOLESALE	-1.	0.	-1.
RETAIL	-2.	0.	-2.
FIRE	-1.	0.	-1.
SERVICES	-3.	-1.	-4.
TOTAL PRIVATE SECTOR	-19.	-7.	-27.

B. OTHER EFFECTS-CHANGE FROM PRESENT

CATEGORY		POTENTIAL IMMEDIATE	POTENTIAL LONG-TERM (FP AS NW)	POTENTIAL LONG-TERM (FP AS W)
INCOME	($MILLION)	0.	0.	0.
OUTPUT	($MILLION)	-1.	0.	-1.
VALUE ADDED	($MILLION)	0.	0.	-1.
POPULATION		-50.	-19.	-71.

1

TENNESSEE
SUMMARY OF ECONOMIC IMPACTS-ALTERNATIVE PA

A. EMPLOYMENT EFFECTS-CHANGE FROM PRESENT

INDUSTRIAL SECTOR	POTENTIAL IMMEDIATE	POTENTIAL LONG-TERM (FP AS NW)	POTENTIAL LONG-TERM (FP AS W)
AGRICULTURE	0.	10.	6.
MINING	0.	3.	2.
CONSTRUCTION	0.	9.	5.
FOOD AND PRODUCTS	0.	6.	3.
TEXTILE AND APPAREL	0.	7.	4.
LOGGING AND SAWMILLS	4.	64.	40.
FURNITURE	0.	1.	1.
PULP AND PAPER	4.	39.	21.
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	0.	3.	2.
CHEMICALS AND RUBBER	0.	7.	4.
PETROLEUM REFINING	0.	2.	1.
STONE CLAY AND GLASS	0.	3.	2.
PRIMARY METAL	0.	2.	1.
FAB METAL AND MACH	0.	8.	5.
ELECTRICAL	0.	3.	2.
ALL OTHER MFG	0.	4.	3.
TRANS COMM UTIL	1.	17.	10.
WHOLESALE	1.	14.	8.
RETAIL	0.	45.	26.
FIRE	0.	12.	7.
SERVICES	2.	42.	25.
TOTAL PRIVATE SECTOR	14.	301.	175.

B. OTHER EFFECTS-CHANGE FROM PRESENT

CATEGORY	POTENTIAL IMMEDIATE	POTENTIAL LONG-TERM (FP AS NW)	POTENTIAL LONG-TERM (FP AS W)
INCOME ($MILLION)	0.	4.	2.
OUTPUT ($MILLION)	1.	14.	8.
VALUE ADDED ($MILLION)	0.	6.	4.
POPULATION	37.	785.	456.

1

VIRGINIA
SUMMARY OF ECONOMIC IMPACTS-ALTERNATIVE PA

A. EMPLOYMENT EFFECTS-CHANGE FROM PRESENT

INDUSTRIAL SECTOR	POTENTIAL IMMEDIATE	POTENTIAL LONG-TERM (FP AS NW)	POTENTIAL LONG-TERM (FP AS W)
AGRICULTURE	0.	7.	4.
MINING	0.	4.	2.
CONSTRUCTION	-1.	6.	3.
FOOD AND PRODUCTS	0.	5.	3.
TEXTILE AND APPAREL	-1.	5.	2.
LOGGING AND SAWMILLS	-6.	13.	3.
FURNITURE	0.	1.	0.
PULP AND PAPER	-14.	39.	17.
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	0.	3.	1.
CHEMICALS AND RUBBER	-1.	5.	2.
PETROLEUM REFINING	0.	2.	2.
STONE CLAY AND GLASS	0.	2.	1.
PRIMARY METAL	0.	2.	1.
FAB METAL AND MACH	-1.	5.	3.
ELECTRICAL	0.	2.	1.
ALL OTHER MFG	0.	4.	2.
TRANS COMM UTIL	-2.	12.	6.
WHOLESALE	-2.	9.	5.
RETAIL	0.	38.	23.
FIRE	-1.	9.	5.
SERVICES	-5.	36.	19.
TOTAL PRIVATE SECTOR	-34.	209.	105.

B. OTHER EFFECTS-CHANGE FROM PRESENT

CATEGORY	POTENTIAL IMMEDIATE	POTENTIAL LONG-TERM (FP AS NW)	POTENTIAL LONG-TERM (FP AS W)
INCOME ($MILLION)	-1.	3.	1.
OUTPUT ($MILLION)	-2.	10.	5.
VALUE ADDED ($MILLION)	-1.	4.	2.
POPULATION	-90.	544.	275.

1

RESOURCE OUTPUTS WITH THE PROPOSED ACTION — GEORGIA

UNIT	TOTAL INVENTORY		OUTPUT-FP as NW		OUTPUT-FP as W	
	Present	Potential	Present Immediate Output	Potential Long-term Output	Present Immediate Output	Potential Long-term Output
Commercial Forest Land - (M acres)	215,989	215,989	175,357	175,357	84,479	84,479
Hardwood Sawtimber - (MMBF)	6.4	18.7	4.9	15.0	2.7	7.3
Hardwood Products - (MMCF)	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	.1
Softwood Sawtimber - (MMBF)	2.2	14.7	1.8	11.9	1.1	6.1
Softwood Products - (MMCF)	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.0	.1
Developed Rec. Picnicking -(MRVD)	7.0	10.0	7.0	10.0	7.0	10.0
Camping -(MRVD)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Skiing -(MRVD)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Water -(MRVD)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Unbuilt -(MRVD)	-	146.0	-	141.6	-	75.4
Dispersed Rec. Motor -(MRVD)	33.0	23.4	28.1	22.6	17.5	11.5
Nonmotor -(MRVD)	97.9	153.3	103.7	149.5	123.2	144.1
Big Game Hunting -(MRVD)	34.7	56.2	34.4	54.2	36.1	47.2
Small Game Hunting -(MRVD)	37.6	55.7	37.9	53.5	38.8	45.3
Nonhunting -(MRVD)	20.6	27.5	20.6	27.4	26.2	27.5
Fishing -(MRVD)	37.2	53.5	36.8	52.0	41.4	49.0
Grazing Cattle - (AUM)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Sheep - (AUM)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Common - (AUM)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0

RESOURCE OUTPUTS WITH THE PROPOSED ACTION KENTUCKY

UNIT	TOTAL INVENTORY		OUTPUT-FP as NW		OUTPUT-FP as W	
	Present	Potential	Present Immediate Output	Potential Long-term Output	Present Immediate Output	Potential Long-term Output
Commercial Forest Land - (M acres)	17,523	17,523	6,533	6,533	3,949	3,949
Hardwood Sawtimber - (MMBF)	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.0	.1
Hardwood Products - (MMCF)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Softwood Sawtimber - (MMBF)	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.0	.2
Softwood Products - (MMCF)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Developed Rec. Picnicking -(MRVD)	6.4	6.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Camping -(MRVD)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Skiing -(MRVD)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Water -(MRVD)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Unbuilt -(MRVD)	-	90.0	-	0.0	-	0
Dispersed Rec. Motor -(MRVD)	2.1	1.5	2.1	1.5	0.6	0
Nonmotor -(MRVD)	21.2	21.2	13.6	13.6	15.1	15.1
Big Game Hunting -(MRVD)	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	3.6	3.6
Small Game Hunting -(MRVD)	5.6	6.5	5.6	6.5	5.6	6.5
Nonhunting -(MRVD)	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Fishing -(MRVD)	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Grazing Cattle - (AUM)	100	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Sheep - (AUM)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Common - (AUM)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0

RESOURCE OUTPUTS WITH THE PROPOSED ACTION — NORTH CAROLINA

UNIT	TOTAL INVENTORY		OUTPUT-FP as NW		OUTPUT-FP as W	
	Present	Potential	Present Immediate Output	Potential Long-term Output	Present Immediate Output	Potential Long-term Output
Commercial Forest Land - (M acres)	199,610	199,611	138,137	138,137	120,226	120,226
Hardwood Saw-timber - (MMBF)	7.6	18.1	6.6	14.5	6.1	12.8
Hardwood Products - (MMCF)	1.1	3.1	1.0	2.5	1.0	2.1
Softwood Saw-timber - (MMBF)	2.5	10.7	1.8	8.5	1.4	7.4
Softwood Products - (MMCF)	0.4	2.6	0.2	2.0	0.1	1.6
Developed Rec. Picnicking -(MRVD)	3.6	4.0	1.6	2.0	1.6	2.0
Camping -(MRVD)	2.7	3.2	2.5	3.2	2.5	3.2
Skiing -(MRVD)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Water -(MRVD)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Unbuilt -(MRVD)	-	41.0	-	38.4	-	37.6
Dispersed Rec. Motor -(MRVD)	16.4	16.0	12.1	11.7	11.3	10.5
Nonmotor -(MRVD)	174.1	197.3	175.2	191.6	173.8	186.3
Big Game Hunting -(MRVD)	37.9	44.5	37.5	42.4	37.9	41.9
Small Game Hunting -(MRVD)	48.4	56.3	48.5	54.2	48.0	52.1
Nonhunting -(MRVD)	11.5	17.2	12.5	17.1	13.2	17.1
Fishing -(MRVD)	30.5	33.6	31.1	33.0	31.3	32.3
Grazing Cattle - (AUM)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Sheep - (AUM)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Common - (AUM)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0

RESOURCE OUTPUTS WITH THE PROPOSED ACTION — SOUTH CAROLINA

UNIT	TOTAL INVENTORY		OUTPUT-FP as NW		OUTPUT-FP as W	
	Present	Potential	Present Immediate Output	Potential Long-term Output	Present Immediate Output	Potential Long-term Output
Commercial Forest Land - (M acres)	27,627	27,627	23,704	23,704	17,980	17,980
Hardwood Sawtimber - (MMBF)	1.6	2.1	1.6	2.0	0.9	1.3
Hardwood Products - (MMCF)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Softwood Sawtimber - (MMBF)	5.2	5.5	4.4	4.7	3.5	3.8
Softwood Products - (MMCF)	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	.3
Developed Rec. Picnicking -(MRVD)	0.9	1.1	0.9	1.1	0.9	1.1
Camping -(MRVD)	5.7	7.6	5.7	7.6	5.7	7.6
Skiing -(MRVD)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Water -(MRVD)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Unbuilt -(MRVD)	-	4.0	-	4.0	-	4.0
Dispersed Rec. Motor -(MRVD)	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	.4
Nonmotor -(MRVD)	21.6	23.3	21.0	20.9	21.0	20.9
Big Game Hunting -(MRVD)	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Small Game Hunting -(MRVD)	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.7
Nonhunting -(MRVD)	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Fishing -(MRVD)	7.6	7.5	7.3	7.4	7.3	7.4
Grazing Cattle - (AUM)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Sheep - (AUM)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Common - (AUM)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0

RESOURCE OUTPUTS WITH THE PROPOSED ACTION — TENNESSEE

UNIT	TOTAL INVENTORY		OUTPUT-FP as NW		OUTPUT-FP as W	
	Present	Potential	Present Immediate Output	Potential Long-term Output	Present Immediate Output	Potential Long-term Output
Commercial Forest Land - (M acres)	126,926	126,926	123,099	123,099	91,303	91,303
Hardwood Saw-timber - (MMBF)	2.0	7.6	2.2	7.4	1.6	5.3
Hardwood Products - (MMCF)	0.2	1.0	0.4	1.0	0.2	.5
Softwood Saw-timber - (MMBF)	2.9	10.0	3.4	9.2	2.3	6.9
Softwood Products - (MMCF)	0.3	1.1	0.3	1.1	0.3	.8
Developed Rec. Picnicking -(MRVD)	4.7	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Camping -(MRVD)	2.6	3.1	2.6	3.1	2.6	3.1
Skiing -(MRVD)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Water -(MRVD)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Unbuilt -(MRVD)	-	56.4	-	46.4	-	28.0
Dispersed Rec. Motor -(MRVD)	53.2	65.5	53.1	65.4	43.1	49.9
Nonmotor -(MRVD)	94.0	115.4	94.2	115.5	102.0	117.0
Big Game Hunting -(MRVD)	18.6	23.9	18.6	23.9	17.4	21.4
Small Game Hunting -(MRVD)	29.2	34.7	29.2	34.7	28.9	33.0
Nonhunting -(MRVD)	22.7	25.7	22.7	25.7	23.6	25.7
Fishing -(MRVD)	24.3	28.1	24.4	28.1	25.2	27.2
Grazing Cattle - (AUM)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Sheep - (AUM)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Common - (AUM)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0

RESOURCE OUTPUTS WITH THE PROPOSED ACTION — VIRGINIA

UNIT	TOTAL INVENTORY		OUTPUT-FP as NW		OUTPUT-FP as W	
	Present	Potential	Present Immediate Output	Potential Long-term Output	Present Immediate Output	Potential Long-term Output
Commercial Forest Land - (M acres)	203,526	203,526	150,043	150,043	99,029	99,029
Hardwood Saw-timber - (MMBF)	2.3	6.1	1.5	4.1	1.1	2.7
Hardwood Products - (MMCF)	1.3	4.2	0.8	2.5	0.6	1.7
Softwood Saw-timber - (MMBF)	1.1	2.6	0.7	1.5	0.5	1.1
Softwood Products - (MMCF)	0.8	1.9	0.6	1.4	0.5	1.1
Developed Rec. Picnicking -(MRVD)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Camping -(MRVD)	1.0	3.0	1.0	3.0	0.0	0
Skiing -(MRVD)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Water -(MRVD)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Unbuilt -(MRVD)	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0
Dispersed Rec. Motor -(MRVD)	11.4	20.3	9.4	17.3	5.3	8.3
Nonmotor -(MRVD)	55.9	87.0	89.9	109.0	106.9	118.0
Big Game Hunting -(MRVD)	53.9	89.4	49.9	78.4	47.9	64.4
Small Game Hunting -(MRVD)	42.0	70.1	39.8	63.2	37.8	53.2
Nonhunting -(MRVD)	11.0	16.0	10.0	16.0	11.0	14.0
Fishing -(MRVD)	24.5	34.5	22.5	28.5	22.4	26.1
Grazing Cattle - (AUM)	270	450	270	450	270	450
Sheep - (AUM)	90	150	90	150	90	150
Common - (AUM)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0

STATE: GEORGIA

AREA CODE	AREA NAME	WARS RATNG	DURS RATNG	GRAZING ALL	POTEN YIELD SAWTMBR	PROGRAM HARVEST SAWTMBR	DISPER REC MOTOR	DISPER REC NONMOT	HARD ROCK MINRL RATNG	OIL AND GAS RATNG	URAN RATNG	COAL RATNG	GEO-THERM RATNG	LOW VALUE BULK RATNG
		4-28	0-15	AUM	MMBF	MMBF	MRVD	MRVD	0-100	0-100	0-100	0-100	0-100	0-100
NATIONAL FOREST: CHATTAHOOCHEE-OCONEE														
A8025	SOUTHERN NANTAHALA	23	4	0	2.2	.6	2.0	4.0	71	15	0	0	0	22
A8028	RAVEN CLIFF	22	1	0	1.1	.3	.5	4.7	26	15	0	0	0	22
A8031	ELLICOTT ROCK EXTENSION	22	11	0	.0	.0	.0	.8	26	15	45	0	0	32
B8025	SOUTHERN NANTAHALA	15	4	0	.7	.1	1.0	1.0	66	15	0	0	0	11
B8028	RAVEN CLIFF	16	1	0	.7	.1	2.0	3.3	26	15	0	0	0	22
B8031	ELLICOTT ROCK EXTENSION	19	11	0	.4	.0	.1	.2	26	15	45	0	0	32
08026	OVERFLOW	20	1	0	.4	.2	1.0	1.0	16	15	34	0	0	22
08027	BLOOD MOUNTAIN	24	1	0	1.6	.4	2.0	7.0	26	15	0	0	0	22
08029	CHATTAHOOCHEE RIVER	21	2	0	3.5	1.0	1.0	9.0	26	15	0	0	0	22
08030	TRAY MOUNTAIN	20	3	0	5.8	1.2	3.0	17.0	65	15	0	0	0	22
08101	HEMP TOP	26	1	0	.4	.0	1.0	1.0	8	55	0	0	0	20
08102	MOUNTAIN TOWN	22	2	0	1.1	.3	1.0	1.0	8	50	0	0	0	20
08103	RICH MOUNTAIN	23	1	0	1.8	.2	3.0	1.0	41	15	0	0	0	22
08104	MILL CREEK	23	1	0	.9	.3	1.0	2.0	18	15	0	0	0	22
08105	BOARD CAMP	20	1	0	.5	.2	1.0	1.0	20	15	0	0	0	22
08106	BRASSTOWN	25	1	0	.6	.2	.5	2.0	28	15	0	0	0	22
08107	RABUN BALD	16	3	0	2.7	.6	1.0	4.0	45	15	34	0	0	22
08108	RAND MOUNTAIN	15	0	0	.3	.1	.5	1.0	26	15	34	0	0	22
08109	WOLF PEN	23	1	0	1.2	.3	2.0	3.0	41	15	0	0	0	22
08220	SPRINGER MOUNTAIN	21	1	0	1.6	.4	1.0	5.0	18	15	0	0	0	22
08221	LICKLOG	18	1	0	1.3	.3	1.0	1.0	20	15	0	0	0	22
08222	BLACKWELL	17	2	0	.4	.1	1.0	1.0	18	15	0	0	0	22
08223	BUZZARD KNOB	16	1	0	1.1	.3	1.0	4.0	31	15	0	0	0	22
08224	MORLEY RIDGE	15	1	0	.4	.2	1.0	1.0	29	15	0	0	0	22
08225	ANNA RUBY	18	4	0	.3	.2	4.0	10.0	27	15	0	0	0	22
08226	LITTLE ROCK	20	1	0	.2	.2	1.0	1.0	18	15	0	0	0	22

STATE: KENTUCKY

AREA CODE	AREA NAME	WARS RATNG	DURS RATNG	GRAZING ALL	POTEN YIELD SAWTMBR	PROGRAM HARVEST SAWTMBR	DISPER REC MOTOR	DISPER REC NONMOT	HARD ROCK MINRL RATNG	OIL AND GAS RATNG	URAN RATNG	COAL RATNG	GEO-THERM RATNG	LOW VALUE BULK RATNG
		4-28	0-15	AUM	MMBF	MMBF	MRVD	MRVD	0-100	0-100	0-100	0-100	0-100	0-100
NATIONAL FOREST: DANIEL BOONE														
L8039	CLIFTY	24		100	.7	.0	.0	10.6	3	60	0	33	0	29
08036	TROUBLESOME	27	0	0	.2	.1	1.5	1.5	3	99	0	42	0	29
08140	CAVE CREEK CAVE	24	0	0	.3	.0	.6	.1	3	99	0	100	0	29

STATE: NORTH CAROLINA

AREA CODE	AREA NAME	WAPS RATNG	DURS RATNG	GRAZING ALL	POTEN YIELD SAWTMBR	PROGRAM HARVEST SAWTMBR	DISPER REC MOTOR	DISPER REC NONMOT	HARD ROCK MINRL RATNG	OIL AND GAS RATNG	URAN RATNG	COAL RATNG	GEO-THERM RATNG	LOW VALUE BULK RATNG
		4-28	0-15	AUM	MMBF	MMBF	MRVD	MRVD	0-100	0-100	0-100	0-100	0-100	0-100
NATIONAL FOREST: NFS IN NORTH CAROLINA														
AL825	SOUTHERN NANTAHALA	19		0	.2	.0	.0	1.0	30	15	0	0	0	11
A8015	POCOSIN	23	15	0	.0	.0	.0	.5	13	50	0	0	0	12
AR025	SOUTHERN NANTAHALA	23	4	0	2.7	1.0	1.0	9.0	71	15	0	0	0	22
AR031	ELLICOTT ROCK EXTENSION	22	11	0	.5	.0	.0	5.0	26	15	45	0	0	32
AR057	SHINING ROCK EXTENSION	16	4	0	.9	.0	.2	5.8	35	15	0	0	0	37
AR058	LINVILLE GORGE EXT	12	3	0	.4	.0	.8	4.0	7	15	60	0	0	11
AR200	MIDDLE PRONG	20	0	0	.2	.1	.0	.9	48	15	0	0	0	37
BL825	SOUTHERN NANTAHALA	19		0	1.4	1.0	.1	5.0	30	15	0	0	0	11
BR015	POCOSIN	23	15	0	.0	.0	1.3	1.5	13	50	0	0	0	12
BR025	SOUTHERN NANTAHALA	15	4	0	2.7	1.0	1.0	9.0	66	15	0	0	0	11
BR057	SHINING ROCK EXTENSION	14	4	0	.8	.0	.1	5.6	35	15	0	0	0	37
BR058	LINVILLE GORGE EXT	12	3	0	.0	.0	.2	1.0	7	15	60	0	0	11
BR200	MIDDLE PRONG	20	0	0	1.0	.2	.3	3.3	48	15	0	0	0	37
LR058	LINVILLE GORGE EXTENSION	22		0	.7	.6	1.0	4.0	7	15	60	0	0	11
LR198	FISHHAWK MTN	10		0	.4	.0	.1	2.3	26	15	0	0	0	11
LR313	UPPER WILSON	17		0	1.2	.5	1.4	11.1	7	15	98	0	0	11
LR314	LOST COVE	21		0	1.0	.5	.1	10.0	7	15	98	0	0	11
LR315	HARPER CREEK	10		0	1.6	.2	.1	9.8	7	15	98	0	0	11
OR026	OVERFLOW	20	1	0	.3	.1	.0	.0	16	15	34	0	0	22
OR054	BIG CREEK	20	2	0	.6	.0	.2	3.5	24	51	45	0	0	11
OR055	BALSAM CONE	10	4	0	1.3	.2	.6	26.0	61	15	0	0	0	12
OR056	CRAGGY MTN EXTENSION	22	6	0	.2	.0	.2	2.9	29	15	0	0	0	12
OR059	CHUNKY GAL	17	4	0	2.0	.3	.3	8.5	100	15	0	0	0	11
OR060	CHEOAH BALD	15	6	0	4.0	3.0	1.9	13.0	89	51	45	0	0	85
OR061	SNOWBIRD	10	3	0	.8	.0	.3	1.0	53	51	50	0	0	11
OR062	JOYCE KILMER SLICKROCK	21	6	0	.1	.0	.1	.8	55	56	50	0	0	11
OR190	TUSQUITEE MOUNTAINS	10	4	0	2.9	1.0	.0	11.5	34	15	29	0	0	15
OR193	CRAGGY MTN WSA	15	0	0	.0	.0	.0	2.5	37	15	0	0	0	12
OR194	JOYCE KILMER SLICKROCK	16	0	0	.0	.0	.1	.3	38	56	29	0	0	11
OR195	JOYCE KILMER SLICKROCK	14	0	0	.0	.0	.0	.2	38	56	29	0	0	11
OR196	SHEEP RIDGE	22	0	0	.0	.0	.0	1.7	13	50	0	0	0	12
OR197	WILDCAT	18	0	0	.9	.1	1.3	6.6	65	56	50	0	0	11
OR198	FISHHAWK MOUNTAIN	10	5	0	.5	.4	1.0	2.7	26	15	0	0	0	11
OR199	CATFISH LAKE SOUTH	21	9	0	.1	.1	.0	1.5	13	50	45	0	0	12
OR201	JOYCE KILMER SLICKROCK	16	4	0	.5	.2	.3	1.9	55	56	50	0	0	11
OR202	NANTAHALA	14	7	0	.7	.2	1.0	10.2	82	52	0	0	0	40
OR203	BIRKHEAD MOUNTAINS	16	2	0	.8	.2	.8	1.5	67	15	45	0	0	67
OR204	POND PINE	12	2	0	.0	.0	.0	.6	13	50	0	0	0	12

STATE: SOUTH CAROLINA

AREA CODE	AREA NAME	WARS RATNG	DURS RATNG	GRAZING ALL	POTEN YIELD SAWTMBR	PROGRAM HARVEST SAWTMBR	DISPER REC MOTOR	DISPER REC NONMOT	HARD ROCK MINRL RATNG	OIL AND GAS RATNG	URAN RATNG	COAL RATNG	GEO-THERM RATNG	LOW VALUE BULK RATNG
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		0-28	0-15	AUM	MMBF	MMBF	MRVD	MRVD	0-100	0-100	0-100	0-100	0-100	0-100
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NATIONAL FOREST: FRANCIS MARION SUMTER N.														
LR031	ELLICOTT ROCK EXTENSION	22	11	0	.0	.0	.0	5.0	26	15	45	0	0	32
LR012	WAMBAW SWAMP	18		0	.3	.3	.0	.0	20	48	0	57	0	27
LR013	LITTLE WAMBAW SWAMP	18		0	.8	.8	.0	.0	20	48	0	0	0	27
LR110	HELL HOLE BAY	19		0	2.6	2.6	.0	.1	20	48	0	45	0	27
LR115	WAMBAW SWAMP WSA	20		0	.0	.0	.0	.0	20	48	0	0	0	27
LR116	PERSIMMON MTN	19		0	2.2	1.5	.4	6.6	26	15	45	0	0	32
08112	ELLICOTT ROCK EXPANSION	20	8	0	1.6	1.6	.0	5.1	26	15	45	0	0	32
08113	LONG CREEK	20	0	0	.0	.0	.0	2.5	28	15	28	0	0	32
08114	LONG CANE	20	0	0	.0	.0	.0	4.7	28	15	0	0	0	16

STATE: TENNESSEE

AREA CODE	AREA NAME	WARS RATNG	DURS RATNG	GRAZING ALL	POTEN YIELD SAWTMBR	PROGRAM HARVEST SAWTMBR	DISPER REC MOTOR	DISPER REC NONMOT	HARD ROCK MINRL RATNG	OIL AND GAS RATNG	URAN RATNG	COAL RATNG	GEO-THERM RATNG	LOW VALUE BULK RATNG
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		0-28	0-15	AUM	MMBF	MMBF	MRVD	MRVD	0-100	0-100	0-100	0-100	0-100	0-100
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NATIONAL FOREST: CHEROKEE														
LR033	BEAVER DAM CREEK	17		0	.0	.0	.8	1.6	68	63	18	0	0	16
08032	ROGERS RIDGE	15	4	0	1.6	.3	8.6	6.3	96	55	18	0	0	16
08033	BEAVERDAM CREEK	17	2	0	.2	.2	.0	1.1	68	63	18	0	0	16
08034	BALD RIVER GORGE	20	5	0	1.0	.2	.1	.7	51	54	0	0	0	16
08035	POND MOUNTAIN	17	4	0	.5	.2	.0	5.5	91	65	0	0	0	16
08036	JENNINGS CREEK	21	5	0	2.3	.6	10.8	11.5	36	70	0	0	0	16
08037	BIG FROG ADDITION A	19	8	0	.1	.1	.2	.2	34	56	0	0	0	16
08150	IRON MOUNTAIN	17	3	0	1.0	.6	2.7	3.4	90	56	18	0	0	16
08151	CITICO CREEK WSA	19	0	0	1.1	.7	.0	3.3	51	56	0	0	0	16
08152	BIG FROG WSA	21	5	0	.3	.2	8.4	9.6	34	56	0	0	0	16
08176	FLINT MILL	14	6	0	1.5	.3	1.3	5.4	78	61	0	0	0	16
08202	NOLICHUCKY	14	7	0	.1	.2	.9	2.5	82	52	0	0	0	40
08270	UPPER BALD RIVER	19	4	0	1.9	.6	6.6	2.6	51	51	0	0	0	16
08271	HICKORY FLAT BRANCH	18	5	0	1.0	.2	.8	3.8	55	57	0	0	0	16
08272	BIG LAUREL BRANCH	13	3	0	.0	.2	1.0	7.8	83	63	0	0	0	16
08273	POND MOUNTAIN ADDITION	13	5	0	.3	.2	.6	1.5	77	58	63	0	0	16
08274	LAUREL FORK	10	5	0	.6	.2	.6	10.6	44	65	63	0	0	16
08275	UNAKA MOUNTAIN	16	5	0	.9	.2	1.4	10.4	12	54	0	0	0	21
08276	DEVIL'S BACKBONE	16	5	0	1.0	.2	.0	.7	34	70	0	0	0	16
08277	LITTLE FROG MOUNTAIN	19	4	0	.9	.2	.1	1.6	34	56	0	0	0	16
08279	BRUSHY RIDGE	19	5	0	.9	.2	.4	.8	51	56	0	0	0	16

STATE: VIRGINIA

AREA CODE	AREA NAME	WARS RATNG 4-28	OURS RATNG 0-15	GRAZING ALL AUM	POTEN YIELD SAWTMBR MMBF	PROGRAM HARVEST SAWTMBR MMBF	DISPER REC MOTOR MRVD	DISPER REC NONMOT MRVD	HARD ROCK MINRL RATNG 0-100	OIL AND GAS RATNG 0-100	URAN RATNG 0-100	COAL RATNG 0-100	GEO-THERM RATNG 0-100	LOW VALUE BULK RATNG 0-100
NATIONAL FOREST: GEORGE WASHINGTON N.F.														
08040	ROUGH MOUNTAIN	20	0	0	.4	.2	1.0	1.0	0	51	0	0	0	34
08041	RICH HOLE	22	13	0	.4	.2	.0	1.0	39	46	0	0	0	34
08042	ST. MARY'S	20	5	0	.5	.2	.0	2.0	59	33	0	0	0	60
08043	CRAWFORD MOUNTAIN	21	3	0	.7	.2	1.0	1.0	0	45	0	0	0	34
08044	RAMSEYS DRAFT WSA	23	4	0	.8	.2	.0	7.0	0	61	0	0	0	34
08045	LAUREL FORK	21	0	0	.6	.2	.2	2.0	39	66	0	0	0	34
08046	LITTLE RIVER	20	0	0	.4	.2	.0	1.0	0	60	0	0	0	34
08047	BIG SCHLOSS	16	5	0	1.3	.4	1.0	7.0	39	75	0	0	0	34
08171	DOLLY ANNE	18	3	0	.5	.2	.1	1.0	39	66	0	0	0	34
08172	ELLIOTT KNOB	20	2	0	.6	.2	.5	1.0	0	45	0	0	0	34
08173	HEAD OF DRY RIVER	21	8	0	.2	.1	.0	.0	0	80	0	0	0	34
08174	RAMSEYS DRAFT ADDN	21	10	0	.6	.2	1.0	1.0	0	61	0	0	0	34
08175	SOUTHERN MASSANUTTEN	19	6	0	.2	.1	1.0	4.0	64	0	0	0	0	57
08183	BARBOURS CREEK	16	0	0	.3	.1	.0	1.0	51	70	0	0	0	24
08184	HOOP HOLE	17	0	0	.0	.0	.0	.0	51	70	0	0	0	60
NATIONAL FOREST: JEFFERSON N.F.														
A8048	BEARTOWN	26	0	0	.2	.1	1.0	2.0	51	48	0	0	0	24
B8048	BEARTOWN	17	0	360	.0	.0	1.0	2.0	51	48	0	0	0	24
08049	LITTLE DRY RUN	21	0	0	.0	.0	.0	1.0	51	48	0	0	0	24
08050	LEWIS FORK	20	0	0	.2	.1	.0	3.0	0	48	0	0	0	24
08051	ROARING BRANCH	21	0	0	.0	.0	.0	.0	0	76	82	82	0	61
08052	LITTLE STONY	16	0	0	.0	.0	.0	4.0	0	71	0	63	0	24
08053	LITTLE WILSON CREEK	22	0	0	.1	.0	.0	1.0	0	48	0	0	0	24
08180	DEVILS FORK	18	0	0	.2	.1	1.0	1.0	0	71	72	72	0	24
08181	BIG STONY	18	0	0	.1	.1	1.0	1.0	0	80	72	72	0	24
08182	KIMBERLING CREEK	20	0	0	.2	.1	.0	1.0	17	46	0	0	0	24
08183	BARBOURS CREEK	16	0	0	.3	.2	1.0	2.0	51	70	0	0	0	24
08184	HOOP HOLE	17	0	0	.1	.1	.0	1.0	51	70	0	0	0	60
08185	THUNDER RIDGE	19	0	0	.0	.0	.0	1.0	0	33	0	0	0	24
08186	MILL CREEK WSA	17	0	0	.1	.0	.0	2.0	51	56	0	0	0	61
08187	MOUNTAIN LAKE WSA	18	0	0	.2	.0	1.0	5.0	51	75	0	0	0	24
08188	PETERS MOUNTAIN WSA	19	0	0	.1	.0	.0	2.0	62	56	0	0	0	24

APPENDIX R
UTAH

ALLOCATION SUMMARY

	Wilderness	Further Planning	Nonwilderness
* Number of Areas	15	6	118
Gross Acres	492,998	139,160	2,412,923
Net Acres	492,088	138,410	2,371,877

* Roadless areas may overlap state boundaries and appear in 2 or more states. Total areas allocated to each category may not equal total number of areas in RARE II inventory.

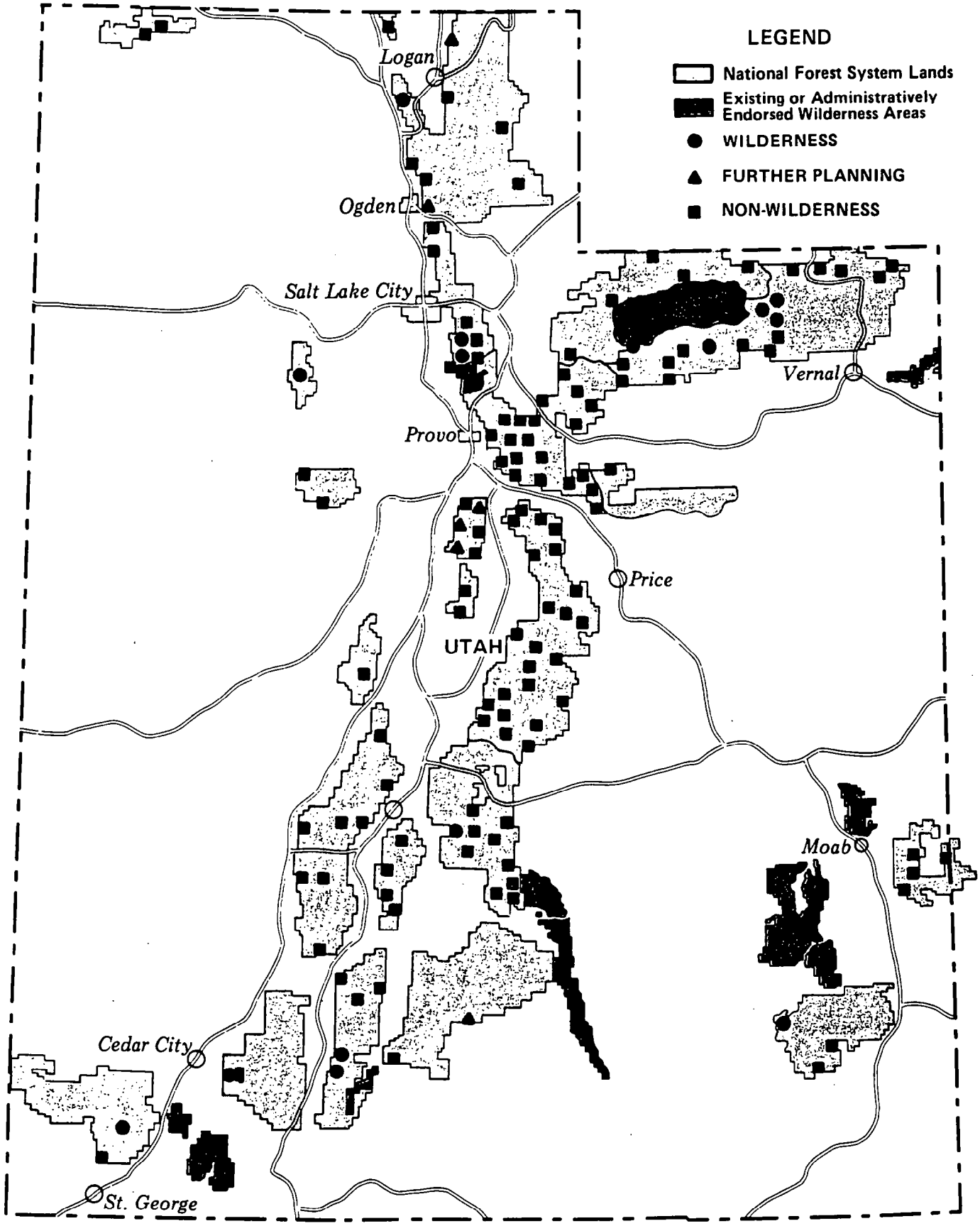
The Fishlake Mountain Area (04307) will affect the community of Sigurd, Utah. This allocation to wilderness will result in a loss of 17 jobs. Ten of these are in the livestock industry and 7 in timber and trades/services. This is about a 1% impact to the multi-county area.

For additional information contact:

Don Schultz, RARE II Coordinator
USDA Forest Service, Intermountain Region (R-4)
324 25th Street
Ogden, Utah 84401
801/399-6502

or Forest Supervisor

Ashley NF	Vernal, Utah	84078
Caribou NF	Pocatello, Idaho	83201
Dixie NF	Cedar City, Utah	84720
Fishlake NF	Richfield, Utah	84701
Manti-La Sal NF	Price, Utah	84501
Sawtooth NF	Twin Falls, Idaho	83301
Uinta NF	Provo, Utah	84601
Wasatch-Cache NF	Salt Lake City, Utah	84138

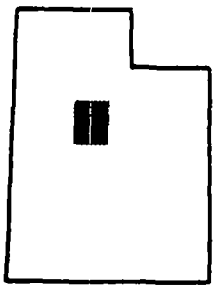

LEGEND
National Forest System Lands
Existing or Administratively Endorsed Wilderness Areas
WILDERNESS
FURTHER PLANNING
NON-WILDERNESS
Logan
Ogden
Salt Lake City
Provo
Vernal
Price
UTAH
Moab
Cedar City
St. George

STATE: UTAH

AREA ID	AREA NAME	ALLO-CATION	GROSS ACRES	NET ACRES		AREA ID	AREA NAME	ALLO-CATION	GROSS ACRES	NET ACRES
FOREST: ASHLEY N.F.										
E4001	LEIDY(EXT)	W	28584	28584	**	04004	SLATE CREEK	NW	1280	1280
I4001	LEIDY(INT)	W	105202	105202	**	04005	LIGHTENING RIDGE	NW	5660	5660
I4002	SHALE CR(INT)	W	7573	7573	**	04006	HELL HOLE	NW	21920	21920
N4AAN	DRY FORK	W	5962	5962	**	04007	CART HOLLOW	NW	11140	11140
P4931	HUPA	W	34367	34367	**	04008	RED CANYON	NW	5560	5560
S4AAN	DRY FORK	NW	19218	19218	**	04009	MAHOGANY DRAW	NW	7600	7600
S4001	LEIDY(SOUTH)	NW	13450	13450	**	04010	BEARTOP	NW	12160	12120
X4001	LEIDY(EXT)	NW	197905	197905	**	04011	GOSLIN CREEK	NW	12900	12820
X4002	SHALE CR(EXT)	NW	28807	28807	**	04012	SLAB CANYON	NW	16490	16490
04003	MINERS GULCH	NW	18600	18600	**	04801	DEATH VALLEY CREEK	NW	5750	5750
FOREST: CARIBOU N.F.										
04159	CLARKSTON MOUNTAIN	NW	6880	5040	**					
FOREST: DIXIE N.F.										
04251	PINE VALLEY MOUNTAIN	W	111395	111395	**	04256	DEER CREEK	NW	44285	44285
04252	CEDAR BENCH	NW	7000	7000	**	04257	CASTO BLUFF - TABLE MTN	NW	93440	93380
04253	ASHDOWN GORGE	W	8590	8590	**	04258	TABLE CLIFF-HENDERSON CY	NW	19620	19620
04254	RED CANYON NORTH	W	9100	9100	**	04259	THE BOX - DEATH HOLLOW	FP	31600	31600
04255	HORSE VALLEY CREEK	NW	14700	14700	**	04260	RED CANYON SOUTH	W	4555	4555
FOREST: FISHLAKE N.F.										
I4302	THOUSAND LK MTN (INT)	NW	16480	16480	**	04313	TUSHAR MTN	NW	37820	37180
X4302	THOUSAND LK MTN (EXT)	NW	22820	22820	**	04314	DOG VALLEY	NW	24100	22698
04301	WAYNE WONDERLAND	NW	14700	14700	**	04315	PAVANT	NW	77080	73050
04303	SOLOMON BASIN	NW	16120	15800	**	04316	FLAT CANYON	NW	10800	10800
04304	JOHNS PEAK-MT ALICE	NW	9700	9700	**	04317	BEEHIVE PEAK	NW	60840	60720
04305	HILGARD MTN	NW	33700	32216	**	04318	NORTH PAVANT	NW	50180	49380
04306	MT MARVINE	NW	6000	6000	**	04319	OAK CREEK	NW	40900	40900
04307	FISHLAKE MTN	W	24920	24280	**	04320	TIBADORE	NW	10100	9340
04308	UM PLATEAU-MT TERRILL	NW	14480	14480	**	04325	LANGDON	NW	14000	12760
04309	SIGNAL PEAK	NW	43020	41420	**	04424	WHITE MOUNTAIN	NW	19800	19800
04310	MARYSVALE PEAK	NW	22300	21500	**	04426	MUSINIA PEAK	NW	7000	7000
04311	CIRCLEVILLE MTN	NW	16520	16520	**	04831	MYTOGE	NW	11720	11720
04312	BULLION-DELANO	NW	12600	12500	**					
FOREST: MANTI LASAL N.F.										
04401	CEDAR KNOLL	NW	24500	24160	**	04408	NUCK WOODWARD	NW	13000	12940
04402	COAL HOLLOW	NW	6500	6390	**	04409	EAST MOUNTAIN	NW	31100	31100
04403	DAIRY FORK	NW	28940	28215	**	04410	GENTRY MOUNTAIN	NW	6800	6800
04404	BENNION CREEK	NW	12340	12340	**	04411	BIDDLECOME-ROCK CANYON	NW	17900	17338
04405	PRICE RIVER	NW	27400	25560	**	04412	BIG HORSESHOE	NW	15950	15950
04406	OAK CREEK	NW	19700	15320	**	04413	BOULGER-BLACK CANYON	NW	21920	21640
04407	ROLFSON-STAKER	NW	7280	6820	**	04414	WHITE KNOLL	NW	13950	13950

STATE: UTAH

AREA ID	AREA NAME	ALLOCATION	GROSS ACRES	NET ACRES		AREA ID	AREA NAME	ALLOCATION	GROSS ACRES	NET ACRES
FOREST: MANTI LASAL N.F.										
04415	STRAIGHT CANYON	NW	6300	5910	**	04428	SANPITCH	NW	30100	30100
04417	BIG BEAR CREEK	NW	31030	31030	**	04429	LEVAN PEAK	NW	22600	22600
04419	BLACK MOUNTAIN	NW	6580	6580	**	04432	HORSE MOUNTAIN-MANS PEAK	NW	24920	24820
04420	BIRCH CREEK	NW	7900	7900	**	04433	MT PEALE	NW	10200	10200
04421	TWELVE MILE CREEK	NW	10600	10600	**	04434	ROC CREEK	NW	2054	2054
04423	MUDDY CREEK-NELSON MTN	NW	62970	62970	**	04435	SOUTH MOUNTAIN	NW	14660	14660
04424	WHITE MOUNTAIN	NW	7900	7900	**	04436	DARK-WOODENSHOE CANYON	W	48400	48400
04426	MUSINIA PEAK	NW	4200	4200	**	04437	HAMMOND-NOTCH CANYON	NW	20000	20000
04427	WILDCAT KNOLLS	NW	5800	5335	**	04438	ARCH CANYON	NW	13000	13000
FOREST: SAWTOOTH N.F.										
04584	RAFT RIVER	NW	24630	23510	**	04585	CLEAR CREEK	NW	13056	7028
FOREST: UINTA N.F.										
04701	NOBLETTS	NW	6025	6025	**	04718	WHITE RIVER	NW	13560	13560
04702	LITTLE SOUTH FORK	NW	19390	19390	**	04719	SOLDIER SUMMIT	NW	6840	6760
04703	WEST FORK	NW	9875	9875	**	04720	SANTAQUIN	FP	12880	12880
04704	VAT CREEK	NW	16500	16500	**	04721	HOP CREEK RIDGE	NW	6480	6480
04706	BOX SPRINGS	NW	7560	7560	**	04722	VERNON	NW	18200	18060
04707	DANIELS CANYON	NW	7440	7440	**	04724	SOUTH FORK PROVO	NW	24000	24000
04708	CHIPMAN CREEK	NW	7680	7680	**	04725	MAPLETON	NW	37770	37770
04709	WILLOW CREEK	NW	20000	20000	**	04726	BIRDSEYE	FP	13220	13220
04711	ROCK CANYON BUCKLEY MTN	NW	4280	4280	**	04727	PAYSON	NW	10830	10700
04712	PUMP RIDGE	NW	26640	26640	**	04728	GOLDEN RIDGE	NW	32180	32180
04713	TWO TOM HILL	NW	16560	16560	**	04729	NEPHI	FP	24000	23980
04714	RED MOUNTAIN	NW	9120	9120	**	04731	RED PINE MOUNTAIN	NW	6800	6800
04715	STRAWBERRY RIDGE	NW	17700	17700	**	04734	WHITE LEDGE	NW	6050	6050
04716	DIAMOND FORK	NW	32880	32880	**	04737	WALLSBURG	NW	6720	6720
04717	TIE FORK	NW	24835	24515	**					
FOREST: WASATCH N.F.										
I4752	DROMEDARY	W	14210	14120	**	04758	MOUNT NAOMI	FP	49120	49030
I4753	OLYMPUS	W	11200	11180	**	04759	MT LUGAN	NW	42240	41920
X4752	DROMEDARY	NW	5950	2110	**	04760	WELLSVILLE MTN	W	23780	23780
X4753	OLYMPUS	NW	14400	14020	**	04761	MOLLENS HOLLOW	NW	16900	16500
04701	NOBLETTS	NW	1560	1560	**	04762	WILLARD	NW	17480	16580
04730	LONE PEAK	NW	4233	4233	**	04763	LEWIS PEAK	NW	11500	11500
04751	LAKES	NW	111440	111440	**	04764	UPPER SOUTH FORK	NW	12900	11800
04754	MT AIRE	NW	9960	9800	**	04765	BURCH CREEK	FP	8340	7700
04755	FARMINGTON	NW	12040	12040	**	04766	WIDDOP MTN	NW	7840	7840
04756	FRANCIS	NW	17080	15980	**	04767	WEST FORK BLACKS FORK	NW	8560	8560
04757	STANSBURY	W	55160	55000	**					

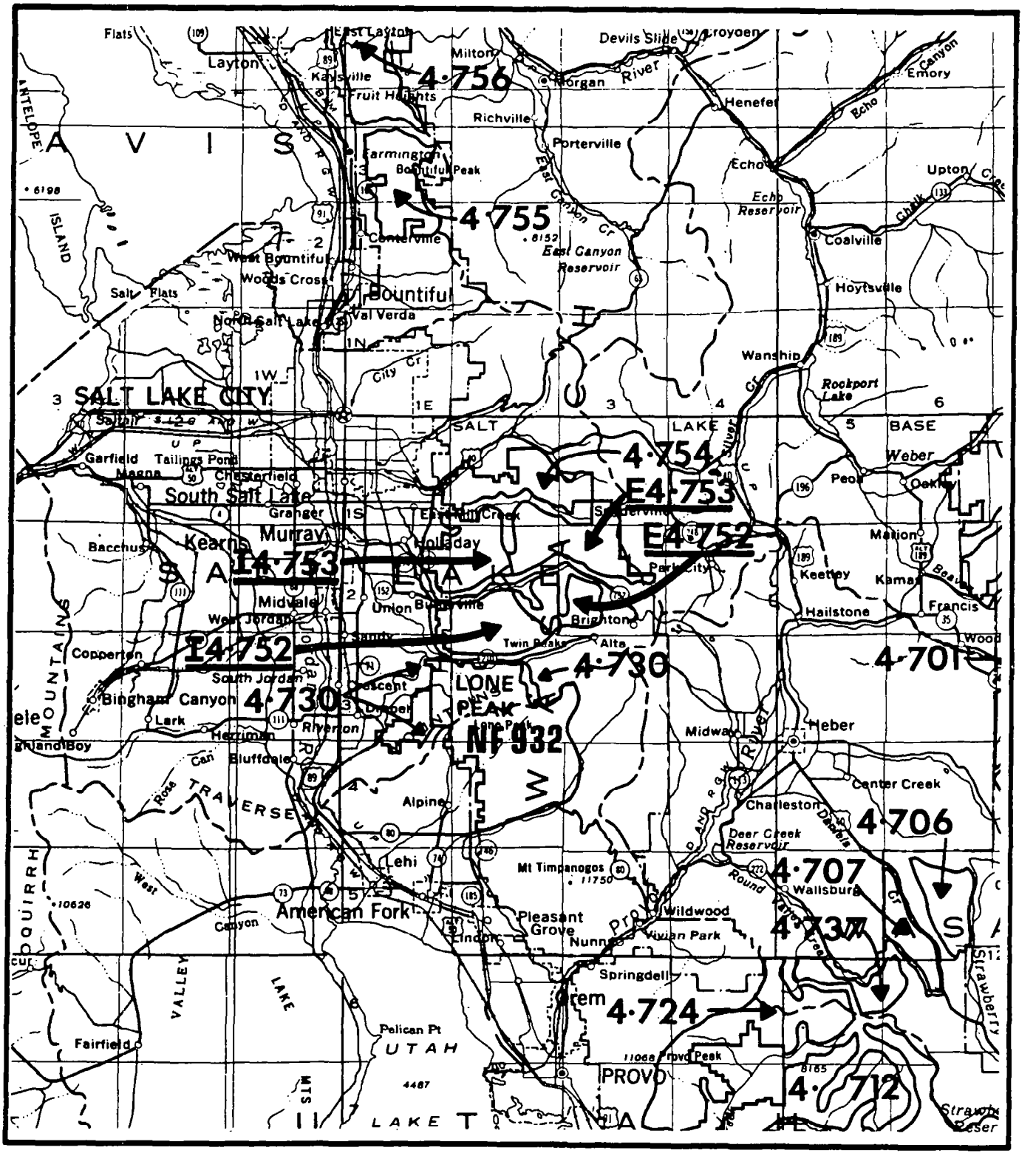


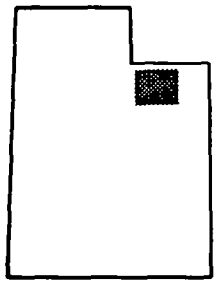
Additions and Modifications of RARE II Areas

UTAH - MAP NO. 1 DECEMBER 1, 1978

Revisions are underlined

Scale 1:500,000



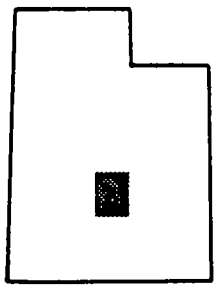


Additions and Modifications of RARE II Areas

UTAH - MAP NO. 2 DECEMBER 1, 1978

Revisions are underlined

Scale 1:500,000

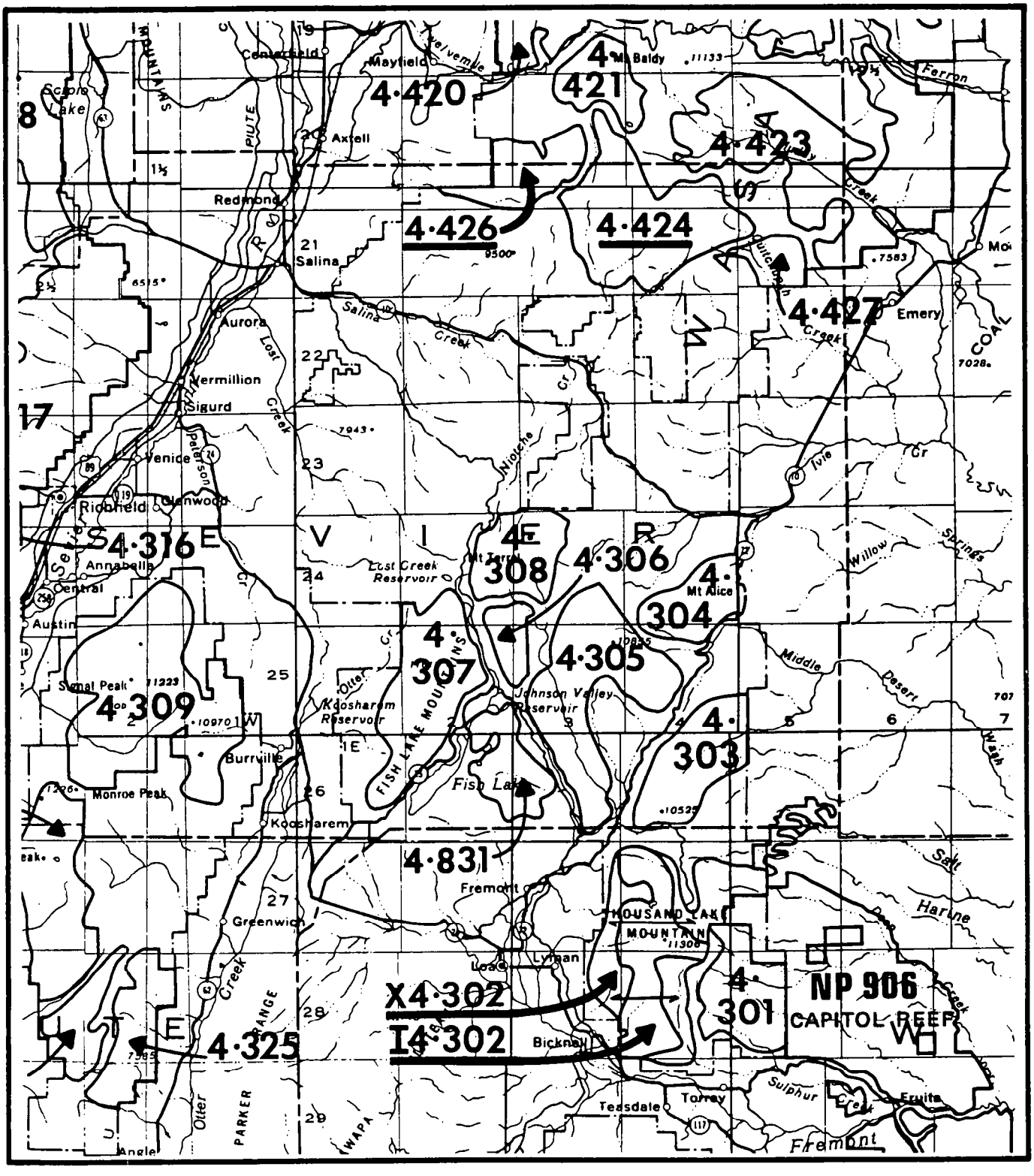


Additions and Modifications of RARE II Areas

UTAH - MAP NO. 3 DECEMBER 1, 1978

Revisions are underlined

Scale 1:500,000



Social. Although 4,206 imputs were received from residents of Utah during the RARE II public comment period, comparatively little discussion of perceived social effects was offered in the public response. Generally, few significant social effects could be identified as a result of implementation of the proposed action. Adverse effects on social services resulting from negative economic impacts are not anticipated to occur since the economic analysis indicates positive potential immediate and long-term economic impacts resulting from the proposed action.

Nonwilderness designation of nearly 2.5 million acres will allow ample opportunity for resource development, motorized recreation, and preservation of community lifestyles. Wilderness designation of 15 areas (nearly half a million acres) would significantly enhance wildernessrelated symbolic values, especially on areas the public comment identified as possessing important symbolic meaning, such as Dark Canyon-Woodenshoe, Pine Valley Mountains, and Leidy. Nonwilderness recommendation for areas such as Lakes, Thousandlake Mountain, and Tushar Mountains will negatively affect symbolic values but will provide for minerals exploration, resource development, and motorized recreation use.

Further planning designation of Mount Naomi, one of the most controversial areas in Region 4, will continue to be a source of social concern to wilderness and nonwilderness proponents alike.

Economic. A summary of economic impacts for the proposed action is presented in the following table. These are national impacts and may or may not occur in Utah. All state impacts are allocated from the national totals and are based upon state resource changes. They are Utah's contribution to the national impact. For a complete description on how the impacts were calculated see Appendix W.

The table shows positive potential immediate impacts in most sectors except agriculture. This would indicate a decrease in livestock grazing but an increase in expenditures from wilderneess recreation uses. The net total employment increases by 72 jobs. For the potential long-term effects every sector shows an increase in employment.

UTAH
SUMMARY OF ECONOMIC IMPACTS-ALTERNATIVE PA

A. EMPLOYMENT EFFECTS-CHANGE FROM PRESENT

INDUSTRIAL SECTOR	POTENTIAL IMMEDIATE	POTENTIAL LONG-TERM (FP AS NW)	POTENTIAL LONG-TERM (FP AS W)
AGRICULTURE	-6.	69.	63.
MINING	3.	19.	18.
CONSTRUCTION	2.	55.	52.
FOOD AND PRODUCTS	4.	36.	33.
TEXTILE AND APPAREL	1.	39.	37.
LOGGING AND SAWMILLS	0.	585.	567.
FURNITURE	0.	9.	9.
PULP AND PAPER	1.	53.	46.
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	1.	18.	17.
CHEMICALS AND RUBBER	1.	35.	33.
PETROLEUM REFINING	3.	12.	11.
STONE CLAY AND GLASS	1.	18.	18.
PRIMARY METAL	1.	15.	14.
FAB METAL AND MACH	2.	50.	48.
ELECTRICAL	1.	18.	17.
ALL OTHER MFG	3.	28.	26.
TRANS COMM UTIL	4.	102.	97.
WHOLESALE	3.	90.	86.
RETAIL	27.	276.	253.
FIRE	4.	76.	71.
SERVICES	15.	260.	246.
TOTAL PRIVATE SECTOR	72.	1865.	1761.

B. OTHER EFFECTS-CHANGE FROM PRESENT

CATEGORY	POTENTIAL IMMEDIATE	POTENTIAL LONG-TERM (FP AS NW)	POTENTIAL LONG-TERM (FP AS W)
INCOME ($MILLION)	1.	23.	22.
OUTPUT ($MILLION)	4.	88.	83.
VALUE ADDED ($MILLION)	2.	39.	36.
POPULATION	188.	4862.	4590.

1

RESOURCE OUTPUTS WITH THE PROPOSED ACTION — UTAH

UNIT	TOTAL INVENTORY		OUTPUT-FP as NW		OUTPUT-FP as W	
	Present	Potential	Present Immediate Output	Potential Long-term Output	Present Immediate Output	Potential Long-term Output
Commercial Forest Land - (M acres)	1,147,160	1,147,161	982,449	982,449	954,120	954,120
Hardwood Saw-timber - (MMBF)	0.0	23.4	0.0	22.9	0.0	22.5
Hardwood Products - (MMCF)	0.0	1.3	0.0	1.3	0.0	1.2
Softwood Saw-timber - (MMBF)	0.3	91.3	0.3	79.7	0.3	77.1
Softwood Products - (MMCF)	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.5	0.0	.3
Developed Rec. Picnicking -(MRVD)	1.0	2.0	1.0	2.0	1.0	2.0
Camping -(MRVD)	3.4	10.6	3.4	10.6	3.4	10.6
Skiing -(MRVD)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Water -(MRVD)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Unbuilt -(MRVD)	-	188.5	-	188.5	-	128.5
Dispersed Rec. Motor -(MRVD)	55.8	71.7	54.0	68.6	52.0	67.0
Nonmotor -(MRVD)	285.9	572.7	378.1	523.7	376.6	515.7
Big Game Hunting -(MRVD)	320.3	349.6	327.2	348.3	327.5	347.9
Small Game Hunting -(MRVD)	47.8	60.2	51.8	60.6	52.1	58.8
Nonhunting -(MRVD)	145.4	200.9	180.1	212.1	181.1	212.0
Fishing -(MRVD)	273.4	308.3	272.5	302.7	272.6	301.4
Grazing Cattle - (AUM)	121,893	129,395	120,334	128,033	119,835	127,389
Sheep - (AUM)	95,537	97,262	92,823	94,419	92,782	94,251
Common - (AUM)	4,907	4,896	4,907	4,896	4,907	4,896

STATE: UTAH

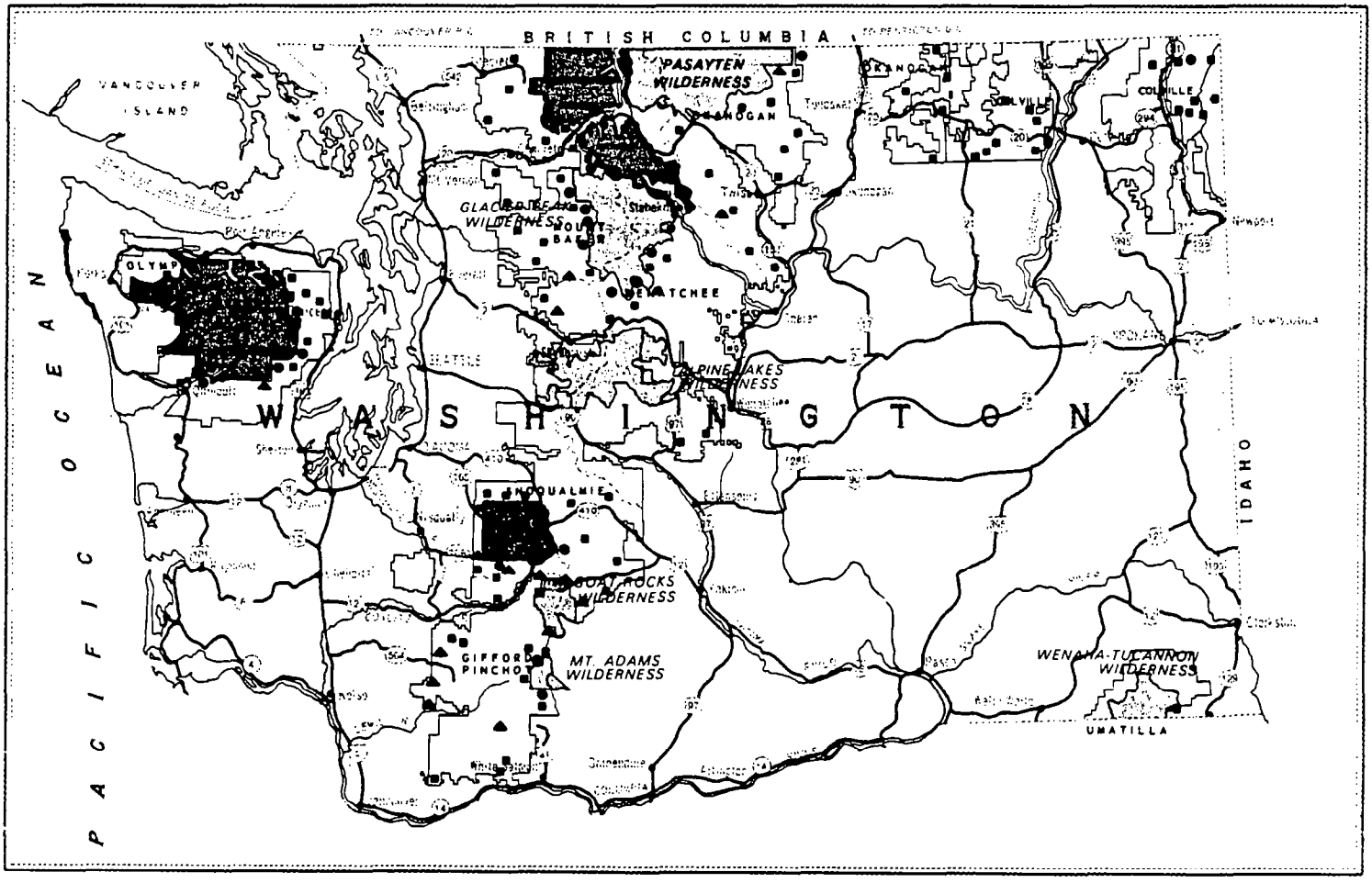
AREA CODE	AREA NAME	WARS RATNG	OURS RATNG	GRAZING ALL	POTEN YIELD SAWTMBR	PROGRAM HARVEST SAWTMBR	DISPER REC MOTOR	DISPER REC NONMOT	HARD ROCK MINRL RATNG	OIL AND GAS RATNG	URAN RATNG	COAL RATNG	GEO-THERM RATNG	LOW VALUE BULK RATNG
		0-28	0-15	AUM	MMBF	MMBF	MRVD	MRVD	0-100	0-100	0-100	0-100	0-100	0-100
NATIONAL FOREST: ASHLEY N.F.														
E4001	LFIDY(EXT)	26		1204	.1	.0	.1	5.2	15	0	20	0		10
I4001	LFIDY(INT)	28		453	1.7	.0	.0	8.9	15	0	0	0		53
I4002	SHALE CR(INT)	26		0	.1	.0	.0	.1	17	0	35	0		25
N4AAN	DRY FORK	24		580	.1	.0	.1	1.0	15	0	20	0		22
P4931	HUPA	26		255	1.5	.0	.0	9.2						
S4AAN	DRY FORK	24		1221	.3	.0	.3	3.1	15	15	30	0		22
S4001	LFIDY(SOUTH)	19		699	.1	.0	.0	2.0	50	96	0	53		53
X4001	LFIDY(EXT)	25		2033	4.6	.0	.4	15.0	38	96	35	53		53
X4002	SHALE CR(EXT)	17		1523	.6	.0	.2	4.0	38	94	35	0		30
04003	MINERS GULCH	18	10	591	1.0	.0	.3	2.0	83	98	35	0		30
04004	SLATE CREEK	15	10	30	.4	.0	.1	.2	72	98	19	0		22
04005	LIGHTENING RIDGE	18	10	590	.3	.0	.1	.8	89	99	35	0		25
04006	HELL HOLE	15	10	1248	.6	.0	.3	3.7	89	99	35	0		21
04007	CART HOLLOW	15	10	770	.6	.0	.3	1.8	83	99	35	0		27
04008	RED CANYON	18	10	55	.2	.0	.5	.8	14	99	19	0		25
04009	MAHOGANY DRAW	19	11	10	.3	.0	.1	1.2	59	99	60	27		47
04010	BEARTOP	20	11	0	.2	.0	.3	1.8	51	99	35	0		25
04011	GOSLIN CREEK	19	10	108	.0	.0	.1	2.0	36	99	63	0		25
04012	SLAB CANYON	14	9	2146	.4	.0	.2	2.7	41	99	62	32		25
04801	DEATH VALLEY CREEK	20	11	60	.1	.0	.2	.8	85	98	36	27		22
NATIONAL FOREST: CARIBOU N.F.														
04159	CLARKSTON MOUNTAIN	15	10	2704	.1	.0	.6	.5	-1	91			65	
NATIONAL FOREST: DIXIE N.F.														
04251	PINE VALLEY MOUNTAIN	20	7	2096	1.2	.0	.0	15.0	21	61	61	74		86
04252	CEDAR BENCH	13	8	0	.0	.0	.0	.2	14	55	24	78		74
04253	ASHDOWN GORGE	16	4	720	.5	.0	.0	1.0	13	55	24	83		28
04254	RED CANYON NORTH	23	7	0	.1	.0	.2	1.0	12	75	24	28		58
04255	HORSE VALLEY CREEK	15	10	300	.1	.0	.0	.8	12	75	24	0		28
04256	DEER CREEK	17	0	1200	.5	.0	.1	2.5	14	75	24	28		25
04257	CASTO BLUFF - TABLE MTN	17	1	2520	1.1	.3	.4	10.0	24	75	30	28		25
04258	TABLE CLIFF-HENDERSON CY	13	0	0	.2	.0	.0	2.1	38	99	30	73	88	75
04259	THE BOX - DEATH HOLLOW	22	0	650	.0	.0	.0	.2	44	99	72	20		26
04260	RED CANYON SOUTH	18	7	0	.1	.0	.0	.8	82	75	30	63		69
NATIONAL FOREST: FISHLAKE N.F.														
I4302	THOUSAND LK MTN (INT)	19		647	1.0	.0	.2	.2	28	70	72	0		25
X4302	THOUSAND LK MTN (EXT)	13		894	1.3	.0	.8	.2	28	99	72	0		25
04301	WAYNE WONDERLAND	15	0	508	.2	.0	.1	.2	62	99	74	0		26
04303	SOLOMON BASIN	12	0	630	.7	.0	.2	.2	31	95	67	62		25
04304	JOHNS PEAK-MT ALICE	16	0	205	.4	.0	.2	.2	31	99	67	79		20
04305	HILGARD MTN	16	1	1022	2.3	.0	1.2	.7	16	70	43	30		20
04306	MT MARVINE	17	0	620	.4	.0	.0	.1	16	70	43	0		20
04307	FISHLAKE MTN	18	0	5567	1.9	.0	1.2	.6	16	70	81	0		26
04308	UM PLATEAU-MT TERRILL	16	0	6688	.9	.0	.3	.2	33	69	64	30		23

STATE: UTAH

AREA CODE	AREA NAME	WARS RATNG 0-28	OURS RATNG 0-15	GRAZING ALL AUM	POTEN YIELD SAWTMBR MMBF	PROGRAM HARVEST SAWTMBR MMBF	DISPER REC MOTOR MRVD	DISPER REC NONMOT MRVD	HARD ROCK MINRL RATNG 0-100	OIL AND GAS RATNG 0-100	URAN RATNG 0-100	COAL RATNG 0-100	GEO-THERM RATNG 0-100	LOW VALUE BULK RATNG 0-100
04309	SIGNAL PEAK	16	0	6303	3.1	.0	1.1	.5	43	45	72	0	82	67
04310	MARYSVALE PEAK	16	0	4191	.3	.0	.2	.1	47	45	84	0	78	30
04311	CIRCLEVILLE MTN	22	0	641	.7	.0	.3	.2	18	31	42	0		17
04312	BULLION-DELANO	22	0	1207	.3	.0	.1	.2	85	31	84	0		24
04313	TUSHAR MTN	22	0	2436	2.5	.0	.3	.6	85	31	84	0		23
04314	DOG VALLEY	15	0	2471	.5	.0	.4	.4	75	99	60	0	100	25
04315	PAVANT	17	0	6022	1.5	.0	1.3	1.3	42	99	52	38	78	80
04316	FLAT CANYON	15	0	579	.0	.0	.1	.0	40	99	43	33	73	33
04317	BEEHIVE PEAK	18	0	3512	1.1	.0	.7	.3	33	99	43	33	73	72
04318	NORTH PAVANT	10	0	3073	.0	.0	.6	.3	21	99	43	30		57
04319	OAK CREEK	15	9	2710	.9	.0	.4	.4	32	34	56	41	62	75
04324	TIBADORE	15	0	2146	.2	.0	.1	.1	27	46	56	0		15
04325	LANGDON	15	0	3144	.3	.0	.1	.1	27	26	56	0		15
04424	WHITE MOUNTAIN	16	6	2716	.7	.0	.5	.3	14	97	45	87		72
04426	MUSINIA PEAK	15	11	1963	.3	.0	.3	.8	14	96	45	51		53
04831	MYTOGE	15	0	1240	.5	.0	.1	.1	21	64	34	0		22
NATIONAL FOREST: MANTI LASAL N.F.														
04401	CEDAR KNOLL	17	7	1367	.5	.0	.6	.3	14	99	46	63		86
04402	COAL HOLLOW	16	0	383	.1	.0	.2	.6	14	99	46	53		36
04403	DAIRY FORK	18	7	1463	2.3	.0	.6	.5	14	99	46	58		69
04404	BENNION CREEK	17	6	1802	1.4	.0	.2	.8	14	99	46	67		26
04405	PRICE RIVER	14	6	6019	3.6	.0	2.0	2.5	14	99	46	76		25
04406	OAK CREEK	15	9	2112	2.6	.0	1.0	.2	18	99	46	68		81
04407	ROLFSON-STAKER	12	7	1326	.8	.0	.6	.6	14	99	46	75		27
04408	NUCK WOODWARD	19	6	1305	1.6	.0	.2	1.2	14	99	46	90		29
04409	EAST MOUNTAIN	20	6	2348	5.1	.0	2.2	1.2	14	99	46	100		25
04410	GENTRY MOUNTAIN	18	7	6748	1.0	.0	2.0	.6	14	99	46	98		23
04411	BIDDLECOME-ROCK CANYON	17	12	451	.0	.0	4.1	.3	14	98	45	98		30
04412	BIG HORSESHOE	17	9	1212	3.3	.0	.4	.6	14	98	45	52		62
04413	BOULGER-BLACK CANYON	18	6	3442	3.6	.0	.6	1.7	14	99	45	71		28
04414	WHITE KNOLL	17	7	2152	1.4	.0	.6	2.0	14	99	45	71		68
04415	STRAIGHT CANYON	14	9	2718	.1	.0	3.7	.5	14	99	45	87		30
04417	BIG BEAR CREEK	17	6	2726	2.7	.0	.2	1.7	14	98	45	100		55
04419	BLACK MOUNTAIN	16	7	1073	.5	.0	.2	.3	14	98	45	56		61
04420	BIRCH CREEK	14	8	2000	.2	.0	.3	.7	14	97	45	72		77
04421	TWELVE MILE CREEK	15	7	2666	.4	.0	.3	.9	14	96	45	52		53
04423	MUDDY CREEK-NELSON MTN	18	6	5229	2.0	.0	.6	2.0	14	97	45	90		33
04424	WHITE MOUNTAIN	16	6	1039	.1	.0	.5	.4	14	97	45	87		72
04426	MUSINIA PEAK	15	11	1052	.2	.0	.2	.4	14	96	45	51		53
04427	WILDCAT KNOLLS	15	7	485	.1	.0	.2	.5	14	96	45	100		27
04428	SANPITCH	16	8	3229	.3	.0	1.0	.6	23	95	45	55		32
04429	LEVAN PEAK	17	7	791	1.4	.0	.8	.5	23	95	45	55		32
04432	HORSE MOUNTAIN-MANS PEAK	19	7	648	1.3	.0	.5	2.0	62	48	92	46		22
04433	MT PEALE	20	6	433	.4	.0	.3	1.5	62	17	87	0		22
04434	ROC CREEK	19	9	210	.4	.0	.4	1.2	42	42	92	0		22
04435	SOUTH MOUNTAIN	20	6	488	1.5	.0	.4	1.7	62	48	92	0		22

STATE: UTAH

AREA CODE	AREA NAME	WARS RATNG 4-28	OURS RATNG 0-15	GRAZING ALT AUM	POTEN YIELD SAWTMBR MMBF	PROGRAM HARVEST SAWTMBR MMBF	DISPER REC MOTOR MRVD	DISPER REC NONMOT MRVD	HARD ROCK MINRL RATNG 0-100	OIL AND GAS RATNG 0-100	URAN RATNG 0-100	COAL RATNG 0-100	GEO-THERM RATNG 0-100	LOW VALUE BULK RATNG 0-100
04436	DARK-WOODENSHOE CANYON	23	6	800	1.4	.0	.1	.5	42	53	0	0		22
04437	HAMMOND-NOTCH CANYON	20	6	320	.6	.0	.1	.4	42	53	100	0		22
04438	ARCH CANYON	22	0	160	.0	.0	.4	.0	39	52	85	0		22
NATIONAL FOREST: SAWTOOTH N.F.														
04584	RAFT RIVER	16	0	3730	.0	.0	.7	.4		0				71
04585	CLEAR CREEK	16	0	1530	.0	.0	.8	.3		0				71
NATIONAL FOREST: UINTA N.F.														
04701	NOBLETTS	15	10	1307	.5	.0	.3	.3	21	98	37	0	21	25
04702	LITTLE SOUTH FORK	17	9	4553	.9	.0	.3	1.1	43	98	37	0	43	25
04703	WEST FORK	15	8	2090	.6	.0	.0	.8	43	98	37	0	43	23
04704	VAT CREEK	16	10	3095	.7	.0	.2	.6	9	98	37	68	9	23
04706	BOX SPRINGS	18	8	1581	.6	.0	.3	.3	17	98	37	0	17	25
04707	DANIELS CANYON	19	0	1080	.0	.0	.0	.6	14	98	72	0	14	25
04708	CHIPMAN CREEK	16	6	1827	.5	.0	.0	.2	27	99	61	34	27	22
04709	WILLOW CREEK	20	9	3902	.9	.0	.2	.5	27	99	61	34	27	22
04711	ROCK CANYON BUCKLEY MTN	19	0	0	.0	.0	.0	.1	14	98	45	0	73	75
04712	PUMP RIDGE	17	10	1073	.3	.0	.6	8.2	42	98	58	34		70
04713	TWO TOM HILL	17	9	2863	.6	.0	.4	1.6	24	98	58	34	67	22
04714	RED MOUNTAIN	16	0	500	.0	.0	.2	2.2	19	98	58	34	67	22
04715	STRAWBERRY RIDGE	16	1	2063	.4	.0	.4	4.8	9	98	45	34	67	23
04716	DIAMOND FORK	17	0	3295	.0	.0	.9	8.0	27	98	45	34	72	80
04717	TIE FORK	17	8	2917	.4	.0	.4	3.0	9	99	45	34	72	28
04718	WHITE RIVER	18	8	1625	.3	.0	.6	3.2	9	99	45	34		58
04719	SOLDIER SUMMIT	18	7	932	.2	.0	.3	1.0	9	99	45	34		25
04720	SANTAQUIN	20	12	535	.3	.0	.4	1.4	66	50	60	0		27
04721	HOP CREEK RIDGE	17	0	458	.0	.0	.1	2.3	17	46	40	37		30
04722	VERNON	17	0	1640	.0	.0	.3	.5	36	25	65	0	67	23
04724	SOUTH FORK PROVO	17	7	1053	.3	.0	.3	1.0	42	98	50	37	72	25
04725	MAPLETON	23	0	25	.1	.0	.5	3.4	42	98	50	25	77	33
04726	BIRDSEYE	19	11	0	.3	.0	.3	3.8	17	46	55	0		25
04727	PAYSON	19	10	778	.3	.0	.2	1.8	55	50	55	0	72	33
04728	GOLDEN RIDGE	18	15	2520	.5	.0	.4	8.7	14	48	55	37		53
04729	NEPHI	21	11	400	.4	.0	.7	7.0	42	50	65	37		69
04731	RED PINE MOUNTAIN	18	0	625	.0	.0	.0	.0	22	25	55	0	67	23
04734	WHITE LEDGE	18	0	1370	.2	.0	.2	.2	14	98	37	73		15
04737	WALLSBURG	18	7	780	.3	.0	.1	*	32	98	60	34	20	27
NATIONAL FOREST: WASATCH N.F.														
I4752	DROMEDARY	17	0	0	.0	.0	.0	6.2	98	43	45	0	80	34
I4753	OLYMPUS	17	0	0	.0	.0	.0	6.0	84	62	50	0	73	32
X4752	DROMEDARY	17	0	0	.0	.0	.0	4.0	98	43	45	0	80	34
X4753	OLYMPUS	17	0	934	.0	.0	.1	5.0	84	62	50	0	73	32
04701	NOBLETTS	15	10	253	.1	.0	.0	1.0	21	98	37	0	21	25
04730	LONE PEAK	19	0	0	.0	.0	2.0	6.0	32	48	45	0	80	33
04751	LAKES	20		5523	6.1	.0	.0	1.1	43	99	45	31		70



LEGEND

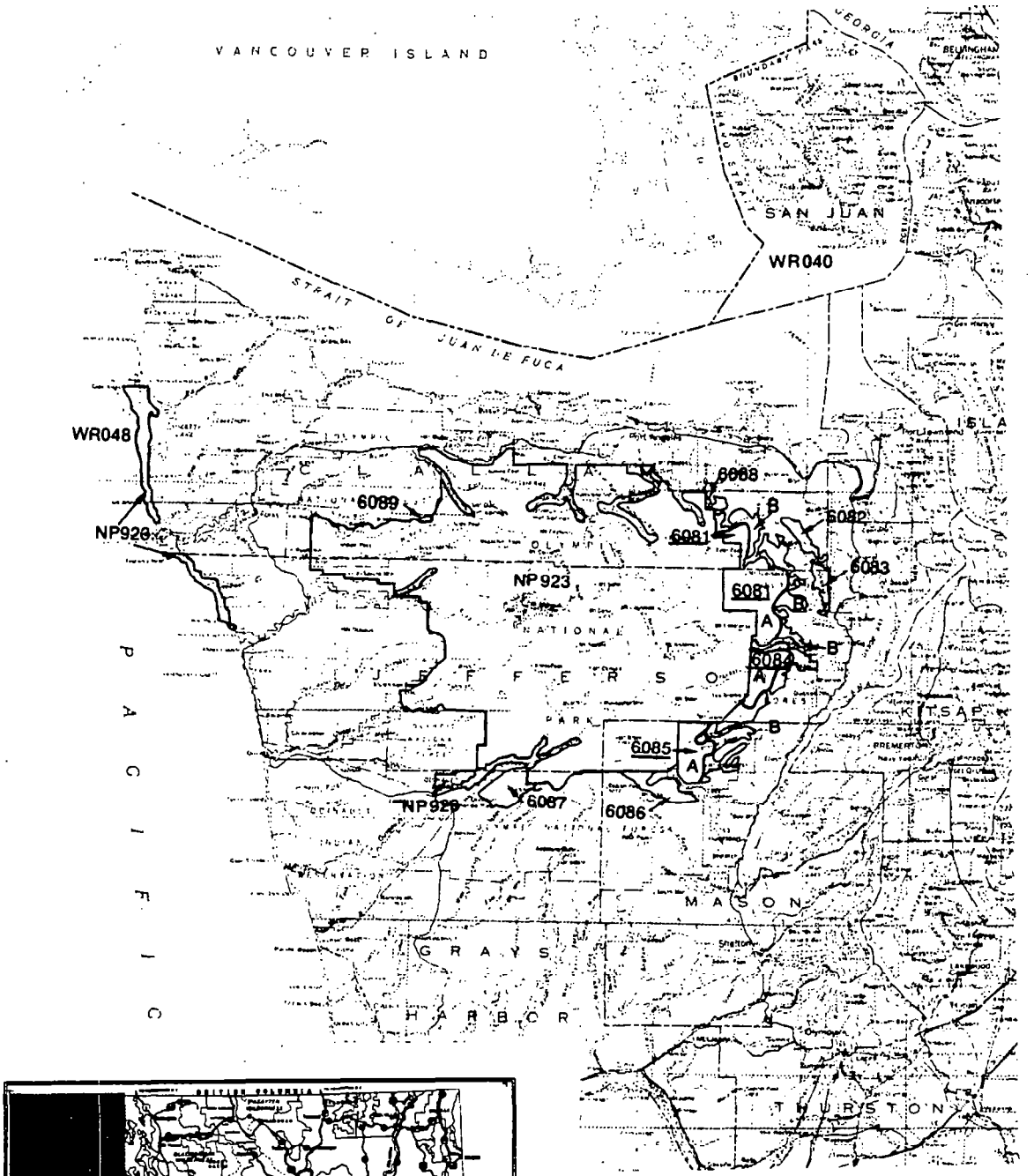
- Wilderness
- Further Planning
- Non–Wilderness
- Existing Wilderness Areas (All Agencies)
- Administratively Endorsed Wilderness Proposals (All Agencies)
- Other National Forest System Lands

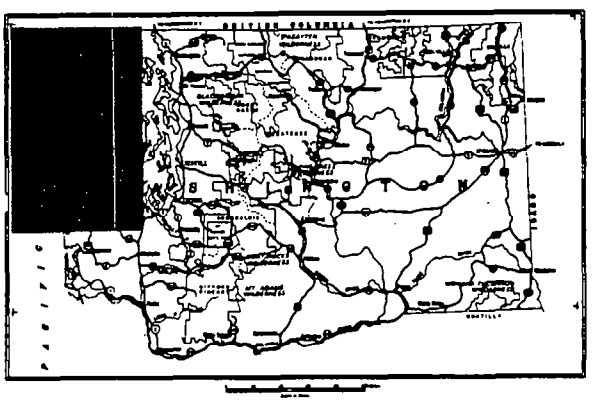
STATE: WASHINGTON

AREA ID	AREA NAME	ALLOCATION	GROSS ACRES	NET ACRES		AREA ID	AREA NAME	ALLOCATION	GROSS ACRES	NET ACRES
FOREST: GIFFORD PINCHOT										
A6032	COUGAR LAKES	W	11795	11795	**	C6036	GOAT ROCKS	FP	1770	1770
A6036	GOAT ROCKS	FP	4270	4270	**	06062	SAWTOOTH	NW	5300	5300
A6061	GLACIER VIEW	FP	3010	3010	**	06064	DIXON MTN	NW	5850	5850
A6063	TATOOSH	W	13630	13630	**	06065	DAVIS MTN	NW	7710	7650
A6069	MT ADAMS	W	14288	14288	**	06070	STRAWBERRY	NW	7230	7230
A6071	MT MARGARET	FP	23665	21004	**	06072	ST HELENS	FP	29950	25680
B6032	COUGAR LAKES	W	11715	11715	**	06076	INDIAN HEAVEN	FP	27590	27590
B6036	GOAT ROCKS	NW	9810	9810	**	06077	BIG LAVA BED	NW	19800	19800
B6061	GLACIER VIEW	NW	920	920	**	06078	BEAR CREEK	NW	10550	10550
B6063	TATOOSH	FP	3470	3470	**	06079	SILVER STAR	NW	7700	7700
B6069	MT ADAMS	NW	13832	13832	**	06080	KIPUKA	FP	5480	5030
B6071	MT MARGARET	NW	16002	15512	**	06361	HORSESHOE	NW	7640	7640
FOREST: IDAHO PANHANDLE N.F.										
A1981	SALMO PRIEST	W	344	344	**	01124	SOUTH FORK MTN	NW	6530	5400
B1981	SALMO PRIEST	NW	9096	9096	**	01982	GRASSY TOP	NW	13980	13460
01121	LITTLE GRASS MTN	NW	4000	4000	**					
FOREST: MT BAKER-SNOQUALMIE										
A6031	GLACIER PEAK	W	11110	11110	**	06045	HIDDEN LAKE	NW	7000	7000
B6031	GLACIER PEAK	NW	43186	43186	**	06048	PRESSENTIN	NW	16000	16000
G6031	GLACIER PEAK	W	59755	59755	**	06049	HIGGINS MTN	NW	13000	12800
H6031	GLACIER PEAK	NW	13033	12483	**	06050	BOULDER RIVER	NW	83800	83700
I6031	GLACIER PEAK	NW	18397	18397	**	06051	WHITE CHUCK	NW	6000	6000
J6031	GLACIER PEAK	NW	31604	31604	**	06054	EAGLE ROCK	FP	34100	33100
K6031	GLACIER PEAK	NW	47295	45745	**	06055	CLEARWATER	NW	26400	24900
L6031	GLACIER PEAK	FP	57320	55220	**	06056	TOLMIE CREEK	NW	650	650
06034	NORSE PK.	NW	28200	28200	**	06057	LONESOME LAKE	NW	1850	1850
06041	MT BAKER	NW	275000	271900	**	06058	SUN TOP	NW	5200	5200
06043	BAKER PEAK	NW	1200	1200	**	06059	SILVER CREEK	NW	1000	1000
06044	ALMA COPPER	NW	8300	8300	**	06060	PRAIRIE MTN	NW	5500	5500
FOREST: OKANOGAN										
A6023	LONG DRAW	W	2800	2800	**	06015	HUNGRY RIDGE	NW	13990	13990
A6024	LONG SWAMP	FP	10200	10200	**	06016	BLACK CANYON	NW	13600	13600
A6027	SAWTOOTH	NW	110720	110520	**	06017	SOUTH RIDGE	NW	6200	6200
B6023	LONG DRAW	NW	5800	5800	**	06018	GRANITE MTN	NW	41780	41780
B6024	LONG SWAMP	NW	92130	92130	**	06019	TIFFANY	NW	25000	24800
B6027	SAWTOOTH	NW	38340	38340	**	06021	MT. BONAPARTE	NW	13400	13400
C6027	SAWTOOTH	NW	81840	81840	**	06022	DUGOUT	NW	6700	6700
06001	JACKSON CREEK	NW	9600	9600	**	06025	PASAYTEN RIM	NW	15410	15410
06002	RODIE MOUNTAIN	NW	3680	3680	**	06026	LIBERTY BELL	NW	112430	112230
06003	CLACKAMAS MOUNTAIN	NW	14600	14500	**					

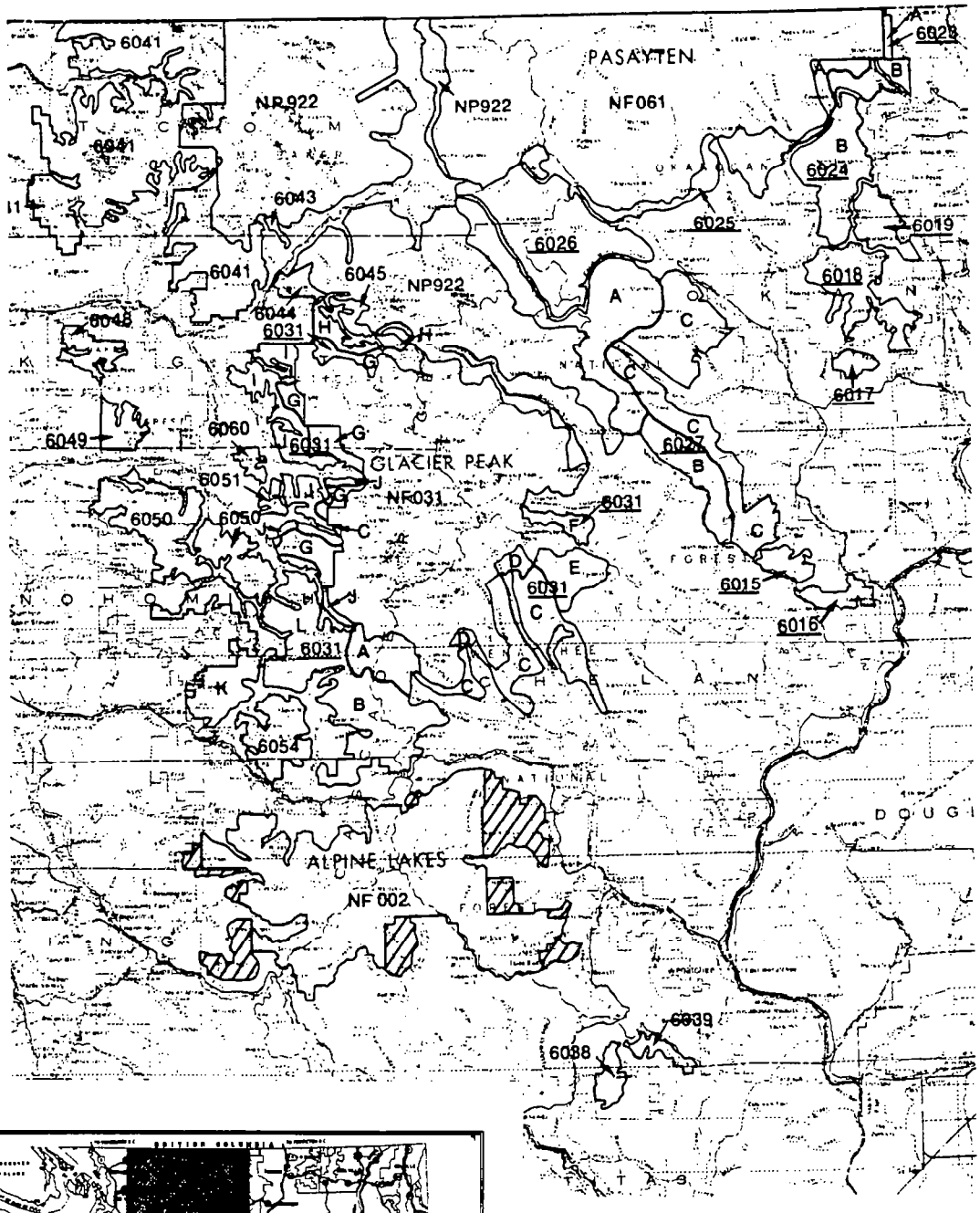
STATE: WASHINGTON

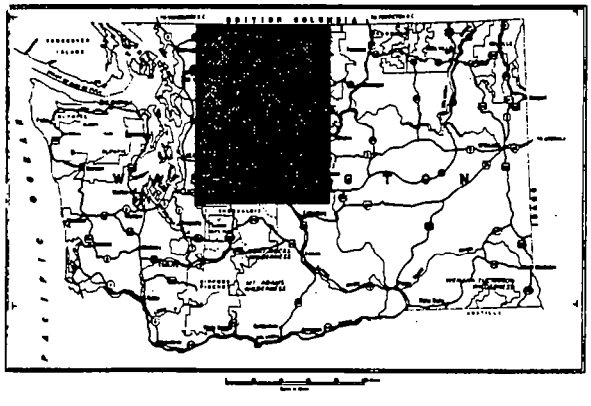
AREA ID	AREA NAME	ALLO-CATION	GROSS ACRES	NET ACRES		AREA ID	AREA NAME	ALLO-CATION	GROSS ACRES	NET ACRES
FOREST: OLYMPIC										
A6081	QUILCENE	W	43737	43621	**	L6089	PINE MOUNTAIN	NW	230	230
A6084	THE BROTHERS	W	16113	16113	**	06082	MT ZION	NW	5419	5419
A6085	MILDRED LAKES	W	15686	15686	**	06083	GREEN MOUNTAIN	NW	5379	5379
B6081	QUILCENE	NW	24445	24445	**	06086	WONDER MOUNTAIN	FP	9468	9468
B6084	THE BROTHERS	NW	11516	11516	**	06087	COLONEL BOB	W	12120	12120
B6085	MILDRED LAKES	NW	10385	10385	**	0608A	MCDONALD	NW	530	530
FOREST: UMATILLA										
06565	MT-THREE	NW	320	320	**					
FOREST: WENATCHEE										
A6031	GLACIER PEAK	W	11356	11356	**	E6032	COUGAR LAKES	W	11200	11200
B6031	GLACIER PEAK	NW	21505	21505	**	F6031	GLACIER PEAK	NW	9464	9464
C6031	GLACIER PEAK	NW	69828	69828	**	06033	QUARTZ MOUNTAIN	NW	17400	17400
C6032	COUGAR LAKES	NW	126620	126620	**	06034	NORSE PK.	NW	51240	51140
D6031	GLACIER PEAK	W	6274	6274	**	06035	BLUE SLIDE	NW	17000	16740
D6032	COUGAR LAKES	NW	38000	38000	**	06037	BETHEL	NW	6100	6100
D6036	GOAT ROCKS	FP	19600	19200	**	0603A	LION ROCK	NW	11000	9960
E6031	GLACIER PEAK	NW	22848	22848	**	06039	NANEUM	NW	8700	7200
A6032	COUGAR LAKES	W	11795	11795		B6032	COUGAR LAKES	NW	11715	11715
FOREST: COLVILLE										
A6981	SALMO PRIEST	NW	950	950	**	06006	HOODOO	NW	7210	7210
B6981	SALMO PRIEST	NW	11860	11840	**	06007	BALD SNOW	NW	23850	23850
C6981	SALMO PRIEST	NW	630	630	**	0600A	THIRTEEN MILE	NW	12700	12700
D6981	SALMO PRIEST	NW	5860	5860	**	06009	SOUTH HUCKLEBERRY	NW	10540	10540
E6981	SALMO PRIEST	W	27080	27080	**	06010	BANGS	NW	3940	3940
06001	JACKSON CREEK	NW	3550	2985	**	06011	ABERCROMBIE HOOKNOSE	NW	36625	32460
06002	RODIE MOUNTAIN	NW	2710	2710	**	06012	HARVEY CREEK	NW	15070	7870
06003	CLACKAMAS MOUNTAIN	NW	525	525	**	06013	DRY CANYON BREAKS	NW	5080	4980
06004	PROFANITY	NW	31440	31440	**	06014	COUGAR MOUNTAIN	NW	5225	5225
06005	TWIN SISTERS	NW	26350	26350	**	06982	GRASSY TOP	NW	11510	11190





ADDITIONS AND MODIFICATIONS OF RARE II AREAS
WASHINGTON—MAP NO. 1, DECEMBER 1, 1978
REVISIONS ARE UNDERLINED.





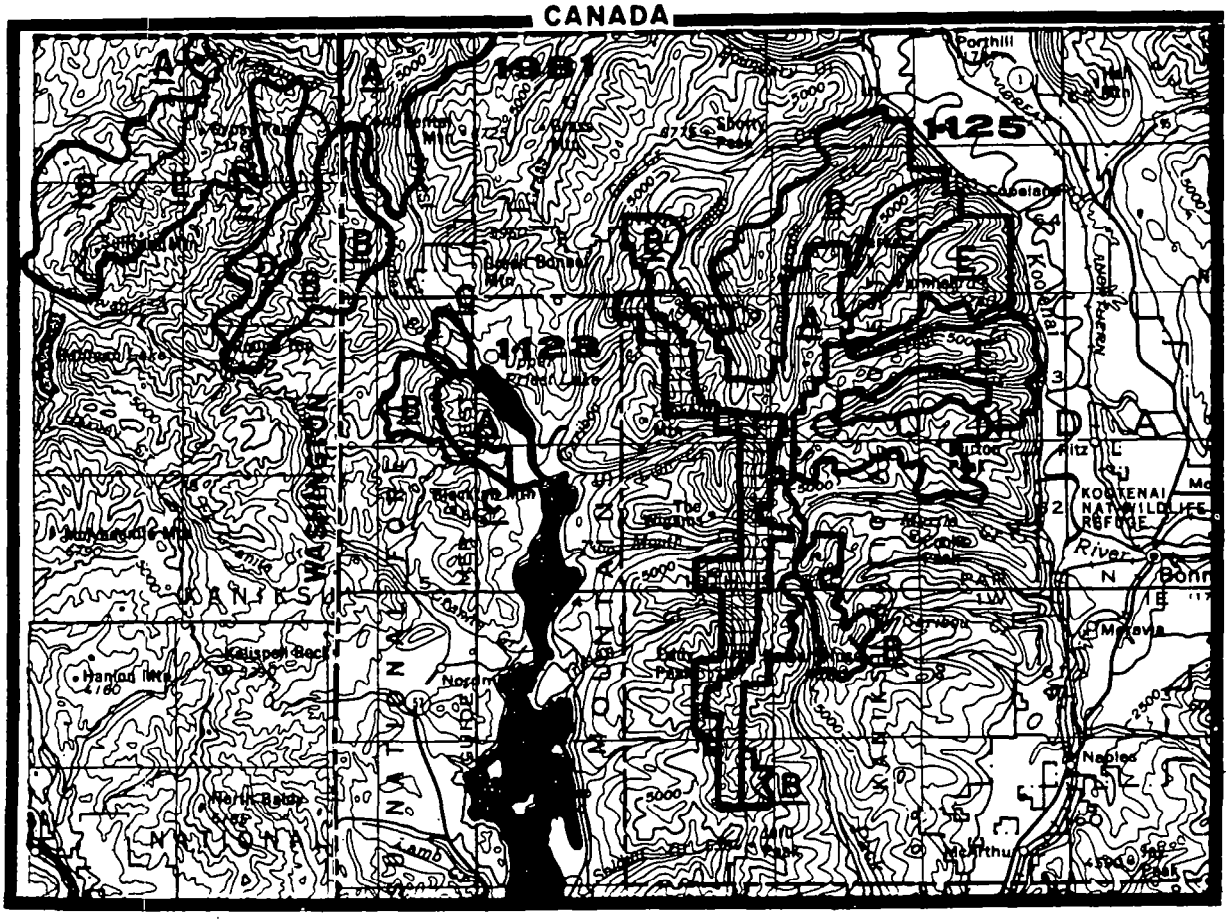
ADDITIONS AND MODIFICATIONS OF RARE II AREAS
WASHINGTON—MAP NO. 2, DECEMBER 1, 1978
REVISIONS ARE UNDERLINED.

ADDITIONS & MODIFICATIONS OF RARE II AREAS

IDAHO
MAP NO. 16

WASHINGTON
MAP NO. 3

DECEMBER 1978
REVISIONS ARE
UNDERLINED



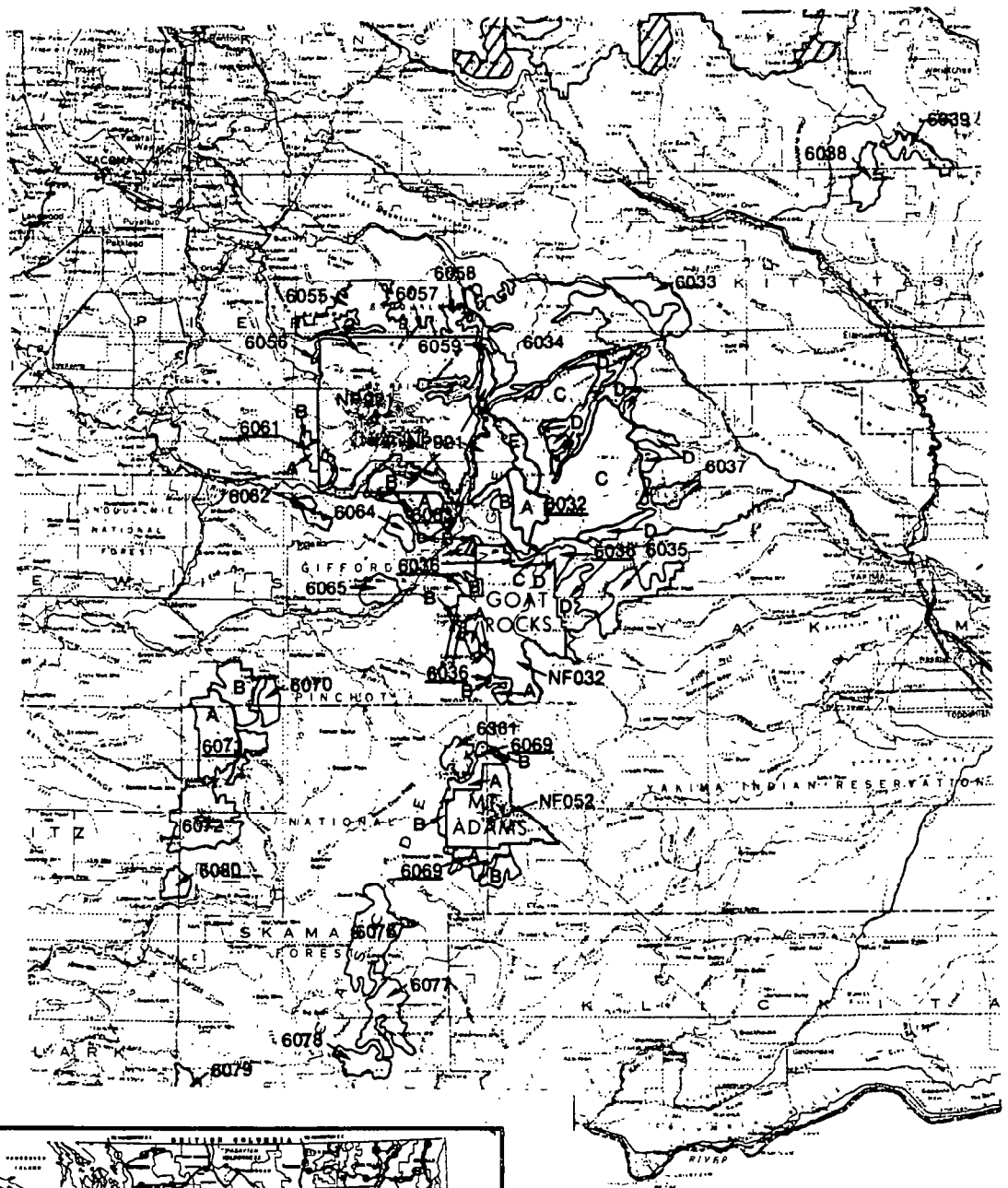
A1981 Salmo Priest
B1981 C1981 D1981
E 1981

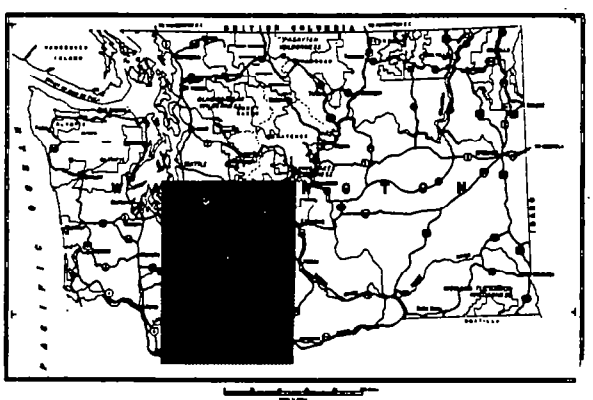
A1123 Upper Priest
B1123
C1123

A1125 Selkirks
B1125 D1125
C1125 E1125
F1125

Scale 1:500,000

REMOVED FROM INVENTORY





ADDITIONS AND MODIFICATIONS OF RARE II AREAS
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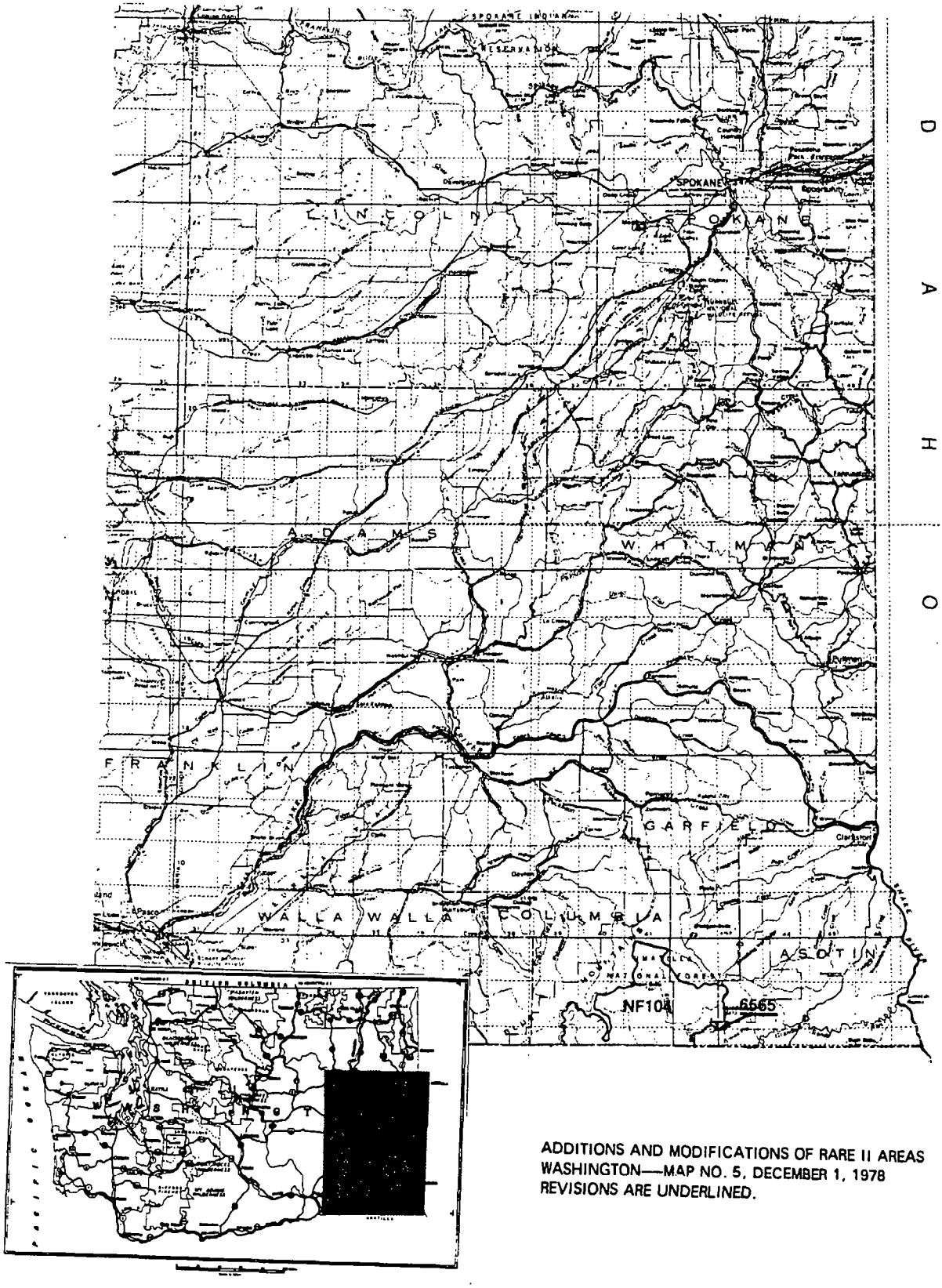
REVISIONS ARE UNDERLINED



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REVISIONS ARE UNDERLINED.

Social. The proposed action will very likely result in few adverse social impacts. Distribution of areas and minimization of resource production conflicts in wilderness allocations will not severely impact local resource dependent communities and will also provide additional wilderness opportunties. In addition, housing, transportation, community services, and identity will not be adversely affected on a state-wide basis. Because this alternative does not represent any major changes in patterns of land use, there are likely to be few if any major changes in community lifestyles. Some changes in recreation patterns could result. Areas which have been used for roadless undeveloped recreation may become developed causing those people who engage in this type of recreation use to seek out and use other areas.

Every National Forest in the state will have a recommends at least one area for wilderness, but social concern about adverse economic impacts should be mitigated by the proposed action. Economic analysis indicates positive potential immediate and long-term effects in every industrial sector. All areas recommended for wilderness were wilderness study areas as a result of RARE I and therefore not included in the current timber harvest base. Consequently, this alternative will probably have few, if any effects on local economies, social services, or other related social characteristics. Other areas, previously wilderness study areas, allocated to nonwilderness should provide an increase in resource production and nonwilderness recreation opportunities.

Many areas recommended for wilderness are additions to existing wilderness areas and will improve manageability of wilderness. From the social or public standpoint this corresponds to expressed concerns for compatibility of uses.

Division of several controversial areas (Glacier Peak, Cougar Lakes, Goat Rocks, Quilcene, The Brothers, and Mildred Lakes) may resolve expressed public concern over protection of symbolic and scenic values vs. negative economic effects and restriction of resources.

Economic. A summary of economic impacts for the proposed action is presented in the following table. These are national impacts and may or may not occur in Washington. All state impacts are allocated from the national totals and are based upon state resource changes. They are Washington's contribution to the national impact. For a complete description on how the impacts were calculated see Appendix W.

The table shows positive potential immediate impact in every sector. This would indicate the deferred timber and increased wilderness recreation use more than off-set the decreases in nonwilderness outputs. The potential long-term impact is also positive in every sector.

WASHINGTON
SUMMARY OF ECONOMIC IMPACTS-ALTERNATIVE PA

A. EMPLOYMENT EFFECTS-CHANGE FROM PRESENT

INDUSTRIAL SECTOR	POTENTIAL IMMEDIATE	POTENTIAL LONG-TERM (FP AS NW)	POTENTIAL LONG-TERM (FP AS W)
AGRICULTURE	26.	1519.	1433.
MINING	4.	216.	200.
CONSTRUCTION	21.	1122.	1046.
FOOD AND PRODUCTS	9.	1296.	1238.
TEXTILE AND APPAREL	14.	840.	777.
LOGGING AND SAWMILLS	366.	1087.	795.
FURNITURE	5.	107.	98.
PULP AND PAPER	-56.	3190.	2753.
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	6.	403.	373.
CHEMICALS AND RUBBER	11.	604.	548.
PETROLEUM REFINING	2.	92.	86.
STONE CLAY AND GLASS	8.	233.	215.
PRIMARY METAL	6.	272.	252.
FAB METAL AND MACH	21.	745.	684.
ELECTRICAL	7.	346.	322.
ALL OTHER MFG	9.	741.	702.
TRANS COMM UTIL	40.	3213.	3034.
WHOLESALE	38.	1458.	1344.
RETAIL	78.	7876.	7488.
FIRE	28.	1567.	1463.
SERVICES	95.	12494.	11922.
TOTAL PRIVATE SECTOR	736.	39420.	36773.

B. OTHER EFFECTS-CHANGE FROM PRESENT

CATEGORY		POTENTIAL IMMEDIATE	POTENTIAL LONG-TERM (FP AS NW)	POTENTIAL LONG-TERM (FP AS W)
INCOME	($MILLION)	9.	442.	410.
OUTPUT	($MILLION)	34.	1434.	1321.
VALUE ADDED	($MILLION)	15.	700.	648.
POPULATION		1918.	102774.	95871.

RESOURCE OUTPUTS WITH THE PROPOSED ACTION — WASHINGTON

UNIT	TOTAL INVENTORY		OUTPUT-FP as NW		OUTPUT-FP as W	
	Present	Potential	Present Immediate Output	Potential Long-term Output	Present Immediate Output	Potential Long-term Output
Commercial Forest Land - (M acres)	1,408,266	1,408,266	1,263,740	1,263,740	1,141,716	1,141,716
Hardwood Saw-timber - (MMBF)	0.0	.6	0.0	.6	0.0	0
Hardwood Products - (MMCF)	0.0	.1	0.0	.1	0.0	.1
Softwood Saw-timber - (MMBF)	231.2	409.7	291.4	365.9	210.0	323.1
Softwood Products - (MMCF)	32.7	158.5	30.3	142.7	25.5	126.9
Developed Rec. Picnicking -(MRVD)	0.2	29.6	0.2	28.7	0.2	22.7
Camping -(MRVD)	5.7	81.6	5.7	66.9	5.7	58.9
Skiing -(MRVD)	4.0	1,926.0	4.0	1,926.0	0.0	1,898.0
Water -(MRVD)	0.0	.3	0.0	.3	0.0	.3
Unbuilt -(MRVD)	-	184.2	-	174.1	-	139.1
Dispersed Rec. Motor -(MRVD)	178.7	307.3	174.5	302.3	166.5	280.3
Nonmotor -(MRVD)	828.3	611.4	848.1	604.9	868.3	603.6
Big Game Hunting -(MRVD)	243.1	307.8	247.3	305.7	250.3	304.8
Small Game Hunting -(MRVD)	57.9	107.3	62.0	107.0	66.2	107.0
Nonhunting -(MRVD)	55.5	100.8	60.9	100.8	68.9	100.9
Fishing -(MRVD)	110.6	2,530.5	116.6	159.0	121.7	155.9
Grazing Cattle - (AUM)	18,094	21,491	18,494	21,441	18,494	21,431
Sheep - (AUM)	3,030	9,830	3,027	9,044	3,102	8,399
Common - (AUM)	364	958	761	905	761	905

AREA CODE	AREA NAME	WAPS RATNG	DURS RATNG	GRAZING ALL	POTEN YIELD SAWTMBR	PROGRAM HARVEST SAWTMBR	DISPER REC MOTOR	DISPER REC NONMOT	HARD ROCK MINRL RATNG	OIL AND GAS RATNG	URAN RATNG	COAL RATNG	GEO-THERM RATNG	LOW VALUE BULK RATNG
		0-28	0-15	AUM	MMBF	MMBF	MRVD	MRVD	0-100	0-100	0-100	0-100	0-100	0-100
NATIONAL FOREST: IDAHO PANHANDLE N.F.														
A1981	SALMO PRIEST	21	0	0	2.5	1.3	.2	.9	70	0	70	0	0	30
B1981	SALMO PRIEST	21	0	0	.1	.0	.0	1.0	70	0	70	0	0	30
01121	LITTLE GRASS MTN	15	0	0	1.9	.9	.1	.5	97	0	97	0	0	10
01124	SOUTH FORK MTN	19	0	0	1.3	.5	.1	.0	55	0	55	0	0	0
01982	GRASSY TOP	22	5	0	2.7	1.2	.2	.9	55	0	55	0	0	0
NATIONAL FOREST: GIFFORD PINCHOT														
A6032	COUGAR LAKES	28	11	0	2.7	2.7	.0	9.1	97	0	0	0	0	20
A6036	GOAT ROCKS	28	4	0	1.2	1.2	.0	4.8	40	0	0	100	0	20
A6061	GLACIER VIEW	28	7	0	1.0	1.0	.0	1.1	37	0	0	0	0	50
A6063	TATOOSH	28	3	0	2.4	3.4	.0	4.8	53	0	0	0	5	35
A6069	MT ADAMS	25	4	26	5.4	5.2	.0	3.3	46	0	0	0	85	40
A6071	MT MARGARET	28	7	0	9.4	8.7	.0	12.1	93	0	0	0	50	40
B6032	COUGAR LAKES	16	13	0	2.9	2.8	1.0	7.9	80	0	0	100	5	30
B6036	GOAT ROCKS	17	5	0	2.3	2.2	.0	11.0	45	0	0	0	0	45
B6061	GLACIER VIEW	10	15	0	.2	.2	.0	1.0	32	0	0	0	10	32
B6063	TATOOSH	20	5	0	.6	.6	.0	1.2	53	0	0	0	0	25
B6069	MT ADAMS	16	7	702	4.9	4.7	.0	2.7	44	0	0	0	85	40
B6071	MT MARGARET	18	12	0	9.0	8.8	.0	10.0	100	0	0	0	50	40
C6036	GOAT ROCKS	20	0	0	.3	.3	.0	1.2	45	0	0	0	0	15
06062	SAWTOOTH	20	15	0	1.7	1.4	.0	7.0	89				50	20
06064	DIXON MTN	20	15	75	1.7	1.3	.0	1.0	30		40		50	20
06065	DAVIS MTN	9	15	0	2.6	2.5	.0	2.0	35					20
06070	STRAWBERRY	10	15	0	2.6	2.3	.0	3.0	86		30			15
06072	ST HELENS	22	14	0	.8	.8	5.0	20.0	26				60	86
06076	INDIAN HEAVEN	22	15	61	5.2	5.0	.0	31.0	28				70	33
06077	BIG LAVA BED	21	15	0	3.0	2.6	.0	3.0	15				55	72
06078	BEAR CREEK	20	15	0	4.5	3.7	.0	1.0	25				55	31
06079	SILVER STAR	18	15	0	1.1	.7	1.0	2.0	100					31
06080	KIPUKA	20	15	0	.9	.9	1.0	2.0	26				55	22
06361	HORSESHOE	22	15	0	2.6	2.5	.0	5.0	26				50	22
NATIONAL FOREST: MT BAKER-SNOQUALMIE														
A6031	GLACIER PEAK	25	4	0	1.6	1.4	.0	1.0	91	0	0	0	0	40
B6031	GLACIER PEAK	23	7	0	4.6	4.4	2.0	4.0	91	0	0	0	0	35
G6031	GLACIER PEAK	27	10	0	15.3	14.7	.0	7.0	86					30
H6031	GLACIER PEAK	16	8	0	1.5	1.5	.0	1.5	81					30
I6031	GLACIER PEAK	26	13	0	3.5	3.3	.0	1.4	84					30
J6031	GLACIER PEAK	22	14	0	8.6	8.4	.0	2.2	82					30
K6031	GLACIER PEAK	23	13	0	12.3	11.6	3.0	4.0	83					30
L6031	GLACIER PEAK	24	10	0	8.5	7.9	.0	0.0	86					30
06034	NORSE PK.	20	11	0	9.7	9.0	2.0	5.0	85	0	55		0	0
06041	MT BAKER	25	7	0	44.9	45.0	1.0	30.0	95		55		70	25
06043	OAKES PEAK	21	15	0	.6	.2	.0	1.0	0					0
06044	ALMA COPPER	23	6	0	1.7	1.7	.0	1.0	0					0
06045	HIDDEN LAKE	22	13	0	1.0	1.0	.0	.0	0					0

STATE: WASHINGTON

AREA CODE	AREA NAME	WAPS RATNG 0-28	OURS RATNG 0-15	GRAZING ALT AUM	POTEN YIELD SAWTMBR MMBF	PROGRAM HARVEST SAWTMBR MMBF	DISPER REC MDIDF MRVD	DISPER REC NONMOT MRVD	HARD ROCK MINRL RATNG 0-100	OIL AND GAS RATNG 0-100	URAN RATNG 0-100	COAL RATNG 0-100	GEO-THERM RATNG 0-100	LOW VALUE BULK RATNG 0-100
06048	PRESSENTIN	22	7	0	4.6	4.6	.0	.0	0					0
06049	HIGGINS MTN	23	7	0	3.7	3.8	.0	1.0	45					40
06050	BOULDER RIVER	24	6	0	11.3	11.1	.0	7.0	85		50		55	65
06051	WHITE CHUCK	21	13	0	1.0	1.0	.0	1.0	0				55	0
06054	EAGLE ROCK	25	7	0	8.0	7.4	.0	4.0	85					20
06055	CLEARWATER	23	8	0	10.6	9.8	.0	4.0	80		80			57
06056	TOLMIE CREEK	21	15	0	.3	.3	.0	.0	85		80			0
06057	LONESOME LAKE	23	15	0	.6	.8	.0	1.0	0		30			0
06058	SUN TOP	21	12	0	1.9	1.8	.0	1.0	0					0
06059	SILVER CREEK	20	14	0	.4	.4	.0	.0	40					0
06060	PRAIRIE MTN	22	13	0	1.3	1.4	.0	.0	40					0
NATIONAL FOREST: OKANOGAN														
A6023	LONG DRAW	21	0	134	.1	.0	.0	.1	50	0	0	0	0	40
A6024	LONG SWAMP	23	9	30	.7	.5	.0	.4	87					40
A6027	SAWTOOTH	24	0	570	6.3	4.6	.3	3.4	81					40
B6023	LONG DRAW	17	7	627	.4	.0	.1	.0	60	0	0	0	0	10
B6024	LONG SWAMP	23	9	2734	5.7	4.5	.7	.8	99	0	0	0	0	5
B6027	SAWTOOTH	24	10	525	2.7	1.2	1.7	5.7	67	0	0		0	0
C6027	SAWTOOTH	24	10	1165	5.6	5.7	1.8	1.4	83	0	0	0	0	20
06001	JACKSON CREEK	11	15	547	.4	.1	.1	.5	0		50			40
06002	BOOTIE MOUNTAIN	16	3	483	.1	.0	.2	.1	90					40
06003	CLACKAMAS MOUNTAIN	15	10	1012	.8	.7	.1	.2	80		70			40
06015	HUNGRY RIDGE	16	12	800	.9	.9	.2	.1	87					40
06016	BLACK CANYON	13	5	340	.9	1.1	.1	.0	33					40
06017	SOUTH RIDGE	16	10	250	.8	.8	.3	.2	88					40
06018	GRANITE MTN	18	8	1631	3.7	4.8	.3	.1	71					40
06019	TIFFANY	18	7	2097	1.6	1.3	.0	.5	81					40
06021	MT. BONAPARTE	17	9	959	.6	.3	.1	1.0	75					40
06022	DUGOUT	17	10	741	.3	.3	.1	.1	0		74			40
06025	PASAYTEN RIM	24	4	550	.3	.2	.0	.5	90					40
06026	LIBERTY BELL	24	4	361	5.9	4.5	.0	2.0	93					40
NATIONAL FOREST: OLYMPIC														
A6081	GUILCENE	25	8	0	4.9	1.8	.5	21.5	32	0	0	0	0	25
A6084	THE BROTHERS	26	4	0	1.6	.8	.0	13.7	10	0	0	0	0	20
A6085	MILDRED LAKES	26	3	0	1.3	.5	.0	2.9	5	0	0	0	0	25
B6081	GUILCENE	22	13	0	4.9	3.3	.0	1.7	32	0	0	0	0	10
B6084	THE BROTHERS	23	7	0	2.3	1.5	.0	17.5	10	0	0	0	0	5
B6085	MILDRED LAKES	20	9	0	2.3	2.1	.0	.5	5	0	0	0	0	5
L6089	PINE MOUNTAIN	23	15	0	.1	.1	.0	.0	0					0
06082	MT ZION	20	15	0	1.3	.5	.0	.1	5					86
06083	GREEN MOUNTAIN	20	15	0	1.0	.6	.0	.0	15					84
06086	WONDER MOUNTAIN	26	15	0	2.5	1.1	.0	.3	20					53
06087	COLONEL BOB	26	15	0	2.6	1.2	.0	2.6	15					59
06088	MCDONALD	20	15	0	.2	.1	.0	.0	0					0

STATE: WASHINGTON

AREA CODE	AREA NAME	WARS RATNG	DURS RATNG	GRAZING ALL	POTEN YIELD SAWTMBR	PROGRAM HARVEST SAWTMBR	DISPER REC MOTOR	DISPER REC NONMOT	HARD ROCK MINRL RATNG	OIL AND GAS RATNG	URBAN RATNG	COAL RATNG	GEO-THERM RATNG	LOW VALUE BULK RATNG
		0-28	0-15	AUM	MMBF	MMBF	MRVD	MRVD	0-100	0-100	0-100	0-100	0-100	0-100
NATIONAL FOREST: UMATILLA														
06565	MT-THREE	19	15	39	.4	.4	.1	9.3	11					10
NATIONAL FOREST: WENATCHEE														
A6031	GLACIER PEAK	25	4	333	1.2	.7	2.0	5.0	91	0	0	0	0	40
B6031	GLACIER PEAK	23	7	0	2.3	1.4	.3	8.0	91	0	0	0	0	35
C6031	GLACIER PEAK	20	7	333	7.2	4.3	6.0	11.0	100	0	0	0	20	20
C6032	COUGAR LAKES	24	14	10	18.1	13.6	1.3	381.0	97	0	0	0	0	30
D6031	GLACIER PEAK	22	3	36	.3	.2	.2	7.0	100	0	0	0	20	15
D6032	COUGAR LAKES	16	5	81	10.7	8.0	2.7	7.0	67	0	0	0	0	20
D6036	GOAT ROCKS	17	7	50	4.3	3.6	2.0	10.0	85	0	0	0	20	40
E6031	GLACIER PEAK	25	4	0	1.3	.8	8.5	9.0	95	0	0	0	30	20
E6032	COUGAR LAKES	25	9	0	1.6	1.2	1.0	9.0	10	0	0	0	0	10
F6031	GLACIER PEAK	25	3	0	.3	.2	.0	2.0						
06033	QUARTZ MOUNTAIN	17	9	33	4.0	3.6	2.0	3.0	0	10			45	0
06034	NORSE PK.	20	11	40	11.2	7.3	1.0	12.0	85	0	55		0	0
06035	BLUE SLIDE	15	9	100	3.4	2.5	6.0	2.0	0	0	0		50	0
06037	BETHEL	17	12	17	1.9	1.0	4.0	2.0	0					0
06038	LYON ROCK	16	8	240	.9	.9	80.0	16.0	20					20
06039	NANEUM	17	9	307	.6	.5	32.0	25.0	0					35
NATIONAL FOREST: COLVILLE														
A6981	SALMO PRIEST	19	0	0	1.6	.0	.1	.1	99	0	20	0	0	30
B6981	SALMO PRIEST	20	1	0	7.2	.1	.3	.0	98	0	20	0	0	30
C6981	SALMO PRIEST	21	0	0	.1	.0	.0	.0	99	0	20	0	0	15
D6981	SALMO PRIEST	21	2	0	.2	.2	.1	.3	98	0	20	0	0	15
E6981	SALMO PRIEST	21	1	0	2.6	.3	.5	1.6	97	0	20	0	0	15
06001	JACKSON CREEK	11	15	310	.4	.1	.1	.1	0		50			40
06002	BODIE MOUNTAIN	16	3	0	.5	.1	.1	.1	80					40
06003	CLACKAMAS MOUNTAIN	15	10	30	.1	.7	.0	.1	80		70			40
06004	PROFANITY	20	5	1651	4.6	1.3	.2	1.8	85		75			40
06005	TWIN SISTERS	18	6	1054	5.3	1.1	1.0	2.0	0		75			40
06006	HOODOO	22	0	80	1.1	.3	.1	.3	0		85			40
06007	BALD SNOW	17	8	180	2.3	.9	.2	1.4	85		85			40
06008	THIRTEEN MILE	20	7	100	2.7	.5	.5	1.0	0		52			40
06009	SOUTH HUCKLEBERRY	18	3	360	2.0	.4	.4	1.2	0		70			40
06010	BANGS	15	0	120	.5	.2	.2	.7	0		70			40
06011	ABERCROMBIE HOOKNOSE	21	0	75	8.5	1.3	1.4	2.2	100		85			40
06012	HARVEY CREEK	20	0	195	2.1	.3	.8	1.0	57		70			40
06013	DRY CANYON BREAKS	18	14	70	.6	.2	.0	.1	57		65			40
06014	COUGAR MOUNTAIN	14	1	166	.9	.2	.2	.5	2					40
06982	GRASSY TOP	22	0	0	2.0	.5	.5	.6	70		70			40

APPENDIX T
WYOMING

ALLOCATION SUMMARY

	Wilderness	Further Planning	Nonwilderness
* Number of Areas	19	5	99
Gross Acres	629,297	338,990	2,848,815
Net Acres	627,137	338,790	2,828,555

* Roadless areas may overlap state boundaries and appear in 2 or more states. Total areas allocated to each category may not equal total number of areas in RARE II inventory.

For additonal information contact:

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USDA Forest Service, Intermountain Region (R-4)
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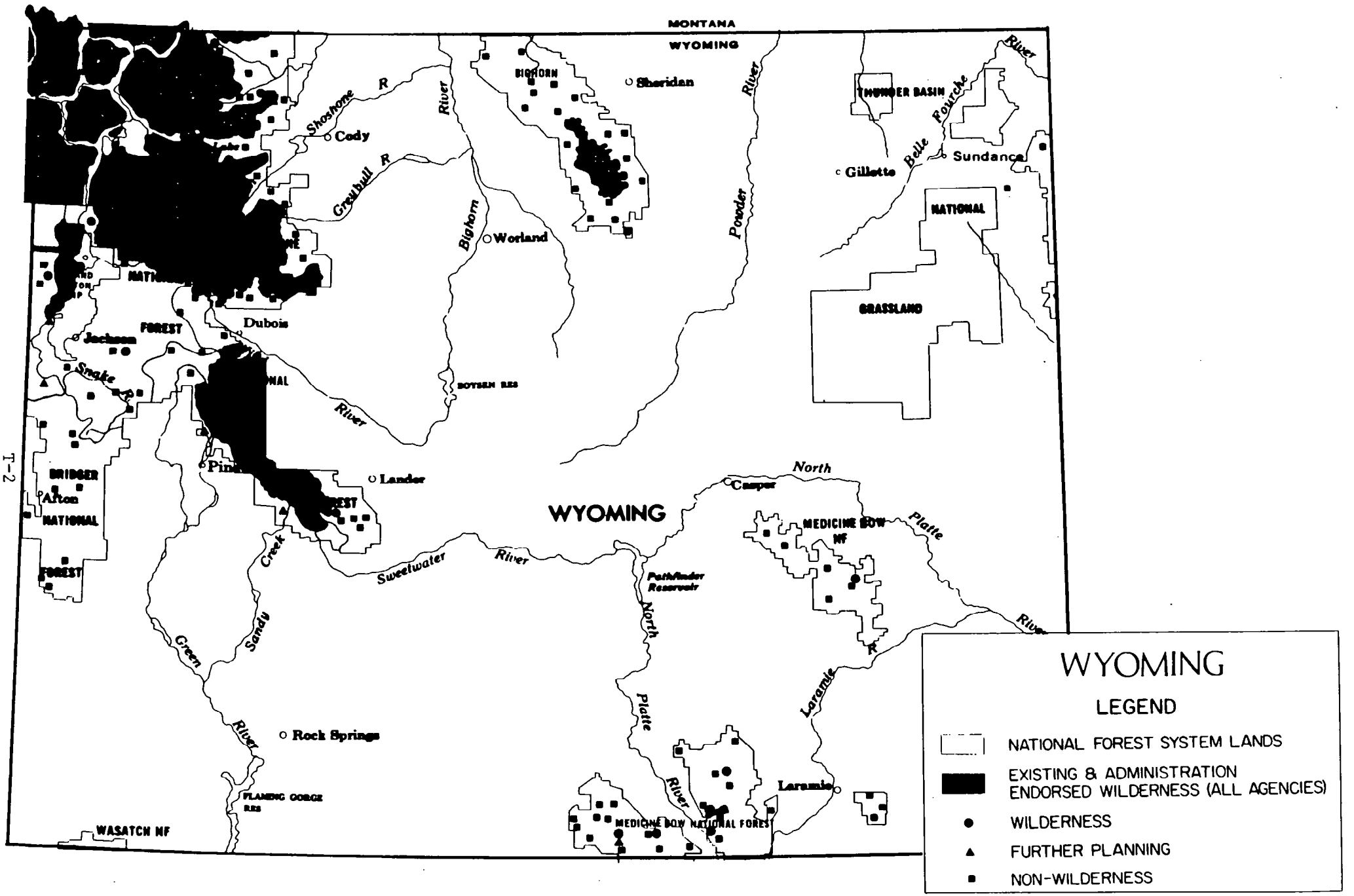
Ogden, Utah 84401
801/586-6502

or Forest Supervisor

Bighorn NF	(R-2)	Sheridan, Wyoming	82801
Black Hills NF	(R-2)	Custer, South Dakota	57730
Bridger-Teton NF	(R-4)	Jackson, Wyoming	83001
Medicine Bow NF	(R-2)	Laramie, Wyoming	82070
Shoshone NF	(R-2)	Cody, Wyoming	82414
Targhee NF	(R-4)	St. Anthony, Idaho	83445



WYOMING

LEGEND

- NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM LANDS
- EXISTING & ADMINISTRATION ENDORSED WILDERNESS (ALL AGENCIES)
- WILDERNESS
- FURTHER PLANNING
- NON-WILDERNESS

STATE: WYOMING

AREA ID	AREA NAME	ALLO-CATION	GROSS ACRES	NET ACRES		AREA ID	AREA NAME	ALLO-CATION	GROSS ACRES	NET ACRES
FOREST: BIGHORN N.F.										
02020	LITTLE BIGHORN	NW	134760	134760	**	02030	LITTLE GOOSE	NW	37760	37760
02021	DEVIL'S CANYON	NW	34600	34280	**	02031	CLOUD PEAK CONTIGUOUS	NW	151410	151410
02023	WALKER PRAIRIE	NW	62980	62530	**	02032	ROCK CREEK	NW	51200	51200
02024	SIBLEY LAKE	NW	12290	12290	**	02033	GRUMMOND CREEK	NW	12800	12800
02025	HIDEOUT CREEK	NW	10750	10750	**	02034	SEVEN BROTHERS	W	5370	5370
02026	BEAR ROCKS	NW	25090	25090	**	02036	HAZELTON PEAKS	NW	10500	10500
02027	HORSE CREEK MESA	NW	79620	79620	**	02037	LEIGH CREEK	NW	25600	25320
02028	BRUCE MOUNTAIN	NW	5630	5630	**	02038	DOYLE CREEK	NW	6910	6910
02029	PINEY CREEK	NW	23550	23550	**					
FOREST: BLACK HILLS N.F.										
02018	INYAN KARA	NW	1280	1280	**	02352	SAND CREEK	NW	12400	11680
FOREST: BRIDGER-TETON N.F.										
C4102	GROS VENTRE	W	256620	254940	**	04107	SALT RIVER RANGE	NW	259270	256390
E4102	SPORTSMAN	W	34600	34600	**	0410A	DEADMAN	NW	6400	6400
E4613	PALISADES (EAST)	FP	44460	44460	**	04109	NORTH FORK SHEEP CREEK	NW	20560	20560
N4102	FLAT CR.	NW	6800	6640	**	04110	SOUTHERN WYOMING RANGE	NW	90800	90800
S4102	DELL CR.	NW	115500	115340	**	04111	GANNETT SPRING CREEK	NW	46400	46320
S4610	WEST SLOPE TETONS (SOUTH	FP	9900	9900	**	04112	COMMISSARY RIDGE	NW	179920	178180
W4102	GAME CR.	NW	21800	21080	**	04113	NUGENT PARK WEST	NW	7640	7640
04101	CORRIDOR	W	28156	28156	**	04114	HAMS FORK RIDGE	NW	13950	13870
04103	MUNGER MOUNTAIN	NW	12900	12900	**	04116	GYPSUM CREEK	NW	17300	17300
04104	MONUMENT RIDGE	NW	17380	17380	**	04901	GREEN-SWEETWATER	FP	188040	187840
04105	JENNY CREEK	NW	11110	11110	**	04907	TOGWOTEE	NW	26370	26370
04106	GRAYBACK	NW	271530	271530	**					
FOREST: MEDICINE BOW N.F.										
A2070	LARAMIE PEAK	W	26530	26490	**	02075	LIBBY FLATS	NW	16440	16440
A2074	SNOWY RANGE	W	16520	16480	**	02076	EAGLE ROCK	NW	6740	6520
A2079	SHEEP MOUNTAIN	NW	17230	16310	**	02077	TWIN MOUNTAIN	NW	7600	7600
A2087	HUSTON PARK	W	33020	32710	**	0207A	CROW CREEK	NW	8640	8640
B2070	LARAMIE PEAK	NW	2350	2190	**	02082	SAVAGE RUN	NW	1730	1730
B2074	SNOWY RANGE	NW	18570	18460	**	02083	SAVAGE RUN	NW	810	810
B2079	SHEEP MOUNTAIN	NW	1730	1410	**	02084	BEAR MOUNTAIN	NW	13430	13310
B2087	HUSTON PARK	NW	29810	27930	**	02085	COON CREEK	NW	12130	11330
C2080	PLATTE RIVER MG-1	W	17340	17340	**	02086	ENCAMPMENT RIVER	W	13840	13750
C2087	HUSTON PARK	FP	5210	5210	**	0208A	BRIDGER PEAK	NW	7480	7100
D2080	PLATTE RIVER MG-1	NW	19040	18980	**	02089	MOWRY PEAK	NW	12800	12450
02067	DEER CREEK	NW	13840	13080	**	02091	JACK CREEK	NW	24660	24110
02068	BUFFALO PEAK	NW	17040	15250	**	02092	SINGER PEAK	NW	13200	13180
02069	LABONTE CANYON	NW	23350	22150	**	02093	BIG SANDSTONE CREEK	NW	6720	6710
02071	EAGLE PEAK	NW	13740	12740	**	02094	LITTLE SANDSTONE CREEK	NW	5650	5580
02072	ROCK CREEK	NW	19860	19860	**	02095	BATTLE CREEK	NW	8960	7840
02073	PENNOCK MOUNTAIN	NW	16710	16510	**					

STATE: WYOMING

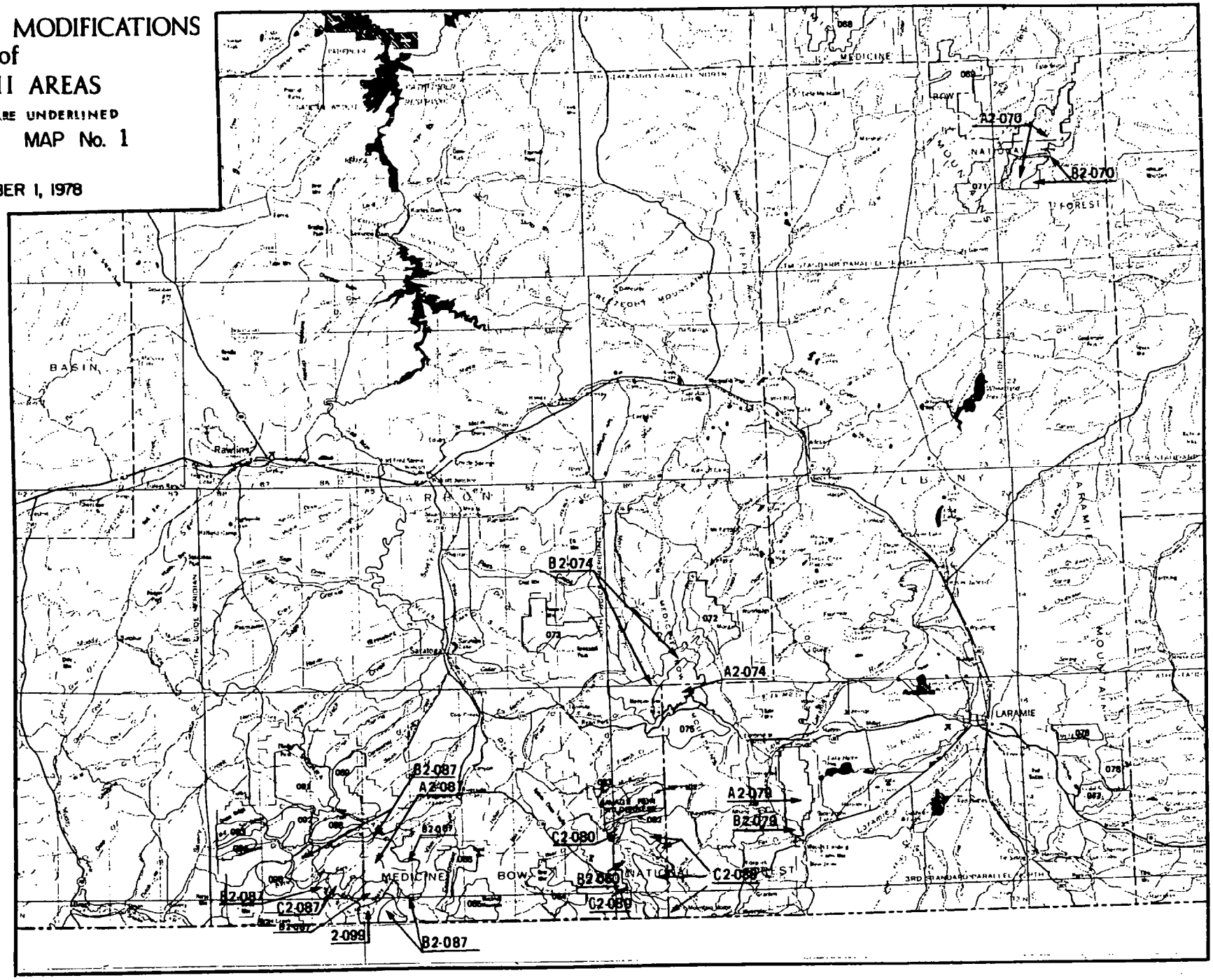
AREA ID	AREA NAME	ALLO-CATION	GROSS ACRES	NET ACRES		AREA ID	AREA NAME	ALLO-CATION	GROSS ACRES	NET ACRES
FOREST: SHOSHONE N.F.										
A2041	SULPHUR CREEK	W	7424	7424	**	02042	HEADWATERS SUNLIGHT CR.	NW	3980	3740
A2047	SLEEPING GIANT	W	2117	2117	**	02043	HEADWATERS SUNLIGHT CR.	W	2500	2500
A2049	SOUTH FORK	NW	21926	21926	**	02044	TROUT CREEK	NW	35100	35100
A2052	WOOD RIVER	NW	14314	14074	**	02045	WAPITI VALLEY NORTH	NW	19480	19480
A2056	EAST DUNOIR	NW	1384	1384	**	02046	WAPITI VALLEY EAST	W	480	480
A2901	MIDDLE FORK	W	18022	18022	**	02048	WAPITI VALLEY SOUTH	NW	42560	42560
A2911	SOUTH BEARTOOTH HIGHWAY	NW	36854	36854	**	02050	PINEY PASS	NW	3000	3000
A2914	REEF	W	14328	14328	**	02051	FRANC'S PEAK	NW	66140	65990
B2041	SULPHUR CREEK	NW	24695	24695	**	02053	CASTLE ROCK	NW	4280	4280
B2047	SLEEPING GIANT	NW	1117	1117	**	02054	TELEPHONE DRAW	NW	19160	19160
B2049	SOUTH FORK	W	9829	9829	**	02055	CARSON LAKE	NW	4040	4040
B2052	WOOD RIVER	NW	32205	32205	**	02057	SOUTH DUNOIR	NW	7300	7300
B2056	EAST DUNOIR	NW	1330	1330	**	02058	DUNOIR	W	28600	28600
B2901	MIDDLE FORK	NW	67418	67418	**	02059	WEST DUNOIR	NW	5860	5860
B2911	SOUTH BEARTOOTH HIGHWAY	NW	48022	48022	**	02060	SHERIDAN PASS	NW	8520	8520
B2914	REEF	NW	2432	2432	**	02061	BENCH MARK	NW	6280	6280
C2047	SLEEPING GIANT	W	2646	2646	**	02064	LITTLE POPO AGIE	NW	7280	7280
C2049	SOUTH FORK	NW	43853	43853	**	02065	CANYON CREEK	NW	7400	7400
C2052	WOOD RIVER	NW	4601	4601	**	02066	PASS CREEK	NW	5960	5960
C2911	SOUTH BEARTOOTH HIGHWAY	NW	7818	7818	**	02902	WARM SPRING CREEK	NW	5720	5720
D2911	SOUTH BEARTOOTH HIGHWAY	NW	18986	18986	**	02903	TOGWOTEE PASS	NW	6500	6500
02039	WINDY MOUNTAIN	NW	31920	31920	**	02913	NORTH BOUNDARY	NW	280	280
02040	PAT O'HARA	NW	10320	10320	**					
FOREST: TARGHEE N.F.										
E4610	WEST SLOPE TETONS (EAST)	W	111355	111355	**	W4613	PALISADES (WEST)	FP	91380	91380
W4610	WEST SLOPE TETONS (WEST)	NW	55760	55760	**					

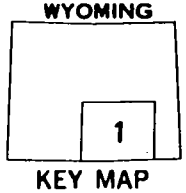
ADDITIONS and MODIFICATIONS of RARE II AREAS

REVISIONS ARE UNDERLINED

WYOMING MAP No. 1

DECEMBER 1, 1978





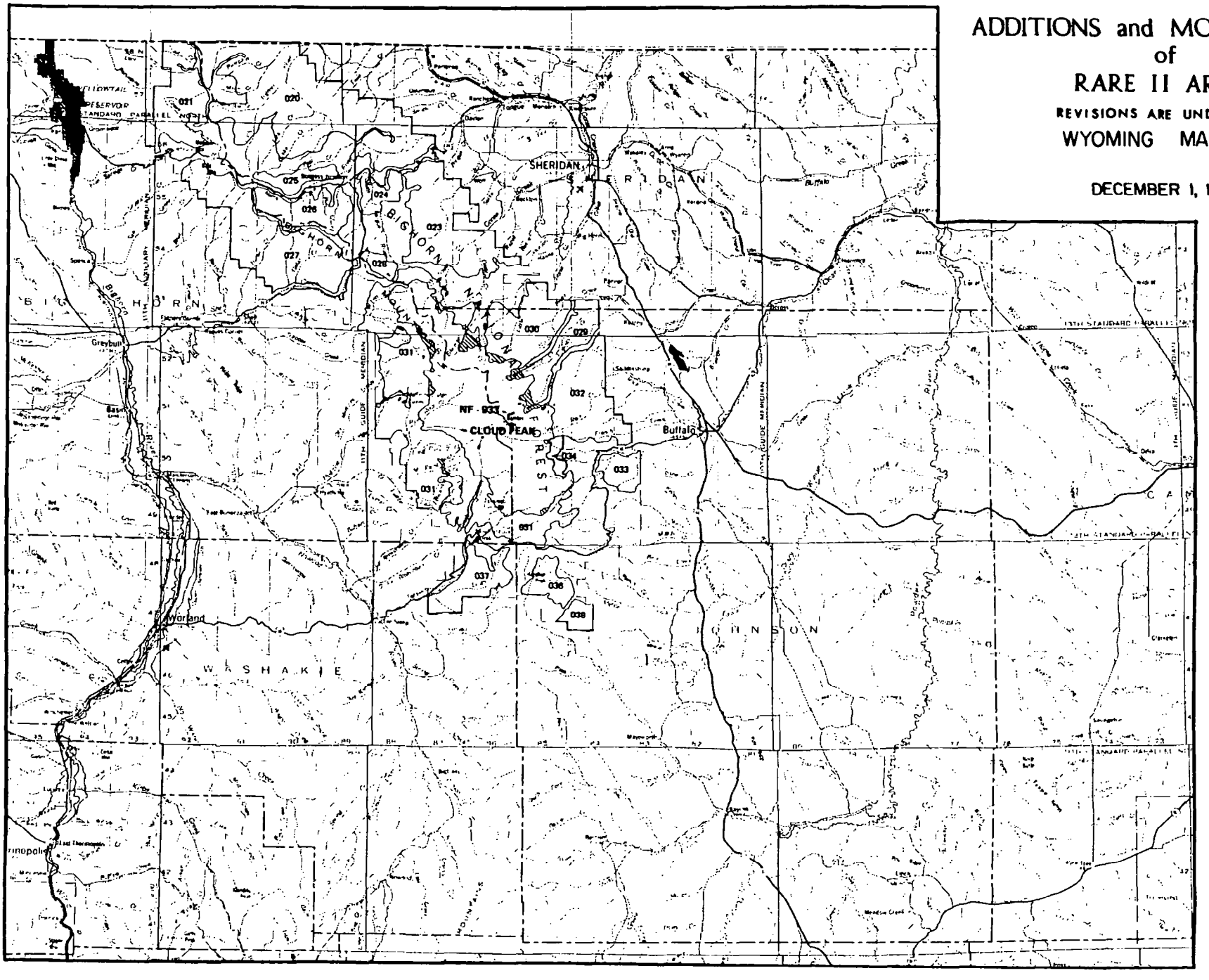
KEY MAP

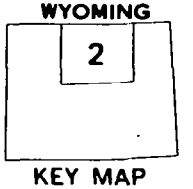
ADDITIONS and MODIFICATIONS of RARE II AREAS

REVISIONS ARE UNDERLINED

WYOMING MAP No. 2

DECEMBER 1, 1978





KEY MAP

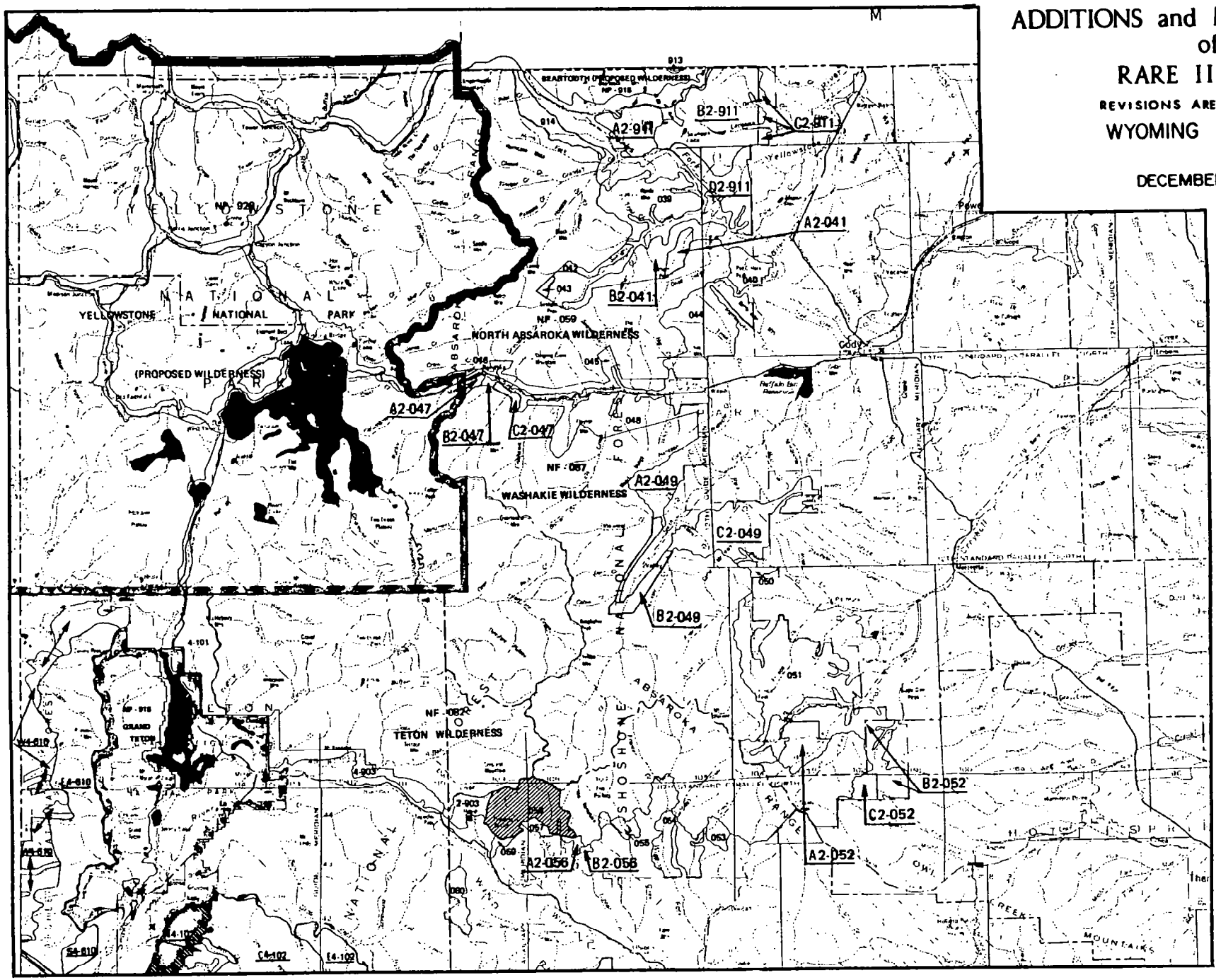
T-6

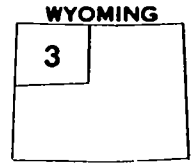
ADDITIONS and MODIFICATIONS of RARE II AREAS

REVISIONS ARE UNDERLINED

WYOMING MAP No. 3

DECEMBER 1, 1978





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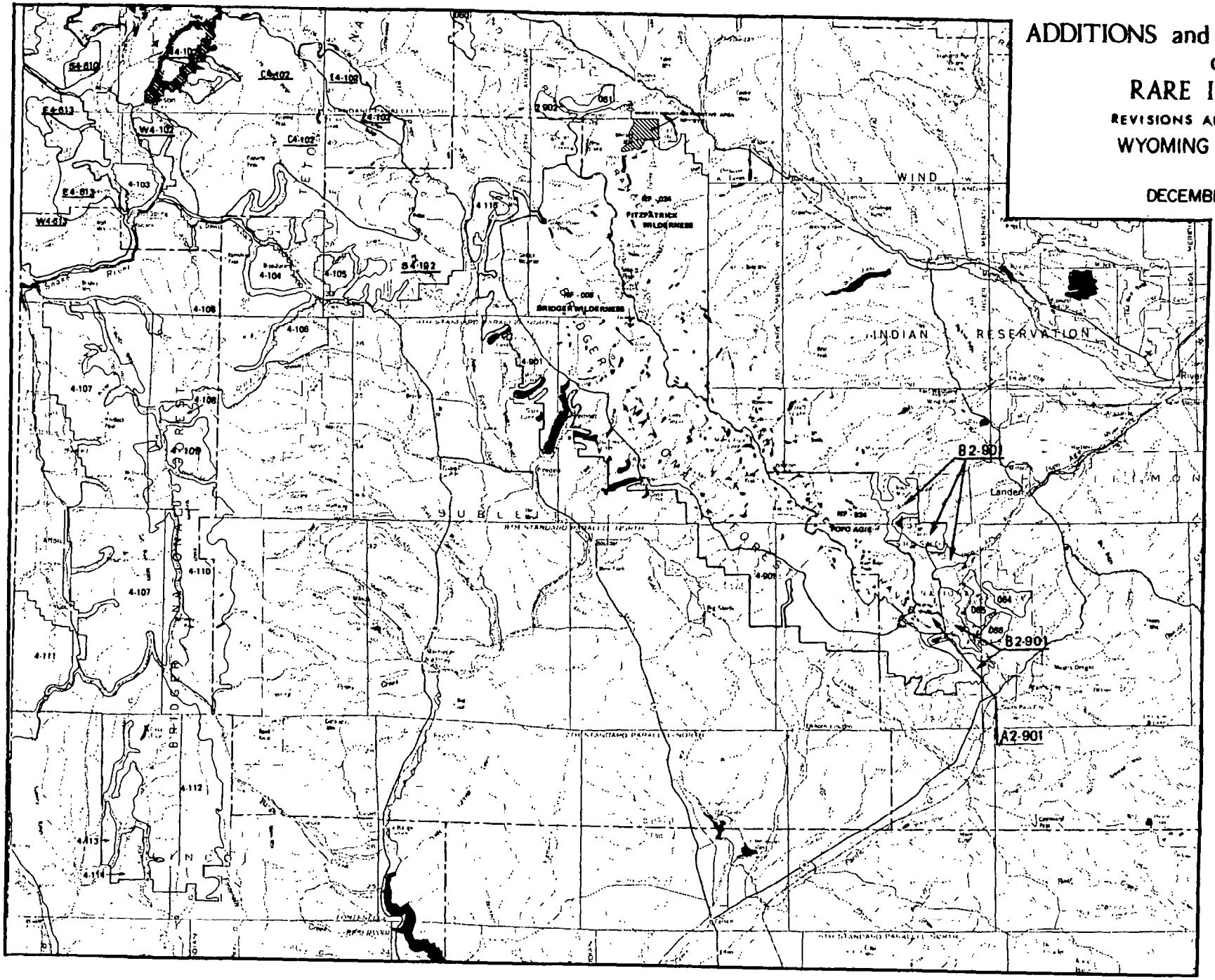
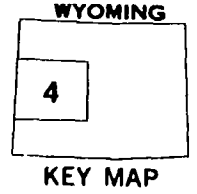


ADDITIONS and MODIFICATIONS of RARE II AREAS

REVISIONS ARE UNDERLINED

WYOMING MAP No. 4

DECEMBER 1, 1978



Social. In addition to 4,717 inputs from Wyoming residents, roadless areas in Wyoming attracted considerable public interest from people residing outside the State, indicating significant social concern in RARE II decisions. Out-of-state comment contained a mixture of preferences for wilderness and nonwilderness allocations.

Implementation of the proposed action will provide for minerals exploration, resource development, and motorized and developed recreation opportunities. Effects on community lifestyles and social services resulting from adverse economic impacts will be minimal. As the economic analysis indicates, immediate potential loss of employment in agriculture, logging, and sawmills will be more than offset by increases in employment in the wood products sector and increases due to wilderness recreation expenditures.

Although the proposed action provides for protection of symbolic values by allocating 19 areas to wilderness, negative effects on symbolic meaning of individual roadless areas will occur, since a number of areas (e.g. Little Goose, Cloud Peak Contiguous, Rock Creek, and Wapiti South) containing such values are made available for nonwilderness uses. Many of these areas are in the overthrust belt and may contain important mineral and energy resources, and nonwilderness designation will provide for exploration and development.

Economic. A summary of economic impacts for the proposed action is presented in the following table. These are national impacts and may or may not occur in Wyoming. All state impacts are allocated from the national totals and are based upon state resource changes. They are Wyoming's contribution to the national impact. For a complete description on how the impacts were calculated see Appendix W.

The table shows a decrease potential immediate employment in the agriculture and logging and sawmills sectors. However, the increase in wood products and expenditures of wilderness recreation cause a greater increase in employment. The potential long-term impact is positive for all sectors.

WYOMING
SUMMARY OF ECONOMIC IMPACTS-ALTERNATIVE PA

A. EMPLOYMENT EFFECTS-CHANGE FROM PRESENT

INDUSTRIAL SECTOR	POTENTIAL IMMEDIATE	POTENTIAL LONG-TERM (FP AS NW)	POTENTIAL LONG-TERM (FP AS W)
AGRICULTURE	-17.	165.	130.
MINING	0.	45.	41.
CONSTRUCTION	-3.	102.	83.
FOOD AND PRODUCTS	-1.	116.	98.
TEXTILE AND APPAREL	-2.	73.	58.
LOGGING AND SAWMILLS	-50.	421.	319.
FURNITURE	-1.	12.	10.
PULP AND PAPER	-1.	172.	137.
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	-1.	36.	29.
CHEMICALS AND RUBBER	-2.	60.	49.
PETROLEUM REFINING	0.	29.	27.
STONE CLAY AND GLASS	-1.	28.	23.
PRIMARY METAL	-1.	27.	22.
FAB METAL AND MACH	-3.	80.	65.
ELECTRICAL	-1.	33.	27.
ALL OTHER MFG	-1.	69.	57.
TRANS COMM UTIL	-5.	213.	163.
WHOLESALE	-6.	147.	118.
RETAIL	-7.	774.	655.
FIRE	-4.	147.	119.
SERVICES	-9.	728.	554.
TOTAL PRIVATE SECTOR	-118.	3477.	2786.

B. OTHER EFFECTS-CHANGE FROM PRESENT

CATEGORY	POTENTIAL IMMEDIATE	POTENTIAL LONG-TERM (FP AS NW)	POTENTIAL LONG-TERM (FP AS W)
INCOME ($MILLION)	-1.	41.	33.
OUTPUT ($MILLION)	-5.	149.	122.
VALUE ADDED ($MILLION)	-2.	68.	56.
POPULATION	-307.	9066.	7263.

RESOURCE OUTPUTS WITH THE PROPOSED ACTION — WYOMING

UNIT	TOTAL INVENTORY		OUTPUT-FP as NW		OUTPUT-FP as W	
	Present	Potential	Present Immediate Output	Potential Long-term Output	Present Immediate Output	Potential Long-term Output
Commercial Forest Land - (M acres)	1,981,281	1,981,280	1,677,682	1,677,682	1,510,281	1,510,281
Hardwood Saw-timber - (MMBF)	0.0	.6	0.1	.5	0.1	.4
Hardwood Products - (MMCF)	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Softwood Saw-timber - (MMBF)	61.1	153.2	52.9	126.7	49.6	110.8
Softwood Products - (MMCF)	0.0	6.0	0.0	5.3	0.0	4.2
Developed Rec. Picnicking -(MRVD)	0.0	34.5	0.0	22.5	0.0	22.5
Camping -(MRVD)	36.2	376.9	36.2	321.9	27.8	305.3
Skiing -(MRVD)	12.0	70.0	12.0	70.0	0.0	46.5
Water -(MRVD)	1.0	38.0	1.0	3.0	0.0	0
Unbuilt -(MRVD)	-	1,041.0	-	970.0	-	970.0
Dispersed Rec. Motor -(MRVD)	183.0	404.1	176.8	378.0	169.6	361.3
Nonmotor -(MRVD)	463.5	462.8	468.1	472.2	478.7	473.2
Big Game Hunting -(MRVD)	707.9	940.3	719.5	943.1	720.0	943.1
Small Game Hunting -(MRVD)	75.8	78.9	72.8	74.8	72.8	74.8
Nonhunting -(MRVD)	292.2	313.0	296.7	315.4	299.7	315.4
Fishing -(MRVD)	324.7	498.6	368.2	503.4	374.2	505.4
Grazing Cattle - (AUM)	228,766	225,670	220,971	217,100	218,688	215,577
Sheep - (AUM)	101,796	113,686	99,989	111,515	97,610	108,956
Common - (AUM)	2,962	2,962	2,962	2,962	2,962	2,962

STATE: WYOMING

AREA CODE	AREA NAME	WAPS RATNG 4-28	OORS RATNG 0-15	GRAZING ALT AUM	POTEN-YIELD SAWTMBR MBBF	PROGRAM HARVEST SAWTMBR MBBF	DISPER REC MOTOR MRVD	DISPER REC NONMOT MRVD	HARD ROCK MINRL RATNG 0-100	OIL AND GAS RATNG 0-100	URAN RATNG 0-100	COAL RATNG 0-100	GEO-THERM RATNG 0-100	LOW VALUE BULK RATNG 0-100
NATIONAL FOREST: BIGHORN N.F.														
02020	LITTLE BIGHORN	19	4	15447	6.4	2.7	14.0	5.8	35	70	35	0	0	0
02021	DEVIL'S CANYON	19	1	4129	1.5	.7	1.9	.5	60	85	65	0	0	0
02023	WALKER PRAIRIE	18	2	3257	2.9	1.5	17.7	.4	65	80	65	0	0	0
02024	STILEY LAKE	15	7	1566	1.4	.7	.0	.5	35	80	40	0	0	0
02025	HIDEOUT CREEK	16	7	1780	.5	.3	.0	.2	35	0	40	0	0	0
02026	BEAR ROCKS	19	4	6664	1.5	.5	4.2	.5	35	80	0	0	0	0
02027	HORSE CREEK MESA	17	5	8878	3.1	.4	6.0	3.0	50	80	65	0	0	0
02028	BRUCE MOUNTAIN	18	7	669	.6	.2	.0	.2	35	0	65	0	0	0
02029	PINEY CREEK	18	7	888	1.4	.9	.0	1.0	30	70	40	0	0	0
02030	LITTLE GOOSE	18	4	1823	3.1	2.1	2.1	1.7	30	70	40	0	0	0
02031	CLOUD PEAK CONTIGUOUS	20	3	12473	7.0	3.1	6.6	10.0	55	80	70	0	0	0
02032	ROCK CREEK	24	4	990	1.6	1.3	3.9	.2	50	70	50	0	0	0
02033	GROMMUND CREEK	17	4	927	.5	.1	1.1	.0	30	0	45	0	0	0
02034	SEVEN BROTHERS	27	2	163	.4	.1	.0	.1	30	0	45	0	0	0
02036	HAZELTON PEAKS	18	3	1665	.7	.3	1.0	.2	30	0	0	0	0	0
02037	LEIGH CREEK	16	4	7461	1.4	.8	5.4	2.0	30	85	0	0	0	0
02038	DOYLE CREEK	19	2	396	.2	.2	.4	.1	60	0	65	40	0	0
NATIONAL FOREST: BLACK HILLS N.F.														
02018	INYAN KARA	15	0	90	.0	.0	.5	1.0	70	0	70	0	0	0
02352	SAND CREEK	10	12	868	.3	.3	1.0	3.0	85	0	65	0	0	0
NATIONAL FOREST: MEDICINE BOW N.F.														
A2070	LARAMIE PEAK	22		1303	.5	.3	.2	1.4	70	80				
A2074	SNOWY RANGE	21	4	5100	15.0	3.2	.0	15.0	90	10	40	0	0	0
A2079	SHEEP MOUNTAIN	20		0	.0	.0	.0	.9	30	75	35	0	0	0
A2087	HUSTON PARK	22		1200	28.0	1.0	1.0	20.0	85	10	30			
B2070	LARAMIE PEAK	22		46	.1	.0	.0	.1	70		75			
B2074	SNOWY RANGE	18	4	5190	10.0	.2	7.0	7.0	90	10	40	0	0	0
B2079	SHEEP MOUNTAIN	22		170	.0	.0	.0	.1	30	75	35			
B2087	HUSTON PARK	18		2320	16.0	1.0	4.0	8.0	85	10	30			
C2080	PLATTE RIVER MG-1	22		548	10.0	1.3	2.0	2.0						
C2087	HUSTON PARK	18		476	4.0	5.0	1.0	2.0	85	0	30	0	0	0
D2080	PLATTE RIVER MG-1	22		941	15.0	.1	3.0	2.0						
02067	DEER CREEK	17	3	1508	.9	.4	.2	.7	65	0	35	0	0	0
02068	BUFFALO PEAK	23	3	1014	.6	.3	.9	.0	65	0	45	0	0	0
02069	LABONTE CANYON	17	8	2233	2.3	.0	.5	1.1	65	0	65	0	0	0
02071	EAGLE PEAK	17	7	1527	.5	.2	.4	.7	30	0	40	0	0	0
02072	ROCK CREEK	17	4	0	1.7	.7	.2	1.0	90	10	75	40	0	0
02073	PENNOCK MOUNTAIN	17	4	1083	1.1	.4	.4	.0	30	10	40	40	0	0
02075	LIBBY FLATS	19	6	444	2.6	1.0	.4	.8	65	10	35	0	0	0
02076	EAGLE ROCK	10	1	1395	.0	.0	.5	.4	65	0	35	0	0	0
02077	TWIN MOUNTAIN	15	8	2686	.0	.0	.3	.4	0	0	35	0	0	0
02078	CROW CREEK	12	3	2732	.0	.0	.4	.4	0	0	35	0	0	0
02082	SAVAGE RUN	20	6	344	.2	.2	.0	.1	65	0	35	0	0	0
02083	SAVAGE RUN	20	0	162	.0	.0	.0	.2	30	0	25	0	0	0

STATE: WYOMING

AREA CODE	AREA NAME	WARS RATNG 0-28	DORS RATNG 0-15	GRAZING ALL AUM	POTEN YIELD SAWTMBR MMBF	PROGRAM HARVEST SAWTMBR MMBF	DISPER REC MOTOR MRVD	DISPER REC NONMOT MRVD	HARD ROCK MINRL RATNG 0-100	OIL AND GAS RATNG 0-100	URAN RATNG 0-100	COAL RATNG 0-100	GEO-THERM RATNG 0-100	LOW VALUE BULK RATNG 0-100
02058	DUNOIR	22	5	1679	2.6	1.0	.5	3.6		90	60		75	
02059	WEST DUNOIR	20	6	330	.1	.1	.0	.0	30	10	0	0	75	0
02060	SHERIDAN PASS	12	6	472	.1	.1	2.2	.7	0	85	0	0	0	0
02061	BENCH MARK	15	6	157	.6	.4	.6	.9	80	0	80	0	0	0
02064	LITTLE POPO AGIE	18	6	192	.0	.0	.0	.3	0	0	30	0	0	0
02065	CANYON CREEK	17	6	350	.1	.1	.1	1.0	0	0	30	0	0	0
02066	PASS CREEK	19	7	204	.1	.1	2.3	1.2	0	0	30	0	0	0
02902	WARM SPRING CREEK	21	6	628	.0	.0	.6	.0	30	0	75	75	0	0
02903	TOGWOTEE PASS	23	6	175	.0	.0	.5	2.1	30	10	30	75	0	0
02913	NORTH BOUNDARY	14	0	0	.0	.0	.0	.0	70	0	70	0	0	0
NATIONAL FOREST: BRIDGER-TETON N.F.														
C4102	GROS VENTRE	26		14529	7.3	7.8	.0	11.3	91	91	91	99	0	70
E4102	SPORTSMAN	18		5400	.6	1.4	.1	.6	91	91	91		82	70
E4613	PALISADES (EAST)	17		922	1.5	1.0	.4	.2	0	93	99	62	75	30
N4102	FLAT CR.	18		0	.4	.4	.6	.9	91	60	91		0	70
S4102	DELL CR.	18		17648	2.1	2.2	2.0	3.1	0	91		99	82	70
S4610	WEST SLOPE TETONS (SOUTH	20		150	.0	.0	.1	.2	80	20		0	0	25
W4102	GAME CR.	19		1471	.5	.4	.4	1.0	91	91	91	99	0	70
04101	CORRIDOR	24	7	0	3.4	4.0	.0	3.0	-1	60		73	90	20
04103	MUNGER MOUNTAIN	14	11	1830	.2	.0	.3	1.1	89	99	89	83	75	60
04104	MONUMENT RIDGE	15	11	2583	.3	.0	.8	.4	-1	99	22	83	0	55
04105	JENNY CREEK	14	13	1827	.6	1.0	.4	.3	89	99	89	62	0	55
04106	GRAYBACK	21	10	29958	9.1	3.0	1.7	2.0	89	99	89	94	75	50
04107	SALT RIVER RANGE	22	9	16490	12.0	2.0	18.8	1.0	93	99	93	57	0	45
04108	DEADMAN	19	10	913	.2	.0	.1	.5	96	99	96	97	0	25
04109	NORTH FORK SHEEP CREEK	20	8	1131	1.2	.0	.4	.5	79	99	79	96	0	25
04110	SOUTHERN WYOMING RANGE	20	10	7311	5.5	2.0	1.7	3.1	79	99	79	63	0	30
04111	GANNETT SPRING CREEK	18	4	7685	.5	.0	.5	1.3	85	99	0	0	0	30
04112	COMMISSARY RIDGE	21	9	17951	7.8	3.0	.7	2.3	90	99	79	63	0	25
04113	NUGENT PARK WEST	16	8	416	.2	.0	.1	.4	85	99	85	0	0	20
04114	HAMS FORK RIDGE	19	7	2355	.5	1.0	.1	.4	74	99	79	0	0	20
04116	GYPSUM CREEK	15	9	5527	.5	1.0	.5	.6	64	78	54	63	65	35
04901	GREEN-SWEETWATER	24	7	18941	10.4	2.0	2.8	14.3	60	86	52	62	0	30
04903	TOGWOTEE	23	9	1207	.7	1.0	10.9	3.0	68	76	57	62	0	35
NATIONAL FOREST: TARGHEE N.F.														
E4610	WEST SLOPE TETONS (EAST)	23		2052	4.2	.0	.1	17.4	80	20	59	0	0	25
W4610	WEST SLOPE TETONS (WEST)	20		1486	4.5	2.1	.1	5.8	80	20		0	0	25
W4613	PALISADES (WEST)	21	1	9165	6.7	.6	6.4	22.0	84	93	99	0	75	30

STATE: WYOMING

AREA CODE	AREA NAME	WAPS RATNG 4-28	DURS RATNG 0-15	GRAZING ALL AUM	POTEN YIELD SAWTMBR MBF	PROGRAM HARVEST SAWTMBR MBF	DISPER REC MOTOR MRVD	DISPER REC NONMOT MRVD	HARD ROCK MINRL RATNG 0-100	OIL AND GAS RATNG 0-100	URAN RATNG 0-100	COAL RATNG 0-100	GEO-THERM RATNG 0-100	LOW VALUE BULK RATNG 0-100
02084	BEAR MOUNTAIN	17	7	2310	1.1	.5	.2	.7	70	0	25	0	0	0
02085	COON CREEK	18	1	0	2.4	1.0	.2	.6	60	0	30	0	0	0
02086	ENCAMPMENT RIVER	19	6	768	.7	.1	.1	.7	70	0	30	0	0	0
02088	BRIDGER PEAK	16	6	696	.4	2.0	.1	.4	80	0	30	0	0	0
02089	MOWRY PEAK	18	1	567	1.3	.6	.2	.6	85	0	30	0	0	0
02091	JACK CREEK	18	2	1518	4.1	1.6	.5	1.2	85	75	30	0	0	0
02092	STINGER PEAK	18	2	2130	1.6	.6	.2	.7	65	90	30	0	0	0
02093	BIG SANDSTONE CREEK	16	8	1467	.2	.1	.0	.3	30	85	45	75	0	0
02094	LITTLE SANDSTONE CREEK	17	0	840	.0	.0	.0	.2	30	75	35	75	0	0
02095	BATTLE CREEK	16	0	1167	.0	.0	.1	.4	30	60	30	65	0	0
NATIONAL FOREST: SHOSHONE N.F.														
A2041	SULPHUR CREEK	24	5	147	.0	.0	1.0	6.0	40	40	50	0	0	0
A2047	SLEEPING GIANT	23		0	.1	.0	.0	.1	30					
A2049	SOUTH FORK	17		4204	.0	.0	.0	8.0	60	95	30			
A2052	WOOD RIVER	24		555	.0	.0	.0	.2	85	99	75	0	0	0
A2056	EAST DUNOIR	20		288	.1	.1	.0	.1	30	10	0	0	65	0
A2901	MIDDLE FORK	24	1	800	.0	.0	1.0	65.0	65		35			
A2911	SOUTH BEARTOOTH HIGHWAY	13		5004	.3	.3	4.1	.3	70	0	70	0	0	0
A2914	REEF	24	5	309	3.1	3.1	.1	.8	30		30			
B2041	SULPHUR CREEK	21	5	438	3.0	.0	2.0	11.0	50	80	70			
B2047	SLEEPING GIANT	23		0	.0	.0	.2	6.4	30	60				
B2049	SOUTH FORK	19		467	.0	.0	.0	4.5	60		30			
B2052	WOOD RIVER	22		1224	4.0	.8	.2	.8	85	99	75	0	0	0
B2056	EAST DUNOIR	20		85	.0	.0	.0	.0	30	10	0	0	65	0
B2901	MIDDLE FORK	23	1	6847	.0	.0	17.0	110.0	65		35			
B2911	SOUTH BEARTOOTH HIGHWAY	17		5004	.0	.0	2.5	1.8	70	0	70	0	0	0
B2914	REEF	19	4	58	3.0	1.0	1.0	6.0	30		30			
C2047	SLEEPING GIANT	23		0	.0	.0	.1	.1	30	60				
C2049	SOUTH FORK	19		2067	1.0	.1	.8	12.1	60	95	30			
C2052	WOOD RIVER	25		150	.0	.0	.0	.0	30	99	30	0	0	0
C2911	SOUTH BEARTOOTH HIGHWAY	13		515	.0	.0	.3	.4	30	65	70	0	0	0
D2911	SOUTH BEARTOOTH HIGHWAY	13		2194	.0	.0	.3	.0	70	85	70	0	0	0
02039	WINDY MOUNTAIN	23	2	1652	1.0	.7	.7	1.5	30	90	40	0	0	0
02040	PAT O'HARA	18	9	663	.0	.0	1.1	2.0	30	80	30	0	0	0
02042	HEADWATERS SUNLIGHT CR.	24	7	62	.0	.0	.1	.3	55	10	40	0	0	0
02043	HEADWATERS SUNLIGHT CR.	22	0	0	.0	.0	.0	.5	60	0	30	0	0	0
02044	TROUT CREEK	25	4	3488	.4	.1	.8	4.1	30	85	30	0	0	0
02045	WAPITI VALLEY NORTH	23	6	60	.2	.0	.4	4.5	65	85	30	0	0	0
02046	WAPITI VALLEY EAST	22	0	0	.0	.0	.0	.1	30	60	0	0	0	0
02048	WAPITI VALLEY SOUTH	23	6	396	.6	.2	.3	14.3	30	90	0	0	0	0
02050	PINEY PASS	20	6	1081	.0	.0	.1	.1	0	99	0	0	0	0
02051	FRANC'S PEAK	24	6	4060	.2	.4	.5	1.9	85	99	65	0	0	0
02053	CASTLE ROCK	18	6	924	.0	.0	.1	.2	30	0	0	0	65	0
02054	TELEPHONE DRAW	20	6	2220	.0	.0	.7	.7	65	80	30	0	65	0
02055	CARSON LAKE	21	6	243	.1	.1	.0	.5	30	0	60	0	65	0
02057	SOUTH DUNOIR	18	6	330	.1	.0	.2	.4	30	0	0	0	70	0

APPENDIX U - ANALYSIS OF PUBLIC COMMENT

The public responded to the RARE II Draft Environmental Statement with 264,093 inputs bearing 359,414 signatures. Analyzing this large amount of input to make it useful for decision makers was an enormous task that was accomplished with centralized analysis in Salt Lake City, Utah. The objective of the analysis was to compile and display public preference, reasons, suggestions, and comments on individual roadless areas, alternative approaches, decision criteria, and adequacy of the draft statement. No value judgements or weighing of responses were made during analysis. It was performed in one location by a team created expressly for this purpose to insure uniformity of analysis.

Content analysis was the process used to record public comment and provide an objective method for analyzing the large number of comments. Content analysis provides for a wide variety of opinions, recommendations, and reasons supporting opinions to be recorded. Each response was individually read and coded using a selected set of responses summarized in a codebook. Most were recorded on computer forms to facilitate storage and retrieval of data. Some response, such as suggested boundary adjustments, unique information on resources, wilderness attributes, social and economic factors, and other significant suggestions, not codable for computer display was noted and returned to the appropriate Region or National Forest for further consideration.

Individuals employed to read and code input were carefully trained and continuously checked throughout the coding process. They were assigned to work on response received from specific areas of the country to again insure uniformity. Code sheets were checked for accuracy before being placed in the computer. Additional checks were made of computerized data to insure erroneous data was expunged from data files. The error rate was kept very small by use of this checking and double checking process.

The content analysis process followed specific steps. First, each input was given a unique sequence number that coded individual input and receiving Forest Service Unit. This number allowed the tracking of individual responses throughout the procedure. Respondents zip code was also recorded to facilitate sorting and display of input by state. Then form of input was recorded in the following categories:

- Personal Letters - Letters, postcards, verbal comments and reports comprised this category. Personal letters may have had more than one signature.

- Resolutions - This category contained a statement of position advocated by an elected body or organization that began "Whereas . . . we hereby resolve . . ."

- Petition and Form Letters - Included preprinted form letter responses and petitions where the respondent only signed their name. Form letters with added new thoughts or extra comment were recorded as personal letters.

- Response Forms - Preprinted forms that gave a respondent a choice for preference of roadless area allocations and/or alternative approaches were included in this category. They were always coded as response form regardless of added comment. Response forms attached to a personal letter, other than transmittal letter, were coded as a personal letter.

The following chart shows both input and signatures recorded by form of input.

	Input	Signatures
Personal Letters	85,258	96,754
Resolutions	455	824
Petition and Form Letters	76,831	155,923
Response Forms	101,549	105,913
Total	264,093	359,414

Input was then recorded by type of respondent. It fell into the following eight categories.

- Individual - This category includes individuals, families, group of neighbors, etc.

- National Organizations - National corporations and special interest groups representing various industries and points of view were included.

- Local Organization - Local businesses, special interest groups, and regional organizations were included in this category.

- State Elected Officials - This category included congressmen, governors, and other officials elected to represent a part of or entire state.

- Local Elected Officials - This category included mayors, city and county commissioners, state legislators, etc.

- Federal Agencies - Agencies of the Federal Government were included in this category.

- State Agencies - This category included agencies of State Government with state-wide responsibilities.

- Local Agencies - This category included agencies with sub-state and/or local responsibilites.

The following chart shows number of inputs and signatures recorded by type of respondent.

	Input	Signatures
Individual	257,489	335,655
National Organization	568	749
Local Organization	4,287	20,899
State Elected Officials	180	214
Local Elected Officials	348	535
Federal Agencies	96	99
State Agencies	874	914
Local Agencies	251	339
Total	264,093	359,414

The largest number of inputs were received from Oregon, Idaho, California, Washington, Tennessee, Arizona, Colorado, and Montana, in that order. The following table shows alphabetically amount of response received from each state by both input and signaturess. Orgin of some response is not known and is recorded accordingly.

State	Input	Signatures
Alabama	3,876	7,277
Alaska	236	250
Arizona	10,172	11,288
Arkansas	3,939	10,657
California	24,203	32,150
Colorado	9,612	14,194
Connecticut	243	255
Delaware	27	29
Florida	677	773
Georgia	2,806	6,640
Hawaii	37	39
Idaho	44,349	54,518
Illinois	3,820	4,820
Indiana	614	729
Iowa	409	453
Kansas	616	628
Kentucky	479	1,516
Louisiana	354	493
Maine	152	166
Maryland	250	271
Massachusetts	589	1,446
Michigan	1,824	3,638
Minnesota	1,697	3,156
Mississippi	136	142
Missouri	801	3,446
Montana	9,375	11,389
Nebraska	192	288
Nevada	3,045	3,698
New Hampshire	558	927
New Jersey	233	244
New Mexico	8,263	12,687
New York	713	1,126
North Carolina	3,676	10,298
North Dakota	496	688
Ohio	530	911
Oklahoma	775	928
Oregon	58,606	61,487
Pennsylvania	1,341	1,901
Rhode Island	57	59
South Carolina	406	559
South Dakota	1,146	1,338
Tennessee	14,127	17,139
Texas	6,586	7,331

State	Input	Signatures
Utah	4,206	7,637
Vermont	2,171	3,689
Virginia	2,367	3,725
Washington	17,090	18,525
West Virginia	554	662
Wisconsin	4,614	14,385
Wyoming	4,717	7,381
District of Columbia	329	689
Puerto Rico & Virgin Islands	0	0
Other U. S.	0	0
Outside U. S.	20	20
Unknown	5,982	10,729
Total	264,093	359,414

A great deal of the input received was a result of various campaigns initiated by individuals, special interest groups, and organizations. An example of the campaign generated response may be found in Idaho, Oregon, and Washington where thousands of response forms were received. Letter writing campaigns in Arkansas, Alabama, California, Nevada, and Texas produced a large volume of response. Form letter campaigns from Tennessee, Vermont, and Wisconsin accounted for a large percentage of those state's total response.

Format of campaigns to generate response varied widely. Some were quite general stating primarily they either did or did not support certain designations for roadless areas in general. Other campaigns cited specific roadless areas and supported either a wilderness or nonwilderness designation. Some referred to areas not included in the RARE II inventory while other campaigns did not direct public opinion but simply encouraged involvement.

Use and effectiveness of individual campaigns varied greatly on a state-by-state basis. For instance, one campaign originating in one Nevada county accounted for approximately 80 percent of total state input. In contrast, campaigns in other states seemed to account for only a small percentage of total input.

Much input, whether campaign generated or simply an individual response to RARE II, was very brief and could only be coded in some very general categories. Other input was extremelly site specific and dealt with individual roadless areas, addressed the alternative approaches, and perhaps expressed detailed concern about decision criteria. In all cases, no interpretation of what a person meant to say or what a person was really talking about was made. Codes only recorded what was actually said in the response.

The public was asked to comment on three specific items discussed in the draft environmental statement. They were: 1) recommendations for allocation of the individual roadless areas, 2) alternative approaches for developing a decision, and 3) criteria that should be used when preparing a proposed action. The one item receiving the most response was allocation of the individual areas followed by response to approaches and then comment on decision criteria. The remainder of this appendix will display response received on each of these items.

Roadless Areas. Preferences for allocation of individual roadless areas to wilderness, nonwilderness, or further planning was recorded along with the reasons given to support stated preference. Although other areas were identified, the content analysis process only recorded input on those roadless areas in the RARE II inventory. Most respondents supported either a wilderness or nonwilderness designation with very few suggesting further planning for roadless areas.

As the response was received at the content analysis center in Salt Lake City, it became apparent that certain decisions would need to be made on how to code various types of comments. This was necessary to insure analysis remained objective and the amount of data was kept at a reasonable level. Response received dealing with specific roadless areas and alternative approaches was similar in many instances and had to be divided between the two categories. Comment on individual roadless areas was recorded in the roadless area category if it:

- Stated a preference for allocation of a specific, named (or numbered) roadless area.

- Stated that all roadless areas on a specific National Forest should be wilderness.

- Stated that all roadless areas in a specific county should be wilderness.

- Listed all roadless areas within a state or larger area and indicated a preference for some to be allocated to wilderness and others to nonwilderness and/or further planning.

By way of contrast, input was coded as an alternative approach if it:

- Stated that all roadless areas (without specifically naming them) in a specific state should be wilderness.

Another issue that emerged part way through the content analysis process was support for specific citizen's alternatives such as alternative W and the Taxpayer's alternative. The details or specific allocation of each of the roadless areas involved in these alternatives was not known when support for them was first received. It was found that these citizen alternatives contained recommendations for allocation of specific roadless areas in many states and included reasons to support the preference. It was decided this input should be included in the site specific roadless area allocation and is therefore included in the following display. In total, there were 45 separate citizen alternatives supported by 12,081 inputs in 29 states.

The following table displays stated preference for allocation of individual roadless areas. Response indicates total signatures supporting the allocation to wilderness, wilderness with boundary adjustments, further planning, further planning with boundary adjustments, and to nonwilderness.

PUBLIC PREFERENCE FOR ALLOCATION
NUMBER OF SIGNATURES

REGION NUMBER	AREA CODE	A R E A N A M E	WILDERNESS	WILDERNESS WITH BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT	FURTHER PLANNING	FURTHER PLANNING WITH BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT	NON-WILDERNESS
1	A1BAA	SELWAY BITTERROOT	267	0	3	0	628
1	A1001	NORTH BIG HOLE	228	0	3	0	1048
1	A1301	HOODOO	265	2	0	0	1468
1	A1485	BEAR-MARSHL-SCAPEGT-SWAN	289	2	7	0	2672
1	A1620	BULLOCK HILL	258	1	4	0	597
1	A1670	CABINET FACE WEST	182	3	1	0	1039
1	A1681	CABINET FACE EAST (WEST)	180	3	1	0	1038
1	A1807	QUIGG	237	0	5	0	1165
1	A1845	MEADOW CREEK	60	2	7	1	1934
1	A1941	BLUE JOINT MTN	242	0	1220	0	629
1	B1001	NORTH BIG HOLE	144	0	3	0	977
1	C1485	CLEARWATER-MONTURE	240	0	5	0	1194
1	C1670	CABINET FACE WEST	178	5	2	0	1036
1	C1681	CABINET FACE EAST (WEST)	175	3	2	0	1037
1	D1485	DEEP CREEK	231	0	4	0	628
1	E1549	MADISON	36	0	5	0	12
1	E1620	CASEY PEAK	6	0	1	0	3
1	F1485	SILVER KING-FALLS CR.	264	1	4	0	996
1	G1485	GREAT BEAR	286	3	5	0	1437
1	G1548	GALLATIN DIVIDE	42	1	2	0	432
1	H1301	HOODOO	296	6	6	1	2943
1	H1548	HYALITE	61	0	2	1219	425
1	L1BAA	SELWAY-BTR-CANYON	1267	3	1	0	247
1	L1BAD	STONY MTN	255	1219	6	0	845
1	L1DAK	BELL LAKE NG	12	0	4	0	10
1	L1DAO	CHENEY CREEK NG	22	0	1	0	4
1	L1DAP	HORSE CREEK NG	34	0	5	0	22
1	L1DAU	TWIN BUTTES NG	35	0	0	0	13
1	L1DAX	LONE BUTTE NG	30	0	5	0	22
1	L1DAY	BENNETT-COTTONWOOD NG	25	0	2	0	23
1	L1DBB	MAGPIE NG	39	0	4	0	19
1	L1DBD	ASH COULEE NG	35	1	1	0	12
1	L1DBE	WANNAGAN NG	29	0	3	0	10
1	L1DBI	KINLEY PLATEAU NG	30	0	0	0	13
1	L1DBJ	BULLION BUTTE NG	16	0	2	0	11
1	L1DBL	STROM HANSON NG	23	0	2	0	7
1	L1FAA	SWAN RIVER ISLAND	217	1	6	0	1311
1	L1LAQ	MCGREGOR THOMPSON	1635	3	9	0	1366
1	L1YAG	ALLAN MTN	238	0	1229	0	852
1	M1845	MEADOW CREEK	272	6	5	1	1451
1	M1941	MAGRUDER CORRIDOR	53	0	1	1	838
1	N1549	MADISON NORTH	130	1	8	0	1020
1	Q1807	QUIGG	222	0	1	0	1107
1	R1485	RENSHAW MTN	226	0	3	0	620
1	R1549	MADISON	33	0	2	0	431
1	S1BAA	SELWAY BTR CANYONS	300	4	0	0	603
1	S1485	SWAN	240	6	4	0	1328
1	S1549	MADISON SOUTH	141	0	4	0	1004

PUBLIC PREFERENCE FOR ALLOCATION
NUMBER OF SIGNATURES

REGION NUMBER	AREA CODE	A R E A N A M E	WILDERNESS	WILDERNESS WITH BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT	FURTHER PLANNING	FURTHER PLANNING WITH BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT	NON-WILDERNESS
1	01001	NORTH BIGHOLE	972	1228	1	0	238
1	01006	WEST PIONEER	408	7	1931	0	649
1	01008	EAST PIONEER	1620	3	714	0	1015
1	01013	MIDDLE MTN-TOBACCO ROOTS	476	1225	12	0	1115
1	01014	POTOSI	110	1	9	0	961
1	01061	BLODGETT CANYON	1517	2	1	0	622
1	01062	NORTH FORK LOST HORSE	1563	5	12	0	622
1	01063	TRAPPER CREEK	1491	5	2	0	843
1	01064	NELSON LAKE	1483	4	1	0	838
1	01065	SWIFT CREEK	1476	3	5	0	833
1	01066	NEEDLE CREEK	1474	3	3	0	606
1	01121	LITTLE GRASS MTN	68	0	13	0	666
1	01122	BLACKTAIL MTN	60	0	6	0	649
1	01123	UPPER PRIEST LAKE	2676	2	63	0	711
1	01124	SOUTH FORK MTN	24	0	13	0	184
1	01125	SELKIRKS	3039	100	9	7	1601
1	01126	KOOTENAI PEAK	61	1	7	0	883
1	01127	WHITE MTN	56	0	8	0	882
1	01128	HELLROARING	65	0	9	0	868
1	01129	TRESTLE PEAK	60	0	9	0	639
1	01130	BEE TOP	64	0	8	0	641
1	01131	EAST CATHEDRAL PEAK	2641	1	62	0	781
1	01132	MAGEE	2630	0	45	0	821
1	01133	TEPEE CR	121	0	49	0	761
1	01134	SPY GLASS	2618	0	49	0	760
1	01135	SKITWISH RIDGE	54	0	4	0	695
1	01136	SPION KOP	2618	1	46	0	762
1	01137	LOST CREEK	64	0	8	0	726
1	01138	TROUBLE CR	52	0	5	0	697
1	01139	GRAHAM COAL	67	0	6	1	699
1	01140	PONY PEAK	54	0	2	0	694
1	01141	MAPLE PEAK	216	0	5	0	1715
1	01142	STEVENS PEAK	267	0	10	0	2880
1	01143	BIG CREEK	71	0	6	0	1452
1	01144	STORM CREEK	58	0	7	0	1667
1	01145	HAMMOND CREEK	59	1	9	0	1667
1	01146	RULAND POINT	261	0	11	0	2772
1	01147	NORTH FORK	65	1	12	0	1678
1	01148	GRANDMOTHER MTN	147	0	2558	0	1800
1	01149	PINCHOT BUTTE	71	0	7	0	1438
1	01150	MOSQUITO FLY	96	1	8	0	1662
1	01151	MIDGET PEAK	92	1	5	0	1654
1	01152	WONDERFUL PK	261	0	5	0	2470
1	01300	MALLARD LARKINS	766	329	14	2	2911
1	01301	HOODOO	4089	17	5	0	395
1	01302	MEADOW CREEK-UPPER NORTH	1787	4	19	0	2981
1	01303	SIWASH	237	0	2	0	1483
1	01304	POT MOUNTAIN	257	0	4	1	1484

PUBLIC PREFERENCE FOR ALLOCATION
NUMBER OF SIGNATURES

REGION NUMBER	AREA CODE	A R E A N A M E	WILDERNESS	WILDERNESS WITH BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT	FURTHER PLANNING	FURTHER PLANNING WITH BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT	NON-WILDERNESS
1	01305	MOOSE MOUNTAIN	286	0	2514	0	1812
1	01306	BIG HORN MEITAS	343	2	2521	0	1864
1	01307	N. LOCHSA SLOPE	260	0	10	0	1484
1	01308	WEIR + POST OFFICE CREEK	246	0	8	0	1708
1	01309	WILDERNESS BORDER	2816	3	6	0	1478
1	01310	SECTION 16 WILDERNESS BD	242	1	6	0	1470
1	01311	LOCHSA FACE	2872	4	7	0	1707
1	01312	ELDORADO CREEK	246	0	2516	0	1475
1	01313	RAWHIDE	272	3	8	0	1726
1	01362	LOST WATER CANYON	26	0	1230	0	375
1	01363	RED LODGE CR HELLROARING	35	0	2	0	383
1	01366	FISHTAIL SADDLEBACK MTN	33	0	5	0	387
1	01370	COOK MOUNTAIN	1254	0	7	0	61
1	01371	NORTH ABSAROKA	1342	4	5	0	837
1	01372	KING MOUNTAIN	1261	0	7	0	437
1	01373	TONGUE RIVER BREAKS	1288	0	4	0	438
1	01421	SAPPHIRES	488	11	1224	0	1289
1	01424	SILVER KING	257	0	710	0	1780
1	01427	STORM LAKE	2299	0	8	0	797
1	01428	FLINT RANGE	1601	2	715	0	1214
1	01429	DOLDS LAKES	1437	1	7	0	1201
1	01430	BASIN CR	187	0	7	0	955
1	01431	HIGHLANDS	190	0	3	0	1192
1	01432	O'NEIL CREEK	190	0	2	0	1180
1	01433	WHITETAIL	198	1	3	0	1187
1	01434	HAYSTACK	189	1	2	0	1177
1	01435	FRED BURR	207	0	9	0	1188
1	01481	MT HEFTY	1478	1	7	0	1329
1	01482	TUCHUCK	1490	1	10	0	1517
1	01483	THOMPSON SETON	1488	2	10	0	1514
1	01485	BEAR CLRWTR,RENSHAW SWAN	1396	24	5	0	347
1	01500	MISSION ADDITION 1	257	2	9	1219	1573
1	01501	MISSION ADDITION 2	251	2	7	1219	1571
1	01502	MISSION ADDITION 3	253	2	6	1219	1570
1	01503	MISSION ADDITION 4	251	2	9	1219	1570
1	01504	MISSION ADDITION 5	248	2	9	1219	1572
1	01505	MISSION ADDITION 6	250	2	9	1219	1571
1	01506	MISSION ADDITION 7	255	2	10	1219	1570
1	01507	LE BEAU	222	2	11	0	1325
1	01508	EAST SHORE	220	1	7	0	1552
1	01509	GRUBB	221	2	11	0	1524
1	01510	GRIFFIN	213	1	10	0	1321
1	01511	TALLY	216	1	9	0	1324
1	01541	CRAZY MOUNTAINS	328	4	1240	2	1444
1	01543	BRIDGER	43	0	0	2	833
1	01545	REPUBLIC MOUNTAIN	34	0	8	0	434
1	01547	CHICO PEAK	32	0	7	0	804
1	01548	GALLATIN-HYALITE	63	2	7	0	55

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1	01549	DEEP-MADISON	263	19	33	1221	461
1	01550	DRY CANYON	25	0	6	0	447
1	01601	LINCOLN GULCH	104	0	4	0	1209
1	01602	ANACONDA HILL	102	1	5	0	1186
1	01603	SPECIMEN CREEK	103	0	8	0	1181
1	01604	CRATER MOUNTAIN	99	0	4	0	1114
1	01605	OGDEN MOUNTAIN	106	0	3	0	1192
1	01606	NEVADA MOUNTAIN	123	0	1	0	1202
1	01607	JERICHO MOUNTAIN	108	0	4	0	1064
1	01608	LAZYMAN GULCH	1352	0	1	0	1065
1	01609	ELECTRIC PK	1646	1	4	0	1267
1	01610	BIG LOG	1385	0	7	0	796
1	01611	DEVILS TOWER	112	0	9	0	798
1	01612	MIDDLEMAN MOUMTAIN	122	0	3	0	802
1	01613	HEDGES MOUNTAIN	115	0	5	0	803
1	01614	HELLGATE GULCH	114	0	3	0	806
1	01615	CAYUSE MOUNTAIN	118	0	3	0	439
1	01616	CAMAS CREEK	1362	0	3	0	441
1	01617	MOUNT BALDY	1363	0	6	0	436
1	01618	GRASSY MOUNTAIN	99	0	11	0	435
1	01619	ELLIS CANYON	464	0	9	0	432
1	01620	BULLOCK MTN-CASEY CK	170	4	2	0	261
1	01661	BUCKHORN RIDGE	230	1	7	0	1893
1	01662	SCOTCHMAN PEAKS	4604	54	13	5	1546
1	01663	NORTHWEST PEAK	239	1	13	0	1719
1	01664	TROUT CREEK	4231	1	19	0	2104
1	01665	CATARACT	1485	1	10	0	1663
1	01666	MT HENRY	237	7	1224	0	1107
1	01667	GRIZZLY PEAK	195	2	4	0	1158
1	01668	GOLD HILL	1409	2	13	0	1076
1	01670	CABINET FACE	81	7	5	0	110
1	01671	CABINET FACE EAST	1480	9	4	0	1170
1	01672	BERRAY MOUNTAIN	178	1	12	0	1149
1	01673	GOVERNMENT MOUNTAIN	196	1	10	0	1158
1	01674	LONE CLIFF SMEADS	179	1	11	0	1148
1	01675	MCNEELEY	174	1	6	0	1142
1	01676	MCKAY CREEK	1476	5	9	0	1047
1	01677	GALENA CREEK	1438	1	10	0	965
1	01678	EAST FORK ELK CREEK	185	1	12	0	1044
1	01681	CAB FACE EAST	1314	1	5	0	36
1	01682	CHIPPEWA CREEK	1488	5	5	0	1041
1	01683	TEN LAKES	245	3	1228	0	959
1	01684	RODERICK	178	1	9	0	964
1	01721	SAWTOOTH	1476	4	8	0	636
1	01726	TENDERFOOT-DEEP CREEK	1500	1	7	0	687
1	01727	PILGRIM CREEK	225	0	1223	0	1088
1	01728	PAINE GULCH	214	0	7	0	1077
1	01729	SAWMILL CREEK	210	0	3	0	1017

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1	01730	TW MOUNTAIN	210	0	3	0	1006
1	01731	BIG BALDY	226	1	4	0	1094
1	01732	GRANITE MOUNTAIN	210	0	2	0	1006
1	01733	TOLLGATE - SHEEP	217	0	2	0	1067
1	01734	MIDDLE FORK JUDITH	282	2	1228	0	752
1	01735	MOUNT HIGH	230	0	4	0	1057
1	01737	HIGHWOOD - BALDY	225	0	1226	0	1002
1	01738	HIGHWOODS	231	0	1225	0	1064
1	01739	BIG SNOWIES	287	2	1229	0	777
1	01740	BLUFF MOUNTAIN	225	0	5	0	1054
1	01741	SPRING CREEK	215	0	5	0	1061
1	01742	BOX CANYON	225	0	7	0	1399
1	01743	CASTLE MOUNTAINS	227	0	2	0	668
1	01744	NORTH FORK OF SMITH	215	0	8	0	999
1	01745	CALF CREEK	217	0	4	0	1072
1	01746	EAGLE PARK	212	0	5	0	996
1	01781	MARSHALL PEAK	236	0	1226	0	1374
1	01784	CUBE-IRON	1493	12	15	0	1637
1	01785	SUNDANCE RIDGE	219	0	9	0	1428
1	01790	MOUNT BUSHNELL	214	0	5	0	1445
1	01791	CHERRY PEAK	219	0	4	0	1440
1	01792	GILT EDGE SILVER CR	263	0	6	0	2780
1	01794	PATRICKS KNOB-N CUTOFF	218	0	8	0	1217
1	01795	SOUTH SIEGEL-S CUT OFF	213	0	8	1	1452
1	01796	NORTH SIEGEL	211	0	6	0	1441
1	01798	MARBLE POINT	211	0	7	0	1420
1	01799	SHEEP MTN STATE LINE	1793	3	16	0	2831
1	01800	STARK MOUNTAIN	212	0	5	0	1413
1	01801	RATTLESNAKE	1699	5	8	0	1714
1	01803	PURDETTE	229	0	1231	0	1345
1	01805	LOLO CREEK	1521	0	7	0	2173
1	01806	WELCOME CREEK	220	1	13	0	1336
1	01807	QUIGG	57	1221	712	0	617
1	01808	STONY MTN	1004	1220	19	0	1802
1	01809	GARDEN POINT	226	0	1225	0	1337
1	01841	RACKCLIFF GEDNEY	337	2	2523	0	3040
1	01842	MIDDLE FORK FACE	40	0	7	0	1970
1	01843	GODDARD CREEK	28	0	6	0	1977
1	01844	CLEAR CREEK	32	1	11	0	1983
1	01845	MDW CREEK	4082	6	3	1	977
1	01846	MIDDLE BARGAMIN	2710	1	6	0	1907
1	01847	MALLARD	2897	1	3	0	2210
1	01848	DIXIE SUMMIT-NUT HILL	53	0	6	0	2032
1	01849	SILVER CREEK-PILOT KNOB	35	0	5	0	1986
1	01850	N FORK SLATE CREEK	27	0	6	0	2005
1	01851	LITTLE SLATE CREEK	26	0	7	0	1997
1	01852	JOHN DAY	28	0	5	0	2004
1	01853	BIG CANYON A	42	1	8	0	1997

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1	01854	KLOPTON CR-CORRAL CR	76	2	2520	0	2009
1	01855	SALMON FACE	123	4	2515	0	2000
1	01857	KELLY MOUNTAIN	35	0	5	0	1996
1	01911	LINE CREEK PLATEAU	27	1	8	0	378
1	01912	BEARTOOTH	71	0	8	0	442
1	01913	ROCK CREEK	18	0	4	0	7
1	01914	REEF	48	0	1	0	431
1	01921	GOSPEL HUMP	2800	5	7	0	2418
1	01922	RAPID RIVER	123	2	2512	0	2045
1	01941	MAGRUDER CORRIDOR	2624	4	1	1	609
1	01943	WEST BIG HOLE	451	1223	713	2	998
1	01945	ITALIAN PEAK	1622	6	6	0	928
1	01961	GARFIELD MOUNTAIN	1531	1	7	0	922
1	01962	MT JEFFERSON	122	2	1240	1	545
1	01963	LIONHEAD	1345	1	5	0	818
1	01981	SALMO PRIEST	3987	4	13	1	1558
1	01982	GRASSY TOP	568	0	888	1	9
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2	L2ACG	ST LOUIS PEAK	29	2685	2	1	686
2	L2357	STRAIGHT CREEK	7	0	1	0	657
2	02001	PINE RIDGE	47	0	24	1	94
2	02002	SOLDIER CREEK	82	0	1	1	57
2	02006	INDIAN CREEK	85	0	2	0	560
2	02010	RED SHIRT	62	1	4	0	555
2	02011	CHEYENNE RIVER	59	1	2	0	522
2	02015	NORBECK	126	1	3	0	1522
2	02016	BEAVER PARK	99	0	5	0	1529
2	02018	INYAN KARA	74	0	5	0	1525
2	02020	LITTLE BIGHORN	58	743	5	0	208
2	02021	DEVIL'S CANYON	36	0	750	0	188
2	02023	WALKER PRAIRIE	30	0	5	0	195
2	02024	SIBLEY LAKE	27	0	4	0	189
2	02025	HIDEOUT CREEK	18	0	4	0	183
2	02026	BEAR ROCKS	39	0	4	0	188
2	02027	HORSE CREEK MESA	37	0	749	0	181
2	02028	BRUCE MOUNTAIN	24	0	5	0	181
2	02029	PINEY CREEK	110	746	1	0	191
2	02030	LITTLE GOOSE	134	746	1	0	201
2	02031	CLOUD PEAK CONTIGUOUS	152	745	3	2	216
2	02032	ROCK CREEK	145	744	2	0	197
2	02033	GROMMUND CREEK	18	0	8	0	183
2	02034	SEVEN BROTHERS	106	745	8	2	187
2	02036	HAZELTON PEAKS	24	0	1	0	184
2	02037	LEIGH CREEK	25	0	11	0	179
2	02038	DOYLE CREEK	23	0	5	0	193
2	02039	WINDY MOUNTAIN	91	0	1	0	218
2	02040	PAT O'HARA	87	0	1	0	222
2	02041	SULPHUR CREEK	103	662	84	0	222

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2	02042	HEADWATERS SUNLIGHT CR.	100	743	2	0	219
2	02043	HEADWATERS SUNLIGHT CR.	102	743	2	0	218
2	02044	TROUT CREEK	820	0	8	0	220
2	02045	WAPITI VALLEY NORTH	86	0	11	0	220
2	02046	WAPITI VALLEY EAST	82	0	12	0	217
2	02047	SLEEPING GIANT	71	0	10	0	223
2	02048	WAPITI VALLEY SOUTH	109	744	8	0	219
2	02049	SOUTH FORK	810	1	2	0	225
2	02050	PINEY PASS	42	0	4	0	220
2	02051	FRANC'S PEAK	75	745	2	0	225
2	02052	WOOD RIVER	821	0	6	0	222
2	02053	CASTLE ROCK	807	0	3	0	219
2	02054	TELEPHONE DRAW	51	1	2	0	220
2	02055	CARSON LAKE	826	0	1	0	217
2	02056	EAST DUNOIR	837	0	2	0	217
2	02057	SOUTH DUNOIR	834	0	1	0	217
2	02058	DUNOIR	870	1	1	0	218
2	02059	WEST DUNOIR	822	1	2	0	219
2	02060	SHERIDAN PASS	36	0	10	0	215
2	02061	BENCH MARK	53	0	5	0	216
2	02064	LITTLE POPO AGIE	61	0	6	0	214
2	02065	CANYON CREEK	51	0	5	0	216
2	02066	PASS CREEK	32	0	6	0	216
2	02067	DEER CREEK	20	1	17	0	735
2	02068	BUFFALO PEAK	33	1	8	0	734
2	02069	LARONTE CANYON	25	1	8	0	734
2	02070	LARAMIE PEAK	118	747	3	0	774
2	02071	EAGLE PEAK	49	1	8	0	713
2	02072	ROCK CREEK	30	0	758	0	717
2	02073	PENNOCK MOUNTAIN	18	0	9	0	714
2	02074	SNOWY RANGE	75	1	749	0	726
2	02075	LIBBY FLATS	45	1	758	0	718
2	02076	EAGLE ROCK	12	1	9	0	716
2	02077	TWIN MOUNTAIN	29	1	755	0	714
2	02078	CROW CREEK	24	0	754	0	716
2	02079	SHEEP MOUNTAIN	42	0	12	0	704
2	02080	PLATTE RIVER MG-1	2831	744	8	2	778
2	02082	SAVAGE RUN	29	0	9	0	705
2	02083	SAVAGE RUN	29	0	9	0	705
2	02084	REAR MOUNTAIN	15	0	8	0	714
2	02085	COON CREEK	21	0	8	0	718
2	02086	ENCAMPMENT RIVER	837	1	12	0	716
2	02087	HUSTON PARK	307	744	10	1	743
2	02088	BRIDGER PEAK	15	0	9	0	712
2	02089	MOWRY PEAK	23	0	754	0	720
2	02091	JACK CREEK	31	0	755	0	724
2	02092	SINGER PEAK	16	0	7	0	716
2	02093	BIG SANDSTONE CREEK	18	0	9	0	711

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2	02094	LITTLE SANDSTONE CREEK	15	0	7	0	712
2	02095	BATTLE CREEK	139	0	5	0	707
2	02096	HALL CREEK	18	0	3	0	105
2	02097	SUGARLOAF DE	2741	0	1	0	745
2	02098	NIPPLE CREEK DD	18	0	2	0	728
2	02099	ELKHORN MOUNTAIN DC	23	1	2689	0	744
2	02100	DAVIS PEAK DA & DA-1	3013	8	7	1	919
2	02101	REPUBLIC CREEK DV	14	0	2691	0	749
2	02102	RAINBOW LAKES DR & DR-1	3008	5	5	0	747
2	02103	FISHHOOK DQ	50	0	5	1	730
2	02104	SERVICE CREEK DP & DP-1	2770	0	8	1	750
2	02105	MORRISON DN	16	0	4	0	705
2	02106	COBERLY GULCH DK	12	0	7	0	697
2	02107	FISH CREEK DH	14	0	4	0	691
2	02108	PAGODA PEAK	2752	1	5	0	1431
2	02109	ARAPAHO CREEK DS	2752	1	8	0	1441
2	02110	OWL MOUNTAIN DI	15	0	9	0	727
2	02111	NEVER SUMMER DU	2837	9	6	5	887
2	02112	COOK CREEK	9	0	6	0	60
2	02113	WILLIAMS PEAK AM	30	0	2	0	75
2	02114	WILLIAMS FORK AH	2788	1	7	2	121
2	02115	EAST RAWAH	2833	11	5	4	102
2	02116	GREEN RIDGE	47	0	2690	0	134
2	02117	GREYROCK	25	0	12	0	69
2	02118	LITTLE SOUTH	2715	0	5	0	101
2	02119	COMANCHE-BIG SOUTH	3015	8	5	1	124
2	02120	NEOTA FLATTOPS	2762	3	11	0	95
2	02121	CROSIER MOUNTAIN	19	0	1	0	86
2	02122	HELL CANYON	19	0	2691	0	100
2	02123	NORTH ST. VRAIN	48	1	2693	0	110
2	02124	INDIAN PEAKS-A	191	2	2696	0	113
2	02125	INDIAN PEAKS B	197	2	2697	0	109
2	02126	INDIAN PEAKS C	196	2	2696	0	116
2	02127	INDIAN PEAKS D	195	2	2698	0	117
2	02128	INDIAN PEAKS E	194	1	2698	0	119
2	02129	JAMES PEAK B	110	0	2696	1	112
2	02131	INDIAN PEAKS G	202	1	2694	0	114
2	02132	STRAWBERRY CREEK	146	1	2695	0	116
2	02133	INDIAN PEAKS H	209	1	2697	2	123
2	02134	ST. LOUIS PEAK	57	2688	7	2	99
2	02136	KELLY CREEK	19	0	2	0	70
2	02137	HARRIGAN CREEK	89	2	2692	0	65
2	02138	MARYLAND CREEK	92	2	2693	0	88
2	02139	CORRAL CREEK	86	1	2690	1	89
2	02140	JACQUE PEAK	39	0	4	0	762
2	02141	TENMILE	2864	2	6	1	122
2	02142	RED PEAK	30	0	3	0	82
2	02143	JEFFERSON	22	0	8	1	98

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2	02144	SQUARE TOP MOUNTAIN	51	0	7	0	86
2	02145	MT EVANS	2884	0	3	2	111
2	02146	TWO ELK	33	0	4	0	738
2	02147	SPRADDLE CREEK	82	0	5	0	712
2	02148	MIDDLE CREEK	96	1	2696	0	748
2	02149	SOUTH FORK PINEY RIVER	92	1	2695	0	724
2	02150	PINEY	88	1	7	0	728
2	02151	ELLIOTT RIDGE	98	2	2696	0	768
2	02152	DOME PEAK	70	2	2692	0	731
2	02153	DERBY AREA	74	3	2697	1	739
2	02154	RED DIRT	75	3	2698	0	751
2	02155	SWEETWATER	129	4	2697	1	741
2	02156	HUNNS PEAK	124	2	2692	0	736
2	02157	RAWAH--WEST	2789	0	2	1	710
2	02158	COW LAKE	68	2	2692	0	732
2	02159	BURRO MOUNTAIN	77	2	2692	1	751
2	02160	WHITE RIVER	96	2	2694	3	759
2	02162	SKINNY FISH	65	2	2692	0	731
2	02163	NORTH ELK	16	0	2	0	718
2	02164	THREE FORKS	13	0	1	1	710
2	02165	BUTLER CREEK	12	0	1	0	714
2	02166	MAIN ELK	2731	0	4	1	752
2	02167	CANYON CREEK	2723	0	1	1	751
2	02168	GRIZZLY CREEK	40	0	0	1	736
2	02169	GRAND MESA	30	0	2690	0	745
2	02170	HOLY CROSS	3002	2	7	4	130
2	02171	GARDNER PARK	10	0	2	0	722
2	02172	ADAM MOUNTAIN	13	0	3	1	719
2	02173	SEVEN HERMITS	8	0	2	0	713
2	02174	HARDSCRABBLE	12	0	0	0	710
2	02175	RED TABLE NORTH	19	0	2688	0	741
2	02176	RED TABLES	24	0	2691	0	765
2	02177	PORPHYRY MOUNTAIN	42	0	2690	1	741
2	02178	HUNTER-FRYINGPAN	28	0	2	0	22
2	02179	IVANHOE	36	1	6	0	715
2	02180	ELK MOUNTAINS-COLLEGIATE	3489	30	14	4	932
2	02181	RAGGEDS	2954	5	8	1	875
2	02182	DRIFT CREEK	27	1	6	0	766
2	02183	PERHAM CREEK	23	1	2688	0	754
2	02184	SPRINGHOUSE PARK	18	1	3	0	68
2	02185	ELECTRIC MTN	22	1	7	0	70
2	02186	CLEAR CREEK	28	2	2689	1	107
2	02187	BALDY MOUNTAIN	16	0	2690	0	748
2	02188	HORSE PARK	10	0	3	0	722
2	02189	HIGHTOWER	26	1	2692	0	782
2	02191	PRIEST MOUNTAIN	2729	2	3	0	123
2	02192	SALT CREEK	17	1	4	0	84
2	02193	BATTLEMENT MESA	2705	2	8	0	845

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REGION NUMBER	AREA CODE	A R E A . N A M E	WILDERNESS	WILDERNESS WITH BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT	FURTHER PLANNING	FURTHER PLANNING WITH BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT	NON-WILDERNESS
2	02194	NICK MOUNTAIN	16	1	6	0	84
2	02195	KANNAH CREEK	2737	1	3	2	156
2	02196	WEST ELK	2947	9	9	6	123
2	02198	BEAVER-CASTLE	2897	2	6	1	280
2	02199	GOTHIC MTN	44	1	2697	0	262
2	02200	WHETSTONE MTN	49	1	2699	1	271
2	02201	FLATTOP MTN	32	1	2697	0	264
2	02202	BOSTON PEAK	2746	3	7	1	137
2	02203	MATCHLESS	53	3	2695	0	145
2	02204	CRYSTAL CREEK	2747	3	6	0	150
2	02205	KREUTZER-PRINCETON	241	2	7	0	114
2	02206	ROMLEY	29	1	2694	0	116
2	02207	CANYON CREEK	22	1	4	0	62
2	02208	INDIAN PEAKS F	220	3	2694	1	103
2	02209	COCHETOPA HILL	2734	1	8	0	215
2	02210	COCHETOPA DOME	27	1	4	0	50
2	02211	MONCHEGO	19	1	2694	0	194
2	02212	SAWTOOTH MTN	35	1	3	0	67
2	02215	MINERAL MTN	2789	1	3	0	92
2	02217	MIDDLE FORK	2783	2	7	2	208
2	02218	CANNIBAL PLATEAU	2726	1	5	0	77
2	02220	CARSON PEAK	2795	7	9	1	262
2	02221	CRYSTAL PEAK	2762	2	8	0	75
2	02223	ELK CREEK	2790	1	12	0	64
2	02224	UNCOMPAHGRE	2981	2	9	0	76
2	02225	EL PASO CREEK	2779	2	8	0	75
2	02226	CIMARRON	55	1	2692	0	80
2	02228	BALDY PEAK	2773	1	8	0	73
2	02229	BEAVER CREEK	2768	1	7	0	74
2	02231	UPPER W FK DALLAS CREEK	2786	2	8	0	71
2	02232	IRON MOUNTAIN	2781	2	7	0	72
2	02235	LIZARD HEAD	2840	3	5	0	92
2	02237	SUNSHINE MESA	2798	2	6	0	101
2	02238	WILSON MESA	2804	6	7	0	105
2	02239	OPHIR NEEDLES	2747	1	5	0	74
2	02240	SAN MIGUEL	2800	3	8	1	156
2	02241	ROUBIDEAU	2718	1	3	0	92
2	02242	TAREQUACHE	2720	1	4	0	94
2	02243	KELSO MESA	2723	1	3	0	87
2	02244	BLACK POINT	2720	1	5	0	83
2	02245	UTE CREEK	2721	1	3	0	82
2	02246	CAMPBELL POINT	17	1	5	0	64
2	02247	JOHNSON CREEK	19	1	3	0	60
2	02248	SILVERHEELS	15	0	2687	0	83
2	02249	WESTON PEAK	15	0	2688	0	84
2	02250	BUFFALO PEAKS	2885	1	5	1	88
2	02251	BURNING BEAR	46	0	2690	0	82
2	02252	LOST CREEK	3093	3	5	1	93

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REGION NUMBER	AREA CODE	A R E A . N A M E	WILDERNESS	WILDERNESS WITH BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT	FURTHER PLANNING	FURTHER PLANNING WITH BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT	NON-WILDERNESS
2	02253	THIRTYNINE MILE	2707	0	4	0	71
2	02254	GREEN MOUNTAIN	18	0	2687	0	75
2	02255	RAMPART WEST	46	0	3	0	79
2	02256	FRONT RANGE	55	2	2689	0	82
2	02257	EAST PIKES PEAK	49	0	5	0	56
2	02258	WEST PIKES PEAK	54	0	7	0	65
2	02259	MT MASSIVE	2896	0	7	0	68
2	02260	MT ELBERT	270	0	9	0	50
2	02261	MT ANTERO	249	0	5	0	71
2	02262	ASPEN RIDGE	2784	0	4	0	69
2	02263	BADGER CREEK	21	0	2690	0	78
2	02264	STARVATION CREEK	27	1	2	0	193
2	02265	PORPHYRY PEAK	20	0	2	0	205
2	02266	SANGRE DE CRISTO	3273	9	5	1	268
2	02267	MT BLANCA	2798	5	4	0	73
2	02268	TANNER PEAK	2728	0	4	0	81
2	02269	SCRAGGY PEAKS	20	0	2694	0	71
2	02270	GREENHORN MTN	2751	1	4	0	82
2	02271	SPANISH PEAKS	2805	1	3	0	98
2	02272	PURGATOIRE	46	1	2690	1	81
2	02273	CUCHARA	43	1	2687	0	101
2	02274	SAGUACHE PEAK	16	0	4	0	148
2	02275	TRACY MOUNTAIN	13	0	0	0	151
2	02277	SAGUACHE CREEK	14	2	2690	0	160
2	02278	WHEELER-WASON	2818	5	4	1	171
2	02279	BRISTOL HEAD	2751	4	7	1	207
2	02280	DEEP CREEK-DECKER CREEK	2812	7	4	1	209
2	02281	FOX MOUNTAIN	15	0	2690	0	178
2	02282	BENNETT PEAK	18	0	3	0	182
2	02283	WILLOW MOUNTAIN	20	0	2690	0	185
2	02284	SOUTH SAN JUAN	2907	7	6	4	239
2	02285	TREASURE MTN	48	1	1	0	82
2	02286	TURKEY CREEK	2804	3	4	0	104
2	02287	MARTINEZ CREEK	2791	1	2	0	96
2	02288	DAVIS MTN	2797	1	5	0	83
2	02289	MONK ROCK	2794	1	3	0	85
2	02290	POISON PARK	2793	0	5	0	77
2	02291	GRAHAM PARK	2800	1	6	0	82
2	02292	PIEDRA	2840	0	5	0	106
2	02293	RUNLETT PARK	2783	1	5	0	85
2	02294	FLORIDA RIVER	2810	2	2	1	87
2	02295	HD MOUNTAIN	23	0	2691	1	89
2	02296	TENMILE CREEK	2794	2	3	0	76
2	02297	WHITEHEAD PEAK	2792	1	3	0	80
2	02298	CUNNINGHAM CREEK	2793	1	4	0	83
2	02299	BEAR CREEK	2803	3	5	0	171
2	02300	RIO GRANDE RESERVOIR	2798	3	3	0	175
2	02301	RUBY LAKE	2796	0	2	0	180

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REGION NUMBER	AREA CODE	A R E A N A M E	WILDERNESS	WILDERNESS WITH BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT	FURTHER PLANNING	FURTHER PLANNING WITH BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT	NON-WILDERNESS
2	02302	EAST ANIMAS	2762	1	3	0	89
2	02303	WEST NEEDLE	2769	6	3	0	89
2	02304	BLACKHAWK MOUNTAIN	39	0	2	0	81
2	02305	STORM PEAK	54	1	7	0	92
2	02306	HERMOSA	3016	4	8	0	116
2	02307	SHEEP MOUNTAIN	2799	1	2	0	89
2	02309	WILLOW CREEK	2985	1	2	0	106
2	02315	RYMAN	19	0	4	0	64
2	02321	MT SNIKTAU	15	0	2689	0	97
2	02322	MONTGOMERY PASS	2803	0	4	0	100
2	02323	RAWAH SOUTH	2790	1	5	0	88
2	02324	EAST RAWAH A	2807	2	7	3	88
2	02328	KEOTA	2764	1	5	0	125
2	02329	SAND CREEK	2992	0	6	0	137
2	02331	BEAVER MOUNTAIN	9	0	3	0	153
2	02332	GROUSE MOUNTAIN	10	0	3	0	153
2	02333	ALDER-BEAR	12	0	1	0	157
2	02334	BIG BEAVER BASIN	13	0	2	0	713
2	02335	CHICAGO RIDGE	20	0	2692	0	766
2	02337	SHAW SPRINGS	11	0	2689	0	171
2	02338	HIGHLINE	20	0	5	0	71
2	02339	HARDSCRABBLE	23	0	5	0	70
2	02340	ST CHARLES PEAK	29	1	2691	0	76
2	02341	ARNOLD GULCH	16	0	2692	0	67
2	02342	BOREAS	21	0	2690	0	72
2	02343	FARNUM	11	0	5	0	48
2	02344	PUMA	13	0	3	0	47
2	02345	GUNBARREL	19	0	1	0	49
2	02346	SHEEPROCK	16	0	4	0	46
2	02347	THUNDER BUTTE	19	0	1	0	53
2	02348	DEEP CREEK	2717	0	1	0	746
2	02349	MITCHELL CREEK	12	0	1	0	713
2	02350	OTTER CREEK	82	3	2692	0	88
2	02351	BRUSH CREEK	86	3	2691	0	86
2	02352	SAND CREEK	87	0	750	0	1632
2	02353	VASQUEZ	34	2685	7	1	89
2	02354	GREEN RIDGE DD	10	0	7	0	691
2	02355	MAD CREEK DB & DB-1	2992	2	3	0	869
2	02358	CHIPETA	2767	1	5	0	103
2	02359	SNEVA MOUNTAIN	2754	1	6	0	63
2	02360	WILLIAMS PEAK WEST	28	1	2	0	685
2	02901	MIDDLE FORK	71	744	7	0	223
2	02902	WARM SPRING CREEK	45	0	5	0	211
2	02903	TOGWOTEE PASS	49	0	5	0	217
2	02911	SOUTH BEARTOOTH HIGHWAY	77	2	1	0	220
2	02912	BEARTOOTH	813	0	1	0	212
2	02913	NORTH BOUNDARY	242	0	3	0	210
2	02914	REEF	819	0	1	0	215

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REGION NUMBER	AREA CODE	A R E A N A M E	WILDERNESS	WILDERNESS WITH BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT	FURTHER PLANNING	FURTHER PLANNING WITH BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT	NON-WILDERNESS
2	02999	CRUCES BASIN	2703	1	6	0	124
3	03001	MT. TAYLOR	698	0	12	0	91
3	03002	RANGER CABIN	647	0	7	0	96
3	03003	CERRO ALESNA	654	0	5	0	97
3	03004	GUADALUPE	757	0	2	0	144
3	03005	MADRE MOUNTAIN	28	0	4	0	1369
3	03006	SCOTT MESA	692	0	1	0	653
3	03007	GOAT SPRINGS	72	0	1	0	605
3	03008	RYAN HILL	1454	5	9	0	598
3	03009	CANADIAN RIVER	688	1	1	0	78
3	03010	DATIL	34	0	3	0	1367
3	03011	WITHINGTON	699	0	3	0	646
3	03012	WHITE CAP	633	0	3	0	597
3	03013	APACHE KID	1127	14	3	1	670
3	03014	SAN JOSE	626	0	3	0	602
3	03015	SANDIA MTN PROP WLD CONT	629	6	2	0	68
3	03016	MAZATZAL WLD CONTIG	141	576	2	0	890
3	03017	PINE MOUNTAIN WLD CONTIG	652	4	0	0	158
3	03018	SUPERSTITION WLD CONTIG	169	574	3	0	752
3	03019	SIERRA ANCHA WLD CONTIG	678	1	0	0	798
3	03020	LIME CREEK	652	1	0	0	191
3	03021	HELLS GATE	685	1	2	1	874
3	03022	SALOME	630	0	1	0	798
3	03023	CHERRY CREEK	647	0	2	0	863
3	03024	BOULDER	634	0	0	0	859
3	03025	FOUR PEAKS	676	0	1	0	177
3	03026	GOLDFIELD	629	2	3	0	141
3	03027	BLACK CROSS	26	0	2	0	171
3	03028	HORSE MESA	26	0	2	0	115
3	03029	SALT	687	0	1	0	839
3	03030	PICACHO	644	1	3	0	824
3	03031	LATIR PEAK	1043	12	4	1	2069
3	03032	CULUMBINE - HONDO	1381	25	8	2	2102
3	03033	WHEELER PK WLD CONTIG	1309	18	8	5	2122
3	03034	CRUCES BASIN	1072	3	4	0	843
3	03035	CANJILON MOUNTAIN	389	552	6	0	847
3	03036	BULL CANYON	727	1	3	0	838
3	03037	SIERRA NEGRA	706	2	5	0	267
3	03038	PECOS WLD CONTIG AREAS	1123	13	6	1	1517
3	03039	COMALES CANYON	702	6	7	0	1515
3	03040	JACKS CANYON	55	0	4	1	133
3	03041	EAST CLEAR CREEK	19	1	3	0	205
3	03042	BARBERSHOP CANYON	21	0	4	0	123
3	03043	LOWER JACKS CANYON	600	0	4	0	112
3	03044	HACKBERRY	44	0	5	0	133
3	03045	WET BEAVER	708	0	2	0	149
3	03046	FOSSIL SPRINGS	683	0	3	2	135

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3	03047	WEST CLEAR CREEK	712	1	3	0	138
3	03048	STRAWBERRY CRATER SOUTH	80	575	5	0	130
3	03049	SAN FRANCISCO PEAKS	770	1	2	1	149
3	03050	KENDRICK MOUNTAIN	637	0	3	0	250
3	03051	PADRE CANYON	20	0	3	0	132
3	03052	SYCAMORE CNYN WLD CONTIG	690	0	11	0	124
3	03053	RED ROCK SECRET MOUNTAIN	772	2	5	1	136
3	03054	RATTLESNAKE	723	1	4	0	99
3	03055	WALKER MOUNTAIN	14	0	2	0	133
3	03056	HOUSE MOUNTAIN	27	0	1	0	122
3	03057	CIMARRON HILLS	15	0	4	0	130
3	03058	BOULDER CANYON	14	0	4	0	206
3	03059	STRAWBERRY CRATER NORTH	70	575	4	0	125
3	03060	KANAB CREEK	667	1	3	0	140
3	03061	COCONINO RIM	604	0	0	0	121
3	03062	SADDLE MOUNTAIN	623	1	3	0	146
3	03063	RED POINT	16	0	1	0	148
3	03064	BIG RIDGE	17	0	1	0	134
3	03065	BURRO CANYON	617	0	0	0	131
3	03066	WILLIS CANYON	20	0	2	0	132
3	03067	CARRIZO MOUNTAIN	705	0	7	0	65
3	03068	TUCSON MOUNTAIN	47	0	5	0	62
3	03069	CAPITAN MOUNTAIN	1095	15	4	0	70
3	03070	WHITE MT WILD CONTIG	1105	4	3	0	158
3	03071	ORTEGA PEAK	663	1	6	0	90
3	03072	WEST FACE SACRAMENTO MTS	1026	1	8	1	110
3	03073	JEFFRIES CANYON	28	0	4	0	64
3	03074	LITTLE DOG + PUP CANYONS	716	0	6	0	65
3	03075	NORTH ROCKY CANYON	638	0	5	0	67
3	03076	LAST CHANCE CANYON	702	0	6	1	64
3	03077	SOUTHERN GUADALUPE MTS	1068	3	3	0	62
3	03078	GRAPEVINE	28	0	4	0	93
3	03079	CULP	28	0	4	0	68
3	03080	JUNIPER MESA	632	3	3	0	71
3	03081	APACHE CREEK	642	0	2	0	74
3	03082	CONNELL MOUNTAINS	629	0	2	0	146
3	03083	SHERIDAN MOUNTAIN	41	0	0	0	141
3	03084	GRANITE MOUNTAIN	680	1	3	0	84
3	03085	CASTLE CREEK	661	9	6	0	153
3	03086	FRITSCHE	16	0	0	0	66
3	03087	MULDOON	10	0	1	0	63
3	03088	WOODCHUTE	27	0	607	0	170
3	03089	BLACK CANYON	21	0	0	0	75
3	03090	ASH CREEK	14	0	1	0	75
3	03091	GRIEF HILL-I 17	13	0	1	0	61
3	03092	ARNOLD MESA	656	4	3	0	109
3	03093	PINE MTN WLD CONTIG	651	3	1	0	134
3	03094	SYCAMORE CNYN WLD CONTIG	68	0	603	0	79

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3	03095	BLIND INDIAN CREEK	30	1	3	0	134
3	03096	TESUQUE	59	1	3	0	652
3	03097	CORRAL	645	0	1	0	667
3	03098	CHAMA PROP WLD CONTIG AR	677	2	2	0	650
3	03099	SAN PEDRO PARKS WLD CONT	718	1	3	0	710
3	03100	CANONES;PEDERNAL	651	0	1	0	646
3	03101	BARRANCA	30	0	0	0	82
3	03102	POLVADERA	750	0	1	0	702
3	03103	EROSION	682	0	3	0	128
3	03104	CABALLO	90	0	4	0	653
3	03105	DOME CONTIG TO BNDLR WLD	790	4	3	1	704
3	03106	CAJA CONTIG TO BNDLR WLD	701	1	1	0	78
3	03107	PERALTA	748	2	0	0	705
3	03108	VIRGIN	627	0	3	0	660
3	03109	CHIRICAHUA WILD. CONTIG.	232	577	2	0	197
3	03110	WHITMIRE CANYON	709	570	5	0	103
3	03111	JUNIPER BASIN	65	0	2	0	36
3	03112	NORTH END	751	0	2	0	108
3	03113	MT. WRIGHTSON	760	2	2	0	86
3	03114	TUMACACORI	684	2	2	0	166
3	03115	PAJARITA NO. 1	667	0	2	0	158
3	03116	PAJARITA NO. 2	638	0	3	0	159
3	03117	MILLER PEAK	712	0	7	0	107
3	03118	BRUSHY PEAK	643	0	1	0	112
3	03119	CANELO HILLS	662	0	1	0	97
3	03120	WHETSTONE	689	0	2	0	246
3	03121	SANTA TERESA	688	1	3	0	89
3	03122	WINCHESTER	634	0	3	0	157
3	03123	MT. GRAHAM	180	570	2	0	174
3	03124	GALIURO WILD. CONTIG.	85	0	0	0	150
3	03125	LITTLE RINCON	65	0	4	0	168
3	03126	RINCON MOUNTAINS	748	3	2	0	179
3	03127	KANE SPRINGS	50	0	2	0	84
3	03128	ESCUDILLA MTN	640	3	3	0	465
3	03129	BLACK RIVER CANYON	38	1	3	1	1267
3	03130	CENTERFIRE	624	0	2	1	1380
3	03131	BEAR WALLOW	37	573	4	0	1283
3	03132	NOLAN	1264	0	7	0	3824
3	03133	CAMPBELL BLUE	24	0	3	0	1370
3	03134	MOTHER HUBBARD	680	0	4	0	4302
3	03135	PAINTED BLUFFS	609	0	3	0	1304
3	03136	MITCHELL PEAK	598	0	3	0	1318
3	03137	PIPESTEM	735	3	2	0	1274
3	03138	HELL HOLE	758	0	3	0	4168
3	03139	LOWER SAN FRANCISCO	1970	2	3	0	3784
3	03140	SALT HOUSE	41	573	3	1	1274
3	03141	HOT AIR	22	1	576	0	1271
3	03142	SUNSET	25	1	577	0	1307

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3	03143	THE HUB	41	0	0	1	1597
3	03144	BRUSHY SPRINGS	34	0	1	0	1591
3	03145	APACHE MOUNTAIN	37	0	3	0	2454
3	03146	FRISCO BOX	709	2	1	1	2599
3	03147	BRUSHY MOUNTAIN	31	0	0	0	850
3	03148	ASPEN MOUNTAIN	673	0	2	1	2130
3	03149	WAGON TONGUE	38	0	0	1	2595
3	03150	EAGLE PEAK	44	0	4	0	2592
3	03151	DEVILS CREEK	798	1	2	0	2602
3	03152	GILA BOX	703	1	3	0	2595
3	03153	ELK MOUNTAIN	30	0	1	0	2587
3	03154	T BAR	653	0	1	0	1598
3	03155	CANYON CREEK	38	0	2	0	2593
3	03156	CONT. TO GILA WILD&PRIM.	1378	2	4	1	2633
3	03157	TAYLOR CREEK	649	0	2	0	1591
3	03158	STONE CANYON	31	0	1	0	1596
3	03159	WAHOO MOUNTAIN	34	0	2	0	1082
3	03160	POVERTY CREEK	32	0	1	0	1600
3	03161	DRY CREEK	626	0	4	1	1604
3	03162	CONT.TO BLACK & ALDO WLD	1326	3	1	1	2602
3	03163	LARGO	32	0	0	0	1561
3	03164	SAWYERS PEAK	650	1	4	1	1611
3	03165	MEADOW CREEK	43	0	0	0	2574
3	03166	CONTIGUOUS TO BLUE RANGE	1030	0	0	0	3387
3	03200	BUNK ROBINSON PEAK	738	570	5	0	99
3	03201	DRAGOON MTNS	712	3	1	0	205
3	03901	GALIURO ADDITIONS	740	5	1	0	141
3	03999	OBIER MESA	158	549	4	0	837
4	L4AAN	DRY FORK	26	2	8	0	270
4	L4BAA	STEEL MTN	2551	1	5	0	204
4	04001	LEIDY	277	149	242	5	679
4	04002	SHALE CREEK	309	143	115	0	655
4	04003	MINERS GULCH	297	147	12	1	643
4	04004	SLATE CREEK	33	0	8	0	637
4	04005	LIGHTENING RIDGE	15	0	7	0	641
4	04006	HELL HOLE	25	0	7	0	282
4	04007	CART HOLLOW	15	0	10	0	283
4	04008	RED CANYON	12	0	8	0	276
4	04009	MAHOGANY DRAW	12	0	10	0	278
4	04010	BEARTOP	15	0	11	0	279
4	04011	GOSLIN CREEK	16	0	13	0	277
4	04012	SLAB CANYON	13	2	6	0	279
4	04061	TEN MILE	2923	11	12	0	1138
4	04062	SNOWBANK	40	0	4	0	388
4	04063	RED MOUNTIAN	217	0	2494	0	854
4	04066	SULPHUR	3248	12	4	0	1288
4	04101	CORRIDOR	1050	2	1	0	263

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REGION NUMBER	AREA CODE	A R E A N A M E	WILDERNESS	WILDERNESS WITH BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT	FURTHER PLANNING	FURTHER PLANNING WITH BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT	NON-WILDERNESS
4	04102	GROS VENTRE	406	1011	7	1	303
4	04103	MUNGER MOUNTAIN	18	1	3	0	293
4	04104	MONUMENT RIDGE	17	1	2	0	296
4	04105	JENNY CREEK	14	1	3	0	292
4	04106	GRAYBACK	1050	10	7	0	303
4	04107	SALT RIVER RANGE	287	2	757	0	312
4	04108	DEADMAN	40	1	5	0	299
4	04109	NORTH FORK SHEEP CREEK	41	1	3	0	303
4	04110	SOUTHERN WYOMING RANGE	73	1	5	0	308
4	04111	GANNETT SPRING CREEK	618	3	2617	0	2196
4	04112	COMMISSARY RIDGE	99	746	8	0	326
4	04113	NUGENT PARK WEST	17	1	4	0	309
4	04114	HAMS FORK RIDGE	16	1	4	0	315
4	04115	BACON RIDGE	33	1	3	0	273
4	04116	GYPSUM CREEK	48	1	1	0	278
4	04151	WEST MINK	519	0	9	0	2005
4	04152	SCOUT MOUNTAIN	45	2	14	0	2004
4	04153	TOPONCE	37	0	7	0	2020
4	04154	BONNEVILLE PEAK	43	0	12	0	2010
4	04155	NORTH PEBBLE	21	0	6	0	1983
4	04156	ELKHORN MOUNTAIN	491	0	2501	0	2043
4	04157	OXFORD MOUNTAIN	29	0	9	0	1950
4	04158	DEEP CREEK	14	0	4	0	1937
4	04159	CLARKSTON MOUNTAIN	26	0	14	0	1945
4	04160	POLE CREEK	41	0	7	0	2611
4	04161	CARIBOU CITY	2680	0	13	0	3052
4	04162	STUMP CREEK	3131	1	20	0	2383
4	04163	SCHMID PEAK	25	0	12	0	2053
4	04164	DRY RIDGE	16	0	12	0	2066
4	04165	HUCKLEBERRY BASIN	27	0	14	1	1996
4	04166	SAGE CREEK	16	0	8	0	1996
4	04167	MEADE PEAK	469	0	8	1	2145
4	04168	HELL HOLE	15	0	11	0	1882
4	04169	TELEPHONE DRAW	15	0	7	0	2131
4	04170	RED MOUNTAIN	15	0	8	0	2158
4	04171	SODA POINT	17	0	12	0	2122
4	04172	SHERMAN PEAK	12	0	8	0	2153
4	04173	STAUFFER CREEK	13	0	6	0	2120
4	04174	WILLIAMS CREEK	12	0	10	0	2128
4	04175	LIBERTY CREEK	14	0	10	0	2134
4	04176	MINK CREEK	20	0	6	0	2130
4	04177	PARIS PEAK	13	0	9	0	2147
4	04178	STATION CREEK	14	0	6	0	2084
4	04179	WORM CREEK	3250	3	6	0	2452
4	04180	SWAN CREEK MTN	33	3	113	0	2141
4	04181	GIBSON	22	1	114	0	2068
4	04201	PIONEER MOUNTAINS	3330	1	7	3	825
4	04202	CAMAS CREEK	3242	6	5	1	1298

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REGION NUMBER	AREA CODE	A R E A N A M E	WILDERNESS	WILDERNESS WITH BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT	FURTHER PLANNING	FURTHER PLANNING WITH BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT	NON-WILDERNESS
4	04204	GROUSE PEAK	178	0	4	0	3466
4	04207	LOON CREEK	3150	2	7	0	1097
4	04209	PAHSIMEROI	646	2527	9	0	1041
4	04210	BORAH PEAK	3362	14	10	3	767
4	04211	KING MOUNTIAN	240	0	2529	0	846
4	04212	JUMPOFF MOUNTIAN	198	0	2	0	3426
4	04217	SQUAW CREEK	194	0	6	0	793
4	04218	GREYLOCK	183	0	4	0	1028
4	04219	SPRING BASIN	169	0	4	0	1016
4	04251	PINE VALLEY MOUNTAIN	368	2	14	0	186
4	04252	CEDAR BENCH	9	0	9	0	180
4	04253	ASHDOWN GORGE	276	3	15	0	213
4	04254	RED CANYON NORTH	26	0	185	0	190
4	04255	HORSE VALLEY CREEK	12	0	9	0	182
4	04256	DEER CREEK	47	1	180	0	171
4	04257	CASTO BLUFF - TABLE MTN	248	1	10	0	191
4	04258	TABLE CLIFF-HENDERSON CY	234	2	10	0	196
4	04259	THE BOX - DEATH HOLLOW	328	1	9	0	227
4	04260	RED CANYON SOUTH	19	0	183	0	174
4	04301	WAYNE WONDERLAND	271	11	5	0	189
4	04302	THOUSAND LAKE MOUNTAIN	279	12	7	0	204
4	04303	SOLOMON BASIN	14	0	3	0	179
4	04304	JOHNS PEAK-MT ALICE	13	0	3	0	189
4	04305	HILGARD MTN	31	0	174	0	190
4	04306	MT MARVINE	7	0	4	0	188
4	04307	FISHLAKE MTN	272	1	9	0	187
4	04308	UM PLATEAU-MT TERRILL	17	0	3	0	193
4	04309	SIGNAL PEAK	22	0	176	0	171
4	04310	MARYSVALE PEAK	17	0	177	0	189
4	04311	CIRCLEVILLE MTN	17	0	7	0	228
4	04312	BULLION-DELANO	37	1	181	0	241
4	04313	TUSHAR MTN	284	1	13	1	234
4	04314	DOG VALLEY	7	0	6	0	175
4	04315	PAVANT	22	0	182	0	184
4	04316	FLAT CANYON	6	0	7	0	171
4	04317	BEEHIVE PEAK	27	0	183	0	175
4	04318	NORTH PAVANT	25	0	178	0	168
4	04319	OAK CREEK	20	0	178	0	180
4	04324	TIBADORE	4	0	2	0	183
4	04325	LANGDON	5	0	2	0	180
4	04351	EIGHT MILE	13	0	6	0	1047
4	04352	MT MORIAH	246	5	8	0	1056
4	04353	SEIGEL	9	0	4	0	1051
4	04354	NORTH SCHELL	188	1	5	0	1056
4	04355	SOUTH SCHELL	212	3	12	0	1048
4	04356	DUCK CREEK MOUNTAINS	9	0	9	0	1042
4	04357	CAVE CREEK	13	0	7	0	1043
4	04358	COOPER	9	1	8	0	1046

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REGION NUMBER	AREA CODE	A R E A N A M E	WILDERNESS	WILDERNESS WITH BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT	FURTHER PLANNING	FURTHER PLANNING WITH BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT	NON-WILDERNESS
4	04359	WHEELER PEAK	214	46	4	1	1071
4	04360	QUINN	191	2	4	0	77
4	04361	BLACK SPRINGS	18	0	5	0	74
4	04362	WHITE PINE	25	0	58	0	1029
4	04363	MOKO MOKE	17	0	4	0	1028
4	04364	SHELLBACK	30	0	56	0	1028
4	04365	BALD MOUNTAIN	20	0	5	0	1029
4	04366	COTTONWOOD	33	0	66	0	1021
4	04367	RUBY MOUNTAINS	252	60	8	0	81
4	04368	RED MOUNTAIN	31	0	63	0	1032
4	04369	WILHOITES	8	0	5	0	58
4	04370	WARD MOUNTAIN	14	0	6	0	1032
4	04371	GRANT RANGE	212	4	8	1	64
4	04372	JARBIDGE	251	16	5	8	147
4	04373	LIME CREEK	11	0	5	0	140
4	04374	ELK MOUNTAIN	16	0	6	0	143
4	04375	FLAT CREEK	19	0	4	0	137
4	04376	COPPER MOUNTAIN	34	0	58	0	139
4	04377	RATTLESNAKE	39	0	2	0	131
4	04378	ROBINSON CANYON	7	0	5	0	131
4	04379	ROCKY GULCH	7	0	5	0	128
4	04380	BRUNEAU RIVER	22	0	5	0	112
4	04381	MAHOGANIES	8	0	9	0	127
4	04382	MERRITT MOUNTAIN	33	0	61	0	123
4	04383	HAPPY CAMP	9	0	6	0	125
4	04384	LOG CREEK	13	0	6	0	102
4	04385	SALMON CREEK	8	0	4	0	99
4	04386	FAWN CREEK	7	0	6	0	102
4	04387	WHITE ROCK	26	0	4	0	112
4	04388	WILDHORSE	41	0	63	0	134
4	04389	INDEPENDENCE MOUNTAINS	42	0	60	0	147
4	04390	HAYSTACK	26	0	4	0	106
4	04391	HIGHLAND RIDGE	164	44	1	0	1056
4	04401	CEDAR KNOLL	13	2	6	0	41
4	04402	COAL HOLLOW	5	2	2	0	44
4	04403	DAIRY FORK	16	2	1	0	41
4	04404	BENNION CREEK	12	0	2	0	41
4	04405	PRICE RIVER	228	2	1	0	61
4	04406	OAK CREEK	15	0	1	0	46
4	04407	ROLFSON-STAKER	6	0	2	0	43
4	04408	NUCK WOODWARD	15	0	4	0	39
4	04409	EAST MOUNTAIN	24	0	176	0	43
4	04410	GENTRY MOUNTAIN	5	0	1	0	42
4	04411	BIDDLECOME-ROCK CANYON	11	0	2	0	39
4	04412	BIG HORSESHOE	14	0	2	0	39
4	04413	BOULGER-BLACK CANYON	22	1	173	0	56
4	04414	WHITE KNOLL	10	0	5	0	42
4	04415	STRAIGHT CANYON	15	0	2	0	44

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REGION NUMBER	AREA CODE	A R E A N A M E	WILDERNESS	WILDERNESS WITH BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT	FURTHER PLANNING	FURTHER PLANNING WITH BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT	NON-WILDERNESS
4	04417	BIG BEAR CREEK	27	0	168	0	38
4	04419	BLACK MOUNTAIN	5	0	1	0	49
4	04420	BIRCH CREEK	6	0	5	0	40
4	04421	TWELVE MILE CREEK	6	0	1	0	40
4	04423	MUDDY CREEK-NELSON MTN	230	1	4	0	56
4	04424	WHITE MOUNTAIN	6	1	1	1	39
4	04426	MUSINIA PEAK	6	2	1	0	37
4	04427	WILDCAT KNOLLS	3	0	1	0	38
4	04428	SANPITCH	17	0	3	0	45
4	04429	LEVAN PEAK	13	0	4	0	43
4	04432	HORSE MOUNTAIN-MANS PEAK	44	1	174	0	72
4	04433	MT PEALE	235	3	5	0	63
4	04434	ROC CREEK	30	1	2686	0	67
4	04435	SOUTH MOUNTAIN	228	3	3	0	72
4	04436	DARK-WOODENSHOE CANYON	327	10	2	0	77
4	04437	HAMMOND-NOTCH CANYON	222	0	5	0	70
4	04438	ARCH CANYON	229	0	3	0	64
4	04451	NEEDLES	2643	11	9	1	475
4	04453	MEADOW CREEK	72	0	2503	0	427
4	04454	PINNACLE PEAK	2694	1	1	0	392
4	04455	LICK CREEK	2642	11	5	2	482
4	04456	PLACER CREEK	25	0	5	0	306
4	04457	SMITH CREEK	49	0	2503	0	317
4	04458	CHIMNEY ROCK	16	0	5	0	348
4	04459	CRYSTAL MOUNTAIN	13	0	4	0	340
4	04460	CAREY CREEK	19	0	5	0	298
4	04461	FRENCH CREEK	2621	21	16	0	693
4	04462	INDIAN CREEK	9	0	8	0	332
4	04463	FLAT CREEK	7	0	3	0	322
4	04464	CUDDY MOUNTAIN	31	1	7	0	378
4	04465	SHEEP GULCH	6	0	2	0	323
4	04466	COUNCIL MOUNTAIN	45	1	2502	0	432
4	04501	NAPOLEAN RIDGE	201	0	4	0	541
4	04502	TAYLOR MOUNTAIN	231	0	9	0	933
4	04503	LEMHI RANGE	3352	94	9	0	960
4	04504	PANTHER CREEK	3337	8	3	1	650
4	04505	MCELENY	3299	1	4	0	627
4	04506	JUREANO	633	0	7	0	573
4	04507	HAYSTACK MOUNTAIN	634	0	9	0	561
4	04508	PHELAN	214	0	5	0	559
4	04509	DEEP CREEK	215	0	4	0	596
4	04510	JEESE CREEK	212	0	4	0	569
4	04511	PERREAU CREEK	213	0	7	0	570
4	04512	AGENCY CREEK	201	1	3	0	547
4	04551	WHITE CLOUD BOULDER	3139	8	15	2	1356
4	04552	LIME CREEK	141	0	2497	0	131
4	04553	SOUTH BOISE-YUBA RIVER	2819	6	10	0	172
4	04571	FIFTH FORK ROCK CREEK	14	0	3	0	114

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4	04572	THIRD FORK ROCK CREEK	21	0	4	0	110
4	04574	COTTONWOOD	13	0	5	0	108
4	04576	LONE CEDAR	11	0	9	0	102
4	04578	MAHOGANY BUTTE	20	0	8	0	101
4	04579	THOROBRED	11	0	8	0	100
4	04582	CACHE PEAK	141	0	2501	0	124
4	04583	MT HARRISON	116	0	4	0	137
4	04584	RAFT RIVER	21	5	1	0	54
4	04585	CLEAR CREEK	18	6	2	0	48
4	04588	SUBLETT	24	0	7	0	80
4	04601	DIAMOND PEAK	3377	120	10	4	1935
4	04603	RAYNOLDS PASS	38	1	5	0	887
4	04604	TWO TOP	243	0	4	0	896
4	04605	HEADWATERS BUFFALO RIVER	33	0	5	0	852
4	04606	WARM RIVER NORTH	211	0	4	0	872
4	04607	WARM RIVER SOUTH	216	0	6	0	875
4	04608	WARM RIVER EAST	244	0	5	0	856
4	04609	SNAKE RIVER	39	0	11	0	852
4	04610	WEST SLOPE TETONS	3103	763	8	8	1867
4	04611	GARNS MOUNTAIN	2997	8	8	0	2028
4	04612	MOODY CREEK	36	0	3	0	1098
4	04613	PALISADES	3130	753	9	3	2270
4	04614	BALD MOUNTAIN	39	0	2	0	1100
4	04615	BEAR CREEK	3152	2	7	0	3144
4	04616	POKER PEAK	41	0	9	0	1034
4	04651	WELLINGTON HILLS	22	0	5	0	183
4	04652	LOBDELL	33	0	1	2	173
4	04653	WILEY	18	0	3	0	159
4	04654	DESERT CREEK PEAK	17	0	6	0	160
4	04655	BALD MTN	38	0	56	0	189
4	04656	WILDHORSE	429	0	50	0	169
4	04657	SWEETWATER	615	1	9	0	190
4	04658	DEVILS GATE	161	0	17	0	174
4	04660	LONG	153	0	9	0	172
4	04661	SUGARLOAF	17	0	7	0	161
4	04662	HOOVER EXTENSION	856	8	5	0	173
4	04663	BULLER	20	0	6	0	173
4	04664	MT HICKS	19	0	7	0	168
4	04665	LONG VALLEY	38	0	53	0	168
4	04666	LEAVITT LAKE	689	5	3	0	173
4	04667	ARC DOME	272	5	3	2	178
4	04701	NOBLETTS	19	0	101	0	651
4	04702	LITTLE SOUTH FORK	21	0	0	0	398
4	04703	WEST FORK	9	0	1	0	395
4	04704	VAT CREEK	15	0	4	0	401
4	04706	BOx SPRINGS	13	0	6	0	394
4	04707	DANIELS CANYON	16	0	3	0	396
4	04708	CHIPMAN CREEK	5	0	2	0	400

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4	04709	WILLOW CREEK	21	0	178	0	390
4	04711	ROCK CANYON BUCKLEY MTN	5	0	1	0	395
4	04712	PUMP RIDGE	12	0	1	0	400
4	04713	TWO TOM HILL	5	0	2	0	394
4	04714	RED MOUNTAIN	4	0	1	0	400
4	04715	STRAWBERRY RIDGE	10	0	10	0	399
4	04716	DIAMOND FORK	9	0	7	0	405
4	04717	TIE FORK	7	0	0	0	405
4	04718	WHITE RIVER	10	0	1	0	400
4	04719	SOLDIER SUMMIT	20	0	2	0	402
4	04720	SANTAQUIN	25	0	177	0	413
4	04721	HOP CREEK RIDGE	6	0	0	1	448
4	04722	VERNON	12	0	1	0	398
4	04724	SOUTH FORK PROVO	20	1	178	1	408
4	04725	MAPLETON	19	0	10	0	406
4	04726	BIRDSEYE	194	1	4	0	402
4	04727	PAYSON	13	0	3	0	407
4	04728	GOLDEN RIDGE	234	3	3	0	582
4	04729	NEPHI	282	5	5	0	606
4	04730	LONE PEAK	247	2	102	0	286
4	04731	RED PINE MOUNTAIN	10	0	8	0	391
4	04734	WHITE LEDGE	12	0	1	0	405
4	04737	WALLSBURG	4	0	1	0	398
4	04751	LAKES	372	15	104	0	312
4	04752	DROMEDARY	250	3	103	0	305
4	04753	OLYMPUS	257	2	103	0	298
4	04754	MT AIRE	30	0	101	0	297
4	04755	FARMINGTON	18	1	106	0	303
4	04756	FRANCIS	28	0	102	0	300
4	04757	STANSBURY	336	2	107	0	318
4	04758	MOUNT NAOMI	3625	19	116	0	2463
4	04759	MT LOGAN	27	0	101	0	317
4	04760	WELLSVILLE MTN	327	0	104	0	319
4	04761	MOLLENs HOLLOW	276	4	101	0	323
4	04762	WILLARD	226	0	103	0	317
4	04763	LEWIS PEAK	34	0	104	0	308
4	04764	UPPER SOUTH FORK	31	1	102	0	315
4	04765	BURCH CREEK	36	1	273	0	306
4	04766	WIDDOP MTN	10	0	103	0	304
4	04767	WEST FORK BLACKS FORK	24	0	103	0	310
4	04801	DEATH VALLEY CREEK	6	0	1	0	285
4	04831	MYTOGE	3	0	2	0	176
4	04836	MCCALL	6	0	5	0	56
4	04837	GRANITE SPRINGS	13	0	6	0	1037
4	04838	LAMPSON	8	0	9	0	1020
4	04839	DUCKWATER	193	0	2	0	1027
4	04866	HUNTER CREEK	222	41	4	0	200
4	04867	CARBON RANGE	218	43	4	0	184

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4	04901	GREEN-SWEETWATER	137	756	7	0	284
4	04902	SEVEN LAKES	108	3	3	1	273
4	04903	TOGWOTEE	72	2	3	0	260
4	04921	GOSPEL HUMP	2702	5	8	0	880
4	04922	RAPID RIVER	78	5	2510	2	675
4	04941	BLUE JOINT MOUNTAIN	3278	3	8	0	541
4	04942	ANDERSON MTN	213	0	10	0	544
4	04943	WEST BIG HOLE	3327	6	15	2	620
4	04944	GOAT MOUNTAIN	632	1	9	0	565
4	04945	ITALIAN PEAK	3202	10	12	3	1598
4	04946	ALLAN MOUNTAIN	659	1	2508	0	579
4	04961	GARFIELD MOUNTAIN	2855	0	7	0	755
4	04962	MOUNT JEFFERSON	57	7	2501	6	877
4	04963	LIONHEAD	2792	4	6	2	1119
4	04965	LION HEAD	5	0	1	0	6
4	04981	BALD MTN	215	0	2	0	168
4	04982	DARDENELLES	444	0	5	0	164
4	04984	TRAGEDY-ELEPHANTS BACK	666	0	6	0	595
4	04985	RAYMOND PEAK	448	129	10	0	184
4	04986	CARSON-ICEBERG	948	7	10	0	519
4	04988	MT OLSEN	337	0	14	0	164
4	04989	EXCELSIOR	208	0	6	0	164
4	05176	CIRCLE MOUNTAIN	161	1	4	2	185
5	05001	SAN DIMAS	160	1	4	0	33
5	05002	SESPE-FRAZIER	1284	12	4	1	600
5	05003	SALT CREEK	167	1	6	0	130
5	05004	FISH CANYON	396	1	3	0	14
5	05005	TULE	156	1	12	0	16
5	05006	MAGIC MOUNTAIN	175	2	3	0	22
5	05007	RED MOUNTAIN	156	1	4	0	18
5	05008	PLEASANT VIEW	522	3	5	0	16
5	05009	STRAWBERRY PEAK	171	1	7	0	19
5	05010	LADD	164	0	4	0	75
5	05011	COLDWATER	171	0	4	0	77
5	05012	ARROYO SECO	106	8	169	0	11
5	05013	TRABUCO-HOTSPRINGS	496	1	5	0	77
5	05014	WILDHORSE	399	127	5	0	73
5	05015	SAN MATEO	416	127	7	0	77
5	05017	CALIENTE	172	0	173	0	76
5	05019	EAGLE PEAK	338	0	15	0	79
5	05020	NO NAME	339	0	4	0	76
5	05021	HAUSER	170	0	178	0	77
5	05022	PINE CREEK	210	0	174	0	76
5	05023	PYRAMID	505	129	6	0	1562
5	05024	SALT SPRINGS	713	3	3	0	1214
5	05025	POISON HOLE	430	1	7	0	1238
5	05026	RUBICON	494	5	11	0	1332

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REGION NUMBER	AREA CODE	A R E A N A M E	WILDERNESS	WILDERNESS WITH BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT	FURTHER PLANNING	FURTHER PLANNING WITH BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT	NON-WILDERNESS
5	05027	CAPLES CREEK	622	4	12	0	1238
5	05028	FAWN LAKE	309	2	5	0	1259
5	05029	SOUTH SIERRA	1309	8	12	0	1041
5	05030	WONOGA PEAK	458	2	14	0	220
5	05031	INDEPENDENCE CREEK	460	1	6	0	219
5	05032	TINEMAHA	451	1	8	0	221
5	05033	COYOTE - SOUTHEAST	466	1	20	0	224
5	05034	COYOTE - NORTH	441	2	5	0	244
5	05035	TABLE MTN	431	2	5	0	220
5	05036	NORTH LAKE	433	2	4	0	223
5	05038	BUTTERMILK	433	2	5	0	216
5	05039	HORTON CREEK	437	1	5	0	216
5	05040	WHEELER RIDGE	459	1	6	0	216
5	05041	NESSIE	441	1	4	0	218
5	05042	ROCK CREEK WEST	446	1	3	0	216
5	05043	WHISKEY CREEK	321	1	6	0	219
5	05044	NEVAHBE RIDGE	317	1	5	0	218
5	05045	LAUREL - MCGEE	448	1	8	0	228
5	05046	SHERWIN	482	3	15	0	574
5	05047	SAN JOAQUIN	1024	33	10	6	1555
5	05048	GRANT LAKE	377	0	2	0	217
5	05049	HORSE MDW	367	0	6	0	215
5	05050	TIOGA LAKE	375	0	4	0	217
5	05051	HALL NATURAL AREA	391	0	7	0	219
5	05052	LOG CABIN SADDLEBAG	507	0	7	0	225
5	05053	DEXTER CYN	409	0	7	0	238
5	05054	GLASS MTN	440	1	5	0	241
5	05055	WATTERSON	165	0	6	0	238
5	05056	BENTON RANGE	179	0	6	0	221
5	05057	DEEP WELLS	386	0	4	0	221
5	05058	WHITE MTNS	949	6	25	1	251
5	05059	BLANCO MTN	584	0	5	0	243
5	05060	BIRCH CREEK	595	0	6	0	222
5	05061	BLACK CANYON	585	0	9	0	221
5	05062	SOLDIER CANYON	401	0	7	0	218
5	05063	ANDREWS MTN	534	1	15	0	219
5	05064	PAIUTE	606	2	11	3	218
5	05065	CALLAHAN FLOW	447	2	7	0	1030
5	05066	MT HOFFMAN	293	0	6	0	1041
5	05067	GRIDER	756	11	10	0	881
5	05068	JOHNSON	742	10	16	0	881
5	05069	TOM MARTIN	283	1	16	0	886
5	05070	KELSEY	738	9	11	0	882
5	05071	BOX CAMP	733	9	9	0	876
5	05072	MUSE	710	9	10	0	878
5	05073	BOULDER	713	9	9	0	879
5	05074	PORTUGUESE	816	17	12	0	884
5	05076	CRAPO	723	11	12	0	882

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REGION NUMBER	AREA CODE	A R E A N A M E	WILDERNESS	WILDERNESS WITH BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT	FURTHER PLANNING	FURTHER PLANNING WITH BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT	NON-WILDERNESS
5	05077	SNOOZER	769	11	10	0	883
5	05078	SHACKLEFORD	729	9	13	0	880
5	05079	ORLEANS MTN	1697	1573	20	2	1953
5	05080	BLACK	276	0	16	0	888
5	05081	RUSSIAN	503	0	11	0	893
5	05083	TIMBERED CRATER	326	2	20	0	246
5	05084	LAVA	164	2	3	0	225
5	05085	MAYFIELD	163	2	2	0	239
5	05086	PROSPECT	425	5	4	0	276
5	05087	DEVIL'S GARDEN	396	5	12	0	275
5	05088	CYPRESS	389	4	11	0	276
5	05089	LOST CREEK	347	2	5	0	297
5	05090	CINDER BUTTE	350	2	6	0	296
5	05091	BLACK CINDER	451	4	1	0	230
5	05092	MT HARKNESS	407	5	5	0	228
5	05093	WILD CATTLE MTN	423	5	12	0	254
5	05094	CUB CREEK	439	5	3	0	249
5	05095	TRAIL LAKE	398	8	1	0	229
5	05096	HEART LAKE	482	5	3	0	259
5	05097	POLK SPRINGS	768	8	11	0	276
5	05098	ISHI	944	52	4	0	327
5	05099	CHIPS CREEK	972	16	7	1	621
5	05100	BUTT MTN	442	6	16	0	245
5	05101	BUTTCHERS	377	0	3	0	85
5	05102	BLACK BUTE	386	1	3	0	89
5	05103	BEAR MOUNTAIN	263	0	2	0	83
5	05104	BEAR CANYON	377	0	13	0	87
5	05105	CHALK PEAK	248	0	12	0	84
5	05106	SILVER-THREE PEAKS	260	0	4	0	89
5	05107	GARCIA MOUNTAIN	504	1	9	0	157
5	05108	BLACK MOUNTAIN	367	1	13	0	151
5	05109	LA PANZA	357	1	7	0	151
5	05110	MACHESNA MOUNTAIN	567	2	6	0	152
5	05111	LOS MACHOS HILLS	367	1	9	0	140
5	05112	BIG ROCKS	361	1	9	0	140
5	05113	STANLEY MOUNTAIN	368	1	12	0	142
5	05114	MIRANDA PINE	354	0	12	0	520
5	05115	HORSESHOE SPRINGS	352	0	13	0	519
5	05116	TEPUSQUET PEAK	351	0	3	0	89
5	05117	LA BREA	539	0	2	0	514
5	05118	SPOOR CANYON	353	0	5	0	91
5	05119	MANZANA	367	0	3	0	86
5	05120	FOX MOUNTAIN	382	1	5	0	90
5	05121	SANTA CRUZ	385	0	4	0	87
5	05122	CONDOR POINT	353	0	5	0	87
5	05123	CAMUESA	347	0	3	0	90
5	05124	MADULCE-BUCKHORN	869	7	2	0	117
5	05125	MONO	489	1	4	0	85

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5	05127	DIABLO	480	0	3	0	88
5	05128	JUNCAL	359	0	3	0	87
5	05129	MATILIJA	565	0	6	0	90
5	05130	WHITE LEDGE	375	0	6	0	90
5	05131	DRY LAKES	487	0	4	0	516
5	05132	NORDHOFF	365	0	4	0	91
5	05133	WELLS MOUNTAIN	91	8	6	0	909
5	05134	SAWMILL-BADLANDS	511	2	9	0	547
5	05135	CUYAMA	356	0	14	0	89
5	05136	ANTIMONY	383	5	9	0	550
5	05137	WILDERNESS CONTIGUOUS	1734	15	14	0	396
5	05138	DEER MOUNTAIN	233	1	10	0	198
5	05139	THOMES CREEK	409	1	12	0	199
5	05140	ELK CREEK	506	1	11	0	216
5	05141	THATCHER	492	1	11	0	312
5	05142	GRINDSTONE	245	1	12	0	208
5	05143	REISTER CANYON	232	1	4	0	203
5	05144	SNOW MOUNTAIN (CDWSA)	1172	133	6	0	217
5	05145	BIG BUTTE-SHINBONE	1965	18	13	0	935
5	05146	KNOX MOUNTAIN	142	0	5	0	254
5	05147	SEARS FLAT	156	0	5	0	251
5	05148	LAVAS	358	2	3	0	254
5	05149	DAMON BUTTE	163	0	1	0	364
5	05150	DOBIE FLAT	159	0	2	0	260
5	05151	BURNT LAVA FLOW	285	7	2	0	861
5	05152	HAT MOUNTAIN	333	0	1	0	262
5	05153	MT VIDA	317	0	11	0	250
5	05154	BEAR CAMP FLAT	338	3	2	0	255
5	05155	SOLDIER	33	0	3	0	253
5	05156	POWLEY	20	0	5	0	254
5	05157	GRANGER	367	3	2	0	223
5	05158	PEPPERDINE	371	3	2	0	225
5	05159	PARKER	379	3	1	0	224
5	05160	MILL	370	4	1	0	225
5	05161	JESS	379	5	3	0	223
5	05162	PARSNIP	144	0	4	0	250
5	05163	DRY	309	0	6	0	247
5	05165	STEELE SWAMP	331	0	5	0	254
5	05166	BIG CANYON	42	0	4	0	246
5	05167	MIDDLE FORK	708	3	6	0	471
5	05168	BUCKS LAKE	690	7	4	0	883
5	05169	BALD ROCK	503	1	5	0	463
5	05170	GRIZZLY PEAK	185	0	6	0	457
5	05171	ADAMS PEAK	167	0	3	0	454
5	05172	WEST YUBA	304	126	8	0	747
5	05174	CUCAMONGA	609	9	1	2	190
5	05175	SAN SEVAINE	170	2	5	2	183
5	05177	CAJON	34	1	3	2	186

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REGION NUMBER	AREA CODE	A R E A N A M E	WILDERNESS	WILDERNESS WITH BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT	FURTHER PLANNING	FURTHER PLANNING WITH BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT	NON-WILDERNESS
5	05178	DEEP CREEK	452	2	4	2	202
5	05180	GRANITE PEAK	494	1	4	2	200
5	05181	MILL PEAK	165	1	4	2	188
5	05182	CRYSTAL CREEK	161	1	7	2	195
5	05183	CITY CREEK	164	1	5	2	186
5	05184	FORBEE CREEK	498	2	5	2	352
5	05185	FISH CREEK	490	2	2	2	424
5	05186	SUGARLOAF	300	1	7	2	458
5	05187	RAYWOOD FLATS	511	4	3	2	519
5	05188	CACTUS SPRINGS	537	3	4	2	181
5	05189	PYRAMID PEAK	534	2	4	2	181
5	05190	SPITLER PEAK	536	3	4	2	177
5	05191	SOUTH RIDGE	456	1	2	2	178
5	05192	BLACK MOUNTAIN	482	1	1	2	177
5	05193	CABAZON PEAK	466	1	2	2	177
5	05194	CAHUILLA MOUNTAIN	47	2	3	2	181
5	05195	ROUSE HILL	46	2	5	2	183
5	05196	HORSE CREEK RIDGE	34	2	3	2	182
5	05197	OAT MTN	819	5	14	0	986
5	05198	KINGS RIVER	1200	10	3	1	1468
5	05199	AGNEW	834	5	7	0	1221
5	05200	JENNIE LAKES	695	4	6	0	1122
5	05201	KINGS CANYON	473	4	7	0	992
5	05202	DENNISON PEAK	587	4	5	0	966
5	05203	MOSES	1061	6	4	1	1422
5	05204	BLACK MTN	591	4	5	0	991
5	05205	SLATE MTN	427	4	17	0	1323
5	05206	WOODPECKER	1226	7	4	0	1197
5	05207	DOMELAND ADDITION	658	5	2	0	990
5	05208	RINCON	1087	6	6	0	1348
5	05209	CANNELL	660	5	7	1	1012
5	05210	CHICO	606	4	7	1	1005
5	05211	LYON RIDGE	410	5	4	0	1002
5	05212	SCODIES	1075	6	7	0	994
5	05213	WOOLSTAFF	516	6	5	0	1000
5	05214	MILL CREEK	622	4	8	0	994
5	05215	GREENHORN CREEK	600	4	15	0	994
5	05216	BACKBONE	80	1	15	0	746
5	05217	BONANZA KING	271	11	22	0	904
5	05218	BELL-QUIMBY	1183	832	7	0	858
5	05219	CASTLE CRAGS	424	8	9	0	887
5	05220	CHANCHELULLA	392	600	7	0	789
5	05221	CHINQUAPIN	446	3	9	0	921
5	05222	COW CREEK	564	2	172	0	1205
5	05223	DEVILS ROCK	102	1	8	0	750
5	05224	DOG CREEK	82	1	176	0	745
5	05225	EAST BEEGUM	347	7	6	0	699
5	05226	EAST FORK	962	12	109	0	798

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5	05227	EAST GIRARD	299	2	8	0	754
5	05228	LITTLE FRENCH CREEK	1362	829	9	0	865
5	05229	MT. EDDY	599	526	11	4	1085
5	05230	KETTLE MOUNTAIN	68	7	17	0	746
5	05231	MT. SHASTA	795	82	2	0	1112
5	05232	PANTHER	132	8	25	0	955
5	05233	PATTISON	1025	32	8	0	843
5	05234	PENNEY RIDGE	688	8	5	0	908
5	05235	SLATE CREEK	84	1	174	0	746
5	05236	SOUTH FORK	178	7	34	0	910
5	05237	UNDERWOOD	167	1	37	0	1303
5	05238	WEST GIRARD	275	8	8	0	753
5	05239	WEST BEEGUM	240	1	7	0	700
5	05240	FERGUSON RIDGE	181	1	171	0	1148
5	05241	DEVIL GULCH	319	1	6	0	1152
5	05242	MOUNT RAYMOND	432	2	5	0	1476
5	05243	SHUTEYE	409	0	9	0	1153
5	05244	DINKEY LAKES	883	10	12	0	1594
5	05245	WOODCHUCK	563	2	2	0	1155
5	05246	SYCAMORE SPRINGS	172	0	181	0	1147
5	05247	KELLY	497	1	14	0	466
5	05248	MONKEY	512	1	18	0	471
5	05250	NORTH FORK	994	1	11	0	668
5	05251	SOLDIER	141	0	8	0	852
5	05252	SALT CREEK	128	0	4	0	668
5	05253	YOLLA BOLLY EXT.	1500	9	5	0	531
5	05255	MT. REBA	673	0	6	0	2385
5	05256	NORTH MOUNTAIN	790	1	9	0	2333
5	05257	TRUMBULL PEAK	239	0	175	0	2251
5	05258	TUOLOMNE RIVER	1178	4	9	0	2390
5	05259	DUNCAN CANYON	212	0	14	0	770
5	05260	GROUSE LAKES	536	2	6	0	867
5	05261	GRANITE CHIEF	1165	82	30	4	1153
5	05262	NORTH FORK AMERICAN	873	3	20	0	761
5	05263	TEQUEPIS	344	0	13	0	87
5	05264	EAST YUBA	465	5	2	1	712
5	05265	N F MIDDLE FORK AMERICAN	240	0	3	0	777
5	05267	SAN GABRIEL	339	1	6	0	12
5	05268	QUATAL	424	0	4	0	546
5	05269	BLACK BUTTE	505	1	10	0	306
5	05270	WEST FORK	159	1	4	0	14
5	05271	FREEL	477	2	14	0	1248
5	05272	CUB (FS)	700	10	9	0	875
5	05273	FLEM (FS)	696	15	9	2	876
5	05274	JACOBS (FS)	699	15	9	2	876
5	05275	MIDWAY CANYON	376	0	10	0	83
5	05276	LOGWOOD	375	0	3	0	82
5	05277	CHURCH CREEK	377	0	2	0	82

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5	05278	LITTLE PINE	242	0	2	0	83
5	05279	DE LA GUERRA	180	0	3	0	92
5	05280	SKELETON GLADE	251	1	4	0	317
5	05281	BRISCOE	246	1	4	0	192
5	05283	TITUS	97	1	15	0	879
5	05284	MILL CREEK	754	5	2	0	287
5	05286	SALT GULCH	86	1	9	0	905
5	05288	MONO CRATERS	376	0	4	0	222
5	05296	SUGARLOAF	540	1	6	0	227
5	05298	MURPHY GLADE	852	13	8	0	706
5	05299	FISHER GULCH	1194	1066	7	0	801
5	05300	EAGLE	87	7	16	0	911
5	05302	HIXON FLAT	27	2	5	2	182
5	05303	HEARTBREAK RIDGE	158	1	4	2	188
5	05304	SILL HILL	346	0	3	0	74
5	05305	DOMELAND ADDITIONS II	653	5	3	0	981
5	05307	SHEEP MOUNTAIN (CDWSA)	662	8	1	2	432
5	05308	BOARD CAMP	273	0	6	0	597
5	05309	MT LASSIC	394	0	33	0	587
5	05310	PILOT CREEK	292	0	25	0	663
5	05662	CHERRY CR A	718	5	11	0	2249
5	05701	SISKIYOU	2640	40	14	1	1244
5	05702	INDIAN CREEK	127	1	184	0	884
5	05703	KANGAROO	670	5	7	1	889
5	05704	CONDREY MTN	300	0	15	0	886
5	05705	CRANE MOUNTAIN	317	1	12	0	250
5	05706	MT BIDWELL	384	1	3	0	328
5	05707	NORTH FORK SMITH	776	1	14	0	472
5	05708	PACKSADDLE	434	0	184	0	455
5	05709	SO. KALMIOPSIS ADMIN.	295	0	5	0	439
5	05800	BAKEOVEN RIDGE	2744	4	6	0	799
5	05801	STOVELEG GAP	2387	12	7	0	799
5	05802	HOBO GULCH	1688	11	6	0	804
5	05803	CHINA SPRINGS	1058	1558	8	0	799
5	05804	WEAVER BALLY	1130	1560	10	0	802
5	05805	CHERRY FLAT	2365	4	8	0	797
5	05806	GRANITE PEAK	1306	1335	8	0	1131
5	05807	LAKE ELEANOR	1164	1562	6	0	814
5	05810	CHERRY LAKE	313	1	4	0	2364
5	05811	BELL MEDOW	484	1	17	0	2525
5	05812	WATER HOUSE	348	1	10	0	2372
5	05813	EAGLE	557	0	19	0	2410
5	05814	DOME	530	0	11	0	2381
5	05815	NIGHT	410	0	7	0	2696
5	05981	BALD MTN	51	2	1	0	671
5	05982	DARDANELLES	706	3	8	0	1240
5	05983	LINCOLN CREEK	189	3	176	0	20
5	05984	TRAGEDY-ELEPHANTS BACK	739	10	7	0	1588

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5	05985	RAYMOND PEAK	1005	8	14	0	2466
5	05986	CARSON ICEBERG	1324	19	19	3	2623
5	05988	MT OLSEN	342	1	5	0	221
5	05989	EXCELSIOR	440	0	9	0	258
6	L6089	PINE MOUNTAIN	968	0	6	0	1139
6	06001	JACKSON CREEK	166	1	916	2	2830
6	06002	BODIE MOUNTAIN	100	1	51	0	2889
6	06003	CLACKAMAS MOUNTAIN	676	1	915	2	2886
6	06004	PROFANITY	1154	0	28	0	1388
6	06005	TWIN SISTERS	271	869	22	1	1396
6	06006	HOODOO	272	0	906	2	1379
6	06007	BALD SNOW	281	2	24	0	1386
6	06008	THIRTEEN MILE	1174	1	23	0	1377
6	06009	SOUTH HUCKLEBERRY	1066	0	37	0	1385
6	06010	BANGS	190	0	31	0	1401
6	06011	ABERCROMBIE HOOKNOSE	1086	0	23	0	1392
6	06012	HARVEY CREEK	91	0	32	0	1380
6	06013	DRY CANYON BREAKS	54	0	31	0	1384
6	06014	COUGAR MOUNTAIN	1110	1	21	0	1379
6	06015	HUNGRY RIDGE	72	1	21	0	1536
6	06016	BLACK CANYON	70	1	27	0	1540
6	06017	SOUTH RIDGE	69	1	20	0	1475
6	06018	GRANITE MTN	963	3	26	0	1538
6	06019	TIFFANY	1047	2	22	1	1525
6	06021	MT. BONAPARTE	682	1	900	0	1528
6	06022	DUGOUT	74	1	63	0	1501
6	06023	LONG DRAW	1167	219	55	7	1563
6	06024	LONG SWAMP	1738	220	56	9	1533
6	06025	PASAYTEN	1167	2	52	0	1426
6	06026		1032	2	47	0	1438
6	06027	SAWTOOTH	339	873	56	1	1610
6	06031	GLACIER PK	1254	892	51	5	4609
6	06032	COUGAR LAKES	1031	965	53	2	3550
6	06033	QUARTZ MOUNTAIN	105	0	26	0	808
6	06034	NORSE PK.	1604	942	34	0	4716
6	06035	BLUE SLIDE	82	0	20	0	612
6	06036	GOAT ROCKS	452	905	34	2	2886
6	06037	BETHEL	95	0	28	0	705
6	06038	LION ROCK	101	1	25	0	636
6	06039	NANEUM	84	0	24	0	626
6	06041	MT BAKER	2132	885	30	6	3159
6	06043	OAKES PEAK	1145	0	41	0	3091
6	06044	ALMA COPPER	1228	869	67	0	3102
6	06045	HIDDEN LAKE	251	866	28	1	4083
6	06048	PRESSENTIN	621	0	24	0	4133
6	06049	HIGGINS MTN	693	0	926	0	4146
6	06050	BOULDER RIVER	915	847	19	2	3124

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REGION NUMBER	AREA CODE	A R E A N A M E	WILDERNESS	WILDERNESS WITH BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT	FURTHER PLANNING	FURTHER PLANNING WITH BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT	NON-WILDERNESS
6	06051	WHITE CHUCK	122	1	29	0	3111
6	06054	EAGLE ROCK	785	868	25	0	3014
6	06055	CLEARWATER	1381	869	23	2	3130
6	06056	TOLMIE CREEK	166	0	31	0	3056
6	06057	LONESOME LAKE	184	0	28	1	3047
6	06058	SUN TOP	141	0	36	0	3057
6	06059	SILVER CREEK	142	0	31	0	3023
6	06060	PRAIRIE MTN	96	0	27	0	3129
6	06061	GLACIER VIEW	1148	0	66	0	2724
6	06062	SAWTOOTH	202	1	903	0	2382
6	06063	TATOOSH	1203	1	82	0	2663
6	06064	DIXON MTN	117	0	41	0	2352
6	06065	DAVIS MTN	65	0	22	0	2816
6	06066	POMPEY	98	0	15	0	2385
6	06067	BLUE LAKE	152	866	14	0	2785
6	06068	AMOEBA	215	878	21	1	1731
6	06069	MT ADAMS	1243	94	17	0	2411
6	06070	STRAWBERRY	1036	1	15	0	2055
6	06071	MT MARGARET	1392	12	47	2	2355
6	06072	ST HELENS	1405	4	70	0	1942
6	06076	INDIAN HEAVEN	1221	41	18	1	2411
6	06077	BIG LAVA BED	184	35	33	0	1995
6	06078	BEAR CREEK	130	19	53	0	2965
6	06079	SILVER STAR	120	1	26	0	2050
6	06080	KIPUKA	1050	0	47	0	2050
6	06081	QUILCENE	1083	874	18	1	1321
6	06082	MT ZION	865	1	14	0	1247
6	06083	GREEN MOUNTAIN	885	1	14	0	1243
6	06084	THE BROTHERS	1099	874	16	0	1249
6	06085	MILDRED LAKES	1056	874	18	0	1305
6	06086	WONDER MOUNTAIN	963	874	12	2	1240
6	06087	COLONEL BOB	1560	8	72	0	818
6	06088	MCDONALD	375	2	26	0	1231
6	06090	EAGLE	2911	13	9	0	4256
6	06091	LAKE	107	1	2572	0	4270
6	06092	BIG BEND	103	2	2569	0	4337
6	06093	MT HOOD ADDITIONS	2767	4	1	0	4291
6	06094	WIND CREEK	2657	1	9	0	4344
6	06095	SALMON RIVER	2905	7	8	0	4280
6	06096	TWIN LAKES	129	1	2567	0	4288
6	06097	BADGER CREEK	2861	4	4	0	4286
6	06098	BULL OF THE WOODS	3013	9	37	2	15338
6	06099	OLALLIE	2706	1	15	0	3943
6	06101	MT JEFFERSON WSA	2804	4	20	0	11040
6	06103	MT WASHINGTON WSA	2856	6	4	0	11915
6	06105	HARDESTY MOUNTAIN	2761	3	5	0	19363
6	06106	WALDO	2971	16	21	0	12056
6	06107	CHARLTON	2807	4	9	0	11897

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6	06108	MAIDEN PEAK	2838	3	11	0	11892
6	06109	COWHORN	2955	4	12	0	20197
6	06110	BULL DOG ROCK	2716	0	5	0	19345
6	06111	ODELL	2744	14	6	0	979
6	06121	FAIRVIEW	2640	0	3	0	8250
6	06122	PUDDIN ROCK-CANTON-STEEL	86	0	2565	0	8279
6	06124	BOULDER CREEK	2816	2	8	0	8263
6	06125	LIMPY ROCK	113	0	3	0	8196
6	06126	CALF CR-COPELAND CR	91	0	2565	0	8300
6	06127	DUMONT CREEK	65	0	2573	0	8129
6	06128	LAST CREEK	64	0	2567	0	8120
6	06129	QUARTZ CREEK	75	0	2564	0	8139
6	06130	ROGUE UMPQUA DIVIDE	2835	4	19	1	10868
6	06131	MT BAILEY	2733	1	3	0	8223
6	06132	WINDIGO THIELSEN	3045	11	12	1	9933
6	06133	DONEGAN	2648	0	7	0	8119
6	06134	MAZAMA	2796	0	12	0	10721
6	06135	PARK WINEMA	2722	0	7	0	8942
6	06136	SHERWOOD	2732	0	12	1	10794
6	06141	SPHAGNUM BOG	2739	2	11	0	2752
6	06142	THOUSAND SPRINGS	2743	2	10	0	2754
6	06143	SKY LAKES	3022	10	12	1	3563
6	06144	BITTER LICK	2715	0	17	1	10700
6	06145	BROWN MOUNTAIN	113	0	13	0	3585
6	06146	MCDONALD PEAK	100	3	2575	0	2767
6	06147	LITTLE GRAYBACK	114	0	15	0	2779
6	06148	KINNEY	101	0	6	0	2725
6	06151	HEBO 1A	2720	1	7	0	6778
6	06152	HEBO 1B	2686	1	11	0	6805
6	06153	HEBO 1C	2687	1	12	0	6807
6	06154	WALDPORT-DRIFT CREEK	2751	1	2	0	6733
6	06155	CUMMINS CREEK	2738	2	8	0	6695
6	06156	ROCK CREEK	2744	2	5	0	6766
6	06157	SMITH-UMPQUA	102	0	2562	0	6703
6	06158	WOAHINK	2839	5	10	0	6871
6	06159	TAHKENITCH	2850	6	4	0	6845
6	06160	UMPQUA SPIT	2840	4	10	0	6866
6	06161	TENMILE	2859	5	10	0	6850
6	06171	COPPER MOUNTAIN	2809	0	5	0	5217
6	06172	MULE CREEK	2811	0	7	2	5099
6	06173	ROGUE	2823	2	7	1	5110
6	06174	POTATO MOUNTAIN	2782	0	9	0	5117
6	06175	SHASTA COSTA	2793	0	7	0	5118
6	06176	NORTH KALMIOPSIS	553	9	12	1	5115
6	06177	QUOSATANA	2782	0	8	0	5105
6	06178	BRIGGS	230	0	2574	0	5113
6	06179	SQUAW MOUNTAIN	2819	1	7	0	5114
6	06180	WINDY VALLEY	216	0	2564	0	5070

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6	06181	FALL CREEK	182	0	3	0	4813
6	06182	SOUTH KALMIOPSIS	211	0	6	0	4816
6	06183	KALMIOPSIS ADDITIONS	2972	2	7	1	5068
6	06184	MT EMILY	211	0	2566	0	5062
6	06191	METOLIUS BREAKS	2690	2	5	0	980
6	06192	SISTERS	2897	7	0	0	1004
6	06193	BEARWALLOWS	93	0	2569	0	990
6	06194	BEND WATERSHED	2726	0	7	0	974
6	06195	WEST + SOUTH BACHELOR	2726	3	6	0	975
6	06196	NORTH PAULINA	124	0	2566	0	982
6	06197	SOUTH PAULINA	89	0	2568	0	1009
6	06198	MT JEFFERSON	2763	1	3	0	1020
6	06201	PANHANDLE NORTH	2646	1	5	0	826
6	06202	PANHANDLE SOUTH	2643	1	6	0	825
6	06203	NORTH BOUNDARY	2636	1	5	0	820
6	06204	WEST BOUNDARY	2646	1	3	0	825
6	06205	ASPEN	2627	1	6	0	823
6	06206	CLOVER	2620	1	6	0	827
6	06207	ODESSA	2630	1	6	0	826
6	06208	MARSH	47	0	6	0	825
6	06209	DEVILS GARDEN	25	0	7	0	830
6	06210	BADLANDS	26	0	8	0	823
6	06211	GREEN MOUNTAIN	79	4	2583	1	2906
6	06212	MILL CREEK	2724	4	25	1	2851
6	06213	BRIDGE CREEK	2668	4	31	1	2898
6	06214	LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN	2689	10	21	1	2881
6	06215	ROCK CREEK	2677	4	22	1	2926
6	06218	SILVER CREEK	2666	3	33	2	2842
6	06219	BROADWAY	66	9	2590	1	2847
6	06220	CANYONS	2718	9	18	1	2911
6	06221	ANTLER	62	0	2566	0	918
6	06222	HANAN TRAIL	63	0	2568	0	933
6	06223	BRATTAIN BUTTE	2611	2	6	0	934
6	06224	DEADHORSE RIM	2668	1	4	0	926
6	06225	GEARHART MOUNTAIN	2677	1	3	0	931
6	06226	COLEMAN RIM	2656	0	6	0	941
6	06227	DRAKE-MCDOWELL	2621	0	14	0	932
6	06231	UTLEY BUTTE	2701	0	29	0	3401
6	06232	MYRTLE-SILVIES	144	0	2590	0	3395
6	06233	ALDRICH MTN	2724	4	26	0	3399
6	06234	MALHEUR RIVER	136	1	2583	0	3415
6	06235	SHAKETABLE	114	2	2592	0	3436
6	06236	DRY CABIN	2731	1	25	0	3388
6	06237	MCCLELLAN MTN	150	4	2584	1	3395
6	06238	STRAWBERRY MTN	3069	686	40	5	2089
6	06239	GLACIER MTN	2762	5	28	0	3369
6	06240	MONUMENT ROCK	2771	3	24	0	5654
6	06241	NORTH FORK MALHEUR RIVER	146	3	2584	0	3407

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6	06242	BALDY MTN	127	1	2579	0	3435
6	06243	DIXIE MTN	2713	1	21	0	3456
6	06244	NIPPLE BUTTE	2706	1	16	0	3415
6	06245	FOX CREEK	113	0	2582	0	3384
6	06246	FLAG CREEK	117	0	2580	0	3409
6	06247	CEDAR GROVE	116	0	20	0	3378
6	06251	JUMP-OFF JOE	2774	6	24	0	5292
6	06252	GREENHORN MTN	2834	4	23	1	7324
6	06253	NORTH FORK JOHN DAY	2849	3	9	0	4082
6	06254	BATTLE CREEK	2656	0	7	0	1896
6	06255	SOUTH FORK	2655	1	5	0	3030
6	06256	TOWER	2700	1	8	0	3969
6	06257	KELLY PRAIRIE	2612	1	5	0	1980
6	06258	TEXAS BUTTE	2617	0	4	0	1976
6	06259	OWSLEY	2646	0	8	0	3861
6	06260	HORSEHSOE RIDGE	2613	0	8	0	3039
6	06261	HELLHOLE	2710	0	10	1	3930
6	06262	N. MT EMILY	78	0	11	0	3777
6	06263	NORTH FORK UMATILLA	2653	0	6	1	3064
6	06264	LOOKINGGLASS	2625	0	5	0	3117
6	06265	BIG SINK	2611	0	7	0	3110
6	06266	WALLA WALLA RIVER	67	0	2568	1	3066
6	06267	GRANDE RONDE	2682	0	10	1	3864
6	06268	HELLS HALF ACRE	2614	2	6	0	1975
6	06269	POTAMUS	2617	0	6	1	1972
6	06270	SKOOKUM	2626	0	3	0	1975
6	06271	MARBLE POINT	102	0	12	0	2093
6	06273	TWIN MOUNTAIN	267	5	9	1	2344
6	06275	UPPER GRANDE RONDE	130	0	11	0	3391
6	06276	BEAVER CREEK	2667	0	20	1	3447
6	06277	MT EMILY	88	0	2567	0	3779
6	06278	CASTLE RIDGE	2677	0	5	0	2296
6	06279	LOWER MINAM	2805	1	6	0	2363
6	06280	LITTLE CREEK	2743	1	7	0	2299
6	06281	UPPER CATHERINE CREEK	2761	4	8	0	3278
6	06282	BOULDER PARK	2754	1	4	0	2212
6	06283	LITTLE EAGLE MEADOWS	2748	1	9	0	2220
6	06284	RESERVOIR	2756	3	4	0	3391
6	06285	LICK CREEK	2751	1	10	0	2331
6	06286	LITTLE SHEEP	2742	2	12	0	3465
6	06287	PARK	2735	1	11	0	2186
6	06288	HURRICANE CREEK	2755	3	10	0	2309
6	06289	HUCKLEBERRY	2771	2	8	0	2281
6	06290	LAKE FORK	72	0	6	0	2264
6	06291	HOMESTEAD	56	0	10	0	2299
6	06292	MCGRAW CREEK	89	0	12	0	2298
6	06293	WESTSIDE RESERVOIR FACE	107	1	7	0	2201
6	06294	IMNAHA FACE	107	0	6	0	2202

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6	06295	LORDS FLAT-SOMERS POINT	131	2	6	0	3444
6	06296	SNAKE RIVER	123	1	6	0	2269
6	06297	BUCKHORN	71	0	16	0	2362
6	06298	MOUNTAIN SHEEP	97	0	7	0	2189
6	06299	COOK RIDGE	82	0	7	0	2196
6	06300	WILDHORSE	70	0	14	0	3333
6	06361	HORSESHOE	131	0	911	0	1628
6	06561	BOLOGNA BASIN	2621	0	7	0	1964
6	06562	JAUSSAUD CORRAL	58	0	2564	0	3045
6	06563	BEAR CANYON	2614	0	4	0	2993
6	06564	CROSS CANYON	2610	0	4	0	2986
6	06565	WENAHA-TUCANNON	3588	18	6	0	1908
6	06601	SQUAW	2679	0	7	0	3919
6	06701	SISKIYOU	1473	7	10	2	5118
6	06702	INDIAN CREEK	179	0	2573	0	5003
6	06703	KANGAROO	3418	7	11	2	7635
6	06704	CONDREY MOUNTAIN	2807	0	12	0	53
6	06705	CRANE MOUNTAIN	2657	0	2	0	934
6	06706	MT BIDWELL	2624	0	15	0	930
6	06707	NORTH FORK SMITH	224	0	2566	0	4990
6	06708	PACKSADDLE	221	1	2573	1	5000
6	06709	SOUTH KALMIOPSIS	2961	8	4	0	5008
6	06929	MIDDLE SANTIAM WILD PRO	2812	2	3	0	11201
6	06981	SALMO PRIEST	1206	2	22	0	1391
6	06982	GRASSY TOP	137	0	921	0	1366
8	L8012	WAMBAW SWAMP	80	0	0	0	42
8	L8013	LITTLE WAMBAW SWAMP	89	0	1	0	39
8	L8016	LITTLE LAKE CREEK	905	11	0	0	25
8	L8025	SOUTHERN NANTAHALA	11675	0	1	0	156
8	L8033	BEAVER DAM CREEK	28	0	1	0	308
8	L8039	CLIFTY	21	1	0	0	542
8	L8058	LINVILLE GORGE EXTENSION	3236	1	0	0	146
8	L8090	BUSHHEAP	79	1	671	1	80
8	L8110	HELL HOLE BAY	81	0	0	0	69
8	L8115	WAMBAW SWAMP WSA	80	0	1	0	39
8	L8116	PERSIMMON MTN	48	1	1	0	53
8	L8198	FISHHAWK MTN	19	0	1	0	34
8	L8309	JUNIPER PRARIE	71	1	1	0	4
8	L8313	UPPER WILSON	46	0	1	0	90
8	L8314	LOST COVE	2778	0	3	0	157
8	L8315	HARPER CREEK	2797	2	1	0	162
8	08001	RICHLAND CREEK ADD	2183	2	2	0	5222
8	08002	LEATHERWOOD	807	5	1	0	4376
8	08003	BUFFALO ADDITION	1492	0	673	0	5196
8	08004	LITTLE BLAKELY	79	0	4	0	150
8	08005	UPPER KIAMICHI RIVER	904	1	1	0	114
8	08006	BEAR MOUNTAIN	71	0	3	0	121

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8	08007	EL CACIQUE	40	0	0	0	0
8	08008	MUD SWAMP-NEW RIVER	149	0	0	0	103
8	08009	SAVANNAH	161	0	1	0	107
8	08010	BIG GUM SWAMP	137	0	5	0	38
8	08011	ALEXANDER SPRINGS CREEK	208	3	3	0	31
8	08014	KISATCHIE HILLS	133	0	0	0	34
8	08015	POCOSIN	2681	1	2	0	2
8	08017	WINTERS BAYOU	29	0	4	0	44
8	08018	BIG CREEK	923	12	0	0	58
8	08019	BIG SLOUGH	952	22	3	0	38
8	08020	CHAMBERS FERRY	915	7	2	0	191
8	08021	GRAHAM CREEK	886	6	1	0	75
8	08023	JORDAN CREEK	948	14	1	0	29
8	08024	BOUNDS PENINSULA	17	0	5	0	42
8	08025	SOUTHERN NANTAHALA	12036	9	7	0	209
8	08026	OVERFLOW	330	2	9	0	181
8	08027	BLOOD MOUNTAIN	369	13	10	15	93
8	08028	RAVEN CLIFF	292	4	4	0	41
8	08029	CHATTAHOOCHEE RIVER	321	2	3	0	44
8	08030	TRAY MOUNTAIN	388	7	3	1	76
8	08031	ELLICOTT ROCK EXTENSION	3065	4	4	1	199
8	08032	ROGERS RIDGE	375	1385	0	0	258
8	08033	BEAVERDAM CREEK	44	1	1	0	314
8	08034	BALD RIVER GORGE	234	1382	2	0	105
8	08035	POND MOUNTAIN	205	1381	22	0	229
8	08036	JENNINGS CREEK	1777	0	2	0	708
8	08037	BIG FROG ADDITION A	132	1388	1	0	44
8	08038	TROUBLESOME	29	3	1	0	3
8	08040	ROUGH MOUNTAIN	253	2	1	0	819
8	08041	RICH HOLE	306	2	2	0	812
8	08042	ST. MARY'S	371	2	2	0	811
8	08043	CRAWFORD MOUNTAIN	269	0	2	0	813
8	08044	RAMSEYS DRAFT WSA	435	2	1	0	1140
8	08045	LAUREL FORK	391	0	1	0	1154
8	08046	LITTLE RIVER	289	1	2	0	812
8	08047	BIG SCHLOSS	359	21	8	1	807
8	08048	BEAR TOWN	338	1	3	0	1056
8	08049	LITTLE DRY RON	268	0	1	0	780
8	08050	LEWIS FORK	303	4	1	0	803
8	08051	ROARING BRANCH	267	1	9	0	788
8	08052	LITTLE STONEY	313	0	12	0	803
8	08053	LITTLE WILSON CREEK	316	0	1	0	789
8	08054	BIG CREEK	3103	0	10	0	175
8	08055	BALSAM CONE	269	259	2547	0	175
8	08056	CRAGGY MTN EXTENSION	3164	0	3	0	39
8	08057	SHINING ROCK EXTENSION	2940	6	3	100	52
8	08058	LINVILLE GORGE EXT	3266	0	1	0	174
8	08059	CHUNKY GAL	8850	1	0	0	164

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8	08060	CHEOAH BALD	134	2	2543	0	201
8	08061	SNOWBIRD	2872	1	3	0	205
8	08062	JOYCE KILMER SLICKROCK	2864	1	2	0	204
8	08063	REED BRAKE	376	1	2	0	241
8	08064	PERRY MOUNTAIN	40	0	3	0	241
8	08065	DUGGER MOUNTAIN	40	1	6	0	239
8	08066	BLUE MOUNTAIN	46	1	3	0	263
8	08067	SHINBONE CREEK	397	2	1	0	526
8	08068	SIPSEY ADDITION	465	0	2	0	982
8	08070	INDIAN CREEK	1457	0	672	0	5186
8	08071	DISMAL CREEK	1437	0	1	0	5254
8	08072	GEE CREEK	1434	1	671	0	5181
8	08073	HURRICANE CREEK	2145	4	0	0	5213
8	08074	PEDESTAL ROCKS	1482	0	672	1	5122
8	08075	PENHOOK	59	0	672	0	4397
8	08076	EAST FORK	748	1	1	0	4374
8	08077	RICHLAND CREEK WSA	2179	2	1	0	5066
8	08078	DEVIL'S CANYON	136	0	0	0	4298
8	08079	CLIFTY CANYON	58	2	0	0	4317
8	08080	BREAD CREEK	72	0	673	1	120
8	08082	BLUE MOUNTAIN	145	2	613	0	88
8	08083	BELLE STARR CAVE WSA	772	1	3	0	287
8	08084	BLACK FORK MOUNTAIN	899	6	1	0	94
8	08085	RICH MOUNTAIN	210	1	2	0	103
8	08086	BEECH CREEK	193	0	673	1	78
8	08087	DRY CREEK WSA	767	2	2	0	99
8	08088	BELL STAR EAST	770	1	2	0	281
8	08089	BELL STAR WEST	770	1	2	0	282
8	08100	POST OFFICE BAY	152	1	2	0	106
8	08101	BLACK CREEK ISLAND	20	0	84	0	106
8	08102	BAY CREEK	17	0	86	0	105
8	08103	PROVIDENCE	19	0	86	0	106
8	08104	LONG BAY	22	0	86	0	105
8	08105	GUM BAY	19	0	85	0	105
8	08106	CLEAR LAKE	147	0	3	0	32
8	08107	IMPASSIBLE BAY	17	1	82	0	33
8	08108	NATURAL AREA	137	0	6	0	34
8	08109	LITTLE LAKE GEORGE	175	1	5	0	33
8	08112	ELLICOTT ROCK EXPANSION	95	1	1	0	28
8	08113	LONG CREEK	71	0	1	0	25
8	08114	LONG CANE	75	0	0	0	4
8	08120	CUNNINGHAM BRAKES	113	0	2	0	33
8	08121	SALINE BAYOU	163	3	0	0	36
8	08130	TURKEY HILL	886	11	1	0	48
8	08131	BOGGY CREEK	15	0	5	0	44
8	08132	HARMON CREEK	19	0	4	0	43
8	08133	FOUR NOTCH	3523	14	2	0	348
8	08134	BIG WOODS	21	0	4	0	39

PUBLIC PREFERENCE FOR ALLOCATION
NUMBER OF SIGNATURES

REGION NUMBER	AREA CODE	A R E A N A M E	WILDERNESS	WILDERNESS WITH BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT	FURTHER PLANNING	FURTHER PLANNING WITH BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT	NON-WILDERNESS
8	08135	ALABAMA CREEK	883	13	0	0	59
8	08136	INDIAN MOUNDS	929	14	3	0	87
8	08137	STARK PROPERTY	187	3	650	0	48
8	08141	HEMP TOP	130	1	3	0	269
8	08142	MOUNTAIN TOWN	249	1	5	0	45
8	08143	RICH MOUNTAIN	411	1	4	0	44
8	08144	MILL CREEK	36	0	4	0	45
8	08145	BOARD CAMP	17	1	1	0	56
8	08146	BRABSTOWN	350	2	3	0	43
8	08147	RABUN BALD	157	1	5	1	70
8	08148	RAND MOUNTAIN	62	1	9	1	55
8	08149	WOLF PEN	240	2	13	0	43
8	08150	IRON MOUNTAIN	193	1384	0	0	395
8	08151	CITICO CREEK WSA	425	1409	0	0	93
8	08152	BIG FROG WSA	186	1390	1	0	45
8	08160	CAVE CREEK CAVE	27	0	3	0	734
8	08170	DRY RIVER	316	3	6	0	812
8	08171	DOLLY ANNE	275	0	0	0	813
8	08172	ELLIOTT KNOB	284	1	2	0	814
8	08173	HEAD OF DRY RIVER	265	1	0	0	823
8	08174	RAMSEYS DRAFT ADDN	416	1	1	0	1135
8	08180	DEVILS FORK	645	5	3	0	806
8	08181	BIG STONEY	312	0	3	0	806
8	08182	KIMBERLING CREEK	270	0	2	1	819
8	08183	BARBOURS CREEK	267	0	2	0	839
8	08184	HOOP HOLE	276	0	10	0	830
8	08185	THUNDER RIDGE	270	0	1	0	811
8	08186	MILL CREEK WSA	277	0	1	0	780
8	08187	MOUNTAIN LAKE WSA	323	0	1	0	809
8	08188	PETERS MOUNTAIN WSA	266	1	1	0	817
8	08190	TUSQUITEE MOUNTAINS	34	0	2556	0	140
8	08193	CRAGGY MTN WSA	3123	0	1	0	39
8	08194	JOYCE KILMER SLICKROCK	2886	1	0	0	45
8	08195	JOYCE KILMER SLICKROCK	2882	1	0	0	41
8	08196	SHEEP RIDGE	2671	0	2	0	3
8	08197	WILDCAT	18	1	2	1	175
8	08198	FISHHAWK MOUNTAIN	9	0	2	0	37
8	08199	CATFISH LAKE SOUTH	2678	0	1	0	4
8	08200	MIDDLE PRONG	2757	0	0	0	171
8	08201	JOYCE KILMER SLICKROCK	2865	1	1	0	164
8	08202	NOLICHUCKY	54	0	2546	0	532
8	08203	BIRKHEAD MOUNTAINS	2873	1	2	0	38
8	08204	POND PINE	2670	1	2	0	5
8	08206	THOMPSON CREEK	448	0	1	0	987
8	08207	HAGOOD CREEK	446	0	2	0	1010
8	08208	BORDEN CREEK	451	0	1	0	1010
8	08209	MONTGOMERY-BORDEN CREEK	515	1	0	0	1016
8	08210	BRUSHY FORK	425	0	1	0	1013

PUBLIC PREFERENCE FOR ALLOCATION
NUMBER OF SIGNATURES

REGION NUMBER	AREA CODE	A R E A N A M E	WILDERNESS	WILDERNESS WITH BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT	FURTHER PLANNING	FURTHER PLANNING WITH BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT	NON-WILDERNESS
8	08211	RABBITTOWN ADDITION	430	1	2	0	1011
8	08212	BIG BAY	325	0	1	0	968
8	08213	WEST ELLIOTS CREEK	383	1	1	0	246
8	08214	BIG SANDY	373	0	2	0	52
8	08215	ADAMS GAP	340	1	1	0	534
8	08216	CHOCTAFAULA	260	0	2	0	7
8	08220	SPRINGER MOUNTAIN	166	3	4	0	41
8	08221	LICKLOG	24	1	12	0	47
8	08222	BLACKWELL	17	0	8	0	51
8	08223	BUZZARD KNOB	38	0	6	1	62
8	08224	WORLEY RIDGE	19	0	2	1	58
8	08225	ANNA RUBY	30	0	2	0	24
8	08226	LITTLE ROCK	20	0	10	0	47
8	08270	UPPER BALD RIVER	197	1383	0	0	129
8	08271	HICKORY FLAT BRANCH	1563	1	1	0	368
8	08272	BIG LAUREL BRANCH	185	1385	1	0	171
8	08273	POND MOUNTAIN ADDITION	201	1378	0	0	179
8	08274	LAUREL FORK	24	0	10	0	98
8	08275	UNAKA MOUNTAIN	375	1384	10	0	348
8	08276	DEVIL'S BACKBONE	10	0	1	0	79
8	08277	LITTLE FROG MOUNTAIN	166	1380	22	0	48
8	08279	BRUSHY RIDGE	1534	0	0	0	130
8	08305	FARLES PRAIRIE	177	0	2	0	8
8	08306	BUCK LAKE	177	0	2	0	33
8	08307	BAPTIST LAKE	166	0	3	0	34
8	08308	SOPCHOPPY RIVER WSA	156	0	0	0	4
8	08310	SANDY CREEK	40	0	0	0	40
8	08311	BLACK CREEK	47	0	1	0	35
8	08312	LEAF	39	0	1	0	8
9	09010	CRANBERRY	472	1	8	0	900
9	09011	FLYNN LAKE STUDY AREA	719	2	5	0	59
9	09012	ROUND LAKE STUDY AREA	710	10	5	0	46
9	09013	ROCK RIVER	227	2	5	0	247
9	09014	STURGEON R WILD. STUDY A	250	15	6	0	95
9	09015	BELL MOUNTAIN	281	1	6	0	60
9	09016	PADDY CREEK	270	0	5	0	62
9	09017	PINEY CREEK	246	1	3	0	58
9	09018	ROCKPILE MOUNTAIN	265	0	6	0	58
9	09019	ALLEGHENY FRONT	461	46	5	0	129
9	09020	HICKORY CREEK	481	47	3	0	129
9	09021	TRACY RIDGE	431	36	3	0	126
9	09022	CLARION RIVER	230	135	9	0	131
9	09023	VERBECK ISLAND	343	15	14	0	119
9	09024	CRULLS ISLAND	345	14	14	0	119
9	09025	THOMPSONS ISLAND	339	15	15	0	118
9	09026	R. THOMPSONS ISLAND	228	15	15	0	120
9	09027	COURSON ISLAND	224	15	12	0	119

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NUMBER OF SIGNATURES

REGION NUMBER	AREA CODE	A R E A N A M E	WILDERNESS	WILDERNESS WITH BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT	FURTHER PLANNING	FURTHER PLANNING WITH BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT	NON-WILDERNESS
9	09028	KING ISLAND	214	9	14	0	116
9	09029	BAKER ISLAND	209	11	12	0	115
9	09030	NO-NAME ISLAND	208	11	12	0	117
9	09031	CORNPLANTER	233	31	8	1	121
9	09032	MINISTER VALLEY	357	5	12	0	125
9	09033	HEARTS CONTENT	343	7	9	0	137
9	09040	CHEAT MOUNTAIN	417	0	8	0	896
9	09041	SENECA CREEK	447	4	5	0	1111
9	09042	NORTH MOUNTAIN HOPEVILLE	394	1	12	0	1097
9	09043	CANAAN LOOP	258	0	49	0	895
9	09044	LAUREL FORK NORTH	313	1	60	0	900
9	09045	LAUREL FORK SOUTH	385	1	10	0	898
9	09047	GAULEY MOUNTAIN	254	1	48	0	904
9	09048	TEA CREEK MOUNTAIN	260	0	47	0	890
9	09049	FALLS OF HILLS CREEK	246	0	43	0	898
9	09050	MIDDLE MOUNTAIN	275	0	100	0	895
9	09051	LITTLE ALLEGHENY MT.	262	0	97	0	885
9	09052	LITTLE MOUNTAIN	257	0	14	0	891
9	09062	CARR MOUNTAIN	164	6	11	1	65
9	09064	WILD RIVER	237	17	14	3	46
9	09066	PEMIGEWASSET	312	23	18	0	42
9	09067	SANDWICH RANGE	433	32	11	0	38
9	09068	GREAT GULF EXTENSION	165	4	12	0	29
9	09069	PRESIDENTIAL-DRY R EXT	234	17	12	2	25
9	09071	WATERVILLE	133	4	22	1	21
9	09072	KINSMAN MOUNTAIN	142	4	27	1	15
9	09073	CHERRY MOUNTAIN	107	1	25	0	56
9	09074	DARTMOUTH RANGE	110	1	18	0	36
9	09075	MT WOLF-GORDON POND	108	4	23	1	28
9	09076	JOBILDUNK	128	5	18	1	17
9	09077	KERSARGE	159	12	20	0	35
9	09081	BREADLOAF	486	28	4	1	1360
9	09082	WILDER MTN	473	29	5	0	1362
9	09083	DEVILS DEN	472	29	6	0	1363
9	09084	GRIFFITH LAKE	474	29	4	0	1363
9	09085	LYE BROOK ADDITION	511	3	6	0	1358
9	09086	WOODFORD	460	0	33	0	1811
9	09098	PANTHER DEN	404	0	6	0	61
9	09099	BURKE BRANCH	396	0	4	0	56
9	09100	GARDEN OF THE GODS	421	0	5	0	47
9	09101	RIPPLE HOLLOW	384	0	4	0	64
9	09102	MURRAY BLUFF	395	0	3	0	49
9	09103	BURDEN FALLS	402	0	3	0	54
9	09104	CLEAR SPRINGS	412	2	5	0	71
9	09105	BALD KNOB	418	0	4	0	69
9	09117	MISSISSIPPI CREEK	38	1	105	0	1867
9	09118	CABIN CREEK	37	0	102	0	1727
9	09119	TAIT LAKE	33	2	500	0	1865

PUBLIC PREFERENCE FOR ALLOCATION
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9	09120	PHANTOM LAKE	36	0	526	0	1715
9	09132	LITTLE INDIAN SIOUX	159	0	0	0	1245
9	09133	MOOSE PORTAGE III	160	0	0	0	1243
9	09134	BALDPATE LK	150	1	1	0	1240
9	09135	HEGMAN LAKES	171	10	2	0	1244
9	09136	WOOD LAKE	174	0	2	0	1304
9	09137	SOUTH KAWISHIWI RIVER	164	3	0	0	1245
9	09138	BRULE LK-EAGLE MOUNTAIN	109	93	3	0	1862
9	09139	KAWISHIWI LK TO SAWBILL	94	80	0	0	1849
9	09140	BAKER-HOMER-BRULE LAKES	102	83	2	0	1844
9	09145	ELMWOOD ISLAND	460	0	1	0	1240
9	09146	POTATO ISLAND	455	0	1	0	1242
9	09147	BIG ISLAND	456	0	1	0	1240
9	09148	NORDHOUSE DUNES	256	3	1	0	22
9	09149	BEAR SWAMP	180	2	4	0	25
9	09153	PORCUPINE LAKE	707	0	4	0	33
9	09154	ST PETERS DOME	714	1	2	0	35
9	09157	CHASE CREEK	486	3	33	113	38
9	09159	THORNAPPLE	677	0	5	0	39
9	09161	GATES LAKE	505	4	47	108	221
9	09162	MOOSE	680	3	7	0	215
9	09164	TEA LAKE	489	2	51	112	237
9	09165	CAMPFIRE ISLAND	604	0	6	0	28
9	09166	EAST TORCH	502	3	47	108	220
9	09175	BLACKJACK SPRINGS	139	3	4	2	99
9	09176	WHISKER LAKES	144	1	2	1	87
9	09177	LE ROY CREEK	221	1	5	0	72
9	09178	KIMBALL CREEK	212	3	5	0	79
9	09179	HEADWATERS OF THE PINE	221	3	3	0	69
9	09180	PERCH LAKE	58	2	149	1	75
9	09181	FOURSECTION	48	0	151	0	78
9	09182	PENTOGA ROAD	49	0	151	0	72
9	09183	SHOE LAKE ISLANDS	40	0	4	0	66
9	09184	WHEELER LAKE ISLANDS	30	0	5	0	67
9	09185	SAWYER LAKE ISLAND	31	0	5	0	67
9	09186	SHELP LAKE	200	2	3	0	67
9	09188	BIG ISLAND LAKE	185	0	4	0	51
9	09189	CARP RIVER	197	0	4	0	38
9	09190	HORSESHOE BAY	195	0	0	0	40
9	09191	FIBER	59	0	6	100	35
9	09192	DELIRIUM	175	0	3	0	35
9	09197	GOVERNMENT ISLAND	164	0	4	0	34
9	09198	ROUND ISLAND	167	0	4	0	35
9	09210	LITTLE SILVER ADDITION	217	0	3	0	57
9	09211	SYLVANIA	136	105	4	0	537
9	09213	CASCADE FALLS	62	1	11	100	70
9	09220	DEVILSBACKBONE	244	3	5	0	65
9	09221	IRISHWILDERNESS	320	1	3	0	63

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9	09222	ANDERSON MOUNTAIN	108	0	11	0	62
9	09223	SPRING CREEK	165	21	15	0	64
9	09224	SWAN CREEK	195	21	17	0	73
9	09225	BIG CREEK	113	1	11	0	65
9	09326	EAST FORK OF GREENBRIER	269	0	99	0	902
9	09327	DOLLY SODS ROARING PLAIN	425	42	10	0	1129
9	09328	TURKEY MOUNTAIN	255	0	47	0	889
9	09329	SPICE RUN	257	0	98	0	886
9	09330	MARLIN MOUNTAIN	249	0	44	0	893
9	09331	CRANBERRY ADDITION	292	2	11	33	897
9	09332	MCGOWAN MT	229	2	5	33	895
9	09333	DRY FORK	231	1	5	33	1471
9	09334	GLADY FORK	228	1	38	0	1480
9	09340	GRUBB RIDGE	357	13	1	0	69
9	09341	COPE HOLLOW	339	11	1	0	69
9	09342	MOGAN RIDGE	306	15	1	0	102
10	10001	RESURRECTION	55	244	1	3	7
10	10002	BURTON BAR	28	4	10	0	10
10	10003	JOHNSON PASS	32	244	11	2	9
10	10004	KENAI LAKE	52	241	3	2	7
10	10005	E. KENAI MTNS.	53	242	1	3	10
10	10006	TWENTYMILE	16	1	14	0	10
10	10007	HARRIMAN FIORD	64	250	22	0	12
10	10008	GOLDEN	107	232	5	0	10
10	10009	UNAKWIK	101	233	5	0	11
10	10010	COLUMBIA GLACIER	29	0	17	0	11
10	10011	NELLIE JUAN	92	240	5	0	6
10	10012	PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND IS.	47	255	5	2	11
10	10013	MONTAGUE IS.	38	241	7	0	9
10	10014	FIDALGO/GRAVINA	31	239	5	0	11
10	10015	HINCHENBROOK-HAWKINS	30	241	4	2	11
10	10016	SHERIDAN GLACIER	13	0	15	0	10
10	10017	COPPER RIVER WETLANDS	300	1	5	0	9
10	10018	BERING LAKE	296	0	6	0	9
10	10019	TONKI CAPE	40	234	3	0	6
10	10020	RED PEAK	37	236	3	0	7

Addendum - Corrections in Data

Throughout the analysis process, coding and resulting data was checked and rechecked. Errors that were found up to the time of the final computer runs were corrected in the computer. Some errors have been found since the final printouts and are listed as follows:

All of these were found soon enough so that corrected figures were used in the decision-making process.

Roadless Area	Form	Who	In State or Out of State	Preference	Change in Data Inputs	Change in Data Signatures
04201	4	1	In	Non-Wilderness	+512	+512
A1485 F1485 01601 01602 01603 01604 01605 01606	4	1	In	Non-Wilderness	-300	-300
01427 01001 01808	1	1	In	Wilderness	-700	-700
01807 01424 01428 01435 01006 01008 04943 01943	1	1	In	Further Planning	-700	-700
06031 06034 06041 06045 06048 06049	4	1	In	Non-Wilderness	-1000	-1000

Roadless Area	Form	Who	In State or Out of State	Preference	Change in Data Inputs	Change in Data Signatures
06043 06044	4	1	In	Wilderness	-1000	-1000
04179	3	1	Out	Wilderness	+1	+399
04761	3	1	In	Wilderness	+1	+399
04760	3	1	In	Wilderness	+1	+441
04758	3	1	In	Wilderness	+1	+458
04001 04002 04180 04181 04701 04730 04751 thru 04767	4	1	Out	Further Planning	0	-99
04160 04161 04601 04603 thru 04616 04945 04961 04962 04963	4	1	In	Non-Wilderness	+117	+156
05171 05264	1	1	In	Wilderness	0	-122

04662	04656	04657	04658	04660	05240	05241	05242
05243	05244	05245	05246	05167	05170	05169	05171
05122	05263	05277	05114	05115	05116	05117	05107
05108	05109	05110	05111	05112	05113	05178	05188
05174	05175	05192	05260	05259	05265	05261	05023
05983	05271	05119	05279	05121	05278	05123	05168
05099	05008	05267	05270	05006	05009	05003	05004
05005	05007	05017	05015	05014	05021	05022	05010
05011	05013	05024	05025	05985	05026	05982	05027

05984	04984	05193	05180	05303	05189	05190	05191
04985	04986	04982	05662	05811	05812	05256	05986
05813	05814	05815	05257	05258	05255	05199	05198
05197	05207	05305	05211	05204	05205	05209	05210
05206	05029	05212	05200	05203	05214	05208	05202
05288	05033	05034	05053	05054	05055	05056	05048
05052	05035	05036	05051	05045	05040	05041	05042
05256	05038	05039	05032	05030	05153	05706	05705
05140	05141	05269	05088	05087	05085	05084	05083
05065	05066	05148	05149	05150	05151	05144	05280
05281	05162	05058	05989	05146	05147	05120	05118
05019	05020	05304	05181	05182	05183	05031	05275
05276	05101	05103	05104	05102	05138	05139	05142
05046	05143	05155	05156	05165	05049	05050	05094
05100	05226	05234	05298	05098	05097	05284	05137
05145	05253	05001	05176	05307	05185	05184	05187
05058	05059	05060	05061	05062	05063	05064	05152
05154	05157	05158	05159	05160	05161	05163	05086
05091	05092	05093	05059	05096	05089	05090	05124
05125	05127	05128	05129	05130	05131	05135	05002
05132	05134	05136	05268	05702	05703	06703	05707
05708	05709	05248	05247	05701	06701	05228	05079
05233	05300	05221	05272	05273	05274	05218	05800
05077	05286	05220	05133	05804	05805	05801	05802
05803	05299	05069	05308	05236	05310	05216	05224
05223	05227	05230	05238	05229	05219	05217	05235
05231							

Alternative Approaches. Various approaches for allocating the roadless areas were displayed in the draft with a request for comment on factors important in creating those allocations. The public responded and expressed concerns about values to consider when adding areas to the Wilderness System as well as items that were paramount in making nonwilderness allocations. In total, there were 81 different approach categories used to record the comments. Comment that stated "no more wilderness" or "all wilderness" were considered as approaches rather than support for alternative B or J. (A discussion of support for specific alternatives follows the display of response on approaches.) The following shows number of inputs and signatures supporting various approaches for allocation of roadless areas.

Approach	Input	Signatures
All wilderness, maximum wilderness	9,154	12,328
No wilderness, no more wilderness	38,605	55,145
All wilderness in parts of specific states	1,118	1,922
No wilderness in parts of specific states	7,855	19,526
Keep natural, undeveloped, roadless	3,650	6,320
Favors multiple use	31,627	48,229
Supports further planning	1,154	1,842
Favors no action	451	945
Minimize number of areas in further planning	287	309
Avoid small scattered areas	369	400
Add areas adjacent to existing wilderness	216	289
Omit areas with private land	3,285	3,428
Emphasize wilderness for future use	3,073	4 ,581
Aim for well rounded wilderness system	159	171
Keep roadless but allow some development	232	248
Allow motorized access in wilderness	2,159	2,267
Emphasize remote, hard to reach wilderness	1,378	1,429
Leave no areas in further planning	795	941
Emphasize easy to reach wilderness	192	214
Allocate high WARS scores to wilderness	155	167
Recommend 1 to 25% of areas to wilderness	85	697
Recommend 26 to 50% of areas to wilderness	94	99
Recommend 51 to 75% of areas to wilderness	56	59
Recommend 76 to 99% of areas to wilderness	39	41
Include top 1 to 25% of WARS	11	11
Include top 26 to 50% of WARS	18	20
Include top 51 to 75% of WARS	47	137
Include top 76 to 100% of WARS	14	17
Emphasize scenery	4,533	4,692
Emphasize resource values - commodity outputs	4,144	9,924
Emphasize timber values	6,953	7,807
Emphasize mineral values	1,495	2,745
Emphasize energy resources	2,636	3,311
Emphasize range values	520	719
Emphasize economic needs and jobs	11,675	16,222
Use cost/benefit analysis	436	622
Protect threatened and endangered plants	135	169
Emphasize access to public land	9,869	15,226

Approach	Input	Signatures
Emphasize/protect fish and wildlife	1,535	2,030
Emphasize general recreation	2,803	3,923
Emphasize nonmotorized recreation	864	1,365
Emphasize motorized recreation	1,645	4,038
Emphasize developed recreation	1,014	1,729
Consider fire and fuel management	906	1,092
Emphasize/protect watershed values	647	829
Protect and enhance cultural values	137	195
Emphasize/protect water resource	76	133
Concern expressed for Clean Air Act	210	276
Aim for a well-rounded system	231	378
Assure distribution and accessibility of areas	215	322
Assure ecosystem representation	282	303
Assure landform representation	72	88
Balance wilderness with resource needs	1,820	5,129
Emphasize small scattered areas	105	122
Emphasize water development	59	71
Emphasize wildlife habitat management	341	385
Areas bordering national trails to wilderness	88	93
Want wilderness in southeast	31	35
Meet RPA goals - targets	1,957	4,795
High social concern rating	52	498
Low social concern rating	11	16
Emphasize social needs	1,780	2,009
Emphasize public sentiment	1,630	2,220
Use facts, not public opinion or vote	83	149
Meet local and regional concerns	1,958	3,532
Emphasize national concerns	6,931	7,204
Emphasize backcountry management, not wilderness	970	1,036
Favors approach of alternative C	9	9
Favors approach of alternative D	6	6
Favors approach of alternative E	12	25
Favors approach of alternative F	8	8
Favors approach of alternative G	17	17
Favors approach of alternative H	97	99
Favors approach of alternative I	31	33
Need public involvement in boundary setting	306	401
All areas east of Mississippi should be wilderness	265	306
Retain high mountain helicopter skiing	52	54
No wilderness east of Mississippi	11	13
All grassland areas to wilderness	469	564
No grassland areas to wilderness	409	576
Supports wilderness in northeast	359	431

The foregoing describes support for various alternative approaches or factors to be used in allocating roadless areas. The draft statement did not specifically request individuals to select a "preferred" alternative, but many gave reasons for liking or disliking the 10 alternatives displayed. The following chart shows number of inputs and signatures "liking" or "disliking" a particular alternative. In

addition, the moderate column indicates the alternative is okay with changes or modification. Again, this display only shows number of times specific reasons were given for liking or disliking an alternative. It does not and was not intended to count votes or give total number of inputs for a specific alternative.

	FAVOR		OPPOSE		MODERATE	
	Input	Signatures	Input	Signatures	Input	Signatures
A	632	788	249	274	29	29
B	20,756	24,555	345	403	37	37
C	536	571	333	358	63	90
D	265	278	367	397	60	92
E	5,091	5,966	320	430	81	86
F	83	87	348	454	41	41
G	255	290	330	434	109	117
H	2,643	2,699	356	534	95	107
I	767	1,074	327	363	148	165
J	2,125	2,499	389	599	62	67

Less than 10 percent of the inputs addressed the 10 lettered alternatives. The foregoing analysis gives a feel for which alternative was most favored. The following discussion highlights the reasons most frequently given for favoring an alternative in order of preference.

Alternative B was favored the most. The reasons most frequently given include comment that no more wilderness is needed, multiple use must be emphasized, retain high timber values for management and use, old and handicapped can not use wilderness, nonwilderness helps local economy and provides employment, and multiple use provides best balance between wilderness and other resource uses.

Alternative E was second highest with a concern for local and national economy and jobs and provisions for general recreation being cited as reasons for favoring it.

Alternative H was supported for its ability to benefit local economy.

Alternative J was fourth highest of the ten alternatives. Some reasons for support include a need for more wilderness, a need to preserve wilderness for future generations, emphasis on preservation, a statement that wilderness values outweigh economic considerations, and since there are only a few areas left, this is the last chance for preservation.

Alternative I was supported for its additions to the Wilderness System and some of the similar reasons for liking J.

Alternative A was favored by those who felt multiple use was the best balance of wilderness and other resource values.

Alternative C was favored by those who felt it permitted utilization of many resources.

Alternatives D, F, and G received more comment against them than in favor but no particular reasons can be cited as outstanding.

Decision Criteria. Seven decision criteria were proposed in the draft environmental statement with a request for the public to respond to them. The following chart shows public response to each of seven criteria published in the draft. Response "liked" the criteria, "disliked" it or were "fair" in their support saying it should be given some weight.

	LIKE		DISLIKE		FAIR	
	Input	Sign.	Input	Sign.	Input	Sign.
Meet RPA Targets	17,677	18,183	2,467	2,840	453	483
Achieve Agreement	11,030	11,425	2,445	2,477	1,986	2,004
Commodities - Dependent Communities	15,133	15,854	450	481	174	185
National Issues	14,054	14,784	644	674	272	297
Diversity Characteristics	5,077	5,690	6,616	6,699	2,833	2,928
WARS	9,373	9,516	3,374	3,507	1,830	1,903
Grasslands	3,572	3,628	1,716	1,891	1,197	1,244
All Seven Criteria	909	960	248	395	140	143

Other criteria were suggested by the public as being important factors in decision making. The following chart portrays additional criteria.

	LIKE		DISLIKE		FAIR	
	Input	Sign.	Input	Sign.	Input	Sign.
Consider Existing NWPS	3,774	3,828	843	865	620	635
Maintain Historical Significance	32	44	2	2	8	9
Achieve Low Resource Conflict	22	44	1	1	0	0
Maintain Low Social Concerns	3	4	2	3	0	0
Areas Adjacent to NWPS	136	150	37	43	11	16
Existing Wilderness Study Areas	823	929	65	73	1	2
Use/Cost Benefit	309	361	7	9	2	3
Use Manageable Boundaries	118	142	7	7	4	6
Scenic Backdrop for Cities	23	30	1	1	0	0
Consider Wildlife	69	81	3	3	0	0
Consider Plantlife	45	55	1	1	0	0
Consider Regeneration	35	47	0	0	1	2
Snow Related Recreation	436	444	2	2	0	0
Wilderness for Scientific Reasons	42	42	0	0	1	1
Wild and Scenic Rivers	82	85	0	0	0	0

Summary. The foregoing discussion of public comment has utilized portions of the total content analysis display of response received on the RARE II Draft Environmental Statement. It has been highlighted here to address issues of individual roadless area allocation, alternative approaches, and decision criteria to be used in development of the proposed action. Additional comment on adequacy or inadequacy of the draft statement package was also a part of the content analysis process. It is not repeated in this appendix as the comment received and the response to that comment is developed in Section VIII, Consultation With Others. Microfiche copies of all computer printouts summarizing content analysis of 264,000 responses are available for review at the Washington Office and all Regional and most Forest Supervisor Offices. The response received is available for review in Salt Lake City, Utah. Requests should be directed to the office of the Responsible Official in Washington, D.C.

APPENDIX V - SELECTED LETTERS

Selected letters received in response to the RARE II Draft Environmental Statement are reprinted in this appendix. Letters printed do not include all received in any one category of response. Some letters were received after the October 1 cutoff date and others have not been retreived from the Salt Lake City Content Analysis Center. Those reprinted here represent response of Federal agencies, State governments, and selected National organizations. This appendix is designed to give reviewers an opportunity to see how others responded to the draft statement.

Department of Energy
Washington, D.C. 20585

SEP 15 1978

Honorable M. Rupert Cutler
Assistant Secretary for
Conservation, Research and Education
U.S. Department of Agriculture
Washington, D.C. 20250

Dear Dr. Cutler:

Enclosed is the "Energy Resource Assessments of Ten Alternatives to Wilderness Designation in U.S. Forest Service's 1977-1978 Roadless Area Review and Evaluation (RARE-II)," for use by the U.S. Forest Service in its wilderness designation process. In the report, the Department of Energy (DOE) has refined its statement of interest in the energy resource potential of the RARE-II tracts in an effort to minimize the conflict between energy resource development and wilderness. To accomplish this, we have estimated the extent of energy resources, established priorities for tracts of interest and suggested boundary changes.

The analysis summarized in this report includes oil and gas, coal, uranium and hydroelectric energy resources as well as an assessment of the potential impact of wilderness designation on energy transportation corridors. An analysis of the geothermal energy potential on the RARE-II tracts is still underway and this energy resource is therefore not covered in the report. Analysis completed since the August 24 meeting between DOE and DOA staff shows that there may be significant conflicts between wilderness designation and future geothermal energy development in a number of tracts. DOE is continuing to assess new information which could affect the resource assessment and ranking of the tracts. For example, there is a substantial amount of new DOE data on uranium resources which is still under review. If subsequent discoveries or analyses result in any changes in the rankings now provided, we will of course inform you as soon as practicable.

The most serious conflict is with oil and gas resources in the Rocky Mountain Overthrust Belt. As you know, a large majority of the acreage of interest is under lease. The current problem - deciding which tracts must be set aside for oil and gas development - has heretofore been exacerbated by an administrative

decision of the Forest Service to not allow the site investigation necessary to make an informed decision. DOE is therefore extremely concerned both that the acreage of high potential for oil and gas not be irrevocably committed to wilderness and that a statutory program be established to guarantee the development of the necessary information for an informed decision on designation of these tracts.

DOE is encouraged by your initial response to our presentation of a proposal to resolve this conflict. In the coming weeks, we wish to pursue this cooperative solution with you.

Sincerely,

John F. O'Leary
Deputy Secretary

Enclosure

United States Department of the Interior

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

ER-78/566

NOV 2 1978

Mr. John R. McGuire
Chief, Forest Service
Department of Agriculture
Post Office Box 2417
Washington, D.C. 20013

Dear Mr. McGuire:

This is in response to your June letter requesting the Department of the Interior to review and comment on the draft environmental statement for your proposed Roadless Area Review and Evaluation - RARE II. Accordingly, we have reviewed the statement and supplements and offer the following general comments. We are also enclosing bureau comments on specific roadless areas identified in the supplements.

The draft statement displays 10 alternatives for allocating roadless areas to wilderness proposals, nonwilderness uses, or further study. Evaluation criteria were established to develop these alternatives and tentative decision criteria are proposed to enable the Forest Service to formulate its proposed action. These criteria consider the various advantages and disadvantages of wilderness and nonwilderness uses of the National Forest system and recognize that some lands are best used for wilderness and others for multiple-use. The statement also makes clear that a major purpose of RARE II is to determine roadless areas that should be made immediately available for nonwilderness uses.

We agree with and strongly support these efforts, because the key to orderly management of the National Forest system is to make timely decisions.

In discussing land acquisition, it would be helpful to show how many acres are in private ownership and the approximate purchase cost under each alternative. The amount of outstanding mineral rights, an estimate of the potential for the rights being exercised, potential protection from State laws, and the estimated cost of acquiring the rights should be included in the RARE II evaluation. For example, the

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eastern wilderness Beaver Creek Area in Kentucky has over 5,000 acres of outstanding mineral rights whose cost is an estimated $5 million. Further, the effect of wilderness areas on adjacent private or other public lands is important but not clear. The planning process should be such that management of the lands can be carried out cooperatively.

Each alternative classifies roadless areas for future use. It is not clear if the classifications will be permanent. It is possible to envision situations where area reclassification may be warranted. We suggest that the relationships between RARE II and other land classification systems, as well as the possibilities for reviewing and changing land classification, be discussed more fully.

Our review indicates that if wilderness designations are pursued, adverse impacts to Indian lands and people may occur. The degree of these impacts needs to be addressed for all of the lands allocated to wilderness involving Indian claims or dependence. For example, some designations may limit treaty and other rights on portions of the National Forest system reserved to Indians for gathering wood, hunting, fishing, water usage, and the gathering of food and medicinal herbs. In addition, changes in air quality classifications for wilderness areas to Class I may limit planned or potential industrial developments.

We urge that the Forest Service consider cultural resources early in the planning process in order that decisions about management activities may be responsive to the inherent values of cultural resources and to the uses to which these resources can be put, and in order that conflicts can be anticipated and avoided.

The presence of lands associated with or designated as National Historic or Natural Landmarks or as components of the National Trails or Wild and Scenic Rivers systems should also be considered when proposing wilderness designation. These lands frequently are located within roadless areas. While enabling legislation protects components of these programs, wilderness designation of adjacent roadless areas would not only be compatible with these protection provisions, but would also serve to reinforce them.

When allocating areas, the Forest Service should consider that inclusion in the National Wilderness system may not be the most appropriate choice in some cases where roadless areas are already heavily used for recreation by nearby urban populations. For example, there is concern in the Tucson area that parts of the nearby Colorado National Forest now visited by the elderly and handicapped would become inaccessible to them under wilderness designation. Some roadless areas near urban centers where high visitor levels are likely might, therefore, be more suited for management as "backcountry" primitive recreation areas.

The discussions concerning dispersed and developed recreation capacity are confusing. It is not clear whether the discussed capacity concerns the identified RARE II areas or all Forest Service lands. It is not clear either whether capacity of wilderness areas has been considered in evaluating accessibility/distribution. A ratio of population within a day's travel time (250) miles and the wilderness or potential wilderness acreage does not appear to give a good indication of relative need without consideration of user capacity.

We also suggest that supporting facility development and access to the potential wilderness area, where it is appropriate, be included in the plans for wilderness. In the past we have had several cases where Land and Water Conservation Fund funds have been used to acquire staging areas, parking areas, and the like, after a wilderness area was authorized so that it could be used for recreation purposes. Staging areas, parking areas, and other facilities were apparently not considered when designating the areas as wilderness.

The irreversible or long-term impacts on fish and wildlife resources such as siltation of anadromous spawning streams or destruction of an elk calving area, versus debatable short-term economic gains, should be evaluated for each area, including means of preventing or mitigating adverse effects.

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Management of wildlife habitat has traditionally been secondary to timber management decisions on Forest Service lands. Current timber management programs rely quite heavily upon use of selective herbicides, the targets of which are deciduous trees and shrubs. Such use generally reduces habitat diversity and runs counter to sound wildlife management. We are not aware of an instance where the Forest Service has "improved" fish and wildlife habitat through the use of selective herbicides. In fact, such treatment generally produces the opposite effect. We suggest, therefore, that reference to the wildlife value of selective chemical treatment of timber stands be deleted in the final statement.

It is most important for the Forest Service to meet its deadline for designation of potential wilderness areas, non-wilderness areas, and the areas for further study. This review process is fourteen years old, and the people living in areas adjacent to or under Forest Service jurisdiction are hopeful that some definitive answers will at last be received so that they can begin to plan their lives and their businesses with a bit more certainty. I would especially urge that you cast a critical eye on recommendations for the third category, that of further study. If the acreage for further study is high, the effectiveness of RARE II and the credibility of the Service will be in doubt. The public is anxious to see some definitive answers as a result of RARE II.

Sincerely,

Deputy Assistant SECRETARY Larry E. Meierotto

Enclosures

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF TRANSPORTATION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20590

ASSISTANT SECRETARY

OCT 31 [redacted]

Mr. John R. McGuire
Chief, Forest Service
U.S. Department of Agriculture
P. O. Box 2417
Washington, D.C. 20013

Dear Mr. McGuire:

The Department of Transportation has reviewed the draft environmental impact statement (EIS) for the Department of Agriculture's Roadless Area Review and Evaluation program.

This Department has previously pointed out the need to assure that wilderness proposals do not preclude location, operation and maintenance of electronic equipment or other navigational aids which are necessary for the safe operation of aircraft and boats. In many instances, these facilities have very precise location requirements, which must be met in order to provide necessary electronic or visual coverage. If we are unable to meet these location requirements because of land use restrictions, adverse effects on public safety may result. With few exceptions, these facilities are generally small, unobtrusive, and would not interfere with wilderness experience. We reiterate our recommendation of September 20, 1977 (copy enclosed), that consideration of the need for such facilities be included among criteria for evaluating roadless areas.

We believe that existing or proposed DOT navigational facilities should be excluded from the proposed wilderness areas, or the legislation should permit their installation and maintenance, notwithstanding wilderness designation. We recommend that USDA coordinate with the U.S. Coast Guard and the Federal Aviation Administration concerning existing or proposed facilities which may be located within the specific roadless areas under study. The staff contact for the Coast Guard is LtCdr. Robert Bower, Real Property Branch, (202)426-2001; the FAA contact is Mr. George Viau, Environmental Systems Division, Airway Facilities Service, (202)426-8937.

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However, we should note that our concerns are not limited to providing or maintaining sites for existing navigation aids or for those which are currently proposed. Since changes in travel patterns or in technology may dictate new site requirements for future navigation aids, we believe the legislative proposals for any wilderness areas recommended as a result of the RARE program must include broad language specifically authorizing retention or establishment of the navigation facilities. We recommend that OMB and the Department of Agriculture include the following language:

> "Nothing in this Act shall be construed to impair or otherwise diminish the authority of the Federal Aviation Administration or the U.S. Coast Guard, pursuant to appropriate statutes, to use the wilderness areas designated by this Act to construct, operate or maintain aids to navigation facilities for transportation and public safety."

The potential impact on a region and surrounding activities as a result of a wilderness designation, particularly the possibility of precluding transportation improvements on existing or proposed corridors through, as well as to, wilderness areas, should be addressed from State and National perspectives. Prior to designating specific new wilderness areas, we suggest that the appropriate State highway agency be contacted to assure that no new roadway facilities are underway in that particular area. A road "corridor" should be defined as an indefinite strip of land encompassing a roadway generally within a one-mile band. This would permit the appropriate relocation or reconstruction of facilities where needed with due regard for safety, capacity, and environmental impacts.

Finally, we wish to make the following recommendations for specific areas:

1. Certain portions of Inventory Area 134 should be classified as nonwilderness in order to allow improvement to U.S. Route 40 on the last side of Berthoud Pass. Specifically, the portions are in T.35, R.75W as follows: S 1/2, Section 16; S 1/2, Section 17; E 1/2, Section 19; and all of Section 20.

2. Areas 281, 285, 331, and 332 should be classified as nonwilderness for the possible improvement of U.S. Route 160 over Wolf Creek Pass. An alternative to nonwilderness classification for these entire areas would be the establishment of a nonwilderness corridor in cooperation with the Colorado Department of Highways for a possible future highway improvement.

We regret the delay in providing DOT's comments on the draft EIS. However, at the departmental level, we did not become aware of the RARE II draft EIS until comments were invited by the Office of Management and Budget, in late September, although we have been informed by your staff that copies were sent to the regional office of some elements of the Department.

In conclusion, the RARE II study and potential wilderness designation for roadless areas may have significant impacts upon transportation facilities. Because of our strong interest in the project, we would like to meet with the Forest Service and representatives of OMB to discuss how DOT can be more fully involved in the final stages of the study. Please contact Mr. Martin Convisser, Director, Office of Environment and Safety, or Mr. Joseph Canny, Chief, Environmental Analysis Division, at (202)426-4357 to set up such a meeting. We look forward to cooperating with the Forest Service on the RARE II study.

Sincerely,

Stephen A. Shefler
Deputy Assistant Secretary for
Policy and International Affairs

Enclosure

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UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

29 SEP 1978

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

Mr. John McGuire
Chief, Forest Service
Department of Agriculture
P.O. Box 2417
Washington, D.C. 20013

Dear Mr. McGuire:

Pursuant to our responsibilities under Section 309 of the Clean Air Act (CAA) EPA has reviewed the Forest Service draft environmental impact statement (DEIS) "Roadless Area Review and Evaluation RARE II."

We have noted significant improvement in the quality of the procedure being used in this roadless area review as compared to the RARE I effort. We believe that with some modifications the basic elements of a good evaluative and decision making process are contained in the RARE II effort. The remaining question now is how will these elements be integrated for the recommended action. EPA's review therefore has focused on the general assumptions and methodologies employed in generating those alternatives and the environmental impacts of the presented alternatives.

Our major concerns with the RARE II process include:

- need for an additional decision criterion of environmental sensitivity to be used in alternative development
- appropriateness of selected decision criteria and use of unbalanced decision criteria in the development of alternatives
- inadequate consideration of the environmental impacts of the presented alternatives

- lack of opportunity for public review of Forest Service recommendations

EPA's review has given special attention to the decision criteria (pages 67-68), as requested in the cover letter transmitting the DEIS, and has concluded there should be an additional criterion of "environmental sensitivity." The rationale for this criterion is based on the premise that certain areas, because of high quality water, drinking water supply, steep slopes, unstable soils, etc., should be recommended for wilderness designation to prevent costly pollution problems by protecting the natural resources involved.

It is EPA's belief that wilderness designation is an appropriate and effective mechanism for protection of the natural environment and that the RARE II process is a particularly significant opportunity to maintain undegraded environments that are currently of high quality. In this respect our concerns are compatible with the Forest Service mandates to protect watersheds and maintain water flow. It is particularly important to protect water quality and quantity since National Forests are the source of more than 50 percent of the water produced in 11 western States (p. 15, DEIS).

With regard to the decision criteria chosen by the Forest Service, EPA believes that some of the criteria need clarification, re-evaluation, or revision before they are suitable for use. Of particular concern is the commodity output criteria which ignores development costs and uses unexplained commodity screen values. Any discussion of commodity outputs should include consideration of the demand for that output, the economic feasibility of obtaining the commodity, the development costs involved with the production of the commodity, physical or environmental restraints which constrain output, and the administrative ability to meet that output. Because of the irreversible nature of the decision to develop a roadless area it is EPA's belief that the economic criterion used needs to adequately demonstrate the economic necessity for and feasibility of removing roadless areas from wilderness consideration. The economic analysis presented in the DEIS does not adequately demonstrate this necessity. Due to the difficulty in predicting long term demands for resources EPA would anticipate a substantial percentage of lands being allocated to the future planning category to ensure sufficient elasticity in responding to increasing wilderness demands over the long term.

Our review has indicated that for the alternatives presented the assumptions and methodology do not adequately reflect all the environmental benefits or charge the developmental costs to the proper account. The discussion of air and water quality impacts is inadequate in that it does not recognize the direct benefits that wilderness designation can make to protection of water and air quality. The potential adverse impacts of non-wilderness designation on air and water quality were also not adequately evaluated.

EPA believes that this decision to allocate over 62 million acres to wilderness, non-wilderness, or further planning is very significant from the standpoint of our responsibility for protection of water quality under the Clean Water Act (P.L. 95-217). Although the DEIS states that minimum state water quality standards will be met, EPA is concerned with the degradation of existing high quality waters to minimum standards. The DEIS fails to adequately address this concern.

The DEIS also contained no discussion of the alternatives in relation to noise impacts or pesticide and herbicide usage. These deficiencies must be corrected in the final EIS.

EPA has several concerns over the RARE II effort as it is being integrated into the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) process. We question whether public notice of supplemental information which has been developed to improve inadequacies in the DEIS is sufficient to meet the intent of NEPA for public disclosure. Secondly, we question whether the Forest Service is meeting NEPA's intent for the public to have an environmental analysis of the proposed Federal agency action. We are concerned whether the DEIS provides such an analysis in view of the Forest Service's statement that we "never thought we would pick one of the alternatives" in the RARE II DEIS (Forest Service official at public briefing on RARE II, September 26, 1978). Thus we find the current DEIS is simply an outline of the decision framework to be used. Extensive public review and discussion of this decision framework will no doubt improve the process, but the NEPA process requires an analysis of the decision the Federal agency is considering.

The importance and controversy of the issues suggest that what is necessary to fully inform the public and meet the intent of NEPA process is a document that discusses how the Forest Service has used the decision criteria in arriving at wilderness recommendations. That document then needs a thorough public review before the final recommendations are made and discussed in the final EIS.

In conclusion, EPA's review has found this draft document to be inadequate (Category 3) both in its lack of consideration of EPA mandated environmental concerns, in its general use of unsupported and undocumented statements, in its lack of related data on demands for resources and in its unbalanced economic approach. A more expanded discussion of these issues is included in our enclosed detailed comments.

The classification and date of EPA's comments will be published in the Federal Register in accordance with our responsibility to inform the public of our views on proposed Federal actions under Section 309 of the Clean Air Act.

We appreciate the fine staff response we have experienced so far and anticipate continued good working relationships as we seek to resolve these issues.

Sincerely yours,

William D. Dickerson
Acting Director
Office of Federal Activities (A-104)

Enclosure

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EPA's Detailed Comments on
the Forest Service Draft Environmental Impact Statement
(DEIS) "Roadless Area Review and Evaluation,
RARE II"

1. Water Quality

The long-term protection afforded to water quality by wilderness is an important consideration and should be emphasized in the final EIS. Roadless areas that supply a substantial portion of a given watershed can and should be identified, as well as those that supply high quality waters to downstream municipal supplies, outstanding fisheries, National Wild and Scenic Rivers and the like.

Further, the RARE II process does not appear to have considered water quality as an evaluative criterion for wilderness designation, nor does there appear to have been coordination with the planning process under Section 208. Wilderness designation is especially supportive of the objectives of Section 208 of the Clean Water Act, which establishes a mechanism for EPA-funded State and local planning and programs to reduce or eliminate non-point sources of water pollution including that from silvicultural activities.

The most significant form of adverse water quality impact associated with forest management activities is stream sedimentation (U.S.D.A. Forest Service, 1977). Studies in forests of the Pacific Northwest have shown increases in the rate of sediment production due to land disturbing activities ranging from slight to over 45 times the rate for undisturbed areas (Megahan, 1974). Of various types of land disturbance, road construction has generally been linked mostly closely with increases in sediment production (U.S. EPA Region 10, 1975). For example, a study of Oregon's Bull Run Watershed indicated that 70 per cent of stream sedimentation resulted from road construction (Frewing Committee, 1973).

EPA recognizes the Forest Service's growing commitment to protection of water quality in all its land management activities. Reductions in potential adverse water quality impacts from such activities have been considerable in recent

years. However, adequate protection becomes increasingly costly and difficult as road building and timber harvest expand into marginal areas with steep and unstable soils. Many roadless areas have these characteristics.

In addition, violations of water quality standards have occasionally occurred as a result of Forest Services activities, despite stated commitments to protect water quality. A report analyzing road construction in Idaho indicated that, "a gap remains between the possible and achieved results in many road projects," (Hartvog & Gonsior, 1973). In some instances where all apparent practical measures were taken to achieve a quality result, problems still occurred. Most notable has been the severe degradation of water quality in the South Fork of the Salmon River in Idaho during the 1960's, in which accelerated erosion associated with road construction and logging caused major loss of salmon habitat and led to a moratorium on those management activities.

The final EIS should also include additional information on the ultimate water quality impacts of the various alternatives. Deficiencies are particularly apparent in the State supplements. For example, the Alaska Supplement makes no mention of water quality impacts, even for alternatives in which a large majority of areas are designated non-wilderness. The Idaho Supplement states, on page 70, that under these same alternatives water quality would be improved due to better prevention of large wild fires. This conclusion ignores the potential for logging or road building impacts on water quality. On page 73 of the Idaho Supplement, alternatives G and H are said to provide "a moderate reduction in soil disturbance," leading to a "moderate improvement in water quality." These alternatives, however, would allocate 92% and 85%, respectively, of the presently undisturbed areas to non-wilderness, clearly causing a potential decrease in water quality from present conditions.

2. Air Quality

The DEIS (page 36) stresses the potential restrictive impact of wilderness designation on activities which lower air quality, but virtually ignores the significant impacts on air quality which may result from activities permitted under non-wilderness designation. Increasing the area

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available for timber harvest has the potential to increase the degree of air quality impacts resulting from silvicultural burning compared to present conditions. Conformance of silvicultural burning with existing State Smoke Management Plans, provides only partial assurance that air quality problems will be avoided.

Although the DEIS cites the negative impact of classifying areas as wilderness in terms of the restrictions on future activities which might degrade air quality near wilderness areas, no examples are given. The potential activity restrictions should be documented with examples of these activities, a description of which proposed wilderness areas are involved and a discussion of the resource tradeoffs proposed. This type of information could then be viewed in the context that clean air is a desirable commodity, and one that is especially valuable in the Western States where visibility can extend for hundreds of miles.

The DEIS incorrectly interprets the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) class designations and wilderness. Areas which are designated wilderness as a result of recommendations pursuant to RARE II could be designated either Class I, II, or III depending on the specific area involved and the intentions of the State government.

3. Pesticides and Herbicides

There is no information presented in the DEIS concerning the implications of the various alternatives for use of silvicultural chemicals (including pesticides and herbicides). RARE II alternatives with greater non-wilderness designation would presumably involve increased potential for use of silvicultural chemicals. This should be discussed in the FEIS. Of particular concern to EPA is the possible long term health effects from use of phenoxy herbicides. These concerns are reflected in the current RPAR process (Rebuttable Presumption Against Registration) under which the herbicide 2,4,5-T is undergoing a thorough risk-benefit analysis to determine possible needs for changes in registration.

4. Noise

For alternatives which designate most areas as non-wilderness, dispersed motorized recreation (DEIS p. 39) is shown as having a long term increase of up to approximately two million visitor days per year. These increases may be accompanied by significant increases in noise levels in remote areas. Such impacts of non-wilderness designation should be discussed in the final EIS. Such a discussion should be placed in the context of the continually decreasing availability of opportunities for recreation free of noise impacts.

5. Solid Waste

Where roadless areas contain more rugged terrain than areas harvested in the past, timber harvest in these areas, as opposed to intensified harvest in existing roaded areas, may cause greater residue production with a concomittant disposal problem. In these rugged areas with steep slopes, alternatives to burning for disposal are often not available due to the potential for soil damage (GEOMET, 1978).

6. Economic Issues

a. Potential Resource Values

The use of gross resource outputs rather than net outputs is misleading and biases the analysis towards resource development and presents a highly inflated opportunity cost (gross revenues foregone) for such wilderness designation. The net resource value is the appropriate measure and represents the gross resource value minus total costs to society of developing the potential resource. We note also that total resource development costs should include costs necessary to meet any required environmental regulations, standards, or mitigations.

Similarly, because the DEIS uses gross measurements of resources contained within a roadless area, as opposed to net value per acre, the results are biased towards development of larger roadless areas. In general, even though the net resource value may be zero, the larger the roadless area,

the larger are its gross resource values. To more accurately reflect a roadless areas resource potential, resource measurements should reflect the net value per land unit.

b. Benefit-Cost Analysis

The DEIS emphasizes the benefits of resource development and the costs of wilderness perservation. However, it devotes very little analysis to the benefits of wilderness and, none to the costs of resource development. This omission could lend to "double counting", and in any case, is incompatible with modern resource economics principles.

c. Social Impact Analysis

Due to the national significance of RARE II, social impact analysis should have covered regions outside the immediate geographic area of consideration. The current analysis has built in bias in that the DEIS emphasizes local rural areas where the importance of resource development related jobs is much greater on the margin than would be the case in larger urban-areas both nearby, such as Denver, and further away, such as Detroit. In the more urban areas, the importance of wilderness areas is quite large, since local demand for wilderness is large relative to total available supply. Whereas, for a town near a National Forest, perceived supply of wilderness areas is great compared to total demand and therefore there is a tendency to see the loss of additional potential wilderness areas as less significant than in many urban areas.

Denver County was excluded from the social and cultural analysis because (page 10 Colorado Supplement) "the size of its population and labor force would dilute any economic analysis made concerning roadless areas to the point where the figures would be meaningless." This statement points to the bias of the document towards resource development.

d. Demand

No attempts were made in the DEIS to estimate future demand for potential resources, including wilderness. The use of indicators to give the reader at least a sense of the demand curves would be useful. For example, trends could

be presented for visitor days at existing wilderness areas and projections made from these trends to estimate future demand. [Krutilla and Fisher (1975) have documented that the demand for primitive recreation has been increasing at a rate of 10% per year]. We believe that such information would show that the demand for wilderness areas will become significantly greater in the coming decades. This is especially important in view of the dwindling potential supply of wilderness areas nationwide.

The DEIS discussion of recreation (pp 37-39) which states there may be a need for "use restrictions to protect the wilderness resource" implies that the demand for wilderness is not being met.

Since the roadless areas are the only resource the Forest Service has to meet the wilderness demand we believe that wilderness usage should be the highest and best use for these areas. Moreover, since other lands are available for development, we believe that the development of roadless areas should proceed only after a clear showing of necessity and feasibility. This is particularly critical since wilderness is, for all practical purposes, a non-renewable resource. A decision to make an area a wilderness is always revocable but a decision to develop an area suitable for wilderness is irreversible. The irreversibility of a decision to develop wilderness, then, requires that not only the demand of people today for that resource be considered but also the demand of future generations for the resource.

7. Decision Criteria

a. The relationship of the 1975 Resources Planning Act (RPA) targets for wilderness and the outputs from RARE II need to be clarified. On page 67 of the DEIS it is stated that the 1975 RPA targets will be a major consideration in evaluating alternatives. This seems inconsistent with the statement on page 3 that RARE II will provide data to assist the 1980 RPA update.

b. Although public concerns should be incorporated into the RARE II process, the Forest Service should clearly keep in mind the national interest in wilderness.

c. If the costs or impacts of designating roadless areas as wilderness are to be measured in terms of commodity outputs foregone, these outputs should be net outputs foregone not the gross outputs. For example, many roadless areas have not been developed because of high development costs. Such costs should be factored into the output foregone calculation.

EPA questions a decision criterion that is based on "enhancement" of economic factors for local communities. While this is a worthwhile goal, it should be recognized that this local support comes at some cost to the Nation as a whole. The question must be asked at what point the gains in local economic stability are out-weighed by the National costs, in public funds expended to provide commodity outputs from public land, and in loss of wilderness qualities valued by the national public. It may be that providing additional National Forest timber from roadless areas is not the most efficient means of supporting the economy of local communities when considered from the standpoint of overall National domestic policy. In fact, contributing to continued dependence of these communities on a single industry may work against the cause of economic stability, when compared to programs which may encourage economic diversity.

Additionally, it is important to distinguish job losses that relate directly to wilderness designation as opposed to those jobs which may be lost as a result of timber practices which must be modified to meet sustained yield requirements.

d. Decision criteria for energy independence, housing starts and inflation should be applied only to the extent that these considerations have not been applied in other decision criteria (timber is double counted by being considered as a commodity output foregone and again under national issues), and to the extent that these criteria provide a cost-effective means of advancing these objectives, compared to other national programs. It should be noted in this regard that the increases costs of timber production on more marginal lands may be inflationary. Also, programs which encourage increased motorized recreational use may not contribute to energy conservation.

e. The formulation of concepts on land form and ecosystem representation have significantly added to the definition of a National Wilderness Preservation System. However use of this criterion should be discussed in terms of the methodology and assumptions used to select examples, as well as the values of different examples of the same ecosystem.

f. EPA recommends using the Wilderness Attribute Rating System (WARS), the new criteria of environmental sensitivity, and landform ecosystem representation, as the basic criteria for developing the initial wilderness base against which other economic and commodity concerns will be considered.

However the EIS needs to address the reliability of the WARS technique by discussing whether the regional scores vary significantly from one another and if so whether this variance is a function of the resource measured or a function of the reviewers. A graphic display of the frequency distribution of the WARS ratings for both the National level and for the regions would be helpful. One question that arises is whether there is any significant difference among scores or whether they cluster together.

8. Adequacy of the EIS

Throughout the document we have noticed statements unsupported by fact or not put clearly into perspective. Given the amount of public and private interest in this process this lack of clarity should be corrected. For instance the discussion of water (p. 45 DEIS) implies that water quality may be reduced by natural occurances and in these instances water quality improvement and corrective action is limited by a wilderness designation. This statement needs to be put in perspective by discussing this problem in relation to how frequently it is likely to occur, the extent of pollution resulting, and a comparison of this natural pollution against pollution which would occur with non-wilderness designation. Until these analyses are performed the usefulness of the original statement is questionable.

Similarly, language on p. 43 of the DEIS refers to the situation in which much of a National Forest's timber base is in roadless areas and therefore not available for sale, with a resultant impact on timber production. Again this statement needs to be put in perspective by discussing how many roadless areas are involved, the volume of timber involved, and the percentage this volume is of a region's programmed output.

Advisory Council On Historic Preservation

1522 K Street N.W.
Washington D.C.
20005

December 13, 1978

Mr. John R. McGuire, Chief
Forest Service
Department of Agriculture
P.O. Box 2417
Washington, D.C. 20013

Dear Mr. McGuire:

The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation has received the Draft Environmental Impact Statement #78-04, Roadless Area Review and Evaluation. In 1977, the Council and the Forest Service executed a Memorandum of Understanding concerning the land use planning system of the Forest Service. That Memorandum provides that the Council need comment only on Forest Service planning documents that authorize land disturbing activities. Accordingly, the Council has no comment on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement. A copy of the Memorandum of Understanding is enclosed for your convenience.

Sincerely yours,

Robert M. Utley
Deputy Executive Director

Enclosure

V-13

OHIO RIVER BASIN COMMISSION

Suite 208-20
Cincinnati, Ohio 45202

36 East Fourth Street
513/684-3831 (FTS)

September 19, 1978

Mr. Steve Yurich
Regional Forrester
Eastern Region, Forest Service
633 W. Wisconsin Avenue
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53203

Dear Mr. Yurich:

Thank you for your letter inviting comments of the Ohio River Basin Commission (ORBC) on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Eastern Region Areas in the Roadless Area Review and Evaluation (RARE II) process.

In my opinion, the EIS has been properly coordinated with the Ohio River Basin Commission members.

The Ohio River Basin Commission staff has reviewed the draft EIS and finds no indication that the proposed action would be incompatible with the ORBC plan as it exists today.

The Commission looks forward to a continuing cooperative effort with your department and appreciates your action in keeping us well informed. Should you have any questions, please contact George G. White, 513-684-3831 (FTS).

Sincerely,

Fred E. Morr

Fred E. Morr
Chairman

5 copies: Office of Federal Activities, USEPA,
1 copy: USDA Member
1 copy: Floyd Wiles

SEP 21 1978

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE - P.O. Box 2890
Washington, D. C. 20013

OCT - 3 1978

SUBJECT: EVT - Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)
Roadless Area Review and Evaluation (RARE II),
Soil Conservation Service Review

TO: John R. McGuire, Chief
Forest Service

The Soil Conservation Service has reviewed the subject draft RARE II EIS. To insure a comprehensive review, we asked our State Conservationists to review the EIS and supplement appropriate to their State and forward comments to the nearest regional forester. We are providing several general comments for your consideration.

The draft EIS is general and presents a series of 10 alternative approaches for allocation of 2,686 RARE II inventoried roadless areas to either wilderness or nonwilderness areas, or recommends further planning for all uses including wilderness.

The SCS recommends that in the alternative or combination of alternatives which is finally selected, consideration be given to access to hydrometeorological data collection areas. These data stations are important for predicting water supplies in wilderness areas for water-short agricultural lands dependent on such water supply forecasts. Access by primitive means could reduce opportunity to make full use of automated sites and might reduce the effectiveness of the hydrometeorological data collection system.

We commend you in your efforts to develop a realistic and workable management plan for the roadless and undeveloped areas in the National Forest System.

Victor H. Barry — Acting For
R. M. DAVIS
Administrator

FOREST SERVICE
RECEIVED
OCT - 1978
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF

V-14

STATE OF ALABAMA
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE
MONTGOMERY 36104

GEORGE C. WALLACE
GOVERNOR

1978 SEP 19 AM 7 55

September 12, 1978

The President
The White House
Washington, D. C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

One of the basic tenets of our democracy is at risk in a decision to be made in Alabama. This decision will come in a connection with the U. S. Forest Service's Roadless Area Review and Evaluation Program (Rare II).

One area being studied for possible inclusion in the wilderness system is a part of Conecuh National Forest. It is in Covington County, Alabama and the code identification is 08212. I am told by citizens in Covington County that the total area being considered is approximately 3,000 acres and that 311 acres of private farmland is included in this study area.

I hold the deep conviction that Government should not take from the private citizen that which belongs to them except as needed to achieve overriding public objectives. I do not believe such overriding objectives are present in the area.

In my judgment we do not need a specific wilderness area in Covington County, Alabama, and I'm in very strong opposition to its development. Maybe sometime in the far distant future conditions will change, but for the time being I would highly recommend that we leave Conecuh National Forest completely unchanged.

Respectfully,
George C. Wallace
George C. Wallace
Governor of Alabama

GCW/rpb
CC: Senator Sparkman
Senator Allen
Congressman Dickinson

1978 OCT 20 P 4:11

STATE OF ALASKA

JAY S. HAMMOND, GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER · POUCH M – JUNEAU 99811

October 12, 1978

Mr. John A. Sandor
Regional Forester
U. S. Forest Service
P. O. Box 1628
Juneau, Alaska 99802

Dear John:

The State of Alaska has completed its review of the Draft Environmental Statement for the Roadless Area Review and Evaluation of the Chugach National Forest. We find several major deficiencies in the draft and feel strongly that none of the alternatives presented is reasonable in light of present circumstances.

First, and foremost, sufficient data is not available to make an adequate assessment of the impact of each alternative. The Forest Service prepared an exemplary land use planning document for the Tongass National Forest prior to adopting recommendations for wilderness classification. By contrast is our understanding that the planning process for the Chugach Forest is still in its early stages, and even when complete will likely not be as comprehensive in its scope as the Tongass Land Use Management Plan. More disturbing, the planning process for the Chugach Forest is underway without the full and active participation of the State. This must be corrected in order to achieve a mutually acceptable result, sufficient for RARE purposes.

In addition to conceptual deficiencies in the current planning process, there is also a serious lack of information necessary to make these decisions. Supportive studies should be initiated immediately. They should include at the very minimum the following:

Socioeconomic Impact Study of Alternatives
Mineral Assessment and Survey
Fish and Wildlife Impact Study of Alternatives
Landtype and Timber Review

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[illegible]

10-JSLH

V-15

A second problem is that areas endorsed by the Carter Administration for immediate wilderness designation through "(d)(2)" legislation were excluded from RARE II in the Chugach Forest. A legitimate land use planning process would allow for a comprehensive review of the entire Forest, again as was the case with the Tongass Land Use Management Plan. I do not mean to imply that the Nellie Juan and College Fjords areas are unsuitable for wilderness. Rather I feel that they must be rated and compared with all other areas of the Chugach Forest after sufficient resource information is available to make a sound decision.

A most serious deficiency in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement was the omission of any mention of State selections on any of the maps which accompany the document. Although the text mentions that State Selections were made, the public had no way of determining where the selections are located as they reviewed your maps. Public response may well have been different if the selections were portrayed as they should have been.

One of the basic assumptions of the Draft Environmental Statement is that wilderness designation will preclude future State selections. The State has retained 107,000 acres of entitlement from the National Forests under section 6(a) of the Statehood Act to meet future community development and expansion requirements. In recent legislation -- the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 -- interference with State land grants was expressly forbidden by Congress (PL 94-579, Section 701(g)(G)). Presumption by the Forest Service that wilderness designation will prevent the exercise of State selection rights violates the clearly implied will of Congress.

Another obstacle to RARE II resulted from simultaneous consideration of two major proposed amendments to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act by Congress and the Forest Service. Both amendments have been included in the Senate Committee's version of the Alaska lands bill. If enacted, the amendments will significantly change land ownership in the Chugach Forest, thus invalidating the RARE II Process. This problem should have been foreseen and dealt with.

The first amendment involves the regional entitlement of Chugach Natives, Inc. This amendment would establish a one year study involving the Forest Service, Chugach Natives, Inc., the joint Federal-State Land Use Planning Commission for Alaska, and the State as participants. The objectives of the Study would be to identify lands which can be made

available for conveyance to the Chugach Natives to provide an equitable land settlement pursuant to Sections 12(c) and 14(h)(8) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, and to consider monetary payment in lieu of land, or any other options appropriate to achieve an acceptable settlement.

Public hearings would be mandated to ensure citizen involvement. The State would agree not make further selections during the study period, and the Forest Service would not make any land management decisions which could adversely affect or preclude any option which the study participants might consider.

This amendment, if enacted, would necessitate deferral of any decision on RARE II in the Chugach for at least one year.

The second amendment would effect a major land exchange between Koniag Regional Corporation and the Federal Government. Under the terms of the amendment Koniag would relinquish both surface and some subsurface ownership of lands located on the mainland of the Alaska Peninsula which were granted to Koniag as regional deficiency acreage under the terms of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act. In return, Koniag would receive title to virtually all of Afognak Island (both surface and subsurface) with the exception of approximately fifty-five thousand acres, including the Red Peaks and Ban Island. This area roughly parallels the original Forest Service Red Peaks wilderness study area and would be transferred to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service under the terms of the amendment. In addition, Koniag would not receive the State selection at Tonki Bay. Recreational easements would be provided on Afognak Island.

The amendment would settle the controversy concerning the eligibility of certain villages in the Koniag Region and has been supported by both the State and the Kodiak Island Borough. Certainly, enactment of this amendment would also warrant a new look at the Chugach Forest and RARE II.

Two additional aspects of the Senate committee version of the Alaska Lands Bill would also have a dramatic effect on the Chugach RARE II: creation of the Seward National Recreation Area and the establishment of the Nellie Juan - College Fjords Wilderness Study Area.

The Seward National Recreation Area would be comprised of approximately 1,214,000 acres within the Chugach Forest on the Kenai Peninsula. Rough boundaries encompass all land

west of the Nellie Juan divide and east of the Kenai National Moose Range except the Chickaloon drainage which would be added to the Moose Range. As a National Recreation Area allows for multiple use, a special land use plan would have to be prepared for the Seward NRA.

The Nellie Juan/College Fjord Wilderness Study Area would comprise approximately 2,000,000 acres, 500,000 acres more than are designated for immediate wilderness classification in the House version of the bill. At the very least, the Chugach Native Study, the Nellie Juan/College Fjord Study, the Seward NRA concept, and State National Forest selections should be considered together in a comprehensive manner if and when this lands bill is enacted.

In summary, it is clear that:

(a) RARE II for the Chugach National Forest was inadequate in its design and implementation.

(b) Serious problems exist with respect to the timing and impact of any Alaska Lands Act, which would change all the basic assumption of the RARE study.

I feel that the only reasonable course of action under these circumstances is to redesign the Roadless Area Review and Evaluation to comply with the mandates of the Alaska Lands Bill should it become law. To do less would be to mislead the interested public and to promote irrational land management.

Sincerely,

R. LeResche

Robert E. LeResche
Commissioner

cc: John McGuire, U. S. Forest Service
Senator Mike Gravel
Senator Ted Stevens
Representative Don Young

Office of Information

OCT - 2 1978

EDMUND G. BROWN JR.
GOVERNOR OF
CALIFORNIA

THE RESOURCES AGENCY OF CALIFORNIA
SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA

September 29, 1978

Mr. Zane G. Smith
Regional Forester
U. S. Forest Service
630 Sansome Street
San Francisco, CA 94111

Dear Mr. Smith:

The State of California has reviewed the Draft Environmental Statement and Supplement for the Roadless Area Review and Evaluation (RARE II) dated June 1978.

The RARE II process for evaluating roadless areas in terms of their suitability for designation as wilderness or non-wilderness areas fails to provide an adequate means for resolving the issues raised in these judgements. It does not provide an adequate means of public participation, and the computer based approach to determining the future uses of roadless areas fails to provide for the subtleties of environmental issues which may be difficult to quantify but are nonetheless of great importance to the people of California and other states --- the real owners of the six million acres of California roadless areas involved in RARE II.

Because the RARE II process will not contribute to the timely resolution of the issues involved, we will not at this time, with one exception, make recommendations on California roadless areas involved in RARE II. That exception pertains to Trinity County where the Board of Supervisors has endorsed the finding of a county committee which reviewed RARE II areas in the county and made recommendations for their future uses. The State of California strongly supports the recommendations of that committee as outlined in the attached letter of September 7, 1978 from the Trinity County Board of Supervisors. Those recommendations would allocate 185,000 acres to non-wilderness, 179,000 acres to wilderness, and delay designation of 6,200 acres pending further study. The recommendations provide for new wilderness areas and also for an increased cut of 21 million board feet of timber annually.

In lieu of submitting comments on other areas at this time, the State will create a new process for evaluation of the RARE II roadless areas in California. This process will provide, as did the process used in Trinity County, for increased

public participation, mediation of conflicts likely to arise between special interest groups and for adequate consideration of important environmental values.

We will invite the Forest Service to take part in this process and look forward to working in cooperation towards the resolution of issues related to the future use of roadless areas in California.

Our decision not to participate further in the RARE II process should not be viewed as indicating lack of interest for the future of federal lands in California. This decision was made with the conviction that our actions will provide the best means of protecting the public interest in these lands in the shortest time.

Because we have chosen not to comment within the framework of the RARE II process, and because final decisions of designation of California roadless areas will be made by Congress, we will forward our comments on RARE II areas directly to Congress. These comments will be forwarded in a timely manner so our views may be considered by Congress when it focuses its attention on the future of the roadless areas in our state.

I hope to meet with you soon to discuss in more detail our plans and to emphasize our hope that the Forest Service will participate in our alternative evaluation process.

Sincerely,

Huey D. Johnson
Secretary for Resources

cc: Trinity County Board of Supervisors
P.O. Drawer AK
Weaverville, CA 96093

Senator Alan Cranston
Senator S. I. Hayakawa
California Congressional Delegation

OCT 2 1978

STATE OF IDAHO
SECRETARY OF STATE
BOISE

PETE T CENARRUSA
SECRETARY OF STATE

September 29, 1978

Mr. Bob Torheim
Northern Region (R-1) Forester
Federal Building
Missoula, Montana 59807

Dear Mr. Torheim:

The Forest Service should be commended for its efforts through the RARE II program to determine which lands under its administration will be added to the National Wilderness Preservation System. The State of Idaho supports your goal of reaching a timely and considered decision on these lands. As you have requested comments on the Draft Environmental Statement, we present the following observations for your consideration:

1. The RARE II process needs to be completed as promptly as possible.

2. Putting public lands into the "further planning" category effectively "locks up" such areas, including those of vitally needed energy and mineral resources, from exploration and development. Therefore, the amount of acreage put into this category should be minimized.

3. Domestic energy and mineral resources are of great importance to our nation and our economy. The so-called Overthrust Belt, which runs through the southeastern portion of our State, is though to contain sizable amounts of vital mineral resources, such as oil and gas. Areas such as this should not be designated as Wilderness at least until a complete evaluation of such resource potential can be made. With today's technology, exploration can be conducted in an environmentally sound fashion that does not alter the basic Wilderness character of these areas.

   Experts tell us that the Overthrust Belt contains at least

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3. (Cont.)
   a dozen oil fields of which each field could yield to the State of Idaho, at the rate of 12½% royalties, $174,000 per oil field. Many of the oil deposits are said to be within the area of the RARE II proposal. Certainly if these oil fields were to be "locked up" it would be of great potential economic set-back for the State of Idaho.

4. It is our understanding that the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) is also studying public lands in Idaho for potential Wilderness designation. It seems unfortunate that its study is not being conducted in conjunction with yours, so that we may look at the public lands issue in the State as a whole. It might be wise for your agency to consult extensively with the BLM on which areas it may designate as Wilderness before submitting your final recommendations.

Preserving wilderness is unquestionably important to the citizens of Idaho and our nation. But, so is careful development of energy, mineral, and timber. We hope that the Forest Service will thoughtfully weigh the above concepts in making its final determinations.

With best wishes for success in completion of this most important task, I am

Sincerely,
Pete T. Cenarrusa
PETE T. CENARRUSA by mea
Secretary of State

PTC/mea

STATE OF ILLINOIS
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
SPRINGFIELD 62706

JAMES R. THOMPSON
Governor

September 29, 1978

Mr. Steve Yurich
Regional Forester
Eastern Region, Forest Service
633 West Wisconsin Avenue
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53203

Dear Mr. Yurich:

I have discussed your letter concerning recommendations in regard to the Roadless Area Review and Evaluation (RARE II) process as it relates to the undeveloped Eastern Region areas, with Director Kenney of the Department of Conservation.

We feel that it is important to preserve certain areas as enduring resources of wilderness which shall be managed to promote and perpetuate the wilderness character of the land for the benefit of all. The areas recommended below provide the wilderness character required such as solitude, naturalness, geological and ecological conditions and diversity. In addition, these areas will protect the potential or dedicated natural areas located within them. These areas will provide scenic and historic preservation, scientific and educational use and primitive recreation.

The areas we recommend are as follows:

1. Lusk Creek (Pope County)
2. Bald Knob (Union County)
3. Burke Branch (Massac and Pope Counties)

The ownership of these areas is overwhelmingly in the public. Thus the impact of wilderness designation should have little effect on the tax base of the local governments involved.

It is our recommendation that no further purchases of private land be made unless the owner is willing to sell. We also counsel great caution in restrictions on the use of private land within or adjoining wilderness areas.

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We further recommend that since all the proposed roadless areas have wilderness potential, they should be utilized and managed to enhance the total resource to include wilderness regardless of their designation in the future.

We consider it vitally important that the best of the small areas remaining in the eastern United States be protected and managed in such fashion as to make them available as wilderness areas for use by future generations.

We appreciate the opportunity to submit these recommendations to you.

Sincerely,

James R. Thompson
GOVERNOR

JRT:cl

THOMAS L. JUDGE
GOVERNOR

State of Montana
Office of The Governor
Helena, 59601

SEP 3 0 1978

September 28, 1978

Mr. Robert Torheim
Regional Forester
U. S. Forest Service
Federal Building
Missoula, Montana 59801

Dear Mr. Torheim:

Attached are my recommendations for the study areas in Montana which have been included in the Roadless Area Review and Evaluation process. These recommendations are submitted in accordance with the procedures specified by the U. S. Forest Service.

Sincerely,

THOMAS L. JUDGE
Governor

Attachment

V-20

RARE II Recommendations

State of Montana

In the RARE II process, the state has the responsibility to submit recommendations to the Forest Service, and ultimately the Congress, regarding the designation of study areas within its boundaries. This is a responsibility that my administration approached with the understanding that Montana's recommendation could have a significant effect on the final designation of millions of acres of land in this state.

By considering the comments of the individuals and interest groups with a stake in the RARE II process we have established a foundation that will make it possible for Montana to submit an objective recommendation to the Forest Service on this critical issue ... a recommendation that emphasizes objective analysis rather than political sentiments.

Some states appear ready to take the position that there should be no additional wilderness areas. That approach abdicates the responsibility of the state to make specific recommendations. I believe that the state's recommendations should be as representative as possible of the opinions of the loggers, ranchers, miners, petroleum interests, snowmobilers, wilderness users and other Montanans who will live with the consequences of the RARE II process.

One primary consideration throughout the period of state review was a strong commitment to minimize the category of "further study" -- Montanans want decisions -- not bureaucratic delays.

THE SELECTION PROCESS

The selection of individual areas for wilderness, further planning, and multiple use recommendation was an extremely difficult task. This committee, chaired by the Lieutenant Governor's Office, was composed of the directors and designated staff representatives of five state agencies: The Department of Fish and Game, the Governor's Office of Commerce and Small Business Development, the Department of State Lands, the Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, and the Department of Livestock.

Members of the Committee are experienced and objective professionals, with broad-based backgrounds, fully capable of making difficult and sensitive decisons while still representing their individual departments. All recommendations were scrutinized by the directors of each agency, and then finally reviewed and passed on by the Governor. These recommendations represent a reasonable approach to the wilderness issue, and a careful balancing of environmental and economic concerns.

The actual selection process involved the use of data obtained from the Forest Service, studies available by the various departments of state government, as well as information provided by special interest groups. All areas were individually discussed and debated numerous times. Consideration was given to the wilderness values, wildlife, recreation and economic characteristics of each region as well as public input by area. The state of Montana's economy has been and will continue to be highly dependent on the basic resource industries - agriculture, mining, forest

products and oil and gas. It is our feeling that areas of the national forest that have significant future economic potential should not be permanently withheld from development. It is also our feeling that any development should be subject to the stringent controls necessary to adequately protect the high quality Montana environment. This country needs energy resources and we could experience a shortage of strategic metals and timber. Every attempt was made to recommend for wilderness designation areas that had high wilderness qualities and minimum economic potential. Clearly this was not always possible since many of the recommended areas do have potential economic conflicts. By the same token, many areas recommended for multiple use designation have high wilderness qualities. Backcountry designation was suggested when it was deemed appropriate to provide an intermediate landuse alternative.

Since the Forest Service did not provide the states with appropriate time to make recommendations on the critical issues involved in the RARE II process, it was difficult to develop a detailed and comprehensive data base. Because of these time and information constraints, the state must reserve the right to amend or adjust its recommendations before specific areas are designated by Congress. With that understanding, I am recommending 600,744 acres for wilderness designation as listed in Table 1.

TABLE #1

Recommended Wilderness Areas

Area	Name	Size	
B1001	North Big Hole	37,810	
C1485	Clearwater-Monture	83,305	
D1485	Deep Creek	27,800	
F1485	Silver King-Falls Creek	38,300	
H1301	Hoodoo	55,000	*
R1485	Renshaw Mountain	27,400	
R1549	Madison	43,980	
S1BAA	Selway BTR Canyon	12,700	
01008	East Pioneer	93,859	
01013	Middle Mtn.-Tobacco Roots	34,640	
01061	Blodgett Canyon	9,600	
01062	North Fork Lost Horse	7,800	
01064	Nelson Lake	2,900	
01065	Swift Creek	700	
01662	Scotchman Peaks	40,000	*
01428	Flint Range	52,220	
01500-1506	Mission Additions (7)	3,130	
01545	Republic Mountain	700	
01801	Rattlesnake	27,800	
01806	Welcome Creek Addition	1,100	
	TOTAL ACRES	600,744	

* These acreages reflect substantial boundary revision to resolve user conflicts and are approximations.

FURTHER PLANNING

One million four hundred thousand acres of National Forest lands in Montana are undergoing wilderness review by mandate of the U.S. Congress. Designation of RARE II lands to the "further planning" category would indefinitely postpone a decision on such areas. For that reason I recommend no RARE II areas be placed in the "further planning" category.

TABLE #2

Congressionally Mandated Wilderness Study Areas

Great Bear	371,160
Elkhorn	76,346
Spanish Peaks	65,000

West Pioneer	151,000
Taylor Hilgard	289,000
Bluejoint	61,000
Sapphire	94,000
Mt. Henry	21,000
Ten Lakes	34,000
Middle Fork Judith	81,000
Big Snowies	91,000
Hyalite	151,000
TOTAL ACRES	1,485,506

RELEASE TO MULTIPLE USE

Of the 3,985,874 acres that were reviewed under the RARE II process I recommend that 3,385,130 acres be released from the RARE II study areas to be managed in accordance with the provisions of the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act.

The RARE II process, as defined, required a difficult wilderness or non-wilderness choice. Few areas lend themselves readily to that kind of division, either by objective evaluation or public consensus. The either/or option given by the Forest Service was, and continues to be, objectionable to us. Where possible, the difficult decision was made. However, for numerous areas the "showdown" process was simply inappropriate for sensitive areas that could in reality accommodate a broad range of temperate uses, particularly public uses. Rather than force absolute decisions on the potential uses for these areas (and risk foregoing sensible use options or imposing uses incompatible with the land) it is recommended that final decision on approximately 738,728 acres be made only after an additional "backcountry" classification is made available.

The "backcountry" classification will apply to areas where an essentially natural character will be maintained while accommodating a wide range of

temperate land uses. Conceptually, backcountry classification would remain essentially roadless. However, uses such as snowmobiling, livestock and range management, trail maintenance, firewood collection, management of wildlife habitat or improvement that utilize mechanized equipment would be allowed. Dispersed recreation will be encouraged, along with development of trails, shelters, and primitive facilities. Mineral exploration, including oil and gas would be allowed under approved management criteria. Demonstration of a clear national need for specific commodity would be an acceptable provision for further development. Harvest of the timer resource which would not alter the natural character of an area with permanent road construction could be accommodated.

The backcountry concept must be specifically defined and agreed upon by state and federal management agencies, with public participation, and be available as a land use option when allocating the 738,728 acres under discussion. This classification is available under provisions of the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act, at the discretion of the regional forester.

During the development or revison of land use management plans, the backcountry option should be developed for public discussion.

Many Montanans have strong feelings pro and con about additional wilderness areas. The majority of residents support neither absolute wilderness nor absolute development. The backcountry option provides for intermediate land use in areas that deserve some form of limited protection.

No simple solutions exist in such complex situations, but Montanans should insure that their input is made known to national decision makers when the health of the vital industries is at stake.

We in Montana know that we have a beautiful state and we accept the responsibility of providing our fair share to the wilderness preservation system. I feel that this proposal accomplishes that goal.

TABLE #3

RECOMMENDED BACKCOUNTRY AREAS

A1485	Bear-Marshall-Scapegoat-Swan	(F)	135,220
A1485	Bear-Marshall-Scapegoat-Swan	(H)	54,700
A1485	Bear-Marshall-Scapegoat-Swan	(LC)	277,750
A1485	Bear-Marshall-Scapegoat-Swan	(Lo)	36,895
01063	Trapper Creek		2,500
01066	Needle Creek		1,100
01429	Dolds Lake		9,100
01435	Fred Burr		6,660
01481	Mt. Hefty		13,700
01541	Crazy Mts.		71,040
01911	Line Creek Plateau		20,680
01943	West Big Hole		109,383
	TOTAL ACREAGE.....		738,728

THE STATE OF NEVADA
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER
CARSON CITY, NEVADA 89710

MIKE O'CALLAGHAN
GOVERNOR

September 28, 1978

Mr. Vern Hamre
Regional Forester
U.S. Forest Service
324 25th Street
Ogden, Utah 84401

Dear Mr. Hamre:

I am in receipt of the Roadless Area Review and Evaluation (RARE II) Draft Environmental Impact Statement for Nevada. The following are comments and recommendations concerning roadless area management in the State of Nevada.

On careful review, I cannot at this time support any of the alternatives proposed in the draft EIS. The State of Nevada is in the process of reviewing wilderness area proposals by other federal agencies. Notably, these include the Bureau of Land Management, the U.S. Park Service and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Because of the serious long-term implications of wilderness designation, I do not feel it is proper to act on wilderness proposals on an agency by agency basis. The impact which wilderness designation will have upon surrounding lands, as well as the socio-economic effect, cannot be considered piecemeal.

Six areas identified in RARE II appear to be candidate sites on forest lands which deserve further consideration. This study can be accomplished when the other federal agencies have identified their candidate areas. These forest land sites are: Arc Dome area 4-667, Ruby Mountain area 4-367, Mount Wheeler area 4-359, White Mountain areas 5-058 and 5-296, and Jarbidge extension area 4-372. I recommend that these areas be placed in a Further Planning category.

In order for the State of Nevada to properly consider its position with regard to specific wilderness area proposals, we must examine the impact on surrounding areas and the overall federal wilderness proposals in our state. Until we have the recommendations from other agencies, no final decision should be made.

At such time as the complete national government package of recommendations has been made, the State will be in a position to make one set of recommendations.

I urge you to insure that the Forest Service in Nevada full coordinates its efforts with other federal agencies to present a single set of recommendations for wilderness areas at an early date.

Sincerely,

Mike O'Callaghan
Governor of Nevada

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

MELDRIM THOMSON, JR., GOVERNOR

CONCORD

COUNCILORS

DUDLEY W. DUDLEY, DURHAM — RAYMOND S. BURTON, BATH — LOUIS D'ALESSANDRO, MANCHESTER — MALCOLM MCLANE, CONCORD — BERNARD A. STREETER, JR., NASHUA

September 2, 1978

Mr. Steve Yourich
Regional Forester
Eastern Region, Forest Service
633 W. Wisconsin Avenue
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53203

Dear Mr. Yurich: SEP 2 5 RECD

As Executive Councilor for District One, which covers 62% of the land area of New Hampshire, I would like to hereby register with you some thoughts relative to the future use of the undeveloped Eastern Region Areas of the White Mountain National Forest.

1. I object strongly to having the entire decision made by the United States Congress. Generally speaking the forestry management does a good job in caring for and preserving our forests.

2. I stand for multiple use of our public lands. It appears that there is enough room for various uses if properly planned and in accordance to what the land in a given area will support.

3. There should be lands held by the public available for snowmobilers, fishermen, hunters, hikers, canoeists, bird-watchers and lumber harvesting.

Thank you for your time and interest.

Sincerely yours,

Raymond S. Burton
Executive Councilor

RSB:snk

V-25

STATE OF NEW MEXICO

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
SANTA FE
87503

JERRY APODACA
GOVERNOR

September 22, 1978

Mr. M. J. Hassell
Regional Forester
U.S. Forest Service
117 Gold Avenue, S.W.
Albuquerque, NM 87102

Dear Mr. Hassell:

It has been extremely difficult for us to develop a responsive comment on the Draft Environmental Statement for RARE II. I am sure our difficulty in providing comment is no greater than the difficulty faced by the Forest Service of having to condense such a significant undertaking into such a short time and into such a limited number of pages. Considering the difficulty of the subject and the time allotted, we feel you did a good job.

The difficulties which we have encountered are not limited to presentation, but also include philosphy. There is concern among members of some State agencies that the necessity of classifying areas, either as wilderness or nonwilderness, is unfortunate because some of the elements which are in need of protection may not be protected under wilderness classification. It has been observed that the mere classification of an area as wilderness attracts to it a significant number of people who are not attracted to areas not so classified. This creates an administrative problem, complicated by limitations of wilderness management regulations.

Concern has been expressed with interpretations of the Wilderness Act as these interpretations are reflected in Secretarial Regulations, and the variation of interpretation of these regulations from wilderness to wilderness and from region to region. I do not feel that the concept of wilderness protection is under attack, and I certainly do not intend that my comments represent an attack on the wilderness concept. I only suggest that there is significant conflict among various wilderness philosophies, and I am sure that these philosophies vary in proportion to the number of persons who consider them.

Our previous experience with environmental statements has been with those that were limited to a single action, the consideration of which had been reduced to two or three alternatives, one of which was recommended. We can

Deputy Regional
Forester for Resources

SEP 28 1978

appreciate that if this had been done with RARE II, it would have resulted in the preparation of 2,686 individual environmental statements which would have created a mountain of paperwork greater than some of the mountains being reviewed.

The 10 alternatives which have been offered in the RARE II Environmental Statement are perhaps appropriate for the first cut in the decision-making process, but it is not possible for us to endorse any of the 10 since they do not permit an interrelationship of the criteria considered. The consideration of the reviewed roadless areas in New Mexico is further complicated by their being considered in the multicounty area groupings.

We recognize the serious responsibility of reviewing the RARE II statement and of presenting to you comments which represent the most objective position possible for New Mexico. In doing this, it has been necessary for us to consider the broad constituency which we serve. I am sure that you can appreciate, as well as we, the highly controversial nature of this subject, and that the position taken by our Administration or by the Forest Service is certainly not going to be completely acceptable to all persons concerned. Hopefully, the position we take, and the position presented to you by the public, will result in the Forest Service taking a stand which as nearly as possible addresses all of the demands that are placed on our natural resources today.

As Governor, it is necessary for me to consider not only the necessity to protect wilderness values for the enjoyment of present and future generations, but also the social and economic impacts which various land management strategies on federal lands have on the present and future quality of life of our citizens. Since such a significant percentage of New Mexico is in federal ownership, it is necessary for us to take a strong position on the development of management decisions for these lands so that the management will be as compatible as possible with the management of the lands owned by the State, those lands in private ownership, and those lands in other federal ownership.

Our problems here in New Mexico are quite obviously different from those in other states, and especially those states in the East where the areas of federally-owned lands represent only a small percentage of the state's total acreage. Almost 900,000 acres of the State's land area are already classified as wilderness and an additional 300,000 plus acres are the subject of proposed wilderness legislation. The RARE II inventory includes a little more than 1,800,000 acres. These areas represent acreages larger by far than the total acreages of some eastern states.

A large number of State employees have been assigned the responsibility of examining the draft statement in detail to consider the alternatives presented, and as well as possible, the impact which these various alternatives would have on energy, minerals, livestock grazing, wildlife, forest products, water

resources, recreation and the future development of our State. Consideration of this broad spectrum identified that, as one might have expected, there is difference of opinion even within the Administration of the relative importance of these various uses.

Comments and correspondence from agencies and individuals indicate that inadequate data is presented upon which to base an evaluation of the economic impact that would result from including high resource value areas into the wilderness system. An evaluation of economic impacts based on current practices as opposed to potential practices raises questions. The identification of jobs involved on a statewide basis as insignificant, overlooks the critical economic impact on the depressed local areas of the State where response to the need is most difficult. The expression of reduced output of timber, minerals, and livestock grazing as a percentage of the State's total, does not take into consideration the effect that these reductions might have on individual units of operation. It is entirely possible that many of these reductions considered individually would have the effect of reducing an economically feasible unit to a level that would force the cancellation of the entire operation.

In consideration of the effects of wilderness classification on water resources, it has been pointed out that current and future plans for water resource development in the State are extremely critical to the State's welfare--this is a need to which we must give high priority. The Water Resources Division has furnished me with a list of projects which would be affected by the wilderness classification of roadless areas. These are the Hooker Reservoir site, or suitable alternative; a reservoir site for domestic water supply for the town of Cuba on the Rio Puerco; the Guadalupe Reservoir site on a tributary to the Jemez River; Cochiti Reservoir on the Rio Grande; an unnamed reservoir site on the Rio Santa Barbara above Penasco; and the potential Red River-Eagle Nest diversion that would divert water from the Red River at its forks for transmission to the Cimarron Creek drainage.

With regard to mineral and energy development in the roadless areas, we recognize the difficulty of estimating the future commercial value of such resources on the basis of currently available data. The U.S. Department of Energy has broadly estimated the potential for mineral and energy development in the roadless areas, and has concluded that there are no "Very Important" areas in the State, but that 63 of the 82 roadless areas could have potential for development. These designations should be examined more thoroughly to establish priorities where possible.

Despite the lack of hard data on energy and mineral resource potential in the roadless areas and uncertainties regarding the future commercial value of such resources, we are skeptical about Forest Service conclusions in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement that wilderness designation would have a "statistically insignificant" economic impact on the State. This conclusion is based on an analysis of existing outputs rather than potential outputs and does not adequately reflect the value of economic opportunities foregone

through wilderness designation. We plan to reserve our final comments on specific areas until the Forest Service recommendations are published in the final EIS, at which time we will seek to identify from the best available information whether the potential for mineral or energy development in the designated wilderness areas is significant.

In considering the RARE II process, it appears that need for wilderness has been assumed rather than demonstrated. One of the primary uses of wilderness is recreational. If this point can be accepted, it is necessary to consider the quantity and quality of recreational opportunity needed and available on national forest lands and how this need will be affected by wilderness classification.

In considering the impacts of wilderness classification on wildlife, it is necessary for us to review the impacts of currently classified wilderness areas on wildlife management. The position of those persons who advocate no management in wilderness areas can be appreciated and, certainly, if a total ecosystem not affected by man could be established, then the balances or classic imbalances of nature that affect wildlife could be permitted. It must be recognized, however, that the continued use of the wilderness areas by man does have an impact on wildlife populations that require continued husbandry, and quite frequently the regulations associated with wilderness management prohibit or interfere with this activity to the extent that wildlife is not necessarily benefited by wilderness classification. The identification of a limited number of species as "wilderness wildlife" is a subjective judgment and overlooks the fact that a wildlife ecosystem is made up of all species of wildlife which occupy that ecosystem and interact there with each other and with their food supply. In all areas affected by man's activity it is necessary for man to compensate for these activities in whatever way is indicated, thus the management of wildlife, even in wilderness areas, is necessary to their welfare.

My office has received quite a bit of correspondence from all segments of the public sector commenting on the effects of wilderness classification on their daily lives, as well as the local economy. Outstanding among these is correspondence from citizens from the southwestern part of the State who feel that need for wilderness in that area has been more than satisfied.

Taking the narrative which is presented here into consideration, the recommendations of the State of New Mexico are as follows:

1. The roadless area evaluation process be considered complete. The final impact statement include specific recommendations to the Congress of areas proposed for wilderness classification. The remainder of the areas be returned to multiple-use status.

2. The areas recommended for classification be limited to those of low resource value, except in those situations where need for wilderness can be demonstrated. Need, in this case, would include unique ecosystems or features which are in danger of being destroyed if normal multiple-use practices are allowed.

3. Any further consideration of areas for inclusion in the wilderness preservation system be conducted under specific Congressional authorities.

4. The welfare of the total citizenry of the State of New Mexico be considered in the decision-making process.

If any of my staff or members of any State agency can assist you in your further evaluation of this question and in the preparation of the final statement, please know that we are available, because we recognize the magnitude of the job with which you are faced and the significant impact which it may have on the State of New Mexico.

Sincerely,

JERRY APODACA
Governor

JA:wsh

STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA

EXECUTIVE OFFICE

BISMARCK

ARTHUR A. LINK
Governor

August 31, 1978

The Honorable Bob Bergland
Secretary of Agriculture
U.S. Department of Agriculture
Washington, D.C. 20250

Dear Secretary Bergland:

The following is the position of the State of North Dakota with regard to the Roadless Area Review and Evaluation (RARE II) which is currently being undertaken by the U.S. Forest Service. Additional comments are also being prepared by a number of North Dakota Natural Resources Council Agencies under the official A-95 Review process.

The RARE II Draft Environmental Statement and North Dakota Supplement indicate that twelve (12) additional areas in western North Dakota have the potential of designation as "wilderness areas" and are to be incorporated into the National Wilderness Preservation System. If these areas in the Little Missouri Grasslands are designated as wilderness, unnecesary economic and environmental hardship will be imposed on the citizens of western North Dakota and state government. The following are problems that have been identified as indicative of the difficulties that would result if these areas were to be designated as wilderness:

1. As a result of the illegality of motorized vehicle usage in a wilderness area, adequate access to state or privately owned lands within the twelve designated areas would not be permissable.

2. While grazing would appear to be allowed, it would diminish or become entirely extinguished in the twelve areas because livestock improvements, such as adequate watering systems, could not be maintained.

3. Responsibility for a system of prevention and control of fires in the grasslands is not clearly indicated.

4. The usage of necessary pesticides and herbicides would be prohibited in the areas.

5. Recovery of valuable mineral resources (coal, oil, gas and uranium resources) would be eliminated.

As Governor and Chairman of the North Dakota Natural Resources Council, I cannot support RARE II as it pertains to North Dakota. I would oppose the designation of any of the twelve proposed areas in western North Dakota as "wilderness" by the U.S. Forest Service. However, I will continue to support multiple use management by the Forest Service in North Dakota as provided under the previous Little Missouri Grassland Study and the Badlands and Rolling Prairies Management Plans. These original management plans are highly effective and any deviation from or duplication of these efforts is clearly unjustified at this time.

I also support the extension of the public comment period 60 days beyond the original October 1, 1978, deadline. I believe this is necessary to insure adequate public participation and reaction to RARE II.

I trust that you will take our position into serious consideration in your evaluation of RARE II in North Dakota.

Sincerely yours,

Arthur A. Link

ARTHUR A. LINK
Governor

AAL:rj

ROBERT W. STRAUB
GOVERNOR

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
STATE CAPITOL
SALEM, OREGON 97310

September 29, 1978

John R. McGuire
Chief Forester
U.S. Department of Agriculture
P.O. Box 2417
Washington, D.C. 20013

Dear John:

Enclosed are copies of Oregon state agency comments on the Oregon RARE II E.I.S. I have provided Dick Worthington with a copy of the taped record of a hearing that I held in Eugene September 13, 1978. During 13 hours, 125 people testified and additional persons appeared. From this hearing and the Oregon State agency comments I intend to develop an Oregon position that I personally can defend. As an indication of the high level of interest in Oregon about RARE II, there was a meeting in Roseburg, Oregon which attracted nearly 1500 people.

I cannot, in good conscience, endorse either extreme positions urged upon me: that all or none of the remaining roadless areas on the national forests in Oregon be recommended for designation as wilderness by Congress. I must make choices. These choices are crucial to Oregon. They must be based on accurate data. They must be based on detailed information on some specific areas.

Therefore, I am unable at this time to make the responsible recommendations that this important study demands, because of the lack of adequate information from the U. S. Forest Service in the Draft E.I.S. I understand that the data will be revised shortly after the October 1 deadline, and I feel that my decision must rest on this revised data. In addition, I ask that the U. S. Forest Service provide me specific recommendations for possible partitioning of large roadless areas possessing both subareas with high wilderness values and others with large timber volumes. I cannot make my final recommendations until the U. S. Forest Service produces the information I need.

Oregon is a bountiful state, with some of the finest natural resources in the nation -- vast forests, pure water, and the best of outdoor resources for recreation. Perhaps most uniquely, we have mountain ranges within easy reach of our population. All of us go, mostly to the Cascades, but also

to the Ochocos, the Elkhorns, the Blues, the Wallowas, the Coast Range and lesser known areas. We fish, we hunt, we camp, we hike and climb. We also need these forests for our most significant economic base. And much of this bounty -- both the forests and the recreational opportunities -- is on national forest lands. That is why what happens as a result of this evaluation of our remaining unroaded areas is so important to Oregon.

The State agencies' comments and the 13 hours of testimony I received demonstrate the conflicts among citizens of this state over the management of our public lands. For example, the State Parks Branch suggests nearly 1 million acres be considered for possible wilderness designation to meet recreational needs. The Fish and Wildlife Department feels that 400,000 acres as wilderness are vital for resource habitat and that many additional management constraints should be imposed on other areas. Both the Economic Development Department and the Department of Forestry urge that no recommendations be made that reduce the commercial forest base upon which the economy of the State depends and that these lands should be managed for increased timber production. I have an obligation to balance these concerns and make recommendations that I feel will best serve the needs of all Oregonians.

Oregonians are active users of the public lands. By the thousands they retreat each weekend or holiday to little-known, favorite spots for relaxation, challenging adventures, beautiful vistas. Blessed with a reasonably moderate climate, we can enjoy these outdoor recreational resources nearly year-round. During our long tourist season, our forests and our other public lands are the drawing cards that attract millions of visitors to Oregon. Many, if not most, come for the unique outdoor experiences afforded. We must preserve a plentious variety of quality outdoor recreation opportunities.

Wilderness, of course, is not required for many types of recreation and is inappropriate for some. But our existing wilderness areas, established in 1964 and enlarged last year, have an honored place in Oregon's outdoor tradition. They have been identified and managed to preserve their unique qualities since the 1920's when they were known as "limited" and "primitive." Later, before the passage of the Wilderness Act, they were administratively recognized as either "Wilderness" or "Wild." And those that have now been formally designated as "Wilderness" by Congress increasingly are overused. We are faced with permit systems we find restrictive, and the signs of too much human intrusion. Today, more people than ever before have the money, the time, the modest equipment and skill necessary to enjoy a wilderness experience. In addition to serving several hundred thousand back-packers in Oregon, wilderness provides day-hiking

for many more car-campers. It frequently helps preserve the high quality water so necessary for our fisheries, a resource enjoyed by Oregon's 700,000 licensed fishermen. There are 300,000 licensed hunters in Oregon. Many hunt on our wilderness and roadless wildlands; and the wildlife they seek use these lands for cover and habitat. The long-range needs of the people of Oregon require more wilderness, and the unroaded lands in the RARE II study are a portion of the finite supply of wild lands available to fill these needs.

On the other hand, these unroaded lands contain substantial amounts of harvestable timber previously untapped for management. Between 8 and 9 billion board feet of timber are harvested each year in Oregon. Of this, 2.5 to 3 billion come from the national forests. The lands currently under study in RARE II are capable of producing 384.1 million board feet. Oregon's economy is based upon timber. In many small communities of the state, it is the sole industry. Commercial forest lands that are capable of producing timber economically and on a sustained yield basis should only be designated as wilderness where there are overwhelming wilderness values.

In reviewing various candidates for wilderness status and the factual information available from the Forest Service and from my State agencies, several areas stand out as capable of producing timber from one sector, while another portion might be designated as wilderness. The Department of Forestry has identified areas as capable of boundary adjustment which would permit a portion important for timber supply to be managed to meet that need, while making the balance available for a more restricted management classification. Some of these might have a substantial impact on the state's timber supply or on a local timber shed, but they also have been appraised as meeting wilderness selection criteria, with a significant capability for serving recreational or fish and wildlife needs.

I would ask that your staff develop several partition proposals designed to protect the commercial forest base, while preserving the wilderness values for each of the following areas:

6095 Salmon-Huckleberry
6132 Windigo-Thielsen
6253 North Fork of the John Day
6273 Twin Mountain *
6106 Waldo
6097 Badger

* I am particularly interested in a management scheme for this area which will assure protection of the Blue Mountain ridge trail along the Elkhorns.

Convincing testimony was presented to me urging classification of the Joseph Canyon area as wilderness. I would like the U. S. Forest Service to re-examine their land use planning decisions and reconsider this area for wilderness.

When I have had an opportunity to review the partitions you can suggest and the most accurate data available, I can confidently make my recommendations as to which lands in Oregon I believe should be added to the wilderness system.

To a minimum extent, these will negatively impact our timber supply. I would emphasize that we in Oregon cannot accommodate erosion of our timber base without suffering economic repercussions. However, we do have some untapped capability to redress such losses.

Although significant and commendable improvement has been made in recent years in the management of national forest lands, most of these lands in Oregon are still under-managed. It is important that these lands obtain the full funding required to meet RPA goals. These lands are now understocked or unstocked. They would profit from thinnings and fertilization. They are neglected by the Forest Service because of the lack of funds and manpower for intensive management. With prudent planning, determination and the cooperation of Congress in appropriating sufficient funds, any loss of harvest we suffer from wilderness designations can be compensated through the intensive management on other more productive and already roaded national forest lands. I have worked extremely hard and with some success in urging this course on Congress and the Administration. I pledge my continued efforts to do so.

Other values in addition to timber are noted in some of the enclosed analyses and statements. Oregon has minimal deposits of presently exploitable mineral resources. In cases where deposits are identified and economically viable, they should be a consideration in the wilderness decision. Grazing, watershed values, and wildlife habitat needs also deserve consideration. However, designation as wilderness does not exclude grazing or hunting. Although no timber harvest and no exploitation of mineral resources unlocated before 1983 are permitted, wilderness lands are not unmanaged. They are instead managed to permit people, livestock and wildlife uses, restricted only to the extent necessary to assure that the wilderness values be maintained. Where cattle grazing is a significant activity, I would recommend its continuance at an appropriate level.

I would like to avoid the designation of "areas for further study." I feel that prolonging the decisions on many of these areas is counter-productive. In some cases, however, studies are currently authorized or under way. In those cases, I do not expect to include a comment in my recommendations with respect to RARE II areas. I endorse studies for Bull of the Woods and Boulder Creek, two areas Congress has indicated for further study, as needed to define appropriate boundaries and to assess economic impacts as well as wilderness values. Also being studied pursuant to other federal directives are the areas in and adjacent to the Hells Canyon Recreation Area and the Lower Minam. Again, I do not believe that comment within the RARE II process is appropriate.

I especially want to draw to your attention State agency comments about desirable and alternative levels of management. Some instance characteristics relating to the special needs of Oregon hunters and fishermen, as well as hikers, back-packers, skiers, and others who enjoy and use the outdoors. Others describe possible adverse impacts on communities now designated as economically lagging areas, in many instances because of declining timber supplies. The State Parks Branch has recommended that some areas not be designated wilderness because of their particular value for more developed types of recreation. With the possible exception of Metolius Breaks, I am inclined to agree with their recommendations.

I will appreciate your providing the additional information I have requested, and pledge my continued cooperation in order that your study may be promptly concluded and reported to Congress.

Sincerely,

Governor

RWS:bh

STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA

HARVEY WOLLMAN
GOVERNOR

EXECUTIVE OFFICE
PIERRE
57501

September 11, 1978

Mr. Craig W. Rupp, Regional Forester
United States Department of Agriculture
11177 West 8th Avenue
P.O. Box 25127
Lakewood, Colorado 80225

Dear Mr. Rupp:

The State of South Dakota has completed its review of the U.S.D.A., Forest Service Draft Environmental Statement concerning the Roadless Area Review and Evaluation (Rare II), and our recommendations follow:

The area identified as the Norbeck be allocated to wilderness and the remaining four areas to responsible multiple use management for the maximization of all potential uses.

We support designation of the Norbeck area as wilderness. This area of all the South Dakota areas can be best transformed into wilderness. Because of certain human influences, practices will have to be implemented to give this appearance of an undisturbed area. We recommend management of the Norbeck wilderness include the following criteria: 1) the non-indigenous mountain goat population, and all other resident wildlife, be maintained under authority of the state. 2) existing road cuts and fills be obliterated. 3) midway picinic area be removed and obliterated. 4) the Lost Cabin-Pine Creek barbed wire fence be removed. 5) system trails be evaluated and inappropriate trails obliterated. 6) visitation be controlled to maintain a quality wilderness experience. 7) natural occurring elements be allowed to return the area to 19th century conditions while maintaining protection of adjoining federal, state and private land.

Should it not be possible to manage the Norbeck area as a quality wilderness due to physical, legal, financial or environmental limitations, we would prefer this area continue to be managed as a natural area reserved from normal timber management practices and timber managed for esthetics and wildlife production

As to the three designated grassland areas identified as Red Shirt (9,520 acres), Cheyenne River (8,010 acres) and Indian Creek (24,670 acres), the State recommends these areas be managed under multiple use with emphasis placed on those practices that provide maximum on-site public benefits. Current management of the aforementioned grassland areas overemphasizes grazing of domestic livestock.

A substantial reduction in AUM's is necessary to accomplish on-site public benefits. Improved management practices, including continued maintenance of existing stock dams and roads should be encouraged. However, vehicular traffic for non-management should be rigidly controlled and restricted. If provided only the choice between current management and wilderness, the State would endorse the wilderness designation.

The State recommends that the area identified as Beaver Park not be designated as a wilderness area due to its location in the watershed of Sturgis, South Dakota, its size (5000 acres), private inholdings and other factors. This area should be managed under multiple use with maximized benefits for all potential uses.

The State of South Dakota supports the concept of wilderness as defined in the Wilderness Act of 1964 and definite efforts at identification of all potential wilderness land under the jurisdiction of Forest Service. We are cognizant that areas in South Dakota cannot qualify for wilderness under the more rigid standards of the '64 Act. However, under the more liberal criteria of (Rare II), it is our contention that the Norbeck area, with the management criteria previously stated, will qualify and should be designated as wilderness area under Rare II.

The State of South Dakota appreciates the opportunity to provide opinions of suitability of identified areas for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

Sincerely,

Harvey Wollman

HARVEY WOLLMAN
GOVERNOR

HW:jrd

cc: Members of the Natural Resource Cabinet Subgroup

DOLPH BRISCOE
GOVERNOR

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

September 22, 1978

Mr. John H. Courtenay, Forest Supervisor
National Forests in Texas
P. O. Box 969
Lufkin, Texas 75901

Dear Mr. Courtenay:

The Draft Environmental Statement Roadless Area Review and Evaluation II has been reviewed by interested State agencies. Your Environmental Impact Statement Number is 8-006-027.

Comments were submitted by the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department, the Public Utility Commission of Texas, the University of Texas Bureau of Economic Geology, the State Department of Highways and Public Transportation, the Texas Department of Water Resources, the General Land Office, the Texas Natural Resources Council, the Texas Department of Agriculture, the Texas Forest Service, and the Texas Tourist Development Agency. Copies of these comments are enclosed for your information.

If this Office can be of further service in this matter, please contact me.

Sincerely,

Roy Hogan

Roy Hogan, Assistant Director
Budget and Planning Office

Enclosures

EXECUTIVE OFFICE BUILDING • 411 WEST 13TH STREET • AUSTIN, TEXAS 78701

RICHARD A. SNELLING
GOVERNOR

STATE OF VERMONT
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
MONTPELIER, VERMONT

September 29, 1978

Mr. Steve Yurich
Regional Forester
U. S. Forest Service
633 West Wisconsin Avenue
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53203

Dear Mr. Yurich:

Transmitted, herewith, is a statement outlining the position of the State of Vermont with respect to the Roadless Area Review and Evaluation II for the identification and allocation of wilderness areas on the Green Mountain National Forest.

We are pleased to have had the opportunity to participate in the Review, and are hopeful that the recommendations made will be helpful to the Forest Service and the United States Congress in arriving at wise decisions for the management of the National Forest in this state.

We again offer the full support and cooperation of the State of Vermont to the Forest Service in the administration of the Green Mountain National Forest.

Sincerely,

Richard A. Snelling
Governor

RAS:wgs
Enclosure
cc: Senator Stafford
Senator Leahy
Mr. Jeffords
Mr. McGuire
Mr. McArdle

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V-33

ROADLESS AREA REVIEW AND EVALUATION II

FOR

THE GREEN MOUNTAIN NATIONAL FOREST

Statement from: The State of Vermont

I. INTRODUCTION

The State of Vermont fully supports the concept of wilderness and the need for identification, classification, and dedication of wilderness areas in the National Forest System in general, and on the Green Mountain National Forest in particular. Wilderness is one of the many proper uses of the public lands and should be one of several primary considerations in the land use planning process.

The State is in favor of the full range of appropriate uses for the lands within the Green Mountain National Forest including unspoiled roadless areas where human intrusion is limited.

The real issues raised by "Rare II" are not the desirability of wilderness in the abstract but rather by what process wilderness shall be designated and set aside, how much wilderness is appropriate, in Vermont, what criteria should be used in evaluating wilderness and following that which specific areas should be considered. It is the position of the State of Vermont that these issues are not satisfactorily addressed in the "Rare II" proposal.

In making wilderness designations, recognition must be given to the variety of definitions and the very personal, subjective nature of this concept: ranging from the highly refined vision of the "purist" to the broad and general idea of the urban and rural dweller who may be barely familiar with the term.

Wilderness has been described historically in terms of size, "roadlessness," land use, ecological systems and in terms of human experience among others.

The planning and designation process followed on National Forest land should provide for a mix of opportunities to offer the diversity of experience under the general heading of "wilderness" necessary to satisfy public needs. These

public needs are particularly pressing in the northeastern United States and, thus, mandate especially careful and responsible decisions.

In arriving at such designations, the decision-making process must strive for equal consideration of other primary uses of the public land. Strong and rational arguments can, and are being made for and against additional wilderness in Vermont. It is the State's position that a very deliberate analysis is necessary to achieve the satisfactory balance which society requires. The following factors warrant careful consideration during the classification process for the Green Mountain National Forest.

II. BASIC FINDINGS

(1) The requirements for additional wilderness in Vermont should be balanced against those other public areas which can contribute as opportunities for such experience. In addition to the 17,000 acres in the Green Mountain National Forest already classified as wilderness, Vermont has 18,000 acres of state lands designated as "Natural Areas" and offers such public lands as Victory Bog Wildlife Management Area (5,000 acres) and Camel's Hump State Park (15,000 acres) for places of remoteness and solitude. Nearby areas in New York - the Adirondack Preserve (1,000,000 acres): New Hampshire - White Mountain National Forest (20,000 acres): Massachusetts - Mt. Greylock Reservation (9,000 acres); Maine - Baxter State Park (250,000 acres) and Allagash Wilderness Waterway (38,000), all provide further opportunities for this traditional wilderness experience for people in the northeast.

(2) The State of Vermont presently is working with the Green Mountain National Forest staff in its unit planning process and recreational composite planning in concert with the state's Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan. Wilderness designations should be addressed carefully and be consistent with this plan.

(3) Vermont statutes require municipal and state approval before any land

for the Green Mountain National Forest is acquired by the Forest Service. An addition of large areas of wilderness to the Forest without very careful identification and justification with local participation, even though such areas presently are in federal ownership, could have serious impacts on the orderly and planned future land acquisition program of the Forest Service. There also could be serious side effects on the State's public land acquisition plan.

(4) Vermont recognizes that federal lands in this State should share in contributing to meeting balanced public needs of the State, the region and the nation. Such contribution should be in proportion to the size, quality and availability of lands meeting proper criteria for identification and designation for wilderness or non-wilderness.

(5) A number of significant "Natural Areas" or "Fragile Areas" which previously have been identified as having great significance and need for preservation and protection exist within the GMNF. These important ecological units are neither identified nor included in the areas proposed for wilderness and should be given special consideration in planning the uses of The Forest.

(6) Increased public use of the land - both public and private - combined with changes in private land ownership patterns and attitudes result in greater pressures for all uses of public lands. The conflict between productive uses and consumptive uses of land is becoming more critical as growing demands from an increasing population on a decreasing resource base continue. Resource allocation in an orderly, precise, and controlled system will become increasingly important in the future. Such allocations on private ownerships primarily are set by the "Market" and the objectives of the owners. On public lands, resource allocation more and more is being determined in the planning process. Wilderness allocation is only one aspect of that process. Private land opportunities and constraints should be fully analyzed in concert with the development of public land management plans.

(7) An analysis of the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) has been made

with the following facts noted:

(a) The mineral resource potential of the proposed areas has not been explored adequately. Before such areas are closed to such possible uses, the potential should be analyzed.

(b) Wildlife habitat management would be prohibited in the proposed areas although hunting and fishing would continue to be permitted. The extent to which this prohibition would affect hunting and fishing opportunities has not been quantified; however, observation and experience would indicate that a reduction in the numbers and diversity of wildlife would occur. No specific allowance has been made for trapping.

(c) Recreation restrictions would have some significant impacts locally, particularly in the use of snowmobiles. Concerns also have been expressed for maintenance and use of shelters on the Appalachian and Long Trails.

A 1973 UVM report, SNR-RM2, entitled Outdoor Recreation Conflict in Vermont states that only eight percent of respondents to a survey indicated that "too many people were the cause of their own recreational conflicts". Discourtesy, safety, trespass, and littering were cited as most-common causes of conflicts. Ninety-nine percent indicated that registration of users in a particular area was the least popular solution.

(d) Clean Air Act implications:

(1) Proposed RARE II Wilderness Areas are presently designated as Class II and may remain as Class II even if changed to wilderness status.

(2) If changed to wilderness status, those tracts larger than 10,000 acres would not be eligible for Class III designation.

(3) Any redesignation of an area classification under the Clean Air Act is a State option.

(4) Provided the State did not choose to change Class from II to I, making these areas wilderness areas would have no effect whatsoever on review of new sources for air quality permits.

(5) A wilderness designation of the RARE II areas in New Hampshire would cause little impact on industrial development in Vermont.

(6) Designation of RARE II areas in Vermont or New Hampshire will not cause mandatory retrofit of control devices on any existing Vermont industry due to visibility impacts.

(7) Future requirements of a visibility protection plan for Vermont in mandatory Class I areas are not increased.

(c) Potential timber production losses, estimated at 3,700,000 board feet per year, resulting from wilderness designation would be relatively minor viewed from the statewide perspective. However, the approximately 49,000 acres of commercial forest land removed from production could have a significant impact on certain local wood-using industries dependent upon The National Forest for timber supplies. It may be difficult for those local parties so affected to understand and accept such "sacrifices" unless a satisfactory explanation were made and other adequate sources of raw materials for industry were identified.

(f) The capital investment and administrative carrying costs of classifying and holding public land as wilderness and in non-productive condition has not been addressed.

III. CONCLUSIONS

(1) Wilderness in Vermont is supported conceptually as a desirable and necessary use of public lands.

(2) There are growing demands for the allocation of all forest resources on both public and private lands. These pressures will increase.

(3) The economic effects of the proposed wilderness designation of additional areas are relatively minor on a statewide basis, but could have negative impacts on specific localities. These impacts could prove difficult to relieve.

(4) The effects of the Clean Air Act as a result of wilderness designation should be minimal.

(5) Opportunities for "wilderness" experience totaling 1,337,000 acres, are provided by other public lands in addition to designated National Forest Wilderness in Vermont and nearby states.

(6) Recreational use of public lands, including wilderness on the Green Mountain National Forest, is an ongoing joint planning effort of the State of Vermont and the U. S. Forest Service.

(7) Public land acquisition in Vermont is controlled at both the state and local levels. The uses to which such lands are put must be sensitive to both local and state perceptions.

(8) The designation of the proposed area for wilderness should have no significant environmental impacts.

(9) The social and political impacts resulting from the designation of large areas for additional wilderness would be significant and are a major consideration.

(10) All six (6) areas presently identified are not of equal significance. Other units which may have significance have not been identified. Thus, a more thorough review and analysis of "wilderness" opportunities within the context of other land management planning considerations is appropriate.

IV. RECOMMENDATION

The State of Vermont recommends that Alternative "A" as identified on page 28 of the EIS for Northern Appalachian and New England States, be modified by substituting the following for the last sentence:

> "No development which would diminish the potential for wilderness designation of these roadless areas, regardless of authorized existing rights, or law, may take place until plans developed through the NEPA process are complete."

The State of Vermont further recommends that Alternative "A" as modified be adopted as the method for the designation of wilderness areas on the Green Mountain National Forest.

During the period of planning appropriate uses which would not diminish the potential for wilderness designation would be allowed. Some appropriate uses might include hunting, fishing, hiking, backpacking, cross-country skiing, and snowmobiling.

This recommendation should in no way be interpreted to mean that the State favors the setting aside of 55,000 acres of additional Wilderness. What we intend is a continuation of the present Forest Service Policy for these identified roadless areas until each of them has been subjected to the regular land management planning process. It is the State's position that

the land management planning process for The Forest, as mandated by the National Forest Management Act and the Renewable Resources Planning Act, would best meet the needs of Vermont as well as a high majority of the interested and concerned citizens of the northeastern United States. Under modified Alternative "A" the identific tion, classification, and designation of wilderness, as well as non-wilderness uses, would be accomplished in a more deliberate decision-making process than would result from the other nine alternatives. This modified alternative would most effectively mitigate the social and political impacts which may result from the designation of additional large areas of wilderness. This modified alternative also provides for continued public involvement which should lead to more acceptable resource allocation decisions, and thus to wiser management of the Green Mountain National Forest in the public interest.

If the decision is to use the land management planning process (Modified Alternative "A"), we urge the Forest Service to give high priority to accelerating its efforts. Thus the initial phases of The Forest Plan can be completed at an early date.

(2) Should modified Alternative "A" be chosen, the State of Vermont would pledge its cooperation and services to the Forest Service to the extent feasible in the development of its plans for the management of the Green Mountain National Forest. In any event, the State would continue to work closely with the Forest Service for the wise management of these public lands.

September 29, 1978

STATE OF WASHINGTON

Dixy Lee Ray
Governor

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
Legislative Building, Olympia, Washington 98504

Oct 1 _ : ..'73

Mr. R. E. Worthington
Regional Forester
U.S. Forest Service
P.O. Box 3623
Portland, OR 97208

Dear Mr. Worthington:

Attached is the State of Washington's assessment and recommendations on RARE II.

We are recommending an allocation of the RARE II areas that is different than any of the 10 alternatives contained in the draft environmental statement. Our recommended allocation is designed to best meet the needs of our residents. It retains resource productivity and would provide optimum recreation opportunities.

I consider RARE II to be very important and urge the Forest Service to expedite the process and end the uncertainty over roadless areas.

Sincerely,

Dixy Lee Ray
Governor

Attachment

STATE OF WASHINGTON

RARE II RESPONSE

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATION ALLOCATION

The following information summarizes the state's preferred allocation. The attached map can be used to identify the areas and the approximate boundaries where parts of RARE II areas are involved.

Allocated to Wilderness

01981
06981

Allocated to Back Country

All or parts of:	6041	6036
	6031	6071
	6050	6072
	6032	6069
	6063	6085
	6084	

Allocated to Multiple Use

All remaining RARE II Areas, including the remaining portions of those otherwise allocated.

STATE OF WASHINGTON

RARE II RESPONSE

RECOMMENDATIONS

Washington State's Preferred Allocation Criteria

We do not find any of the ten alternatives presented to be totally acceptable. We have chosen to develop a Washington State preferred allocation of the roadless lands. The allocation is shown on the attached map. The state's allocation is based on decision criteria that we feel reflects the best interest of the people of the State of Washington.

The salient decision criteria are underlined.

1. The state has 1.5 million acres in the National Wilderness Preservation System. Washington ranks fourth among the 11 western states in providing wilderness. However, as a percentage of the state's acreage, wilderness accounts for 4 per cent. This is a higher percentage than any other state in the nation and is an adequate share for the state to contribute to this national program.

2. Some of the RARE II areas have a high mineral potential and should not be locked up.

3. Some of the RARE II areas have high timber producing potential and should not be included.

4. Wilderness, being subject to restrictive management regulations, cannot be effectively managed as a recreational resource.

5. The wilderness classification intended for use by the Forest Service does not adequately allow for public use of the resources.

6. Some of the RARE II areas are adjacent to established national parks and represent contiguous extensions of resources contained within the national parks. These areas may be studied through the normal land management planning process to determine if they should be made part of the adjoining national park. In the interim, they should be retained in "Multiple Use" status.

7. Some adjustments may be needed to boundaries of existing wilderness areas where experience has shown the boundary was not properly located to provide adequate protection or to facilitate management. These may also be identified through normal land management planning processes. In the interim, they, too, should be retained in "Multiple Use" status.

RECOMMENDATIONS (Cont'd)

8. Some areas could be added to the wilderness system to represent the 40-some ecosystems of the United States. Six of these major ecosystems are in the State of Washington. To preserve these systems in their natural state provides a useful tool for educational and scientific purposes.

9. Some RARE II areas are very large and are spread out over a wide geographical area, with varying values for timber, minerals, and recreation. Some of these RARE II areas were split up for a more effective allocation.

BACK COUNTRY

Some of the high recreational potential areas would be best managed for roadless recreation but not under wilderness designation. We feel these areas should be managed as "back country" according to the provisions described below. The areas recommended for back country are shown on the map and listed below.

The Forest Service should ask Congress to create another land classification as an alternative to Wilderness designation or intensive management. We propose the establishment of a "Back Country" classification, with areas established as shown on the enclosed map and rules for use to be established by regulation. The primary use of these areas would be for semi-primitive recreational use and associated fish, wildlife and scenic values. The areas should be managed to provide these resources, including providing simple facilities for visitors. Silvicultural practices, including harvesting mature and decadent timber, mining, and wildlife habitat manipulation would be conducted so as to minimize, in so far as practicable, adverse impacts on these other values.

RECOMMENDED BACK COUNTRY AREAS

Back Country Area Name	Description	Approximate Size (Acres)
Mt. Baker	The central portion of 6041 immediately surrounding Mt. Baker.	150,000
Monte Cristo	The Monte Cristo and Glacier Basin area of 6031 extending eastward to Glacier Peak Wilderness.	85,000
White Horse Mt.	The area of 6050 in the vicinity of White Horse Mt. and Three Fingers.	20,000
Mt. Aix/Cougar Lake	The American Ridge/Cougar Lakes Mt. Aix vicinity of 6032.	140,000
Goat Rocks	Portions of 6036 that should be used to buffer the Goat Rocks Wilderness.	12,000
Mt. Margaret	The high plateau area of 6071 (southern portion).	25,000
Mt. St. Helens	All of 6072 (this is mostly the portion of Mt. St. Helens above timberline).	29,950

Back Country (Cont'd)

Back Country Area Name	Description	(Acres) Approximate Size
Mt. Adams	Portions of 6069 that should be managed to buffer the Mt. Adams Wilderness.	28,000
Mt. Washington/ Mildred Lakes	Most of the alpine areas of 6085.	20,000
Lena Lake/ The Brothers	The portions of 6084 surrounding Lena Lake and The Brothers.	15,000
	TOTAL	524,950

Areas generally endorsed for Back Country designation which have intermingled ownerships should not be put into that classification until the lands in other ownerships are acquired.

Wilderness Additions

While our position has been that there should not be any new wilderness areas established in the state, we are recommending designation of the Salmo Priest unit (6981 and 1981) as wilderness. The Salmo Priest is an extension of a much larger habitat for moose and caribou lying mostly in Canada and is the only range for these animals in Washington State. Even though the area is not a vitally necessary part of the animals' range, it is considered important to the people of Washington to maintain this area for moose and caribou.

No other additions to wilderness are being recommended nor are areas being recommended for future study as wilderness.

conflicts?

The continuing expansion of energy development and land development into Wyoming's wildlife habitat required that the Game and Fish Department's evaluation be given a major role in my decisions.

In arriving at the final decisions regarding the Wyoming's recommended state alternative, the extensive information provided by the task force and the numerous public comments and responses received by my office during the last 12 months were closely analyzed. My recommendations are set out in detail in the attachment to this letter. They may be summarized as follows:

	Acres	% of RARE II areas	% of Total acres
Total RARE II areas recommended for non-wilderness. . . .	2,956,360	88	77
Total RARE II areas recommended for further planning. . .	819,075	10	21
Total RARE II areas recommended for wilderness.	80,396	2	2

The rationale for the state alternative consists of several critical components. Those areas designated non-wilderness are areas with high resource values such as minerals, oil and gas, potential water development, grazing, recreation, timber or wildlife habitat. Based upon the past U.S. Forest Service's management plans, and reports, the extensive information provided by the task force and the public responses, utilization of the resources these areas contain was considered necessary to meet immediate and long-term resource needs of Wyoming and of the nation. Wyoming's economic sector is inseparably connected to the long-term use and development of these resources.

The fact that Wyoming has the largest concentration of wilderness areas in the nation also was considered by me to be an important factor. The U.S. Forest Service management efforts, under the guidance of numerous planning regulations, the National Forest Management Act and the Resource Planning Act has adequately planned for and managed the multiple use of many of the National Forest areas. With increased intergovernmental cooperation and increased flexibility within the U.S. Forest's planning regulations, I am confident that these areas can be effectively managed to provide for our long-term resource needs and protect the existing high quality of National Forest lands.

The areas recommended for further planning and study are those with a real conflict between high wilderness values and high resource values, and we do not now have sufficient data concerning the potential resources and the need to make a firm recommendation. A decision to designate them as immediate wilderness areas would be irreversible and would prevent securing the information necessary to the making of informed decisions. I recognize that Wyoming may have areas which are as well qualified for wilderness designation as the 26% of our national forest lands in Wyoming already classified as wilderness or primitive areas. I believe that parts of some of the very large areas, as for example the Gros Ventre Area should be considered seriously for wilderness designation, but I cannot justify designation of the entire area as wilderness. I do not have sufficient information at this time upon which I could base a recommendation for any smaller areas.

Until more intelligent decisions can be made regarding the resource tradeoff involved in designating new areas as wilderness in Wyoming, it is my position that the U.S. Forest Service should continue to manage our forest in a systematic and balanced manner protecting all resources and preserving all values as completely as possible.

With respect to the areas which I recommend for wilderness designation: I have previously recommended wilderness designation for the "Corridor" tract (No. 04101) near the Elk Refuge. I felt that an additional wilderness area such as the Snowy Range Area (No. 02074) in the Southeast Quarter of the state, in which most of our population lives, could be of greater benefit than a similar area of the same size in the western part of the state. Gypsum Creek, (No. 04116) the remaining tract is in close proximity to an existing wilderness area, which should simplify administration. Finally, in all three cases it appears that the wilderness designation will not materially interfere with utilization or management of vital natural resources.

The third phase of RARE II has been a long and difficult process. I hope the state alternative and the supplemental information provided by the state task force will help in the preparation of the final environmental statement. I request that you continue to allow the State of Wyoming to participate in the final phase of RARE II.

Thank you for the opportunity to review the draft EIS, please notify me if you have any questions regarding the state's position.

Yours sincerely,

Ed Herrmann

EH/trj

attachments

cc: The Honorable Cecil D. Andrus
The Honorable Vincent E. Mckelvey
The Honorable Malcolm Wallop
The Honorable Clifford P. Hansen
The Honorable Teno Roncalio
The Honorable Bob Bergland
The Honorable James Schlesinger

American Association of Petroleum Geologists

September 8, 1978

Mr. Darold Westerberg, RARE II Coordinator
Forest Service
11177 West 8th Avenue
P.O. Box 25127
Lakewood, CO. 80225

Dear Mr. Westerberg:

At various times during the past 27 years I have made detailed geological studies of the Piceance and Denver basins, I have been teaching petroleum geology at Colorado School of Mines since 1955, and I am a member of the Colorado Oil and Gas Conservation Commission. Several recent studies, in cooperation with my consulting partners, James A. Barlow, Jr. and L.A. McPeek, relate specifically to Region 2 roadless areas (RARE II).

Our knowledge of areas discussed in the following paragraphs indicates that there is no necessity for "further planning" and the areas should be classified as "nonwilderness."

White River and Grand Mesa National Forests

The enclosed map shows the relationship of wilderness areas 2181 through 2195 to oil and gas fields, oil shale, and coal. Essentially all of these areas are covered by oil and gas leases.

Area Nos. 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2191 (south 35%) and 2195 are in areas of surface or near-surface coal deposits in or near the Carbondale, Coal Basin, Somerset, and Grand Mesa coal fields. Many billions of tons of coal remain to be mined from the Mesaverda Formation in these areas and they should not be designated as wilderness until the economically minable coal has been produced. Also, there is deep gas and oil (?) potential of undeterminable magnitude in these areas.

Area Nos. 2186 through 2194 are adjacent to natural gas fields. In fact, a small quantity of gas has already been produced from some of these areas. The following table summarizes an analysis of nearby gas fields and is the basis for estimating the quantity of gas yet to be developed on the roadless areas (BCF=billion cubic feet). Past production plus proved reserves equals ultimate reserves or ultimate production.

P.O. Box 979 • 1444 So. Boulder • Tulsa, Oklahoma 74101, USA • (918) 584-2555

Estimated Natural Gas Reserves

Gas Field Name	Ultimate Prod. BCF (1/1/77)	*Reserves per well BCF		*Number of wells anal.		Ultimate reserves in wells analyzed
Wolf Creek	17	2.0	x	7	=	14.0
Divide Creek	60	4.5	x	13	=	58.5
Buzzard Creek	8	5.3	x	1	=	5.3
Plateau Creek	10	0.5	x	13	=	6.5
Total	95			34		84.3 BCF

*Data from L.A. McPeek (unpublished)

$\frac{84.3}{34}$ = 2.5 BCF per gas well

The following table shows the number of acres that are potentially gas productive.

Roadless Areas	Net Areas	
2186	40780	
2187	6850	
2188	9920	
2189	27120	
2191	66677	(northern 65%)
2192	10880	
2193	36800	
2194	10400	
Total	209427	= 327 sections (640 acres)

If 163 sections (50%) become gas producing and 2 wells are completed per section (with reserves of 2.5 BCF/well), the ultimate gas reserves are computed as follows:

163 x 2 x 2.5 = 815 BCF

These reserves are based on a 20-year producing life and, therefore, are conservative estimates. Some wells will produce for 30 to 50 years and will increase the ultimate production considerably. If we assume an average well-head price of $2.50 per thousand cubic feet (MCF), the value of 815 BCF is more than two billion dollars. The average well-head price per MCF during the next 20 years may be considerably higher than $2.50.

No estimates of undiscovered oil or gas resources at depths greater than 10,000 feet have been made. Only 4 wells in the general area have been drilled to this depth. Regional geological information indicates that deeper formations (10,000 to 20,000 feet), in fact, do have a potential for oil and gas production. It should be noted also that area Nos. 2191 through 2195 contain oil shale.

Specific comments on roadless areas are as follows:

No. 2186 is an obvious area of natural gas and coal potential.

No. 2187 overlaps the Divide Creek gas field and contains near-surface coal deposits.

No. 2188 contains near-surface coal deposits and is in an area of obvious natural gas potential.

No. 2189 is adjacent to gas-producing areas which, after full development, may eventually occupy much of the area.

No. 2191 contains, in its northwest part, the shut-in Leon Creek gas field which may expand into much of the northern part of the area after deeper drilling has been conducted.

No. 2192 is occupied by the western part of the shut-in Leon Creek gas field.

No. 2193 is surrounded by small gas fields. The entire area eventually may be gas productive.

No. 2194 is immediately south of the extensive Plateau gas field. Geological analysis indicates that the field will extend into this area.

Routt National Forest

All of No. 2097 (48,543 acres) and the southwestern part of No. 2098 (62,100 acres) are within a potentially gas-producing area that is entirely covered by existing oil and gas leases.

Pawnee National Grassland

Nos. 2309 and 2329 are in areas of very sparse drilling -- the oil and natural gas potential of deeper formations has never been tested. These areas should not be designated as wilderness until more thorough exploration indicates that oil and gas are not present.

No. 2328 is an area with one deep dry hole and, therefore, has slightly less oil and gas potential than near-by portions of the Grassland.

Final Comments

It has been suggested that some of these roadless areas could be developed for oil and gas by directional drilling from locations outside the areas. This suggestions is obviously absurd; it would require drilling in lateral directions for distances of from one to five miles (in addition to the required depth) and wells would cost millions of dollars. Oil and gas resources would not be developed if directional drilling was a necessity. (In some offshore areas in the world the value of the oil and gas is so great that directional drilling is economically justified -- not the case

in Colorado!)

Oil and gas exploration and development generally is nondestructive of wilderness characteristics. Roads and drilling locations can be reclaimed and returned to their original condition. Anyone who has attempted to relocate abandoned wells drilled 10 to 30 years ago in mountainous areas can attest to the great difficulty of finding many of these locations. The time to make these "roadless" areas wilderness is after the oil and gas resources have been produced.

Yours very truly,

John D. Haun
AAPG President-elect

JDH:ms
Enc.
xc:Executive Committee
Other interested people

American Land Development Association, 604 Solar Building, 1000 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036 Phone: (202) 659-4582

September 29, 1978

The Honorable John R. McGuire
Chief, U.S. Forest Service
Department of Agriculture
PO Box 2417
Washington, D.C. 20013

Dear Mr. McGuire:

The American Land Development Association (ALDA), which represents the nation's leading developers of recreational, resort and residential real estate, has reviewed the Draft Environmental Statement involving the Service's on-going Roadless Area Review and Evaluation (RARE II) Study. We respectfully offer these comments regarding the proposed "decision criteria" contained in the draft statement.

ALDA supports the proposed criteria in general, particularly Numbers 1, 3 and 4. However, the Association feels that an eighth criteria should be adopted and given primary emphasis, along with Numbers 1, 3 and 4, in the RARE II decision-making process:

> 8. Areas with high potential for organized snow-related recreation will receive priority consideration for allocation to nonwilderness so that the resource may be realized to the fullest extent possible.

Our ski area developer/operator members, who comprise more than 10 percent of the Association's membership, feel there is growing evidence that skier demand is beginning to out-strip ski area capacity, and that few, if any, feasible ski area sites are available either in private or other governmental ownerships. Instead, the vast majority of suitable areas for new development or expansion of present facilities are located within the roadless areas of National Forests. If these few suitable sites are included in the wilderness system, the resulting impact upon future growth of the ski industry will be devastating.

We would point out also, Mr. McGuire, that such decisions will affect local communities as well, since the economies of many communities are directly related to -- and dependent upon -- existing ski areas located nearby.

Accordingly, the American Land Development Association respectfully requests your favorable consideration of the addition we have proposed to the list of decision criteria which the Service will use in developing its proposed action in the final Environmental Statement for RARE II.

Thank you very much for allowing us this opportunity to comment on this important study.

Sincerely,

Gary A. Terry
Executive Vice President

GAT/elg

AMERICAN MINING CONGRESS
FOUNDED 1897
RING BUILDING
WASHINGTON
D.C. 20036
202·331·8900
TWX 710·822·0126

September 25, 1978

Mr. John R. McGuire
Chief
Forest Service
U.S. Department of Agriculture
P.O. Box 2417
Washington, D.C. 20013

Dear Mr. McGuire:

The American Mining Congress has previously commented on the RARE II draft environmental impact statement. We wish to supplement these comments with additional observations on alternatives that would facilitate exploration and development of minerals on lands placed in the categories of "further study" and recommendations for wilderness designation.

In our letter of August 30 we stressed the need for selection of programs that would not restrict access to mineralized lands.

Little is known of mineralization in RARE II areas. Much of it undoubtedly has significant potential for discovery and development of essential minerals. The areas identified in the draft EIS as having known or high potential for minerals only scratches the surface. There is much more to be learned.

The mining industry's principal concern is that there be access for mineral exploration and development to RARE II lands recommended for wilderness designation or placed in the further study category.

Areas recommended for wilderness designation

The Wilderness Act of 1964 made it explicit that mineral exploration and development are a priority use of the public lands and that minerals are important to the welfare of the nation.

We suggest for those areas recommended for addition to the National Wilderness Preservation System that the mining and mineral leasing laws be made applicable for a period of 20 years beyond the date that these lands are included in the system. During the time existing

Continucd. . . . . .

mining uses and mineral leasing should continue under provisions of the mining and mineral leasing laws. Also, during this period mineral surveys should be conducted by the U.S. Geological Survey and Bureau of Mines or by contract and it is paramount that mineral development, access, exchange of lands, and ingress and egress for mining claimants be guaranteed.

Not only should access be guaranteed but it should be granted on a timely basis.

Using the format of existing Forest Service regulations governing locatable minerals plans of operation for exploration and development should include a reasonable balance between environmental protection and activities necessary to conduct such work.

Surface geological mapping, geochemical and geophysical exploration can be accomplished without construction of trails and roads. Helicopters can be used to transport equipment, personnel and supplies to remote locations. Drilling operations can be undertaken subject to requirements of best practicable restoration and revegetation upon cessation of operations.

Operators must be assured that if economically minable discoveries are made that they will be permitted to develop these resources.

Areas regarded as having mineral potential that have been identified by the Forest Service as being suitable for classification as wilderness should be allocated to further planning in order that more accurate data on the mineral potential of these lands may be obtained.

Further planning category

It is essential that lands placed in the further study category be studied in a timely fashion and that a mineral survey conducted by the U.S. Geological Survey and U.S. Bureau of Mines or by contract be an integral part of this study. We suggest that a 5-10 year limitation be placed on retention of lands in this category and that a decision be made at the end of this period to either return the lands to multiple use or to recommend them for wilderness designation.

Forest Service surface management regulations applicable to locatable minerals are more than adequate protection for these lands while they are being studied.

Continued. . . . . .

Certainly, these lands should remain open to operation of the mining and mineral leasing laws. Mineral development, access, exchange of lands, and ingress and egress for mining claimants should continue as currently practiced on national forest lands open to mining.

The Forest Service surface management regulations will assure environmental protection while permitting reasonable and legitimate exploration efforts to take place.

Restrictions on the study areas should by no means be more stringent than in a wilderness area.

We appreciate the opportunity to bring these additional views to your attention.

Sincerely,

J. Allen Overton, Jr.
President

cc: Mr. Tom Nelson
Associate Chief
Forest Service

AMERICAN MOTORCYCLIST ASSOCIATION

P.O Box 141, Westerville, Ohio 43081 Telephone (614) 891-2425
Telex: 245392

September 27, 1978

Mr. Mike Griswald
Acting Director of Recreation
U.S. Forest Service
Independence Avenue, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20250

Dear Mr. Griswald:

Roadless Area Review and
Evaluation (RARE II)

The American Motorcyclist Association (AMA) is grateful for the opportunity to comment on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) for the RARE II process now concluding. We appreciate the recognition afforded us as a national organization of recreationists and for the varied opportunities given us to become involved in the process.

Recent surveys indicate that almost 75% of our members depend on national forests for trailriding opportunities, and for this reason we have a keen interest in the land allocation decisions determined by RARE II. Federal land ownership patterns and legislative mandates make the national forest system the most "available" public lands for American citizens. Unlike the Bureau of Land Management, the Forest Service has extensive land holdings in the east as well as the management flexibility to permit motorized recreation where appropriate. These circumstances make RARE II decisions even more difficult and of greater consequence to those depending on eastern national forests for dispersed motorized recreation.

As an association, the AMA has long recognized the importance of wilderness as a resource whose values need to be identified and protected. However, in seeking to preserve wilderness values caution must be exercised not to cheapen the concept by including areas not meeting the criteria identified in the Wilderness Act of 1964. Additional care must be incorporated so as not to unfairly diminish other resource values at the expense of wilderness. To be specific, equity, balance, and quality should be the guideposts for RARE II decisions.

While recognizing the importance of preserving the wilderness resource, we have some concern for the quality of wilderness areas being contributed to the National Wilderness Preservation System by the Forest Service. Additionally, as a segment of the recreation public that is highly dependent on national forest land to enjoy our sport, we are concerned that some would seek to prohibit our use

by utilizing wilderness as a tool to accomplish that prohibition. Not only would this be an unjust motivation for the wilderness designation, but it could result in less than quality contributions to the system.

With these general comments and concerns in mind, we have attached a more detailed review of the DEIS. These will serve as our comments as a national organization and will be supplemented by the many individual comments of our members addressing specific inventory areas. Should there be any questions regarding our association's input, we trust you will not hesitate to contact us.

Sincerely yours,

Robert Rasor
Associate Director
Government Relations

RR/tl

Attachment

ROADLESS AREA REVIEW AND EVALUATION
U.S. FOREST SERVICE

Comments of the
American Motorcyclist Association
September, 1978

I. INTRODUCTION

Since the formalization of the National Forest System by the passage of the Transfer Act of 1905 and the subsequent policy statement by the Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, our nation's forests have been managed in a manner that would provide "the greatest good for the greatest number of people." This management philosophy was formalized in the Multiple-Use Sustained Yield Act of 1960 by requiring national forests to be administered for purposes of recreation, range, timber, watershed, and fish and wildlife purposes. The Wilderness Act of 1964 included wilderness as one of these resources to be managed for "the greatest good..."

In recent years, however, the wilderness theme has been allowed to dominate management programs related to our national forests to the point that other land allocation decisions are all predicated on this single resource commitment. In all too many instances timber, recreation, grazing, and wildlife decisions have been forced into a holding pattern because certain segments felt that inadequate consideration had been given to the wilderness resource. In many instances, large expanses of land have been withheld from dispersed use or timber harvest pending settlement of a long line of court cases. No longer are the forests being managed for the greatest good for the greatest number; but seemingly for the greatest good for the greatest number of wilderness areas. All too frequently, land use decisions are being made in the courts rather than through the integrated planning process.

The first Roadless Area Review and Evaluation (RARE) conducted in 1972 proved totally inadequate as a measure to identify candidate areas for incorporation into the National Wilderness Preservation System (NWPS). As a result of its shortcomings and the ever increasing challenges to management decisions, we are now faced with RARE II.

As a concept RARE II is much broader and more encompassing than its 1972 namesake. Under RARE II, we are faced with relaxed criteria to incorporate more possible candidate areas, greater efforts to identify wilderness in the eastern United States, and expanded public input. However, even with all these improvements RARE II suffers from shortcomings similar to those that plagued the original RARE. RARE II remains a single use form of incremental planning that fails to include adequate consideration for other forest users and their relationship to the total NWPS.

The major purpose of RARE II is identified as making recommendations concerning the roadless areas necessary to round out the National Wilderness Preservation System and to determine those roadless areas

that can be immediately made available for non-wilderness uses. However, the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) makes no attempt to suggest what part of the total contribution to the NWPS should be provided by the National Forest System nor can it offer any assurances that those roadless areas released for non-wilderness uses will be immune from court challenges that would further limit their utilization.

RARE II fails to fully consider the potential contribution to be made by the Bureau of Land Management to the NWPS in relationship to existing wilderness, administration endorsed proposals, and identified RARE II roadless areas. The BLM has only recently begun to inventory its 450 million acres for potential wilderness. In considering how much wilderness our nation can afford, we must identify the total potential acreage that is administered by all federal agencies and make a decision based upon all inclusive quantification.

II. AFFECTED ENVIRONMENTS

Physiographic Regions - Attempts should be made to avoid incorporating excessive numbers of roadless areas which represent already existing landforms included in the NWPS. Conversely those landforms not represented should be given priority.

Recreation - The greatest concerns of the AMA revolve around the treatment that dispersed motorized recreation will receive in final RARE II use allocations. Of the 131 million visitor days identified for National Forests, no differentiation is made between dispersed motorized and other dispersed recreation uses. Further, previously designated roadless areas are not normally available for motorized recreation so it becomes extremely difficult to measure the actual impacts of roadless and wilderness designations on this segment of the recreation public.

We would suggest the 1.8 million visitor days attributed to motorized inventoried areas is a conservative estimate. Motorized use would be much greater if management philosophies did not prohibit such use. Industry figures indicate an existing population of over 5.6 million off-highway motorcycles now in use. If we conservatively estimate that only half are used on forest lands, estimates of visitor/use days are doubled even though other motorized recreations are excluded.

Wilderness - By including use of wilderness and primitive areas as part of the total visitor day count for dispersed recreation, you are distorting the original intent of the Wilderness Act of 1964. Congress passed the Act to preserve the wilderness resource for future generations, not as a means of establishing opportunities for a special recreational experience. Wilderness recreation should not be a criteria for selecting candidate areas to the NWPS. The presence of recreation in wilderness is secondary to the selection and establishment of a wilderness area.

Cultural Resources - The discovery of and preservation of significant archeological and historical sites that exist within inventoried

roadless areas cannot be over emphasized. However, sufficient detail describing the methodology to be used in assessing the quality and significance of a particular cultural resource as qualifying for wilderness selection are lacking. Guidelines must be established for determining what is of value and what is not.

Socio-Economic Factors - The DEIS has some consideration for the "macro" socio-economic impacts of RARE II but seems to give little consideration to the "micro" or spinoff effects. We refer to the consequences of denying an individual a dispersed motorized recreation opportunity and the ramifications of prohibiting the social and monetary exchange that accompanies that experience. The social and economic impacts are not limited exclusively to timber harvest and possible unemployment resulting from establishing wilderness areas.

In referencing the desire of persons to reflect on wilderness, and be secure "in it just being there," the Forest Service should exercise caution in practicing a management philosophy that liberally affords the luxury of providing a wilderness merely for satisfying such an elusive value. The time has passed when our nation and its resources can be reserved from productivity to fulfill an individual's or an organization's daydream.

III. EVALUATING CRITERIA

The DEIS spells out four characteristics selected by the public: landform, ecosystem, wildlife, and accessability. Yet, it fails to identify the source of this "public" opinion.

The Forest Service's National Summary of Public Comments on the RARE II (Roadless Area Review and Evaluation) Inventory and Evaluation Criteria (November, 1977) indicates on page 74 that none of the four criteria enumerated by the outline were among the top four criteria in this national survey. To the contrary, meeting participants believed that: (1) the need for significant commercial timber resources to remain available for harvest, (2) the need to make significant energy resources available for extraction, and (3) the need to make significant mineral resources available for extraction were all more important than any of the enumerated criteria.

Yet the environmental statement does not reveal an agency proposal to accommodate these public views. Since the RARE II program was supposed to proceed on a consensual basis, we view this failing to be a most serious one which goes to the very heart of the program.

IV. ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED

In evaluating the proposed alternatives and the effects of their implementation, the Association must limit its comments to RARE II's impact on motorized dispersed recreation.

The likelihood of either Alternatives A, B, or J being selected seems highly unlikely and will not be addressed by these comments.

Assuming some compatibility with commercial interests, Alternative C provides a high emphasis on non-wilderness uses and therefore could be made acceptable to motorized dispersed recreation.

Alternative E, because of its concentration on low-level achievement of landform, ecosystem, wildlife, and accessability offers the best selection and possibility for motorized recreation. This is accomplished without allocating large acreages for "additional study," but still affords the opportunity to preserve those roadless areas having the greatest wilderness values.

Additionally, Alternative E provides virtually 100% of the low level achievement targets for the landform, ecosystem, and wildlife characteristics and 98% of the low level target for accessability and distribution.

Alternatives D, F, G, H, and I would excessively limit motorized recreation or allocate unnecessary large numbers of inventoried areas for "additional study" and thereby defeat the intent of the RARE II process.

V. EFFECTS OF IMPLEMENTATION

Implementation of the varied alternatives can only be discussed in relationship to their perceived impacts on dispersed recreation.

We were extremely disappointed to discover that no attempt was made to relate the amounts of motorized dispersed recreation that would be displaced as a result of implementing the various alternatives to identified levels of user needs. Additionally, information is needed on the amount of actual trail facility involved with each alternative. Unlike other non-motorized trail use, wilderness designation can not only serve to prohibit use directly, but it also limits access to other areas of use because of trail closures.

The discussion of the effects of implementing the alternative approaches is directed solely at whether or not an area will or will not be recommended as wilderness. This single purpose orientation prohibits proper focus on other recreation and resource issues and ignores necessary planning for them. This is particularly significant because of the small percentage of the total population that actually utilizes wilderness.

In the discussion on p. 37 of the effects on recreation, there is the implication that non-wilderness designations will result in a corresponding increase in recreation in designated wilderness areas. The suggestion is that non-wilderness designations create an increase of use in wilderness areas. However, quite the opposite has been observed. Once officially recognized as "Wilderness," use increases substantially in a given area.

As indicated, Alternative C will fulfill the RARE II share of the wilderness target as well as those targets established for timber,

developed recreation, dispersed recreation, grazing, and fish and wildlife. Alternative C allocates 18% of the inventoried areas to "further study." While Alternative E falls somewhat short on the wilderness targets for RARE II, it does provide a greater balance among the other characteristics.

We feel the NFS is in error by suggesting wilderness experiences would be enhanced by adding additional areas to lower user density. Available information indicates that those seeking a wilderness experience only penetrate the fringe of established areas. Those who have their wilderness experience disturbed by user density have only themselves to blame; additional solitude is available by merely moving deeper into existing areas.

If the impacts on law enforcement in the 384 identified areas is to increase substantially because of restrictions imposed on traditional ORV areas, maybe some consideration should be given to their attractiveness as wilderness. If enforcement is to be a problem perhaps the area should be excluded. Such a phenomenon may also reflect a significant user need or desire in that given area that will be displaced perhaps unfairly by a wilderness decision. One would have to conclude that if a history of motorized recreation does not prohibit an area from wilderness consideration; then its use does not jeopordize wilderness as a resource and should be allowed to remain.

VI. EVALUATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF A PROPOSAL

Identification of a preferred course of action in the draft environmental statement requires that Forest Service policy makers give serious and formal consideration to the direction of the RARE II program much earlier in the whole process than if identification of the preferred alternative is delayed until the final environmental statement. We believe that the final program would have benefitted from this "forcing" mechanism since it would have permitted program planners and environmental statement writers to test this preliminary decision through agency reconsideration in light of subsequent public comment.

Further, identification of a preferred alternative in the draft environmental statement would focus public comment on a more narrowly defined set of issues than if the public is presented with a range of options without benefit of the Forest Service's views as to which of these constitutes the best compromise amongst competing considerations. The absence of a preferred alternative in the draft environmental statement deprives the interested public of a vital link in the exchange of ideas which the NEPA review process is supposed to entail.

To adequately address the methodology to be utilized by the National Forest Service, the public needs to know their willingness to provide alternatives for displaced activities. This "qualification" will be the true measure of the effects of each alternative.

VII. CONSULTATION WITH OTHERS

The assessment of public involvement in the RARE II process has been grossly over-rated by the Forest Service. By quoting the attendance figures of the 227 workshops the Forest Service is suggesting that workshops are a viable means for collecting public assessment. We feel some re-evaluation must occur. For the quoted attendance, the average at each meeting could not have exceeded 74 persons. This in itself is not representative of the nation's public; however, more importantly, it illustrates the weaknesses of public sessions as a means of gaining input.

In view of the importance of identifying the size and characteristics of an ideal national wilderness system and the contributions to this system of each of the federal land managing agencies, we believe this section ought to specify the substance of the consultations and coordination with other agencies and indicate how the RARE II program and environmental statement conform to the substantive agreements reached during the coordination process.

The "wilderness question" is one that involves all federal land managing agencies. The ultimate answer cannot be concluded until agreement has been reached on the finite contributions expected from each agency.

* * *

SUMMARY

In summary, the American Motorcyclist Association recognizes the importance of the preservation of wilderness as a resource and accepts the conceptual wisdom of RARE II. We seek a timely completion of the program without sacrificing other resource values for the sole purpose of expanding the National Wilderness Preservation System.

We deplore the establishment of wilderness areas for the expressed purposes of prohibiting dispersed motorized recreation and feel that RARE II is deficient for not incorporating other resource values. The Forest Service should exercise caution in determining wilderness for the luxurious reason of merely knowing it exists.

Among the alternatives offered for discussion, we favor the emphasis placed on non-wilderness allocations afforded in Alternative E. As a possible compromise, we feel Alternative C closely approximates our needs for non-wilderness designation while providing some reasonableness in the number of acres allocated to wilderness and those left in an undetermined state.

AMERICAN PLYWOOD ASSOCIATION

Bronson J. Lewis
Executive Vice President

SEP 26 1978

September 22, 1978

FF&S 8200
Director
Clerk
Cl-typist
P...
P...

Mr. Robert H. Torheim
Regional Forester
Northern Region, USFS
Federal Building
Missoula, Montana 59807

Dear Bob:

The prompt and responsible completion of RARE II is of great concern to the American Plywood Association and its members who produce most of the softwood plywood in the U. S. We are hopeful that the comments which follow will help you in your deliberations on the resolution of the vital RARE II study.

APPROACHES FOR DEVELOPING A DECISION

After having reviewed all the alternatives presented, we find none that we can fully support. We do, however, see merit in many of the concepts contained in the alternatives. We believe that the best approach to development of an acceptable alternative would be to:

1) Begin with the high-level National RPA 1975 target goals for the year 2015 for all resources, including wilderness. The rationale for using the high level is that opportunity costs should be measured against the highest production of goods and services feasible within the balanced RPA program goals.

2) Adjust boundaries of roadless areas as necessary to produce logical management units. Roadless areas are accidents in time and many lack management integrity. Where an area is so shaped as to defy management as a unit, it should be broken into local units. Where vastly differing resource values are involved which may logically be allocated to differing management options, i.e., wilderness versus nonwilderness, boundaries should be drawn between these differing value areas. Boundary adjustments should be required when the above conditions exist; otherwise, unnecessary conflicts in meeting RPA goals will be developed.

3) Determine which roadless areas most effectively contribute to each resource target. Use procedures similar to Appendix 1, Stage 2, in "Preliminary Evaluation Procedures," RARE II dated

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TLX 32 7430

July 31, 1978, except start with areas needed to maintain community stability, then highest productivity. The entire procedure should be done nationally without respect to regional boundaries. Wilderness would be ranked by landform, ecosystem and accessibility/distribution gap needs and then by Wilderness Attributes Rating System numbers.

4) Continue with Stage 3 in "Preliminary Evaluation Procedures," Steps 1 and 2. Prior to Step 3, check off wilderness areas to meet 80% of the high-level goal (30 - 23.8 = 6.2 x 80% = 5 million acres). Start with landform, ecosystem, and accessibility/distribution gaps having lowest resource outputs to meet this criteria, then add areas with highest WARS rating.

5) After 80% of RPA high-level goals are reached, use professional judgment of forest, regional and national-level personnel, along with public input, to reach as nearly as possible 100% of all RPA resource target goals. Consider further boundary changes to roadless areas in order to bring about realization of full RPA target goals. This final stage must not be purely mechanical, but must recognize physical, biological, social and political realities.

If 1975 RPA target goals were realistic, it will be possible to recommend an allocation of wilderness and nonwilderness areas that satisfy wilderness and other resource output goals. If RARE II recommendations for wilderness and nonwilderness allocation do not allow meeting RPA goals, RARE II will have failed to comply with the law. We believe it is entirely possible to exceed the goals for timber and still meet RPA goals for wilderness. We believe that the resultant wilderness system could meet not only the acreage goal, but also the goal of establishing a quality system that contains representative landforms, ecosystems, accessibility to the people of the country, and also rates highly in wilderness attributes. Care must be taken that the wilderness system does not destroy the National Forest System's ability to meet all of the other resource outputs it is capable of achieving.

DECISION CRITERIA

We feel that decision criteria should be built into the procedures for developing a recommended decision rather than simply evaluating alternatives produced by using one or more elements.

RPA Target - Program goals or targets should be more than a major consideration for evaluating an alternative; they should be the basis for developing the recommended decision.

General Public Agreement - We agree that public response should be considered as a decision criteria in the development of a final Administration recommendation. However, we have been disturbed by comments that responses will be given greater consideration if the respondent was personally acquainted with the area. This gives a tremendous bias to that small segment of the public that uses roadless areas for recreation. It would discriminate

against the majority of Americans who might benefit from the development of roadless areas through the use of the resources involved or recreational pursuits derived from the areas if they were developed.

We are also concerned that respondents supporting a particular alternative nationally, or commenting regarding further classifications for wilderness or nonwilderness-use within their state, be considered to have responded on all roadless areas involved. If, for example, a respondent indicates support for Alternative H on roadless areas within his state, this should be considered as response opposing wilderness classifications for those areas listed as nonwilderness under that alternative, and supporting wilderness classifications for those areas to be classified as wilderness. Considering that this evalution would be made, we would support the contention that when the preponderance of public opinion indicates preference for allocation of individual areas, considerable weight should be given to such allocation.

Based on our review of several dozen land-use studies over the past couple of years, we feel it is rather naive to believe that a general consensus will emerge for any significant number of areas. The Forest Service's failure to identify a preferred alternative has certainly contributed to a lack of consensus. We also feel that a lack of consensus should not be used as an excuse to avoid decision-making by placing areas in the limbo status of "Further Study." From the history of involvement in land-use allocations on areas containing high resource values and high wilderness values, we have found that planning delays accelerate controversy by breeding uncertainty and public disgust of planning efforts. Consensus by the interest groups involved in most cases never occurs, but controversy dies down following the decision-making process.

Community Stability and Employment - The maintenance of community stability should be more than a decision criteria used to assess various alternatives in arriving at the most desirable one. It should be the basis for development of a final decision. Throughout the history of the National Forest System, both in legislative and administrative direction, there has been a recognition of the interdependency between the management of national forest lands and the communities that have developed and prospered based on those management directions. The failure of the Forest Service to recognize the sensitivity of that bond was demonstrated by the recent timber sale bidding procedures controversy. That mistake should not be repeated in RARE II.

Allocations that would jeopardize the stability of industries and dependent communities should be the overriding factor in determining which areas should be recommended for wilderness and nonwilderness use.

National Issues - We concur with the statement made regarding national issues of energy independence, housing starts, inflation, etc., in the Draft Environmental Statement. Regarding the timber resource, one of the best means of assuring we do meet the needs for wood products is to develop recommendations based upon Resource Planning Act goals for all resources including timber. In further support of this position, we include Exhibit 1, Tables 1-4, which clearly show that the United

States has not been self-sufficient in softwood sawtimber supply even in years of low demand. When considering lumber, plywood, and log exports and imports, the United States was a net importer of nearly 6 billion board feet of softwood in 1977. This is the greatest imbalance that has occurred in our history. It will, however, very likely be exceeded this year.

The forest policy of the United States in this century has been based on self-sufficiency in meeting wood needs. It is now becoming apparent that we are failing in this. Not because of any real shortage in timber inventory or lack of productivity of our forest land base, as was predicted in the early part of this century, but rather because of indecisive policies on management of the National Forest system, which contains about one-half of the softwood inventory in this country.

The failure to meet U. S. wood needs touches the majority of the major social and economic problems of this country today...inflation, unemployment, balance of payment deficits, and increasing tax burdens.

The parallels between development of energy resources and timber resources are frighteningly similar. As further evidence of the relationship between RARE II and meeting wood needs, we attach as Exhibit 2 the APA report, "Can the United States Meet Needs for Plywood and Lumber and Establish a Quality Wilderness System?"

National Criteria of Landform, Ecosystem, Wildlife and Accessibility/Distribution - We concur with the statement that, "Preference will be given in allocating roadless areas to wilderness if the addition of the area will increase the diversity and quality of the NWPS." We agree that filling gaps in landform, ecosystem and accessibility/distribution targets are important in filling out the establishment of a quality wilderness system. We do not feel that the public perception of certain wildlife species being associated with a wilderness type environment, even when the perception may be inaccurate, is a criteria that warrants inclusion in the RARE II process decision criteria. From a biological standpoint, many of the species listed thrive better in nonwilderness situations. Many of the other species are very rarely seen by the casual wilderness traveler. It would be misleading to establish a wilderness area so that people might view an animal that is rarely, if ever, seen. We believe that if this criteria is retained it should be limited to those species which actually need a wilderness environment to thrive and who's existence is threatened or endangered.

With respect to accessibility/distribution targets, we feel that these targets would also be helpful for the West and would be significant in pointing up the need for additional wilderness classification in Southern California. We feel that landform, ecosystem and accessibility/distribution targets at the Alternative E level should receive strong consideration in making recommendations for new areas to be added to the wilderness system.

Wilderness Attribute Ratings - We are not well versed in the intricacies of the wilderness attribute rating system. However, we do believe that scenic beauty, diversity, uniqueness, solitude and other attributes which make for a memorable wilderness experience, and draw people to the use of wilderness areas, should receive high consideration in the development of a quality wilderness system.

Grasslands - It would be a break in faith, if not in law, with the stated purposes for which grasslands were established if these lands were made a part of the wilderness system. We do not feel any National Grassland Area should be considered for wilderness.

Previous Congressional Decisions - We recommend that previous congressional decisions be an added criteria to the decision-making process. RARE II comes at a point in time when many decisions have already been made relative to allocation of lands to the wilderness system. RARE II is a process to round out the completion of a quality wilderness system. Since the passage of the Wilderness Act, Congress has considered in great detail the boundaries of many areas, adding and rejecting various portions in establishing which lands would become a part of the system and which lands should be available for other multiple uses. Throughout the legislative history there are numerous examples of directions by Congress regarding the management of lands not included within the wilderness system. This legislative history should provide the basis for evaluation of roadless areas adjacent to many of the lands that have been established in wilderness. The Forest Service has ignored this legislative history by including these areas in the RARE II process. One example is the North Cascades area in Washington State adjacent to the Glacier Peak Wilderness. House and Senate reports on the passage of the additions to the Glacier Peak Wilderness clearly call for National Forest areas surrounding Glacier Peak and the North Cascades Park to be managed for nonwilderness resources.

OTHER COMMENTS ON DRAFT EIS AND RARE II PROCESS

Further Study - This classification must be minimized if RARE II is to prove worthwhile. RARE II has resulted in many delays in the normal land-use planning process. If all of the time and effort placed in RARE II is to pay off, it will have to result in allocations for the vast majority of lands. We are extremely concerned by reports that 30%, and even 50%, of the lands in RARE II may end up in further study. If that should be the case, RARE II will have failed to meet its charge of speeding the completion of a quality wilderness system. Further study classification should not be used to duck the hard decisions which must be made. It should also not be used as a means of subverting the RPA goal by placing vast areas in further study pending establishment of new RPA goals. Lands recommended for wilderness and for further study must not exceed the 25-30 million acre wilderness goal.

It is particularly important that no lands necessary to realize full RPA timber sale goals within the next five years be placed in further study. On many forests, timber sale programs will deteriorate significantly unless lands are immediately returned to nonwilderness use.

Strengthening Draft EIS - The final environmental statement should clearly show in graphic form impacts of all the alternatives, including the recommended alternative on RPA target goals for all resources. After this is done, then the social, economic and environmental costs of each of the alternative resource level outputs should be shown. For example, it is impossible to distinguish between employment impacts associated with timber harvest and those associated with water production, forage, or developed recreational areas. This is also true of revenues generated, inflation impacts, balance of payments deficits and other impacts.

We sincerely hope that APA's views on RARE II will help to assure that the U.S. both meets its needs for plywood and lumber, and establishes a quality wilderness system.

Sincerely,

Bronson Lewis

BRONSON J. LEWIS
Executive Vice President

Enclosures

cc: John McGuire, Chief USFS
M. Rupert Cutler, Asst. Secretary of Agriculture
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August 18, 1978

Mr. John R. McGuire, Chief,
Forest Service
U. S. Department of Agriculture
14th Street and Independence Avenue, S.W.
Washington, D. C. 20250

Dear Mr. McGuire:

On behalf of the Association of American State Geologists, representing the State Geological Surveys of all 50 states and Puerto Rico, I respectfully submit to you the following resolution, passed at the recently concluded 70th Annual Meeting of the Association at Jackson, Wyoming:

Whereas, the Association of American State Geologists believes that the wise use of America's resources is of preeminent concern and that a continuing strong national economy depends on this, and

Whereas, there is a deep national interest in public land policy, and

Whereas, it is important to insure that our nation's public lands will bring maximum benefit to all citizens of our nation,

Therefore, be it resolved that the Association of American State Geologists favors multiple use of our public lands over single use wherever possible, and,

Be it further resolved that there is an urgent need that further single-use classification of public lands be withheld until there is obtained for each subject area a total assessment of resource values based on balanced scientific studies and appropriate review of all factors, including timely demonstration that the action taken is in the highest public interest, and

Be it further resolved that provision should be made for a viable mechanism to return single use classification lands to multiple use when changing priorities or significant new developments warrant it.

We sincerely hope that you will be able to support the worthy purpose of this resolution.

Respectfully submitted,

Arthur A. Socolow,
Past President,
Association of American State Geologists

AAS-sb

FOREST SERVICE
RECEIVED
OCT 5 1978
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF

DISCOVER AMERICA TRAVEL ORGANIZATIONS, INC.

The National Organization of the U.S. Travel Industry
1100 Connecticut Avenue, Northwest, Washington, D.C. 20036, (202) 293-1433

September 29, 1978

The Honorable John R. McGuire
Chief
U.S. Forest Service
Department of Agriculture
P.O. Box 2417
Washington, D.C. 20013

Dear Mr. McGuire:

On behalf of Discover America Travel Organizations (DATO), the national organization of the U.S. travel industry, I would like to offer comments on one aspect of the Draft Environmental Statement involving RARE II.

DATO is unique in that it represents the common interests of major travel industry components and is supported by them. Its membership includes individuals from more than 1,200 organizations, firms and agencies. Among its members are individual state and territorial government travel offices as well as the convention and visitors bureaus of America's principal cities.

Travel and tourism have become a permanent and prominent feature of the American standard of living and the quality of the tourist experience is a national concern.

National parks, forests, seashores, recreational areas, monuments, historic sites, and wilderness have become tourist destinations and, as such, present the issues of access, modes of use, suitable facilities, carrying capacity, and environmental protection. DATO is deeply concerned with these issues and with the conservation, use and management of the nation's vast public recreational lands.

Continued . . . .

We are concerned that the "decision criteria" contained in the Draft Environmental Statement has not given adequate consideration to organized snow-related recreation. Accordingly, we propose that an eighth criteria be added to the list, to-wit:

> Areas with high potential for organized snow-related recreation will receive priority for allocation to nonwilderness so the resource may be fully realized.

We also urge you in your decision-making process to give greater emphasis to criteria number 1, 3 and 4 than to the other four criteria.

It is important that those now or in the future seeking outdoor recreational activity such as skiing on roadless areas of national forests not be denied the opportunity. At present, no feasible alternative sites, for the most part, exist in private or other governmental ownership. Furthermore, the economic viability of many communities is dependent upon the development and expansion of these outdoor recreational activities.

We ask that you incorporate the above concerns in your final decision. If we can be of any assistance, please let me know.

Sincerely,

William D. Toohey
President

WDT:edz

FRIENDS OF THE EARTH

TO: John McGuire, Chief, U.S. Forest Service

FROM: Margie Ann Gibson, Wilderness Coordinator

RE: Friends of the Earth National RARE II Comments

I. Introduction

Although RARE II may have been undertaken with the best of intentions, it has proven to be completely inadequate for land use decisions of the magnitude and importance of those involved. The program has been overly hasty, superficial, and is constructed in a way that is inherently biased against Wilderness designation for deserving roadless areas. This anti-Wilderness bias is apparent throughout the RARE II DES: from the range of alternatives, to the decision criteria, to the absence of any discussion of the costs and impacts of development and the benefits of Wilderness.

The RARE II DES attempts far too much at once, yet does nothing thoroughly. Development of Wilderness goals and the methods and constraints for evaluation and comparison of roadless areas, as well as the final selection of roadless areas for Wilderness are all to be made in just a few short months. Public comment is requested only for the final selection of roadless areas for Wilderness since the program has already made so many of the key decisions about process, goals, methodology, constraints, etc. The haste, brevity, and confusion of the RARE II program obscures many of these important aspects. The program ends up selecting goals and processes by the "black box" method without leaving an effective opportunity for comment upon the methods and results. A real analysis of the need for the RARE II program would have identified areas and issues in which prompt decision-making is truly necessary, and would have directed public attention to these points.

Further, the decision to complete RARE II on a very short time table and to allow no deviation from that deadline has not allowed for the program to correct errors, particularly those which are structural or procedural problems rather than simple data changes. This of course makes public reaction to the goals and procedural aspects of RARE II a completely futile effort.

If the RARE II program is to arrive at better decisions than those resulting from the Land Use Planning Process, it can do so only to the extent that it maintains a higher quality of information and analysis than those studies. This is not a likely result in view of the extreme haste and superficiality with which the program is proceeding.

The "speed before quality" nature of the program is illustrated by the following passage in the July 31, 1978 memo entitled "Preliminary Evaluation Procedures - RARE II" from the Washington office of the Forest Service:

Northwest office 4512 University Way NE Seattle, Washington 98105 (206) 633-1661

" The RARE II process is too far along to implement new and complex methods, processes, or systems unless they:
(1) are tried and proven
(2) are easily understood
(3) are easily applied
(4)save time and/or other management resources
(5) use existing data
(6) can be applied nationally
The assumption is made that the evaluation criteria contained in the DES will, for the most part, remain intact."

This is in essence an admission that the decisions have already been made and that the public input will have very little effect.

If RARE II was really to be a new and comprehensive look at the problem, then the inventory should have been new and comprehensive. Instead, many qualified roadless lands were not evaluated, regardless of the deficiencies and the lack of uniformity of the Land Use Planning studies. The excluded lands have in some cases never been inventoried or listed in any of the RARE programs. Further, they are not uniformly distributed throughout the National Forest System, but tend to be concentrated in a few specific areas, notably central Nevada, the Boise and Sawtooth National Forests in Idaho, the Kootenai National Forest in Montana, and the Willamette National Forest in Oregon.

The use of the 1975 RPA in RARE II is one of the most seriously defective aspects of the program. RPA has not been endorsed or funded by the Administration or Congress — indeed, its only support seems to be from the Forest Service and the timber industry. Instead of these outdated targets greatly limiting the options and influencing the final decision, RARE II should have served as independent new data for arriving at the 1980 RPA goals. As it is, many worthwhile options have not been considered because of the limitations imposed by the 1975 RPA targets.

The usefulness of the national DES and the supplements is greatly diminished by the absence of any index or cross-referencing. This lack makes it extremely difficult to find information, compare points, and investigate inter-relationships between factors. For example, many items of information are presented in one place, while their explanation is hidden in the text without any clue as to location. This makes the document appear even more confusing and disorganized that it actually is.

II. Weaknesses of the Evaluation and Decision Criteria

A. The WARS System

The WARS system, while being a good idea in theory, is far too subject to the whims and prejudices of Forest Service personnel throughout the nation and, as such, is arbitrary and inconsistent. Scoring was not uniform even within a single National Forest. An excellent example of this is two areas near Mt. Rainier National Park: Tatoosh, a 17,000 acre ridge in the Gifford Pinchot National Forest, received a WARS rating of 24. Just a few miles away, the 200,000 acre Cougar Lakes area of high ridges, numerous alpine lakes, timbered valleys, and rugged peaks received a WARS rating of only 21. Both areas were selected as Wilderness Study Areas in RARE I, and both posses considerable wilderness character. To

local conservationists, who for years have actively sought Wilderness protection for Cougar Lakes, it is totally inexplicable that WARS gave Tatoosh a 12% higher rating than Cougar Lakes. While it is understandable that it might be difficult to obtain consistent WARS ratings from different regions of the country, the assignment of different ratings to areas in the same mountain range and within only a few miles of each other casts grave doubt on the credibility of the entire system.

Another major problem with WARS is that quality and quanity of the Wilderness resource are not reasonable balanced against each other in the way that the ratings were used in formulation alternatives. For example, selection of a 51,000 acre area with a rating of 25 ahead of a 500,000 acre area with a rating of 24, all other factors being equal, is an illogical and unreasonable allocation. Further, the alternatives use arbitrary cutoff levels without any explanation or justification. For example, in Alternative D, all areas with WARS ratings in the top 40% for each National Forest Service Region were allocated to either Wilderness or to Further Planning. How the 40% figure was arrived at is never stated, nor was there any analysis to indicate how areas and acres were distributed statistically. The situation is further obscured by the fact that the regional supplements do not identify what WARS rating marks the 40% level.

Finally, WARS and the criteria used in it to evaluate Wilderness are completely unexplained by the DES and the technique by which it was employed is not explained. As far as the public is concerned, the ratings might as well have been drawn by each Forest Supervisor from out of his "Smokey the Bear" hat.

B. Resource Outputs

Throughout the national DES and the regional supplements, the maximum potential "benefits" of development are assumed -- whether they could be achieved in reality or not -- and the maximum "costs" of Wilderness designation are detailed. However, the costs of development, both in terms of dollars and of environmental degradation and loss of wildness recreation opportunities, are given no attention. Furthermore, the many poltive aspects of Wilderness designation remain virtually unrecognized. This includes not only the "obvious" wildlife, fisheries, water, air, soil, scenic, and recreation values of wilderness, but also the less recognized benefits in the form of wilderness-related employment and the savings of the costs involved in building and maintaining the supporting facilities necessary for development . In many cases, "development" of roadless areas would not be economically feasible unless gobernment assumed the sizable capital outlays for road-building, power supply, and the like. A much more practical approach in these instances would be to devote money saved through not developing roadless areas to make more efficient, less wasteful use of already developed areas. In this way, we could preserve the remaining vestiges of our wilderness heritage while making full use of the potential of those areas that have already been tapped for their resources. In short, one of the grossest failings of RARE II is that it did not include a complete and balanced cost-benefit analysis so as to give a true addessment of the merits of the many available options.

Furthermore, the potential resource values of the roadless areas are examined completely out of context. There is insufficient attempt to assess the roadless areas in light of the resources available -- either actually or potentially -- from nearby public or private lands. Thus no attention is given to the alternatives

available to development of roadless areas when, in many cases, alternatives do exist which would be preferable to development in all respects.

Another example of a completely inappropriate approach used in the RARE II process is the evaluation of roadless areas on a per area rather than a per acre basis. In this way, a 1000 acre area must contain more timber in total than a 200,000 acre area (even if the larger area's development in economically unviable) in order to be ranked of greater economic value. Obviously, this type of approach will benefit no one.

Along the same lines, data quality is rather poor throughout the national DES and the supplements. Some data are incorrect, incomplete, or outdated. Data are commonly inconsistent, particularly where derived from heterogeneous sources. Not all available data were used and countless important data were never collected. Very little attempt was made to provide any indication of sources or quality of data. In short, for a decision process of such great magnitude and far-reaching implications, data quality control was inexcusably absent.

1. Minerals

The consideration given to mineral and energy potentail in RARE II is illustrative of the extremly poor assessment of resources by RARE II. Essentially all that is "evaluated" is the real or potentail presence or absence in a given area of any "critical" minerals or energy sources. The only "impact" considered is whether or not the area would be used or not used for resource development. No attention whatever is given to the specific minerals which occur, the form in which they occur, the size, grade, and economic viability of the deposits, the actual area affected, the availibility of alternative sources, the need for the commodity on a local and/or national basis, the time span of development, and so on and on. As in so many other instances in RARE II, no attempt is made to weigh the costs against the benefits of development.

The assessment might be of more value if the public were not expected to take the little information that is provided completely for granted. All that is provided is a total number of "proven,producing, or high potential" sites and few or no references are provided to document even this tiny crumb of information. For all the reviewer of the DES and supplements can tell, a "Proven or Producing Critical Mineral Site" might, for example, consist simply of a tiny and isolated occurrence of azurite or malachite. Although such an occurrence could well be considered a "producing" site of a mineral containing "critical" copper, such a site could hardly be considered to be of any significance itself. The critical point is that far too little information or useful evaluation is provided by RARE II to serve as a basis upon which to assign an area to "non-wilderness", and even exclusion of some areas from Wilderness designation on the basis of the information provided might be seriously questioned. Further, as with many other criteria used in developing the alternatives, no explanation or justification of the use of the criterion is given. The alternative is simply presented as a finished product with only the vaguest mention of the factors considered.

2. Timber

The timber screening suffers from all of the overall problems outlined above. As in the WARS rating, arbitrary threshold levels were established (in this case at 2, 4, and 8 MMBF and 5%) without any discussion or justification for the use of those levels in assigning roadless areas to allocation categories and the

level used was not specified in the Regional Supplements. For unspecified reasons, it was decided that timber thresholds for Eastern Regions of the Forest Service Alternatives C and D would be half the threshold level for the rest of the country. No discussion of this decision is included and it is difficult to construct any possible explanation other that a distinct bias against more Wilderness in the Eastern States.

Considerable confusion results from the use of the "potential productivity" figure (measured in board feet). In some instances, this number includes non-sawtimber products, such as posts, poles, pulpwood, etc. There are a number of areas in which the potential productivity for these products greatly exceeds current demand. The use of such potentials is of dubious value.

3. Grazing

The threshold and cutoff levels used for assignment of areas to categories are justified no better for this criterion than they are for others. 300 AUMS and 750 AUMS are used as thresholds with no explanation of their derivation.

4. Recreation

As with the other criteria, recreation impacts are assessed in terms of absolute potential without regard to the costs and impacts of, or demands for, the utilization of that potential. Similar to other resources, the threshold levels used for recreation are not discussed or justified.

Finally, there is a serious problem in that all potential types of recreational use are considered as being perfectly equal. One day of backpacking is equal to one day of camping or downhill skiing. While it is difficult to assess the "exchange rate" for these different activities, the demand for them is quite different. Similarly, the role of the roadless areas in supplying that demand is very different: There are many areas in the National Forest which can fill demands for further campgrounds, but what areas other than those that are roadless can satisfy the rising demand for a wilderness experience?

C. Ecosystems

Ecosystems of varying size and sensitivity are distributed throughout the United States and are commonly defined on the basis of the combination of flora and fauna inhabiting a given area. Unfortunately even a cursory examination of the Forest Service system (Bailey/Kuchler) reveals that this evaluation criteria comes nowhere near providing a specific enough basis for meeting the goals of representing as many ecosystems as feasible within the National Wilderness Preservation System.

A critical problem with the Bailey/Kuchler system is the excessively large mapping units used and the overgeneralized vegetative types. Virtually all ecosystem areas under 50,000 acres are omitted (DES, p. 13), eliminating many ecosystem types from any consideration and not identifying many small or isolated examples of others. Further, Kuchler himself states:

> "The small scale of maps requires a degree of generalization that does not show large variations of a given vegetation type...Thus, a type of vegetation may differ markedly at its opposite borders, be these northern and southern, upper and lower, drier and moister, or of some other kind... In view of the degree of generalization on these maps, a given vegetation type may, in fact, consist of several basic plant communities and represent clines of populations." (from reverse of map in DES.)

Clearly, any classification that includes both Boston, Massachusetts and Knoxville, Tennessee in a single ecosystem, and Reno, Nevada; Pocatello, Idaho; and Ellensburg, Washington in another is far too generalized to be very useful.

The Bailey/Kuchler system identifies only potential, not actual, vegetation. Also, it deals only with flora--fauna are not considered at all. Variations due to soil or geology are not identified. The Bailey/Kuchler system might identify the bare minimum of ecosystem types on which to base representation nationally. However, representation in each state or National Forest should be based on more detailed ecosystem mapping, such as Daubenmire's work in the northern Rockies, Kuchler's work in California, etc. in combination with some kind of faunal typing.

D. Landforms

As with the "ecosystem" criterion, the "landform" system is so broad as to be meaningless. For example, the Rio Grande Valley and New York City are considered to be in the same "landform". Although the idea of landforms as a criterion is a good one, what the RARE II DES presents are not actually "landforms" at all, but physiographic provinces. The landform typing should be revised using much smaller physiographic subprovinces and identifying specific landforms and types of landscapes within each subprovince in order to insure as broad and complete representation as possible on both a national and regional level.

E. Accessibility and Distribution

This criterion contains numerous major flaws both in its conception and its presentation.

The 250 airline-mile "day's travel time" is arbitrarily adopted without any regard for the actual quality and availability of transportation. It is stated that"both the total and potential wilderness acreage within a 250 mile radius" is accounted for in categorizing counties, yet there is no explanation of what is considered to be "potential" wilderness nor is there any indication of how either total or potential wilderness actually entered into the "calculation of opportunity".

No numerical data was presented in either the national DES or the regional supplements. The only "data" presented are the map on page 94 and the tables on page 30. The map is extremely unclear and would continue to be so even if "category C counties" and "counties above median level" were not completely indistinguishable. There is no explanation of what the categories mean nor is there any clue to the fact that they are "defined" in the depths of the "Alternatives Considered" section. The tables are merely another example in an unending series of unexplained final products: There is not even any indication of what roadless areas were used to achieve the targets.

The targets proposed to remedy the problem of low wilderness accessibility are based on roadless area/population while the problem was defined by acre/population. The acre/population approach is far more logical if a real solution to the problem

of wilderness availability is to be achieved.

The counties for which there are no RARE II areas within 250 miles are completely abandoned in the consideration of accessibility. Rather than simply writing these counties off,a special effort should have been made to account for them through identification and protection of those areas that are closest and/or identified as being used by residents of the counties in question.

F. Wilderness - Associated Wildlife

Although fish and wildlife populations and distribution should be weighted heavily in recommending additions to the Wilderness system, the "wilderness assocaated wildlife" criterion as used by the Forest Service is so incomplete and trivial as to be virtually useless.

While consideration of wildlife that the public associates with wilderness may be of interest, it is hardly adequate as the primary criterion for assessing wildlife values. Only 29 species are considered, seven of which have, to quote the DES, "very restricted occupied habitat". In fact, two of these, musk ox and polar bear, are found nowhere near any National Forest. The list includes only eight species of birds and three species of fish and only two small mammals are considered. Reptiles, amphibians, and invertebrates are completely ignored.

Although Dall, Bighorn, and Desert Bighorn sheep are considered seperately, other distinct subspeicies, such as Rocky Mountain and Roosevelt elk, are not. Thus many rare and unusual forms of population remain completely unidentified and their presence on the roadless areas is not considered.

The criterion in no way measures the factors that are truly significant in insuring complete representation and continued survival of all forms of wildlife that depend on wilderness. For example, no consideration is given to habitat, range, distribution, population, communities, adaptability to changing conditions, and so on. A specific illustration of the type of critical information that the criterion ignores might be the case of Whitetail deer in the Tongass National Forest. Studies in Southeast Alaska (Leopold and Barrett, 1972 and Billings and Wheeler; 1975) show that Whitetail deer are dependent for their survival upon old growth stands (i.e. wilderness) as a source of snow-free forage and shelter during the winter months.

Rare, Threatened, and Endangered Species, which are protected by law, are not considered in this section at all and the DES leaves it completely unclear how these species are taken into account by the process.

G. Missing Criteria

Many factors were completely ignored in the criteria for evaluating and deciding upon the designations for the roadless areas. For example, there is no evaluation of current wilderness-type use in roadless areas. The fact that many of these areas are presently receiving substantial recreational use as wilderness should rank highly in a DES which places so much emphasis on preserving as yet unrealized potentials. Further, areas contiguous to existing National Parks and Wilderness Areas should be given special consideration as Wilderness additions.

Both the Wilderness Act and the MUSY Act place considerable emphasis on the importance of protecting watershed and soils conditions within the National Forests. Wilderness classification certainly provides an effective means of acheiving that end. Identification of fragile watersheds using Forest Service data, 208 plans,

or other documents should have been used to highlight areas in which Wilderness preservation could make a significant contribution to watershed, water quality, and soils protection. An evaluation of the negative effects of logging, road building, ORV use, etc., on these resources should also be considered.

In addition to the deficiencies already discussed in the section on ecosystems, there is no provision in the criteria to evaluate roadless areas on the basis of Rare, Threatened, or Endangered species of plants. Nor is there any evaluation of cultural or historic values, including old homestead sites, historic trails, and the like. These are but a few of the criteria not considered in the DES that should have bee.

III. The Alternatives

The "array" of alternatives presented in RARE II does not represent a true spectrum of options and is strongly biased against Wilderness and towards development through application of "non-wilderness" designation.

Of the "functional" alternatives, the largest acreage considered for Wilderness is 33% of the RARE II inventory, while the smallest non-wilderness acreage is 37%. This clearly does not adequately cover the full range of potential alternatives and forces conservationists either to take a more extreme stand than they actually support (Alt. J) or to do the Forest Service's job by proposing a satisfactory alternative.

While none of the "functional" alternatives would cause outputs for any other resource to fall below the '75 RPA targets, several of the alternatives would allow Wilderness to fall below the '75 Wilderness target. Further, while the DES asserts that the goals and targets set out for Ecosystems, Landforms, Wilderness-Associated Wildlife, and Distribution and Important considerations, only to of the seven alternative presented meet even the "low leiel goals" for these criteria (only one meets the "high level goals")

The lack of environmental and economic assessment data makes the effective evaluation and formulation of alternatives impossible. Similarly, there is no way to assess the effectiveness of the alternatives in meeting perceived needs, nor, for that matter, can the reality of these perceived needs be adequately assessed.

Finally, a serious effort should have been made to devise a strategy for preserving the maximum amount of roadless areas as Wilderness while continuing present levels of support to independent communities through improved management of already roaded lands.

IV. Conclusions

In addition to looking simply at the measurably and estimable costs and benefits of development and Wilderness designation, the Forest Service should recognize its unique position as a steward of these roadless lands for the national good. It is not the business of the Forest Service to try to compete with with private enterprise in providing those commodities that are best produced by private business on private lands. It should be the task of the Forest Service to do its utmost to assure the perpetual availability of those commodities which

its lands produce but which the private sector has no incentive, economic or otherwise, to provide. This includes supplying clear air, sufficient watershed, a large and varied supply of habitat to assure propogation of an abundant and diverse population of plants and animals, complete representation of biological, geomorphological, and scenic diversity, and finally, lands to enable a growing human population to satisfy its increasing demand for the many forms of wilderness recreation. Thus the Forest Service should plan and implement an alternative which seeks to provide that which private enterprise does not, which minimizes environmental degradation of the National Forests, and which will assure maximum benefits for all future generations.

It seems unreasonable for permanent land use decisions with irrevocable ultimate effects to be made on the basis on the RARE II process while any decisions for permanent Wilderness protection must await Congressional action. This is particularly inequitable in light of the inadequate and biased nature of the RARE II process. In any event, the RARE II results have not demonstrated the need for any further development of roadless lands.

In addition to the above comments on the RARE II process, we would like to register our support for the many "Citizens' Wilderness Alternatives ("W") across the nation (see attached).

STATEMENT

JACK M. ALLEN, PRESIDENT

FOR

INDEPENDENT PETROLEUM ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

AND ON BEHALF OF

CALIFORNIA INDEPENDENT PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
KANSAS INDEPENDENT OIL AND GAS ASSOCIATION
KENTUCKY OIL AND GAS ASSOCIATION
LIASON COMMITTEE OF COOPERATING OIL AND GAS ASSOCIATIONS
LOUISIANA ASSOCIATION OF INDEPENDENT PRODUCERS AND ROYALTY OWNERS
MICHIGAN OIL AND GAS ASSOCIATION
NORTH TEXAS OIL AND GAS ASSOCIATION
OKLAHOMA INDEPENDENT PETROLEUM ASSOCIATION
PENNSYLVANIA OIL, GAS AND MINERALS ASSOCIATION
PERMIAN BASIN PETROLEUM ASSOCIATION
NATIONAL STRIPPER WELL ASSOCIATION
ILLINOIS OIL AND GAS ASSOCIATION
TEXAS INDEPENDENT PRODUCERS AND ROYALTY OWNERS ASSOCIATION
WEST CENTRAL TEXAS OIL AND GAS ASSOCIATION
OHIO OIL AND GAS ASSOCIATION
INDEPENDENT PETROLEUM ASSOCIATION OF MOUNTAIN STATES
PANHANDLE PRODUCERS AND ROYALTY OWNERS ASSOCIATION
THE LAND AND ROYALTY OWNERS OF LOUISIANA
PENNSYLVANIA GRADE CRUDE OIL ASSOCIATION

REGARDING THE

ROADLESS AREA REVIEW AND EVALUATION, PHASE II

DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

SEPTEMBER 29, 1978

Mr. John McGuire, Chief
U. S. Forest Service
U. S. Department of Agriculture
P. O. Box 2417
Washington, D. C. 20013

RE: RARE II Draft Environmental Statement

Dear Chief McGuire:

The Independent Petroleum Association of America appreciates the opportunity to comment on the Draft Environmental Statement (DES) on the Roadless Area Review and Evaluation, Phase II (RARE II).

IPAA is a national organization comprised of some 5,000 members whose basic interest is in the exploration, development and production of crude oil and natural gas in all producing areas of the United States. Most of our members are independent operators who own their businesses personally, though some are publicly-owned independents. We are joined in these comments by the nineteen unaffiliated state and regional oil and gas associations listed on the cover page. The combined membership of these associations includes virtually all of the 10,000 to 12,000 independent oil and gas producers in the United States. They are dependent upon the availability of land in order to find and develop domestic energy supplies. Therefore, balanced management of public lands is of vital concern.

Our comments are comprised of two sections: (1) general remarks about the RARE II program and DES (this section),and (2) site-specific recommendations (attached section). In order to provide tract-specific comments, IPAA mailed a survey to 23 state and regional associations as well as to all its members and associate members in the eleven Western states containing the majority of RARE II areas (some 2,000 organizations, companies, and individuals in Montana, North Dakota, Nebraska, Wyoming, Idaho, California, Nevada, Utah, Colorado, New Mexico, and Arizona). These tract-by-tract recommendations and comments reflect the information submitted in response to those surveys. They are supplementary to comments submitted individually by organizations, companies or individuals and are not all-inclusive. They are limited to information currently and readily available. We anticipate that

changes in technology and availability of subsurface resource data over time would likely substantially alter the information contained in these survey responses.

GENERAL REMARKS

RARE II AND ENERGY

The people within the United States today enjoy a standard of living that is among the highest in the world. To maintain that standard, this highly industrialized society consumes a greater amount of energy per capita than any other country. Domestic crude oil and natural gas constitute the cheapest energy source for U.S. consumers -- less than $6.50 per barrel present composite price (natural gas converted to barrels of crude equivalent). At the same time, imported oil costs those same consumers $15 per barrel.

And, contrary to popular perception, the situation has worsened since the 1973 Arab petroleum embargo. During the first half of 1978, about 42% of our petroleum product consumption came from expensive, unreliable foreign sources. We produce less petroleum now than we did before the embargo while only 13 years ago the U.S. had surplus producing capacity. We have become almost three times as dependent upon embargo participants for petroleum products than we were before the embargo.

How does the domestic energy supply situation relate to the RARE II Wilderness study? The answer is obvious: both require land and, under RARE II, both uses are competing for many of the same areas. RARE II must decide which use is "the highest and best use" for each area in dispute.

Independent operators are especially concerned with the potential large-scale withdrawal of land from exploration and production activities. They have drilled about 90% of the exploratory wells and found approximately 75% of the new fields. They have discovered over half of our oil and gas reserves. The availability of land is basic to their success in locating new supplies.

Long before the Arab embargo, Congress recognized the importance of minerals development in relation to wilderness. The Wilderness Act of 1964 specifically

provides in relevant part that "Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act. . .all also pertaining to mineral leasing shall. . .extend to those national forest lands, designated by this Act as wilderness areas." Clearly, Congress expressed its intent that, if permanent impairment of the land is avoided, oil and gas activities provided for under the Mineral Leasing Act are a high priority use deserving a special provision under the Wilderness Act.

This issue is critical when one examines the U.S. land inventory in relation to oil and gas operations. Most of the onshore lower-48 Federal lands are located in the 11 most western states. Oil and gas are produced in 8 of these states. In these 11 states, a total of 87,455,595 acres of Federally-controlled lands are under lease for oil and gas. This is more than 90% of the total leased Federal land in the U.S. Competition for land and land uses is strong in those states.

Unfortunately, it is not possible to choose where deposits of oil and gas should or might be found. Only extensive analysis and evaluation of many types of data can determine geologic conditions indicating oil and/or natural gas potential. Only drilling will answer with certainty what the potential might be. However, even with the aide of sophisticated technological advances only one in ten test wells locates commercially producible crude oil or natural gas. Thus the availability of land for exploration is the first ingredient for increasing domestic energy supplies.

Wilderness management under RARE II ignored that need on 62 million acres of national forest land. By imposing "no access" and/or "no surface occupancy" stipulations on leases and by shelving applications to conduct seismic work or to drill, operators were not allowed to find out what might lie beneath the surface. Most of this acreage is unexplored, but recent studies indicate high potential exists and some areas are among the "hottest" U.S. prospects for exploration. (We will detail this issue later in these comments.)

Congress also recognized the need for and value of knowledge about our subsurface resources. Section 4(d)(3) of the Wilderness Act provides for the collection of information about minerals as long as wilderness potential is not permanently impaired. The legislative history also clearly shows that while wilderness potential should not be sacrificed to permanent impairment, mineral exploration activities should be permitted. And yet, ingress and egress were, as a practical matter, either not permitted at all or permits for same were shelved, pending final dispensation of RARE II. Thus, those who not only have the technical know-how but also the contractual right to explore RARE II areas for minerals information were not allowed to do so. The benefit of that information will not be part of the RARE II decision process.

Opponents of this position quickly point to the language in the Act which provides for the collection of such information in wilderness areas, pointing out that until Congress acts, the lands in question are under study and must be protected. Logic defies granting greater protection to lands of questionable wilderness value than those whose virtues are known. The Forest Service has shirked its responsibilities to serve the multiple needs of this country by so narrowly interpreting its protective authorities.

An important feature of the minerals activity provisions in the Wilderness Act is the December 31, 1984 sunset on any exploration and production activities. By the specific language of that section, it is clear that all necessary activities, including "mineral location and development and exploration, drilling, and production, and use of land for. . .facilities necessary in exploring, drilling, producing, mining, and processing operations, including where essential the use of mechanized ground or air equipment. . ." would be permitted for that twenty-year period from the date of enactment. What Congress did not foresee was the current shortfall in domestic production capacity as compared to consumption. It is more apparent -- and more important -- than ever that Congress intended to keep national forests open to energy production. Interim management under the Carter Administration has contravened that intent.

IPAA and the 12,000 independents represented in these comments will work toward repeal of the 1984 sunset provision. The Forest Service should ease its overly-restrictive management and allow the petroleum industry to find needed energy supplies.

Besides precluding the collection of valuable minerals information, RARE II management practices have caused many in the petroleum industry to question the value of a federal oil and gas lease. Because exploration and production activities have been brought to a halt by failure to process pending applications, they perceive that such a lease is held by their government to be nothing more than an administrative action entitling the holder to none of the exploration and production rights historically granted and at considerable cost to the holder.

This policy has forced many small operators who cannot afford the costs associated with operating on federal lands to look elsewhere. Some even talk of leaving the business for investment in activities which will provide a reasonable return commensurate with the risks. The attached letters in response to IPAA's RARE II surveys are a sad commentary on current Administration policies.

CARTER ADMINISTRATION - NO COORDINATION

Examination of the RARE II program reveals a startling lack of coordination in both energy and wilderness policies.

In his famous April 20, 1977 energy message, President Carter proclaimed "the moral equivalent of war" on reducing U.S. dependence on foreign petroleum. While he has placed energy policy at the top of his list of priorities both at home and abroad, the unprecendented level of public land withdrawal from multiple use into wilderness management is clear evidence that domestic energy development does not have the support or commitment of his entire Administration. At this time, nearly two-thirds of the public lands are off-limits to minerals exploration and development. Of that total, the Carter Administration is directly accountable for restricting entry on 62 million acres under RARE II and 473 million acres under the BLM Wilderness review.

These figures attest to the lack of coordination among Federal agencies in establishing additional wilderness areas in consonance with other proclaimed administration priorities. When first conceived, wilderness -- the most exclusively protected lands in the nation -- was not intended to dictate a national policy of exclusion without regard to other public needs. In each statute mandating wilderness studies, Congress expressly upheld the principle of multiple use as the overriding criteria for managing the public domain.

By restricting access to and use of those lands to the degree currently in force, the Administration has superimposed wilderness protection above all other needs and ignored the intent of Congress.

LAND MANAGEMENT UNDER RARE II

The de facto "withdrawal" of national forest lands under restrictive wilderness protection management procedures raises the legal question of how far "protection" can be carried without requiring Congressional approval of withdrawal. While surface protection authority is clearly provided, and a wilderness inventory and study are mandated, the degree to which these actions are taken and the length of time required to complete them may require Congressional approval.

The laws are unclear and must be clarified in court. IPAA supports the suit recently brought by Mountain States Legal Foundation which seeks resolution of this issue. It is unfortunate that the federal government did not avoid court action by more balanced land management. The RARE II process need not have arbitrarily withdrawn productive land.

Under proper management, RARE II lands, or any other lands, can be managed to serve both wilderness and commodity needs. Under reasonable surface protection regulations, as authorized under the Wilderness Act, mining and oil and gas activities can continue. One does not foreclose the other. Industry has demonstrated a sincere concern and respect for the natural environment. Through revegetation and environmental safeguards, the land can be returned to its natural condition. For many test wells which prove to be non-commercial, the actual disturbance could

be as small an area as the diameter of the drill bit. In the case of producing fields, the average 30-year life-span is only temporary when considered in terms of today's demand for energy supplies and the future that lies ahead.

The Act provides that the Secretary of Agriculture is empowered "to protect the wilderness character of the land consistent with the use of the land for mineral location and development and exploration, drilling, and production" and for necessary facilities associated with those activities. Similarly, stipulations attached to mineral leases, permits, and licenses must be reasonable and consistent with the use of the land for which leased, permitted, or licensed.

Such has not been the case under RARE II management. Generally, no-surface-occupancy and/or no-access stipulations precluded the need for surface protection regulations. No new activity was permitted as a policy matter. The result has been to create an artificial and unnecessary chasm between productive use of the land and wilderness preservation, based upon an assumed conflict amoung uses which has not been demonstrated in recent history.

RARE II CRITERIA

The national forests were established and have traditionally been maintained under the multiple use concept. As Forest Service spokesmen have said, Wilderness is but one option among many land use alternatives. As Dr. Thomas C. Nelson, Deputy Chief of the Forest Service said at the IPAA Annual Meeting in October, 1977, ". . .oil, gas and mineral production, in some cases, is the highest and best use of the land." Thus,"Areas of significant current mineral activity. . .should not be included (in the RARE II inventory). . .Do not include areas with significant leases issued under the 1920 Leasing Act (O&G, Geothermal, Coal, Phosphate, etc.). . ." as Chief John McGuire instructed during the inventory. Such has not been the policy.

According to the Department of Energy's RARE II Energy Resources Assessments report, Forest Service Region 4 contains 156 high-value tracts, the highest concentration being in the Idaho-Wyoming portion of the Overthrust Bels. USGS estimates undiscovered recoverable oil and gas resources within this region to be between

1.5 and 2.0 billion barrels of oil and 7.3 and 12.0 Tcf of gas. All 1.8 million RARE II acres in that area were rated"very important" in the DOE report. The DOE report listed 588 tracts which they judge "very important" or "important" for energy development purposes. Furthermore, the RARE II DES lists 137 tracts as proven or producing sites for critical minerals and 461 additional tracts which have known high potential for one or more of these minerals. We must wonder, in light of national energy policy and Chief McGuire's instructions, how such areas could have been included in RARE II. Those areas and other's which do not qualify for wilderness management should be released immediately and returned to productive use.

The April, 1977, report of the Western Gas Sands Project Plan conducted by the U.S. Energy Research and Development Administration, announced a large resource of natural gas in Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, and Utah. The report estimates the volume of natural gas in its four study areas to be "very extensive .... about 730 trillion cubic feet." Royalty income to the federal government could be $45 billion over the producing life of those reservoirs. Development of this resource could be restricted to the extent that the identified basins underly several national forests and RARE II areas. These include the Routt, Manti-Lasal, Fishlake, Wasatch, and Bridger-Teton natioal forests, all of which are reported to contain high potential for energy resources on the attached tract-specific reports.

RARE II DES

The decision-making process which requires preparation of an environmental statement by all federal agencies before taking a major action has become infamous for detailing a wealth of information of little value to the average American at considerable cost to the project and the taxpaying public.

The RARE II DES was prepared in timely fashion - within the pre-determined schedule. However, it does not display the detailed minerals data in an effective

manner. Indicating producing, proven and high potential for minerals by a "yes" or "no" response is a poor substitute for the thorough minerals assessment report required in the Wilderness Act. Such tentative and superficial codification, as elsewhere in the DES, lends an air of finality to the display. Thus, the unsuspecting reader would believe that the DES contains all possible and necessary data, which is less than accurate. While there appears to be a wealth of surface data (sawtimber, grazing, motorized vehicles) very little subsurface data is shown.

Our criticism of this shortfall should not be interpreted as being in support of delaying final decisions on RARE II lands. To the contrary, we support timely and expeditious completion of the program. Because the nature of petroleum exploration and production is a high-risk venture into the panoply of geologic formations which lie hidden beneath the earth's surface, the era of fully assessing what's there is too far in the future to predict. Estimates of potential will change with each advance in technology, and even with each individual who interprets the data or decides to risk the capital.

The DES does not explain this lack of information, nor does it adequately assess the impact of the inevitable downstream reduction of domestic production which could result.

RARE II TRADE-OFFS

Probably the greatest disservice was done to the American public by failing to adequately inform the public about the true nature of Wilderness. Eager to sell a program, the Forest Service did not explain that Wilderness is not equivalent to a national park, but is instead an exclusive classification where only natural and primitive activities are allowed. Thus, will the choices recommended accurately reflect the public's anticipation of benefits and services mistakenly thought to accompany Wilderness? We think not.

There are many questions about Wilderness that RARE II did not ask, but should have. For example, how much wilderness do we want? How much do we need? More importantly, how much can we afford? How many will benefit? How many will lose benefits?

Answers to these basic questions would provide solid guidelines for responsible Wilderness decisions. All of the people should speak for themselves, rather than respond to the dictates of an elite minority.

RARE II ALTERNATIVES

The range of alternatives for land use offered in the DES are intended to be a fair sampling of the possible final allocations. However, without the benefit of answers to questions raised in the preceding section, IPAA cannot recommend one preferred alternative. As they relate to the petroleum industry, all but two of the alternatives create problems for future exploration and development. Alternatives A (no action) and B (all non-wilderness) offer the best choices for the most Americans under current land management policies. They would not automatically foreclose exploration and development on all or a fixed percentage of each state's public lands. Recognizing that some action will occur, alternative A is not a viable option. Thus, alternative B -- non-wilderness -- has been recommended for all tracts listed on the attached detailed comments.

As long as the location and nature of subsurface resources remain a mystery, and as long as Wilderness management precludes that knowledge, we cannot responsibly support any of the remaining alternatives.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Some areas are of such outstanding physical and spiritual value that they should indeed be managed as Wilderness. Like all Americans, men and women in the petroleum industry are proud of those spectacular and unique landforms which are synonymous with this nation and support the concept of setting aside certain designated areas where one might escape from the pressure of a crowded society.

But it is not reasonable nor logical to ask that all those areas be identified in one or two year's time, or even in a decade. The needs we must fulfill now and the resource values we can identify now to satisfy them will be obsolete before Congress can ratify the decision. Today's surface disturbance will dis-

appear, providing tomorrow's Wilderness. Like exploration for evasive subsurface resources, the Wilderness review must be a continuous process of analysis and evaluation, not fixed in time.

V-67

International Snowmobile Industry Association

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September 29, 1978

Mr. John R. McGuire, Chief
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RE: Comments on RARE II
(USDA DES 78-04)

Dear Mr. McGuire:

The International Snowmobile Industry Association has reviewed in great detail the draft environmental statement on the RARE II program. As you know, we have monitored the RARE II program carefully over the last eighteen months, meeting on numerous occasions with Forest Service personnel in Washington, Fort Collins and elsewhere to review its progress and to provide our recommendations.

ISIA is the trade association of virtually all of the world's snowmobile manufacturers. North American sales of snowmobiles and directly related goods and services total $1.8 billion annually (two-thirds of which is in the U. S.). For the past fifteen years, the winter outdoor recreational activity made possible by the machines our members produce has been one of the fastest growing activities in the United States. According to the 1977 nationwide telephone survey performed for the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service of the U. S. Department of the Interior, some 14,300,000 Americans over age 12 participate in the sport currently. Snowmobiling takes place in roughly half of the coterminous U. S., in all or portions of some 35 states.

The snowmobile community - the industry and its customers - solidly support protection of natural areas and enlightened and careful management of lands, public and private. While we are a special interest, we are a very broadly based interest which seeks to achieve an effective balance among environmental protection, recreational opportunities and wise development of renewable and nonrenewable commodity outputs. The snowmobile community neither expects nor asks for access to every acre of USFS-managed land. We have consistently supported land use plans which provide high quality recreational experiences through a wide variety of endeavors

even where such plans place restrictions on snowmobiling. We have been labeled "environmentally conscious" by a CEQ researcher, a fact notable because of CEQ's previous activities involving motorized off-road recreation.

We support the prompt resolution of philosophical controversy regarding the designation of U. S. Forest Service-managed lands as Wilderness under the terms of the 1964 National Wilderness Preservation System Act. We have often been appalled by the piecemeal, politicized process by which tracts of land are classified as Wilderness on the strength of emotions and superficial analysis. At the same time, we have difficulties with any planning process which focuses, and in effect emphasizes, any single objective of the Forest Service's mandated multiple uses.

Our first major point, then, is that we strongly believe RARE II must be treated as a fine-tuning of the RPA program, and its ultimate product must be in consonance with the 1975 RPA plan.

One of the key decision criteria cited in the draft statement is WARS - the Wilderness Attribute Rating System. We have no quarrel with the development of some form of aesthetic indicator of this type. We understand the subjectivity necessarily associated with the measurement, and the potential for rating differences associated with the decentralized data acquisition process. Yet, we have a high level of confidence in USFS field personnel, and regard the indicator as worthwhile data.

However, we are absolutely opposed to the inferences surrounding the use of WARS, namely:

- that the natural and pristine characteristics measured by WARS are sought exclusively by Wilderness users; and
- that a high WARS rating should be seen as a strong argument for designating an area as Wilderness.

Snowmobilers and a wide array of other dispersed recreational users of the national forests are frequently seeking similar, if not identical, characteristics through their recreational activities. In fact, we believe the WARS rating would in many respects mirror a Snowmobiling Attribute Rating System, or an Equestrian Attribute Rating System, or a rating system for other varieties of dispersed recreation. We do not believe that Wilderness classification is the automatic highest and best use of all lands with a high WARS rating, because we do not believe snowmobilers, equestrians, bicyclists, trail bike riders, hunters, fishermen, campers who seek some improvements (shelters, etc.) and other users of undeveloped and/or unroaded USFS lands can be relegated fairly to only "left-over" lands.

Snowmobilers demonstrate initiative by leaving behind the easy chair and television for the challenge of outdoor activity in the winter snow. They appreciate and respect the environment, wishing to preserve its naturalness for others to enjoy.

Our second recommendation is that WARS be treated as a necessary but by no means sufficient measurement of an inventoried area's suitability for Wilderness, and that in decisions regarding high-WARS rated areas, the attractiveness and value of these same characteristics to other dispersed recreation activities which are either non-Wilderness or not exclusively Wilderness endeavors be given very careful consideration.

In reading the draft statement and working with your personnel in Washington and in the field, we have been disturbed by the failure of the RARE II program to effectively deal with the special recreational and economic challenges of winter. Despite the grandeur and uniqueness of this season, the winter ice and snow period has historically been characterized by lessened human mobility, limited social interaction, and a marked decrease in out-of-doors activities.

This poses a serious problem. Recreation is a key, necessary force in our lives. Our mental and physical well-being depends upon our ability to ease the pressures produced by today's fast-paced lifestyles. Recreation is a primary mechanism for this relief.

Yet in the winter months, many traditional active outdoor recreational activities are precluded by ice and snow and cold weather which covers much of the nation. These climatic conditions have the most impact on Americans dwelling outside this nation's urban centers, where indoor pools and concert halls and indoor tennis courts do not exist. The need for recreation does not diminish during the ice and snow period, however.

Over the past decade, the sport of snowmobiling has acted to revolutionize the once sedentary nature of winter activities. Indeed, outdoor wintertime activities have been removed from the province of the few to the realm of many, an important development in maximizing the benefits derived from recreation. Participation in the sport involves all ages and persons of all income levels. It is a sport for families, with female participation nearly equal to male participation. And it is a sport sure to grow; the HCRS 1977 survey showed that of 38 of this nation's most popular recreational activities, only five had equivalent or higher levels of interest among current non-participants. In fact, the HCRS study showed more than 10% of those who snowmobiled had done so for the first time, and that the numbers of those who wanted to snowmobile (but have never), plus infrequent snowmobilers (1-4 times per season), were even larger than the number of current, active snowmobilers. Industry sales, which

soared 26% last year in the U. S., are apparently reflecting this strong interest.

We believe that recognition should be given to the fact that without a snowmobile, many of nature's premier aesthetic winter sights would be unavailable. Before the advent of snowmobiles, only those few of extremely strong constitution could enjoy the beauty of winter recreation. Limited numbers of people had the needed stamina and vigor to ski and snowshoe extended distances in hostile environments. This meant the young, the old, the frail, the handicapped, and in fact, most Americans had scant opportunities for outdoor winter activities.

Snowmobiling has changed this. The demands of this sport are such that virtually none need be excluded. It is the feeling of equality among all who participate in the sport that makes snowmobiling so appealing. This quality is emphasized in the article Recreation for Special People, printed in the Fall of 1977 "Outdoor Recreation Action," a U. S. Department of the Interior publication:

> "Raymond Conley, who is a member of both the New Hampshire House of Representatives and the Governor's Commission on the Handicapped, attempted to conduct a survey to determine the total number of disabled snowmobilers in his state. He found that it was impossible to do so because disabled citizens are so well integrated in the sport and into local snowmobile clubs that there simply has been no reason to highlight their disabilities. Once on the machine, it all comes down to skill, physical conditioning, and a love of the winter outdoors. States Conley: 'This is mainstreaming just as we would like to have it.'"

This great variety of people, of all ages and physical abilities, who quest for healthy outdoor activity during all seasons of the year offers a real challenge to a system that historically has catered to the warm weather user. Innovative land managers like Park Ranger Bob Enns of Manitoba's Spruce Woods Provincial Park and Yellowstone National Park Superintendent John Townsley have accepted the challenge of winter recreation by offering new vistas for snowmobiling. Mr. Enns inaugurated Interpretive Trail Rides which are guided nature tours by snowmobile to learn about the geology of the area and the plants and wildlife of the winter ecology. In Yellowstone, guided nature tours and camera safaris over snowmobile routes were tested in two pilot trips late in the season by Mr. Townsley. It is clear that winter visitors to scenic areas appreciate such guided tours as much as warm weather visitors.

The National Park Service has acknowledged the important role snowmobiling can play in winter recreation. In the Management Policies for the National Park Service by the Department of the Interior, 1978, they state:

> "In the coterminous United States, snowmobiles may be permitted in units of the National Park System as a mode of transportation to provide the opportunity for visitors to see and sense the special qualities or features of the park in winter."

We thus strongly recommend that areas not be recommended for Wilderness designation solely based upon warm weather usage, especially where wintertime access is virtually impossible without a snowmobile, for such actions would preclude high quality winter recreation even when the impact on the environment is not measurable.

We further advise you that snowmobiling is very heavily reliant upon USFS lands. Throughout the snowbelt, USFS lands are concentrated in areas of dependable snow cover. The lands are aesthetically pleasing and represent the most practical land base for a winter trails network. In the west, Forest Service lands host a majority of all snowmobiling activity. Even in the midwest and eastern areas of our country, despite a far lower share of land ownership, USFS lands are heavily relied upon. In Michigan, for example, despite an immense state forest system and a broad array of state and county parks, national forests currently host some 20% of all snowmobiling activity in the state. In that state, the role of USFS lands is topped only by that of private lands. In contrast, only 8% of all off-road motorcycling in the state occurs on USFS lands. This data is taken from a May 1977 Michigan DNR report entitled "Analysis of Recreation Participation and Public Opinions on ORV's from 1976 Telephone Survey." The study credited USFS lands with 2,779,000 snowmobiling participations during the 1975-76 winter season, for a mean participation length of 3.23 hours each.

Michigan has some 17% of the entire U. S. snowmobiler population. If all snowmobilers are assumed to rely upon USFS land to a similar degree (an assumption I regard as quite conservative), the the number of participations on USFS land nationwide would be some 16.8 million annually, or well over 4,500,000 visitor days annually.

This data is still more meaningful when it is remembered that all of this activity takes place during a very short period of the year. Typically the three month mid-December to mid-March period. Thus, it would be inappropriate to compare directly numbers reflecting snowmobiling use of USFS lands with hiking usage to derive an understanding of the intensity of use, since the hiking activity would occur over a far longer portion of the year.

We urge special efforts by the USFS to provide areas for snow-based dispersed recreation and for downhill skiing, which is also especially dependent upon USFS lands. Qualifying areas should not be recommended for Wilderness, as such designation would remove irreplaceable snow activity zones.

Community stability concerns us a great deal, and we feel that large tracts of Wilderness proposals will produce a series of adverse social and economic events in rural areas where alternative industries and activities are limited. Many rural areas dependent upon commodity production from both federal and private lands may find the impact of new Wilderness areas will eliminate the economic viability of the entire local commodity industry. In such cases, it is doubtful that the financing and other arrangements can be made to attract a replacement industry. The consequence, then, will be major economic dislocation affecting the primary industry as well as dependent industries.

Snowmobiling has been a very important new and positive economic force in snowbelt areas of the U. S., literally rejuvenating the economies of snowbound communities which once faced economic hibernation during the winter months. To demonstrate its impact, we offer a few examples.

The Town of Webb, New York, a community once solely dependent upon summer tourism, found that the development of a trail system has attracted snowmobilers from 21 states and provinces. As a result, winter unemployment has declined 10% and winter commercial income during the height of the snowmobile tourist months (January/February) now equals summer income for a like period (July/August). In 1967 only six motels and restaurants were open during the winter months; now more than 50 are open, including three hotels.

Employees of Northwest Orient Airlines recently estimated that for every skier flying into Bozeman, Montana, to enjoy the fun of the popular Big Sky ski area, during the 1977-1978 winter season, three persons arrived on their planes to visit Yellowstone-Gallatin Region by snowmobile.

Reporting on a statewide study of snowmobiling, the Chief of Planning of the Wyoming Recreation Commission concluded:

> "Snowmobiling not only pulls its own weight, but the potential tourism and winter-related economic impact are unbelievable in the Western United States. If just over 8,000 snowmobiles generated over six million dollars in the state of Wyoming in just one season, you can bet your boots that the people of Wyoming will be willing to invest a little of their tax money in such a going enterprise."

Snowmobiling is also responsible for "spin-off" economic benefits. The equivalent of more than 110,000 full-time jobs for North American citizens have been created. The jobs enable citizens to further stimulate the economy through additional expenditures on goods and services and also provide significant income tax revenues to provincial, state and federal treasuries. Snowmobile-related businesses, (manufacturers, suppliers, distributors, dealers, resort and hotel facilities, etc.) contribute millions of dollars in corporate tax revenues. Approximately $85 million in sales and gas tax revenues are received each year by provinces and states directly from expenditures on the sport of snowmobiling.

The potential for positive economic effects from snowmobiling has not gone unnoticed by the federal government. The U. S. Department of Labor has grant programs that will fund snowmobile trail building projects to create jobs and encourage snowmobiling to help stimulate a slack winter economy. Under Title IV of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act, snowmobile trail building projects have been funded. An example reported in CETA Title IV Project Description Report for the U. S. Department of Labor, June 1977:

> "The Rural Minnesota CEP Otter Tail Trails Association project provides for the development of a system of safe and scenic snowmobile trails to enhance the recreational opportunities in the community and to promote winter tourism. The project also lays the groundwork for the creation of cross country ski trails.
>
> "This type of project will be of greatest benefit to northern communities with summer resort areas, but it will also be worthwhile in other communities. Communities with resort facilities --restaurants, motels, clubs--will gain both recreational and economic benefits. The greatest benefit to other communities will be safer, more enjoyable recreational outlets for their residents....In many communities such projects would also contribute to environmental protection and reduce community disputes over trespassing violations."

The same results can be found again and again in towns proximate to national forests: Cadillac, Michigan; Rhinelander, Wisconsin; Warren, Pennsylvania; and countless western communities.

We believe the economies of most rural areas to be largely incapable of overcoming significant economic dislocation in primary industries, and thus urge community stability to be heavily weighed in the RARE II selection process.

Other decision criteria proposed in the statement which concern us include landform diversity, ecosystem diversity and wildlife habitat protection. We are not convinced that Wilderness designation is either necessary or desirable to achieve these goals, although we could support these goals in principle as non-Wilderness management precepts.

We feel that because Wilderness is not the only mechanism to achieve goals of landform, ecosystem and habitat preservation, it would be wrong to select anything but the low level of representation.

We further believe that it is wrong for the Forest Service to feel it shares an equal burden with other land managing agencies in providing Wilderness areas. Unlike the lands managed by such agencies as the National Park Service and the Fish and Wildlife Service, USFS lands have been assigned a broad multiple use role.

We believe USFS lands should receive enlightened and scientific management, and lands managed under prescriptive and inflexible guidelines should be minimized.

We are concerned by figures shown in the draft statement regarding dispersed motorized use. Based upon HCRS and industry data, we would conservatively estimate the previously cited Michigan study between 4,500,000 and 7,500,000 visitor days of snowmobiling take place on national forest lands. Since roadless areas constitute one-third of all USFS land, and since substantial Forest Service lands other than roadless areas are closed to snowmobiling, we would be forced to conclude that snowmobiling activity alone may well exceed the total 1,832,400 visitor days reported in the statement. A significant underestimate in this figure, as we allege, would substantially revise the potential social and economic impacts of substantial new Wilderness designations.

We feel the dispersed motorized recreational use of inventoried roadless areas is signficantly underestimated. We believe snowmobile use alone in the western states probably approximates the estimated total for all motorized use.

We strongly believe that Wilderness designation is not an effective (and certainly is not an essential) management device for recreation, including primitive recreation. We believe that the management handicaps integrally linked to Wilderness - limiting dispersion, improvement of accessibility and moderation of human impact - are severe and are a principal reason why current Wilderness areas face localized and seasonal overuse problems.

Lands not officially designated as Wilderness can be managed identically to designated areas, either temporarily or permanently. Once designated as Wilderness, however, a number of uses are

preempted permanently and USFS management activities are constrained. This is at variance from the suggestions of certain preservationist spokesmen who suggest that official designation is the only possible means to avoid irreversible commitments of resource. The facts suggest just the opposite may hold in many instances.

We believe snowmobiling offers an opportunity for significant additional environmental protection if used as a means to consciously alter traditional recreational patterns by encouraging a shift from peak-season recreational use to the remainder of the calendar year. In this way, additional recreational benefits at reduced impact are achievable. Single season orientation compounds management costs and difficulties, yet Wilderness in snowbelt forests virtually assures single season management because the areas go essentially unused during ice and snow periods.

One basic flaw in the RARE II assessment is its primary focus on the availability of suitable lands for Wilderness recreation without measuring the availability of lands for other recreations. Recommendations based upon such an unfair assessment are inequitable, since Wilderness recreational use is a small portion of the American recreational appetite. In fact, in the name of energy savings, we would suggest that low density Wilderness recreation be provided primarily in more distant tracts of USFS lands so that travel to recreation sites can be reduced for the largest number of Americans.

We further suggest that lands in the USFS eastern region and other heavily populated areas should be recommended for Wilderness especially sparingly, since such designations will severely burden the remaining USFS lands and prevent period equitable reallocations among non-consumptive recreational uses.

The pressure for competing uses of our resources continues to grow stronger. Management plans regarding land use should be sophisticated enough to minimize irreversible resource commitments and yet maximize fulfillment of human needs in all sectors. Public land use policy should take into account changing needs and priorities for the land bearing in mind that our priorities and national needs ten years from now may be vastly different from the present.

This is precisely the strength of the RPA process. Large-scale Wilderness designations of USFS lands subverts the RPA process, by reducing the flexibility of such lands to meet multiple and shifting needs. For this reason, we look with favor upon innovative and flexible management practices such as rotating wilderness (as discussed in the Conservation Foundation's The Lands Nobody Wanted) and temporal zoning which would alternate among potentially conflicting uses by day, month or season.

The history of RARE II has displayed the pervasiveness of the superficial notion that the question of Wilderness involves commodity production versus resource protection. In fact, the largest body of Americans using the forests are at neither extreme. Equestrians, campers, snowmobilers and the myriad of others who enjoy the natural beauty of the forests support natural resource protection and skilled management. This "centrist" coalition is the wrongful victim of the superficial image rampant among media and many politicians that the only parties at interest over Wilderness are those who look upon potential profits and those who wish to halt such interests.

We are enclosing our document "Man's Role in Nature: A Case for Rational Land Management." This document seeks to underscore the myth that Wilderness is the most viable means to protect our nation's undeveloped areas and to serve Americans today and tomorrow.

In conclusion, and because more than 17 million acres of public lands have already been designated as Wilderness by the Congress, we endorse Alternative E. This would provide the desired "rounding out" of the National Wilderness Preservation System to the full extent logical under existing USFS legislation.

Sincerely,

M. B. Doyle
President, and Chief
Executive Officer

MBD:pms

Enclosures

cc: RARE II Coordinator
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September 28, 1978

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Re: Roadless Area Review and Evaluation (RARE II) -
RARE II Update

Gentlemen:

In response to the Notice, subject as above, which appeared in the Federal Register of September 13, 1978, the Interstate Natural Gas Association of America (INGAA) forwards the following comments.

INGAA is a national non-profit association representing virtually all of the major interstate pipeline companies operating in this country. Approximately 90 percent of all natural gas transported and sold annually in interstate commerce flows through facilities owned and operated by INGAA's member companies. Natural gas, most of which is produced domestically, accounts for twenty-seven percent (27%) of the total U. S. energy consumption.

We wish to remind the Forest Service that the key pieces of legislation which gave rise to the wilderness preservation theme were written in the early 1960's when the scenario of the times was one of inexpensive, abundant energy sources. Unfortunately, such is not the case today nor will it be in the future; in fact, the demand for natural gas has been so great the Nation's supply has been unable to satisfy it. Since the early 1970's gas pipeline companies have been forced to curtail service due to shortages, and the natural gas crisis in the winter of 1976-1977 vividly demonstrated the value and the dependability of our Nation upon this fuel.

The dedication of lands for wilderness preservation is a commendable objective and will benefit this and future generations of Americans aesthetically. As a corollary the selection of lands containing energy sources for such preservation will be to the detriment of this and future generations by depriving them of access to this greatly needed national resource.

The Nation's national forests are not only our "last frontier" for wilderness preservation, they also constitute our "last (onshore) frontier" for satisfying this country's future energy needs of both oil and gas.

While potential energy sources may underlie land within the National Forest System, their precise location, quantity and quality are for the most part yet to be determined. There is only one way to determine the extent of energy resources in our public lands--that is to explore and drill. This means physical presence is required for seismic activity and drilling equipment must be brought on site. The development of energy resources has a minimal residual affect upon the environment since the pipelines are buried and the land reclaimed. The denial of access to these resources would be detrimental to our Nation, and the RARE II decisions must be consistent with national policy goals. This means assuring continued energy exploration and development.

INGAA is concerned, and believes, because of the time constraints, the Forest Service may be acting too hastily. The Service states in the September 13th Notice it is still developing data and information which is part of its DES. The Notice further instructs interested persons that the Update Data is now available and due to its tight schedule, comments are still due October 1, 1978. INGAA submits the limited time available on such an important matter is extremely detrimental to the decision-making process.

We also feel the DES is defective in that the Economic Impact Statement, an important part of the RARE II program, has not been made available for public comment during the review period. We recognize the Forest Service has derived a Development Opportunity Rating System (DORS) which reportedly will give costs based on estimates of total present net values of nonwilderness resources which could be lost through the wilderness classification. This information is of critical concern in determining the relative importance of various RARE II sites for energy development. As of September 20, 1978, the DORS results have not been published or made available for public scrutiny. although mid-September was established as the availability date (re FR 41010).

As a consequence, INGAA recommends the Service not undertake the proposed action of designating wilderness lands under RARE II. We strongly feel the public has not had the proper opportunity to review, prepare and submit comments; therefore, the action is not in keeping with the established regulatory process. Furthermore, we recommend that any land indicating a hydrocarbon potential not be designated a wilderness area. To deny our energy short country access to these natural resources is not in the National interest.

We appreciate the opportunity to comment on this proposal.

Sincerely,

Lawrence J. Ogden/jed

Lawrence J. Ogden
Director, Construction & Operations

LJO/jed

MOTORCYCLE INDUSTRY COUNCIL, INC.

Government Relations Office

September 22, 1978

Mr. John R. Maguire
Chief
Forest Service
P.O. Box 2417
Washington, DC 20250

Dear Chief Maguire:

The Motorcycle Industry Council, as the non-profit national trade association representing manufacturers and distributors of motorcycles and motorcycle parts and accessories, is pleased to submit its comments on the RARE II Draft Environmental Statement. The Council has carefully considered the DEIS and we hope that our views are of assistance to the Forest Service in achieving an efficient and equitable resolution of the wilderness issue.

The Council's comments focus on five principle areas. These are:

- the scant data contained in the DEIS concerning dispersed motorized recreation;
- the "explicit public price" attributed to wilderness recreation visitor days;
- the consideration of recreation in developing an ultimate course of action;
- the public's inclination to use wilderness areas; and
- the importance of the 1975 Renewable Resources Planning Act program target in formulating a final RARE II recommendation.

1001 Connecticut Ave. N.W. • Washington, D.C. 20036 • (202) 872-1381 • Telex 89-508

First, we feel that the data in the DEIS concerning dispersed motorized recreation is lacking. While the programmatic document adequately describes the immediate and long-term impacts which will be caused nationally due to implementation of the various alternatives, many of the regional supplements do not include this same level of information. The supplements do include figures which display the short-term and long-term effects (as well as the resource opportunity changes) of wilderness and non-wilderness classifications for individual roadless areas. However, the information presented is not sufficient to discern the impact of each of the ten alternatives on specific roadless areas or to determine the Forest-wide or State-wide impact of a given alternative on overall dispersed motorized use. We feel that the exclusion of this information is a serious defect in the Environmental Statement.

Second, the Council takes issue with the dollar value which is attributed to wilderness-related recreation. According to the 1977 Forest Service Annual Report, it is possible to calculate the benefits of recreational use of Forest Service lands by applying an "explicit public price" to various types of usage. For instance, dispersed recreation use (including use by off-road vehicles) is valued at $5.00 per recreation visitor day. Wilderness use, however, is valued at $11.40 per recreation visitor day. The Council objects strenuously to this differential which places 128% greater value upon wilderness-related recreation than upon off-road vehicle recreation. These figures become an even greater cause for concern when they enter into wilderness calculations, recommendations, and decisions.

Third, we do not believe that recreation has been afforded sufficient significance in the delineation of the stated wilderness alternatives. Only alternatives "C" and "D" permit consideration of current recreation use in classifying roadless areas. Alternative "C" classifies a roadless area as non-wilderness if the change in total recreation visitor days is greater than 10,000 between wilderness and non-wilderness management. Alternative "D" places roadless areas in the further planning category if the change in total recreation visitor days is greater than 15,000 between wilderness and non-wilderness management. Alternative "I", however, which purportedly gives secondary consideration to areas with very high resource outputs, does not even identify the change in recreation use between wilderness and non-wilderness management as being of importance. The Council believes it to be essential that recreation usage

figures --in general-- and dispersed motorized usage figures -- in particular-- be incorporated into the final RARE II decision criteria.

Fourth, we feel that the public's inclination to recreate in wilderness areas deserves full and complete evaluation. Results of the 1977 National Recreation Survey conducted by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service disclose that as many as 72 million Americans (over 33% of the population) engage in off-road vehicle activity annually. The designation of a large number of wilderness areas, in which the use of motorized vehicles is prohibited, would completely ignore the needs of this very sizeable group of recreationists.

Lastly, the Council would like to express its strong preference for the 1975 Renewable Resources Planning Act (RPA) program target as an overall wilderness decision parameter. The RPA goal for the National Forest System for the year 2015 is 25-30 million acres of wilderness. Approximately 14 million acres of Forest Service land have already been designated as wilderness and several million additional acres are contained in current Congressional proposals. We believe that the Forest Service should restrict its RARE II recommendations to only the number of acres needed to achieve the remainder of its RPA goal.

The Council is appreciative of this opportunity to offer its comments. Please contact us if we can be of further assistance in the final resolution of the RARE II process.

Sincerely,

John F. Wetzel
Legislative Analyst

JFW/wgv

V-75

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF HOME BUILDERS
FIFTEENTH AND M STREETS, NORTHWEST
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005

ERNEST A. BECKER, SR.
1978 President

September 29, 1978

Mr. John R. McGuire
Chief
U.S. Forest Service
P.O. Box 2417
Washington, D.C. 20013

Dear Chief McGuire,

On behalf of the 105,000 members of the National Association of Home Builders, I would like to offer these comments on the RARE II Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

Although NAHB takes issue with parts of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement, we believe the addition of the material and information we suggest will correct the deficiencies. We applaud the Forest Service's efforts to complete the RARE II process on schedule, and urge that no further delays be permitted.

Sincerely,

Ernest A. Becker
Ernest A. Becker
President

SUMMARY OF NAHB RESPONSE

This document is the official response of the National Association of Home Builders (NAHB) to the U.S. Forest Service's RARE II Draft Environmental Statement (DES). This summary section provides a brief overview of the Association's major concerns regarding the draft EIS, and provides a set of recommended criteria for the selection of RARE II areas for inclusion into the Natural Wilderness Preservation System. Supporting details and additional response items are provided in subsequent report sections.

MAJOR CONCERNS

The NAHB generally finds the DES to be inadequate. It does not appear to be a validly constructed draft environment impact statement given the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act and corresponding Council on Environmental Quality Impact Assessment Guidelines. Rather, it appears that the DES was constructed principally as a political document designed to satisfy the public involvement aspect of the NEPA environmental impact assessment procedures. However, NAHB does not believe that any purpose would be served by further delay. The Forest Service should strive to remedy the defects of the DES by the addition of some material.

The benefit cost analysis required by NEPA is absent from the document. No benefit measures are provided for any of the suggested alternatives for allocating RARE II areas to wilderness. Rather, there is an implicit assumption that there will be a shortage of wilderness in the future which must be avoided and that the benefits of avoiding that implicit shortage are equal to or greater than related costs.

The costs of opportunities foregone by a wilderness allocation decision are all but ignored. The input/output analysis used in the DES measures some aspects of the costs of wilderness allocation. However, this type of analysis has at least two major faults. First, it concentrates on employment impacts and ignores the larger questions of actual cost and benefit measurements and the incidence of these costs and benefits. Second, input/output analysis is, at best, an untrustworthy analytical procedure when applied in the fashion employed in the DES.

The majority of the RARE II wilderness allocation alternatives specified in the DES will result in a decrease in the amount of timber that can be marketed from Forest Service lands. A reduction in Forest Service timber sales will result in an increase in timber product prices and eventually the displacement of timber in the market by substitute products. The environmental impact of the resulting substitution of nonwood materials for timber based products is ignored. In addition, no accounting is made of the costs to society of the irreversible loss of wood to the nation's timber users.

For practical purposes, potentially harvestable timber that is locked up in wilderness will be irreversibly lost to the nation's timber markets, resulting in a "waste" of raw materials that must be evaluated.

The DES also ignores the question of the incidence of the costs and benefits that will result from each of the wilderness allocation alternatives. Those members of society that are likely to benefit by the allocation of RARE II lands to wilderness will not be the same group of individuals who will pay the direct and indirect cost of the allocation. Policy makers need to know the impact upon income equity associated with an expansion of the wilderness system. The population of gainers and losers will be different under each of the allocation alternatives presented.

Of particular concern to the Association is that the costs of classifying land for wilderness designation to the housing industry and to housing consumers is not considered in the DES. Estimates of the impact of an expanded wilderness system reviewed by the Association suggested that these costs are unacceptably high. Moreover, as indicated above, no estimates are provided of the offsetting benefits, if any, that would occur as a result of lands being allocated to wilderness.

Finally, the Association believes that the DES was not prepared with the care and attention required for a document of such major importance. Repeated Forest Service announcements about when the RARE II study will be completed apparently forced the agency to have as its principal objective the meeting of an administratively established completion date, rather than the preparation of a detailed comprehensive analysis that Forest Service analysts have shown themselves capable of producing. The Administration has promised that additional work, including a detailed benefit cost analysis, will be accomplished before preparation of the final Environmental Impact Statement. However, no indication has been given that the public will have an opportunity to comment on this needed additional work.

RECOMMENDED SELECTION CRITERIA

In light of the concerns summarized above, the National Association of Home Builders recommends that the criteria enumerated below be used for the selection of RARE II areas for potential inclusion into the National Wilderness Preservation System. Guidelines for the use of these criteria are also provided.

In general, the NAHB recommends that the RARE II areas be considered for wilderness only where the benefits associated with additional wilderness exceeds the cost of opportunity foregone. The benefits associated with the additional land allocated to wilderness should be contrasted with the cost of opportunities foregone by reserving the land for wilderness use. Only when total discounted benefits exceed total discounted costs should a RARE II area be reocommended for wilderness classification.

The specific criteria which should be used to allocate roadless areas into the categories of "wilderness", "nonwilderness", and "deferred for further planning" are:

1. The goals for wilderness as specified in the congressionally approved Forest Service Resources Planning Act Management Program should be met in a manner that minimized adverse social and economic effects. The Resources Planning Act (RPA) process considers all forest resource outputs and their interrelationships. The use of RPA goals for RARE II area allocation will insure that a "program of balanced management" (Rupert Cutler, 1978) is achieved on Forest Service lands.

Social and economic effects on the allocation system must be measured. We suggest that the Office of Management and Budget's "Social Indicators" 1973 be used as a guide for measurement of relevant costs and benefits. The social indicator used by OMB include measures of Health, Public Safety, Education, Employment, Income, Housing, Leisure and Recreation, and Population. These effects should be assessed on a national, regional, and local level.

2. Allocations should be made so that any redistribution of benefits attributable to changes in land use patterns should advance equity. This criterion requires the identification of those individuals in society who will benefit and those who will pay as a result of an allocation of a RARE II area to wilderness. The Forest Service historically has not given sufficient consideration to the effects of their actions upon such groups as blacks, chicanos, inner city residents, and the poor. Consideration of equity in the allocation process will reverse this trend.

3. A cost which particularly needs to be calculated is that which is attributable to activities which either cannot be done in wilderness areas because they are forbidden by law, or are restricted by law. Of major concern to NAHB is the cost incurred due to restricted forest and watershed management in wilderness areas as well as the severely limited control of forest disease, insects and fire which is permitted.

4. The impact of allocations on employment and income in "dependent communities" must be considered. A dependent community is one where primary forest products manufacturing facilities account for 10 percent or more of the local community work force and Forest Service timber has accounted for at least 30 percent of the annual timber supply in the last five years. (Federal Register, 1976). NAHB recommends that allocations that will be particularly adverse to dependent communities should not normally be made and those that maintain and enhance the viability of dependent communities should receive preference. Any decrease in employment and income in a dependent community should be allowed only when counter-balanced by extremely high value wilderness attributes which would otherwise be lost. For example, "one of a kind" land forms or equal types would be considered highly valuable.

The creation of land use blockades such as could be possible in northern California or in areas just west of the Cascades, should be avoided. Local level determinations should be made as to the possibility of allocations curtailing community development through interference with normal or projected growth patterns.

5. Allocations of areas to wilderness should be prohibitted if they result in housing price rises above the current or projected rate of inflation. The special responsibility that the Forest Service has as owner of 50 percent of the nation's softwood saw-timber must be recognized. The Forest Service is the largest single agent of influence on lumber and wood products prices. Wood products account for 14 percent of the cost of the average single family house.

6. No allocation of RARE II areas which significantly reduces the supply of critical minerals should be permitted. The Forest Service is not expert in making judgements about critical minerals. Expert advice on this matter should be sought from the Department of Interior.

7. No more than 10 percent of the commercial timber land in RARE II areas should be placed in the "deferred for further planning" category. A larger allocation to this category will delay the needed resolution of the roadless areas use question.

INTRODUCTION

OBJECTIVE

This report is the response of the National Association of Home Builders (NAHB) to the U.S. Forest Service's RARE II Draft Environmental Statement (DES).

The DES was released on June 15, 1978, by the Forest Service for public review and comment. It consists of 21 documents, comprised of a national document, and 20 regional and state supplements. The national document, the one of concern in this response, emphasizes study methods and procedures. It discusses the alternative criteria used to determine the wilderness potential of individual wilderness areas, and suggests ten alternative ways of using the criteria to decide if individual RARE II areas should be classified as "wilderness", "nonwilderness", or "deferred" for further study.

RARE II, the second roadless area review and evaluation by the Forest Service, is a nationwide evaluation of opportunities for "wilderness" classification of roadless and undeveloped areas in the 187 million acre National Forest System. Under RARE II, 2,686 parcels of roadless lands totalling 66 million acres are evaluated for potential includion into the National Wilderness Preservation System established by the Wilderness Act of 1964. This acreage includes 26.5 million acres of commercial timberland. The first RARE, in 1972, had similar objectives, but failed when it became bogged down in the Forest Service land management process.

In RARE II, roadless areas that appeared to have high wilderness value will be recommended to Congress for official designation as wilderness. Those areas identified as having little wilderness value will be immediately released

from further wilderness consideration and returned to multiple-use management. Areas that are classified as having neither very high nor low wilderness value will be placed in a "deferred" decision category for further study. Dr. Rupert Cutler, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture for Conservation, Research and Education, states that RARE II should be consistent with USDA and Carter Administration dedication to obtaining "... a program of balanced management to meet the nation's requirement for tangible goods and services as well as the amenities of wilderness" (1978).

Response to the DES was solicited by the Forest Service from the public and from specialized organizations like the National Association of Home Builders to assist the agency to develop a "preferred" method for the classification of RARE II areas into wilderness, nonwilderness, and deferred groups. The "wilderness" group of RARE II areas will be recommended to Congress for inclusion into the Wilderness Preservation System.

This response to the RARE II DES reflects the principal interests of the National Association of Home Builders in the wilderness allocation question. Of major concern is the impact upon the nation's housing industry and consumers of an expansion of the National Wilderness Preservation System. This concern is based on our belief that the nation has entered a period where wise use of our resources is absolutely critical. We consider wilderness designation to be a non-use of any resources contained in the designated area. Also of concern is the instability in the price and supply of wood products that will occur if significant numbers of RARE II areas are placed in the "deferred" category for further study. We are concerned that local communities dependent upon Forest Service timber as a manufacturing raw material are not unnecessarily impacted by RARE II area allocations to wilderness.

In general, NAHB favors limited designation of wilderness lands in the belief that the best interets of th public would not be served by expansive wilderness designations. The public's desire for amenities in recreation areas, as evidenced by a 1977 Opinion Research Corporation poll, runs directly counter to the restrictive nature of wilderness. In that poll a majority favored developed recreation sites near to their homes over remote and pristine wilderness areas.

The Association is also aware that the economic health of our members throughout the country is linked to the well being of potential homebuyers. We are concerned that home buyers not be adversely or unfairly affected by the decisions made during the RARE II process.

FORMAT

The Association's recommendations for criteria useful for identification of a "preferred" RARE II area allocation method were provided in the introductory Summary section of this response. The Association's major concerns with the DES were also enumerated in the summary. Supportive and supplemental material are provided in the remaining sections of the response. A major section is devoted to the Association's concerns over the sufficiency and adequacy of the DES. This is followed by an expression of the Association's concerns about the impact of RARE II on the home building industry.

SUFFICIENCY AND ADEQUACY OF THE DES

The National Association of Home Builders recognized the RARE II analysis as a sincere effort by the Forest Service to measure the impact of alternative uses of a major portion of the National Forest System. It also recognizes that this analysis has been conducted in a political and institutional

environment which both constrains the nature of the analysis possible and the nature of the conclusions that can be drawn from the analysis. We have tempered our response by recognition of the following aspects of the political setting in which the DES was prepared:

1. The RARE II project is an agency initiative which, therefore, must be subordinated to Congressional directions for Forest Service management and planning. The principal sources of legislative direction to the Forest Service in the area of comprehensive planning include the 1974 Forest and Range Land Renewable Planning Act (RPA) and the 1976 National Forest Management Act. The RPA commits the Forest Service to a concept of long range planning that considers all outputs from the forest resource and their interrelationships.

The RPA reaffirms a long standing legislative concern for community stability. This concern was first expressed by Congress in the Sustained Yield Forest Management Act of 1944. One of the purposes of the Act was "to promote the stability of the forest industries, of employment, of communities, and of taxable forest wealth, through continuous supplies of timber" (SYFMA, Section 1). More recently, the 1975 Renewable Resources Program, prepared by the Forest Service under RPA mandate, identified human and community development as one of the six resource systems to be considered in planning. The goal of this system is the helping of people to help themselves.

2. The principal problem addressed in RARE II (public land use) will generate controversies between those groups which benefit by or which are adversely impacted by increased wilderness preservation.

3. The assignment of roadless areas to wilderness classification and subsequent inclusion into the National Wilderness Preservation System will be done on a political rather than a scientific basis. A multitude of value questions incapable of objective scientific analysis will have to be addressed by the political body. These value questions should be clearly indicated and not disguised as questions of fact phrased in scientific jargon.

4. Allocation of RARE II study areas to wilderness will constitute a type of single or restrictive-use zoning which may have serious consequences on commodity markets served by Forest Service lands. Political considerations will make any decision to add RARE II areas to the Wilderness Preservation System virtually irreversible.

NEPA REQUIREMENTS

Through the National Environmental Policy Act (Section 102, (2) c), Congress requires that all agencies of the Federal Government shall:

> "... include in every recommendation or report on proposals for legislation and other major Federal actions significantly affecting the quality of the human environment, a detailed statement by the responsible official on
>
> (i) the environmental impact of the proposed action.
>
> (ii) any adverse environmental effects which cannot be avoided should the proposal be implemented.
>
> (iii) alternatives to the proposed action.
>
> (iv) the relationship between local short-term uses of man's environment and the maintenance and enhancement of long-term productivity, and
>
> (v) any irreversible and irretrievable commitments of resources which would be involved in the proposed action should it be implemented."

Recognizing that the law itself could not be comprehensive enough to establish specific procedures for the preparation of EIS's, Congress established the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) which was charged with developing guidelines for EIS preparation. These guidelines (38 Fed. Reg. 20549, 1973) require a "rigorous exploration and subjective evaluation of all reasonable alternatives to proposed Federal actions and their environmental impacts". In addition, "the analysis should be sufficiently detailed to reveal the agency's comparative evaluation of the environmental benefits, costs, and risks of the proposed action and each reasonable alternative". Finally, the analysis "should accompany the proposed action through the agency review process in order to prematurely foreclose options which might enhance environmental quality or have less detrimental effects".

There is also precedence for requiring that analysis of social and economic impacts be part of this procedure (Council on Environmental Quality, 1976).

The specifications of NEPA and CEQ guidelines thus dictate procedures for preparing an environmental impact statement. Although CEQ guidelines do not carry the weight of law, the courts have held that they should be favored in the interpretation of NEPA

In light of these requirements, the National Association of Home Builders believes that the Forest Service's DES for RARE II is inadequate in the areas specified below.

Costs, Benefits and Incidence Largely Ignored

CEQ guidelines and the political setting in which the RARE II allocation decisions must be made, require that the DES should make an effort to

identify those groups of citizens whose interests will be harmed or favored by alternative RARE II allocation methods. It does not. For example, the DES does not adequately identify the impact that withdrawal of timber producing lands for wilderness or for further study of wilderness potentials will have on the price of lumber and wood products used in housing. Similarly, it does not identify those groups likely to be impacted by increased timber products prices that would result from significant withdrawals of commercial forest lands from timber harvest. This is information which "should accompany the proposed action through the agency review process...".

An input-output model was used in the DES to estimate employment (but not price) impacts. However, even this analysis is of questionable value since it is based entirely upon secondary data. The DES provides no indication of the reliability of projected employment impacts. Experience in regional science studies incicates that the accuracy of predictions of primary sectors is especially low when using input-output analysis employing secondary data.

Impacts on the National Environment: Local vs. National

Although the DES does examine possible impacts on the natural environment as a result of the allocation process, it does so primarily in terms of the roadless areas themselves. The DES does not attempt to determine possible adverse effects of decreases in timber supply upon the natural environment of the nation as a whole. A decreased timber supply would result in rising prices of wood products and thus in some substitution of alternative materials for wood. Substantial increases in emission of air and water pollutants are likely to occur due to this substitution.

In addition, the amount of energy required to produce wood substitutes is higher than that required to produce the equivalent in wood products. For example, it is estimated that 2 billion board feet of softwood timber products requires 16 million B.T.U. of energy from harvest to delivery. In contrast, the energy required to produce concrete and steel substitutes for wood in home construction is eight times this amount. Increase in energy consumption carries with it increases in air and water pollution associated with increased power generation.[1]

In light of these factors, the President's Advisory Panel on Timber and the Environment (1973) determined that "... the long-term needs of the people and the Nation will be better served by increased production and improved use of timber rather than be increased reliance on nonrenewable minerals".

Irreversible Effects

The DES does not indicate the irreversible nature of the loss of timber products and the economic base they provide for provision of more goods and service flows to posterity. Nor does it indicate the impact of further reductions in the land base available for future timber production. Housing needs for the next several decades will be met by trees that are in the process of maturation now. The resources available to meet those future needs are directly diminished by present designation of wilderness areas. These losses are irreversible and must be taken into account.

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[1] Lumber and wood products possess the highly desirable characteristics of recyclability, biodegradability, and the lower levels of air and water pollutants caused by their manufacture. See Benefits of Increased Timber Supplies by McKillop and Manthy in the appendix.

Evaluation Criteria

The DES proposes seven decision criteria for use in the development of a preferred allocation alternative. The criteria have three origins: (1) law; (2) executive orders and regulations; and (3) obligations and policies established through previous planning efforts and decision statements. These factors provide guidance as to what the criteria should consider, but no indication is given regarding the measurements to be used or the value weights to be assigned in using the criteria. Clarification is needed as to what measures will be used to assess the cost and benefits resulting from the allocation process and to identify who will benefit and who will lose. The DES is also vague as to how criteria weights will be applied. Determination of the desirability of use of these criteria is thus impossible. (The introductory "Summary" section of this response presented criteria for the allocation process which indicate impact measurements of greatest importance and their relative value in formulating the preferred alternative).

Benefit-Cost Analysis Needed

Section V of the DES, "Effects of Implementation," is not "sufficiently detailed to reveal the agency's comparative evaluation of the environmental costs and risks of the proposed...alternative(s)" as required by CEQ guidelines.[2] Local, regional, and national level comparisons should be made contrasting the cost of opportunities foregone against the benefits received by reserving land for wilderness use.

[2] 38 Fed. Reg. 20549 (1973).

Evaluations of Benefits

The assessment of benefits arising from the allocation of roadless areas to wilderness is severely lacking, both in identification of benefits and in their measurement.

Wilderness benefits are generally considered to result from three values--existence value, option value, and use value. Use values may include recreation, scientific research and protection of threatened and endangered species. Option value is the value of preserving wilderness for use in the future. Existence value is the value of knowledge that wilderness areas exist even though there is no intention to use them. Each of these benefit aspects should be assessed by the environmental statement.

The DES does not identify who will enjoy the benefits of wilderness from RARE II lands recommended for inclusion in the Wilderness Preservation System. The geographic distribution, and socioeconomic characteristics (income, age) of those who benefit should be specified.

An implicit assumption in the DES is that there will be a future shortage of wilderness. However, no supporting evidence is given and there is no indication that such a shortage can be alleviated by allocation of RARE II areas to wilderness. The only rationale given for increasing the size of the Wilderness System is a possible increase in wilderness recreation capacity (DES, page 37). The implicit assumption is that the Nation needs all the wilderness it can get. Thus, unless evidence can be found that shortages will appear, we see little justification for increasing the size of the Wilderness Preservation System. Even if there is evidence of future shortages, thus necessitating additional wilderness designation, there is no obligation

for these needs to be met from the National Forests. Since 1964 over 16 million acres have been legislatively designated as wilderness. Nearly 15 million of those acres have come from the National Forests. In contrast of the 322 million acres of roadless areas managed by the Bureau of Land Management only 12,000 have been designated as wilderness.

Evaluation of Costs

One of the costs of allocating RARE II areas to wilderness is the value of harvestable timber withdrawn from the market as the result of the allocation. A portion of this cost can be offset by increasing harvest levels on lands not allocated to wilderness. However, according to the DES, a "benefit-cost study or investment analysis to determine if it is economically feasible to harvest the resource has not been made" (page 51). Without such an analysis it is not possible to estimate the decrease in timber allowable cuts associated with each allocation alternative. The Forest Service has recently stated that they have recognized the need for a benefit cost analysis and that it is currently being carried out. It would seem reasonable the agency should solicit public response to this analysis.

The Forest Service has not determined timber products price effects associated with the implementation of the various allocation alternatives. The only reference to price is made in the discussion of Alternative J where it is recognized that "... withdrawal could have an effect on lumber and plywood prices and probably the total cost of a new home. But of more significance to housing starts is the potential for the interrupted flow of lumber and plywood to the construction industry". The report goes on to say "This could reduce the number of housing starts and cause a lag in completion

of houses under construction". This last sentence implies very significant price increases. The DES is vague regarding possible impacts of the other alternatives, noting only that the impact will vary from place to place. This determination is especially critical given the outlook contained in the Forest Service report entitled "The Demand and Price Situation for Forest Products 1976-77":

> "The longer term outlook is one of continued growth in the demand for most timber products. Timber supplies are not likely to rise significantly unless forest management, utilization and research are expanded.
>
> " The longrun outlook is thus one of increasing competition for the available timber and higher prices for stumpage and timber products."

Another cost to the Nation of allocating RARE II areas to wilderness is a reduction in the availability of mineral resources that are associated with these lands. The DES recognizes that the withdrawal of some parcels may limit the availability of already critically short energy fuels and other minerals. But no effort was made to document these costs.

IMPACT OF THE ALTERNATIVE ALLOCATIONS ON THE HOME BUILDING INDUSTRY

Prices of softwood lumber and plywood, products used extensively in new home construction, have increased by 50% over the last two years. These price increases add significantly to the spiraling cost of new housing. There are two aspects to these high and rising lumber prices. One is a cyclical problem of great short-run instability and the second is a general trend of lumber price increases which has outpaced the general rate of price inflation for the rest of the economy since the late 1960's.

Since 1969, softwood lumber prices have increased at an annual rate of 10.4 percent compared to an average increase of 6 percent for the private non-farm sector as a whole. This general rise can be explained by a sharp rise in lumber demand during the 1970's together with sluggish expansion of supply. An examination of demographic trends, together with expectations of a decline in the inventory of timber on private lands, point to a continuing threat of higher lumber prices into the mid 1980's. Inventories of uncut timber on private lands have been reduced and Forest Service Projections indicate that supply from this source will decline unless prices continue to rise at rates above the general inflation rate. Thus if price rises are to be slowed there is a need to accelerate efforts to economize on demand, to improve the utilization of existing timber supplies and to increase the harvest on federal lands. The President's Council on Wage and Price Stability (1977) emphasizes that efforts to improve utilization of timber supplies will not have significant impact on the lumber market in the next few years. The report stated that "It is inevitable that efforts to achieve a near-term increase in timber supplies will focus upon existing inventories on federal timber lands." ... "A decision not to increase harvests at the present time should be based on the value of these timber inventories in alternative uses..."

FOREST SERVICE ACTIONS AND HOUSING COSTS

The Forest Service controls about 51% of the total inventory of large softwood timber in the United States. It supplied 27% of softwood timber products consumed in 1970. Lumber and wood products account for 14 percent of the total cost of a single family home, more than any other material component. The cost of components other than wood products are influenced

by thousands of competing producers, consumers, and regulatory agencies. No single agent of influence has as direct an influence over the cost of a housing component as the Forest Service has over the cost of lumber and timber products used in housing. As a government agency that is also an oligopsonist, the Forest Service has a responsibility to actively seek ways to reduce the rate of increase in the costs of lumber and timber products used in home building.

RARE II DES ALTERNATIVES AND HOUSING COSTS

The RARE II DES presents 10 alternative allocations of the 62.1 million acres of RARE II lands. These lands contain 26.5 million acres of commercial forest land capable of a programmed harvest level of 3.1 billion board feet of timber products. The current actual harvest level from National Forests is 10.5 billion board feet. Total national production in 1977 was 66.2 billion board feet. The Forest Service estimates that national forests could potentially supply 16 billion board feet per year, and the RARE II commercial lands could provide 6 billion board feet of this total.

Since it is not known how economically feasible it is to reach the potential 16 billion board feet output level, and since it is not likely that there will be marked advances in timber productivity and utilization to offset declines in programmed harvest, the most severe impact of allocating lands to wilderness is an estimated reduction of output of 3.1 billion board feet per year. Long term potential loss may be as great as 6 billion board feet per year.

The alternative which would cause a near term 3.1 billion board foot loss is alternative J, which places all lands in wilderness. This is not a politically feasible alternative, nor is it likely that no land will be placed in wilderness (alternative B). This leaves a range of alternatives which reduce long term potential sawtimber harvest from commercial forest lands by 5 to 27 percent.

A study by Data Resources, Incorporated (DRI) has estimated the impact of 1.0, 2.0, and 3.0 billion board foot reductions in annual timber sales. These options cover the range of decreases in timber sales that might occur from the allocation of roadless areas. The DRI study determined that a 3.0 billion board foot reduction in timber supply would result in an additional cost of $1,789 or 2.9 percent to the median home price by 1980. This effect would also be felt in the market for used housing due to intermarket competition. By 1985 the price difference between no reduction and a 3.0 billion reduction is estimated at $1,991 per single family home. A quarter million new homes could be built with 3.0 billion board feet of timber.

While smaller reductions in timber harvest may produce smaller price increases[3] these increases should be viewed in the context of recent trends in housing prices. Housing prices have been increasing at 10 to 12 percent per year. Additional increases resulting from a reduced timber supply would aggravate an already undesirable trend. With higher prices, new home down payment requirements increase and lead to the disqualification of households whose incomes are not great enough to cover the higher mortgages that would be required.

[3] A 1 billion board foot reduction would cause a $611 difference in 1980 and a $862 difference in 1985.

If 1.2 million new single family homes are started in 1980 (the estimated 1978 start level), a 1 to 3 billion board foot reduction in timber supply would result in an additional cost to consumers of between $.73 billion and $2.1 billion. The Forest Service has not computed these costs or even attempted to compare them with the benefits of allocating commercial timberland to wilderness.

LOWER INCOME HOUSEHOLDS BEAR THE COST OF INCREASED WOOD PRICES

A study reported in the Journal of Forestry (Fight, 1977) shows that increases in cost of lumber and wood products will result in lower income households spending a greater proportion of their incomes for wood products than higher income households. The non-proportionality of impact is attributable almost exclusively to housing expenditures. In particular, the impact is most disproportionate on households that are purchasing homes for the first time. When lumber and wood products cost increases cause the price of new homes to go up, demand for existing homes rises. This in turn pushes up the price of existing homes. Thus homeowners enjoy an increase in the value of their home which they will benefit from when they sell it. However, first time home buyers bear the brunt of the increase since they lack an investment whose value increases when prices go up.

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NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MANUFACTURERS

H. RICHARD SEIBERT, JR.
Director
Natural Resources

September 29, 1978

The Honorable John R. McGuire, Chief
U.S. Forest Service, U.S.D.A.
P. O. Box 2417
Washington, D.C. 20013

Re: Comments on RARE II Draft Environmental Statement, U. S. Forest Service, June, 1978

Dear Chief McGuire:

These comments on the Roadless Area Review and Evaluation (RARE II) are offered on behalf of the National Association of Manufacturers, a voluntary business organization. The NAM represents about 12,500 member firms which employ a majority of the country's labor force engaged in manufacturing and which produce over 75 percent of the nation's manufactured goods. The Association also represents 125,000 firms affiliated with the NAM through the National Industrial Council. Over 80 percent of the NAM's members are generally classified as small businesses.

As a national association, the NAM's comments will broadly address the RARE II process. We trust that our member companies will comment on a site specific basis.

Preferred RARE II Alternative*

The NAM realizes that designations of areas for Wilderness or non-Wilderness status will be made on a case-by-case basis; however, we will comment on the general process by which specific sites will be evaluated.

The NAM prefers the multiple use management alternative where only those areas peculiarly unfit for productive ultilization are classified as Wilderness areas and continued planning areas are kept to a minimum. Alternative B, allowing all RARE II inventoried lands to be allocated to nonwilderness uses, is preferred because existing multiple use laws call for the evaluation and consideration of all competing uses in the land use decision making process. The National Forest Management Act requires that land management plans comform with that use which is most appropriate for a specific area given its particular qualities and characteristics. In making Wilderness designations, it is essential that only those areas which have the highest Wilderness attributes be selected for inclusion in the Wilderness System. The land must be unique, truly roadless, untouched by man, and offer a true, pristine wilderness experience.

* References are to specific alternatives as set forth in the Draft Environmental Statement for RARE II, U.S. Forest Service, dated June, 1978.

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The economy of the United States, like that of all industrialized nations, is highly dependent on energy and minerals. However, the U.S. domestic consumption of these basic materials is greater than the domestic production; consequently, the U.S. relies to a substantial degree on imports. Last year, we imported 47 percent of our oil and gas at a cost of $48 billion, and 50 to 100 percent of many of our other critically needed minerals. Our balance of trade deficit last year was $26 billion, and is one of the important causes of dollar devaluation. Government projections indicate that our imports of critical materials will continue to increase. This dependency on foreign sources can be moderated to the extent that we identify a greater number of domestic sources and begin developing them.

Our public lands in Alaska and the Lower 48 States are not only our "Last Frontier" for Wilderness and habitat preservation, they also constitute our last unexplored frontier for oil, gas and other minerals. Public lands contain approximately 50 percent of all known U.S. energy resources: 40 percent of all U.S. coal, 70 percent of all U.S. low sulfur coal, 75 percent of all U.S. oil shale, 85 percent of all U.S. tar sands, 15 percent of all U.S. developed oil reserves, 15 percent of all U.S. discovered oil reserves, 33 percent of all U.S. estimated oil resource base, 20 percent of all U.S. developed gas resources and 43 percent of the U.S. estimated gas resource base. However, in 1976 only 10 percent of U.S. energy production came from these public lands often because of restrictive land-use policies. For example, the Overthrust Belt, which is a potential "off limits" Wilderness area, holds an estimated 8 billion barrels of oil and 50 trillion cubic feet of natural gas. Is it not common sense to tap these U.S. oil and gas reserves?

The National Forests contain 52 percent of the nation's entire timber suitable for construction lumber and plywood. Homebuilding is the largest single use for this timber. The National Forests, however, supply only 27 percent of the nation's timber harvest. This government administered wood resource is needed for home building and other construction. An artificial timber shortage means a scarcity of wood products for home building--and higher prices for home owners.

A study prepared by Data Resources, Inc., found that a reduction of three billion board feet in the supply of timber from the National Forests would increase the price of an average single-family home by $1,789 over the next two years--an increase of nearly three percent. Similarly, a three billion board foot reduction in timber supply would result in a net loss of 15,000 jobs in the lumber and wood products industry by 1980, and an average yearly net loss for the period 1980-1985 of 23,000 jobs.

Other studies have shown that for each job in the forest industry, there are roughly two additional jobs in support and service sectors. The loss of 15,000 direct jobs would, in turn, mean the loss of another 30,000 jobs in other sectors, and a loss of 23,000 direct jobs would mean a total employment loss of 69,000.

Increasing the number of timber sales on our National Forests, as proposed by President Carter to fight inflation, would result in lower housing costs and increased employment. For example, a one billion board foot increase in the National Forest timber harvest would create 9,000 additional direct jobs by 1981, which would mean an additional 18,000 indirect jobs, for an employment gain of 27,000.

Some preservation groups view Wilderness as a means of "preserving" forests. However, trees, like all living things, grow to maturity and die from old age, disease, fire and insects. Wilderness designations limit disease, insect and fire fighting control. Not only do such restrictions endanger the ecosystems within Wilderness areas, but also the surrounding non-Wilderness forests. Managed forest areas, however, can serve many needs -- wildlife habitat development, water development and timber production.

The cost of non-utilization of resources as well as the loss of recreational activities must also be realized. To the public, Wilderness is often confused with other recreational lands that offer a wide variety of outdoor activities, including a number of Wilderness-type experiences. Multiple-use forests provided 192.8 million vistor-days of camping, hunting, fishing, skiing, snowmobiling, motorcycling, boating, off-road driving and sightseeing to Americans in 1976. On the other hand, Wilderness areas, by curtailing most of these activities, provided 7.1 million vistor-days, only 3 percent of our total forest recreation. Several studies have shown that because Wilderness requires expensive outdoor gear and these areas are remotely located, less than 10 percent of Americans will ever get to and enjoy Wilderness areas.

Comments on Criteria Used By the U.S. Forest Service

The NAM believes:

o The highest and best use of the land should be added as a criterion. Consideration would then be given to the resource productivity of the land.

o Land form representation and ecosystem representation is not required by law (Wilderness Act, etc.), and should not be given top priority. While land form representation and ecosystem representation may have relevance to "rounding out" Wilderness preservation areas, the weight given to these criteria should be minimal when balanced against statutory requirements and the considerable resource needs of the country. Over emphasis of these additional criteria would result in the Wilderness designation of highly productive land merely because of unusual physical, not Wilderness, characteristics. Over reliance on these criteria should be avoided not only because of the potential for withdrawing productive land from use, but also because it is questionable whether such criteria is particularly useful in the allocation of land which will provide the "Wilderness experience."

o The national costs of Wilderness designation should be paramount. Inadequate consideration has been given to the economic impacts of Wilderness designations due to the lack of any objective means to measure the costs of such designations. The dollar cost of any alternative should be quantifiable. The criteria as now expressed are not all quantifiable and, therefore, it is impossible to net them out. Consequently, decisions regarding designation of Wilderness areas are particularly subject to subjective considerations.

It is therefore suggested that an objective cost grid analysis be developed with background data to substantiate the valuations. This, of course, does not eliminate the subjective element totally, but it would require the decision makers to fully evaluate the bases for the competing costs.

o The Resources Planning Act (RPA) Wilderness targets should be the basis for determining the amount of land to be designated as Wilderness areas; reliance should be placed on those criteria based on law and/or Congressional intent. In this regard, Wilderness designations should be reflective of the RPA targets which establish the amount of land to be so designated without adversely affecting the other RPA goals for timber, minerals, range, water, outdoor recreation, etc.

Future Planning Areas

The objective of RARE II is to resolve the uncertainty that has persisted in the management of our National Forests. To designate a substantial amount of areas as "further planning" would only prolong these much needed land management decisions.

The NAM believes that only a minimal amount of areas should be allocated to further planning status. Also, there should be a specific time frame in which all future planning areas should be designated Wilderness/non-Wilderness. The U.S. Forest Service has been studying its "roadless" areas for years. Now is the time to make final designations rather than permitting de facto Wilderness to persist. It is necessary to implement multiple use planning and development in order to meet the nation's economic needs. If there is delay in final categorization, it must be minimal.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment. We look forward to continuing our working relationship with the U.S. Forest Service on this important study.

Sincerely,

H. Richard Seibert

H. Richard Seibert, Jr.

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National Audubon Society
950 THIRD AVENUE. NEW YORK. N.Y. 10022 (212) 832-3200 CABLE: NATAUDUBON

September 27, 1978

Mr. John R. McGuire
Chief, U.S. Forest Service
Washington, D.C. 20250

Dear ~~Mr. McGuire:~~ John

The National Audubon Society is pleased to submit the attached comments on the Draft Environmental Statement for RARE II and also comments submitted by our Southeast Regional Office on specific areas in the Southeast. Other specific area comments will be submitted by our Regional Representatives and Chapters to appropriate USFS Regional Offices.

National Audubon's position is that our primary interest is the conservation of intact ecosystems and the support systems which are necessary for their proper function. This approach does not necessarily require a bias toward any particular successional stage of the ecosystem. In that context, our position on RARE II is that as a matter of principle most of the remaining roadless areas should be incorporated within a wilderness area. However, management options in addition to wilderness, multiple use and further study should be available for consideration within the RARE II process.

Sincerely,

Elvis J. Stahr
President

EJS:es

NATIONAL AUDUBON SOCIETY
950 Third Avenue
New York, New York 10022

Comments of the National Audubon Society
on RARE II Proposals

I. Comments on "Criteria for Decision," p. 67-68

A. The 1975 RPA goals for wilderness were set under the 1974 Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act, since amended by the 1976 National Forest Management Act. These goals are predictably low. We do not agree with the idea of using this low wilderness goal as an upper limit for wilderness allocation. National goals for wilderness could be set much higher without any adverse impact on commodity production, and we urge that the 1975 RPA wilderness goals be dropped as a criterion for decision.

B. The "national objectives and needs" discussed under the second criterion (p. 67) are undefined. Needs for what? Wilderness? Timber? Minerals? Clean air and water? Oil and gas? Open space? Solitude? Opportunities for wildlife-oriented recreation? Livestock? By whom are these needs to be formulated? Who defines state and local needs, who defines national needs? In general, the "needs" considered by this EIS have been needs only for commodities like lumber, coal, or red meat. We believe that there exist national needs for wilderness and solitude, for primeval forests, for watershed protection, for wildlife conservation, for high-quality air and water, for stable and fertile soils, and for primitive recreation.

C. Why are costs/impacts of allocating areas to wilderness considered only in terms of "commodity outputs foregone?" This approach embodies a negative attitude toward wilderness and exclusively considers commodity production. The benefits of wilderness allocation, such as increased tourism, sales of wilderness recreation equipment, air and water quality maintenance, conservation of wildlife populations, soil conservation and stability and watershed protection are evidently not to be considered. This ensures a negative, one-sided approach to wilderness designation and also ensures consideration of only local concerns. To the contrary: the lands in question

are federal lands and are of concern to all the people of the United States. In fact, this criterion (top of p.68) seems completely at odds with the one just discussed in this respect.

We note that no criterion of cost effectiveness is included here. In many cases commodity outputs require substantial federal subsidies for road construction and other costs. In these cases wilderness designation may be economically the most sensible option. It would be a serious mistake for the Forest Service to base decisions only on a criterion of "commodity outputs foregone" without a simultaneous evaluation of the costs of producing these commodities -- costs including loss of de facto wilderness to our society.

D. "National issues such as energy independence, housing starts, inflation, ..." as well as "high timber potential" are to be given top priority for allocation to non-wilderness. No mention is made of high WARS ratings, valuable and unique wildlife populations, soils which are particularly fragile, unusual and spectacular scenic beauty. Such issues should receive high priority in considering areas for allocation to wilderness, in conjunction with "energy independence..." etc.

E. "Roadless areas will be evaluated for their contribution to the goals established for each identified characteristic." The National Audubon Society disagrees with this submission to a quota system. Each area should be evaluated for its wilderness qualities, independent of its ability to fulfill some arbitrary and artificial quota system. While "diversity and quality of the NWPS" is a laudable goal, we think this will be more likely fulfilled if the areas are judged on their own merits. An example: an area which has mediocre wilderness ratings could be assigned wilderness status just because it fulfills a landform quota, while areas with far better wilderness qualities could be assigned nonwilderness status just because they did not contribute to this quota system.

F. Roadless areas on the National Grasslands should be considered for wilderness designation in all cases. They are remnants of a rapidly vanishing ecosystem and, as such, would be extremely valuable parts of the NWPS. In terms of ecosystem representation they are a vital part of the national heritage. The Wilderness Act has provisions in it which would allow traditional and usual access by cattlemen using these areas.

G. One criterion for designation of RARE II areas which should be added is that of continuity with BLM roadless areas. In no case should Forest Service roadless areas contiguous with BLM roadless areas be released to non-wilderness uses until the BLM's roadless area review is finished. The additional BLM lands in some cases enhance an area's wilderness qualities and make it a prime candidate for addition to the NWPS.

H. Why not include as a criterion for determining the presence of high-quality wildlife habitat, diversity of habitat types, and the importance of the area for breeding or migration? Wilderness-associated and wilderness-dependent species are a good indicator of wilderness quality, but there are also many areas possessing abundant and varied wildlife which do not support the species listed in the EIS. Intact, functioning natural communities should be included as a criterion for decision.

I. Why not develop a system of rating timber, mineral, energy, grazing and other development potentials, similar to the wilderness-rating system (WARS) and use it as an additional basis for decision-making? The wilderness attributes of roadless areas have been quantified; doubtless the same could be done for the other resources under consideration. This would give the public some idea of the cost-effectiveness of developing resources for commodity output as opposed to wilderness designation. Such a process would result in a far more realistic resolution of RARE II.

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II. General Comments on the RARE II Environmental Impact Statement

A. The "quota" idea on which alternatives E,F and G are based ensures that wilderness areas will not be evaluated on their own merits. The function of the Forest Service is not to fill some arbitrarily set quota but to manage the public lands under its jurisdiction for the benefit of the American people. One can argue the definition of "benefit" but one cannot argue that setting artificial goals for so much ecosystem representation, so many landforms, etc. achieves it. There can never be too much wilderness protected; what we have now is but a small remnant of what once existed, and it is an important part of the American heritage. The benefits of wilderness -- for research opportunities, air and water quality, watershed protection, soil conservation, recreation, solitude -- cannot be quantified as neatly as can timber production, for example. If an area is considered only for how it fits into an arbitrary quota system, values such as these are lost or ignored. The quality and diversity of the wilderness preservation system can best be assured by designating as wilderness those areas which best qualify -- not by emphasizing their contribution to goals set by the government.

B. The draft EIS is biased in favor of development of roadless areas, without any consideration of the cost of feasibility of such development. Commodity production receives highest priority in all discussions.

This is most blatant in the range of alternatives offered. The average non-wilderness acreage proposed is 76%, with the range being 37-94%. The average wilderness acreage proposed is 17% of the total, the range being 6-33%. In the interests of balance and objectivity several alternatives should propose wilderness acreages between 34% and 94% and nonwilderness acreages between 5% and 36%. There are no alternatives in the EIS which do this, for no apparent reason other than the Forest Service's traditional outlook toward timber production and commodity output.

Bias is also evident in the discussion of RPA goals. These goals are met or exceeded for every item except wilderness in all alternatives. Only 6 out of 10 alternatives meet or exceed goals for wilderness. As mentioned above, we do not see a "quota" system as having much applicability here in any case.

Wilderness is consistently seen from a negative perspective. In the discussion of Effects of Implementation, p. 33-65, Alternative J (all wilderness) is usually mentioned first and discussed primarily in negative terms. For example, on p. 36 in the discussion of Air, only the "potential restrictions of activities" is mentioned. Not one word is spent on the benefits of wilderness in preserving air quality -- or the fact that this service would cost society little.

The impacts of non-wilderness designation of roadless areas are not discussed in terms of impacts on wilderness characteristics such as solitude, primitive recreation, naturalness or apparent naturalness (p. 40-41). This section on Wilderness does not, in fact, consider any impacts other than enlargement of the NWPS and quality maintenance. Certainly impacts of non-wilderness designation on wilderness values of the roadless areas are not discussed.

The discussion of timber impacts (p. 41-43) jumps immediately to Alternative J, rather than discussing the alternatives in order. This is a more subtle example of the EIS bias toward commodity production. On p. 47, "wilderness designation will restrict..." is again the first comment. On pp. 52, 54, 55 and 57 the same technique is employed: the all-wilderness alternative is discussed first and in the most negative terms. Nowhere are the benefits of wilderness mentioned -- nor the possible disadvantages of exploitation of the resources in question.

The effects of non-wilderness designation on such items as research and scientific opportunities, soil stability, watershed protection, or water quality are not mentioned in the discussion of implementation.

In general, wilderness is considered and rated carefully. This is not true for other resource allocations. For example, timber production is not given in board feet per acre in any of the Alternatives that use timber as one of the criteria for allocation of roadless areas (Alternatives C and D). A large area with scattered timber could theoretically yield as much lumber as a smaller, heavily-forested area, but the environmental damage, capital costs and economic feasibility in general would be quite different. This failure to rate timber production by unit area gives a serious bias to the Alternatives which are based on such criteria.

It is also not mentioned that the roadless areas under consideration only produce about 1/24 or 4% of the nation's timber. This figure derives from Forest Service data in the EIS: 1/4 of national forest timber is in RARE II areas; the national forests provide 1/6 of the nation's timber; 1/4 times 1/6 equals 1/24 of about 4%. Only 4% of the nation's timber resources would be affected even if all RARE II areas were designated wilderness. It would be appropriate for the EIS to mention this point and put timber in perspective. Also, we note that only 8% of the nation's grazing areas would be affected by this EIS, another point of perspective which the EIS fails to mention.

Wilderness potential of areas is rated by a specific system. The timber, mineral, energy and recreational potentials of areas are not. We are merely given figures with no indication of relative value -- which areas are most feasible to harvest, which timber is the most valuable. Since cost/benefit ratios are not known, it is very difficult to evaluate an area with a high WARS rating and also mineral potential. The assumption seems to be that almost any timber, mineral or energy potential must be considered in a decision, whereas only the top-rated wilderness values need be included in the discussion.

C. No bibliography is given for any of the data presented in the EIS. This applies to both Forest Service data on timber production, recreation, etc.

and to data on mineral and energy potential presumably collected from the industries involved. Thus the reader of the EIS cannot check these figures or evaluate their accuracy.

D. The Forest Service is to be commended for the Wilderness Attribute Rating System, on which the rating of wilderness potential of the roadless areas is based. It reflects to some extent the definition of wilderness given in the Wilderness Act and is much improved over the rating system of RARE I.

However, the WARS has flaws. It is not, as is stated therein, an objective means of evaluation. Much is left to the rater's personal discretion. Three out of the nine criteria for natural integrity -- evaluation of the effects on natural process, duration of the impact if left uncorrected, and feasibility of correcting the impact -- are highly subject to personal bias (p. 13). The rating of "apparent naturalness" is completely subjective and additionally may be influenced by what time of year the rater investigated the area in question.

The WARS also requires a good deal of expertise and on-the-ground research. For example, the section on the "Natural Integrity" attribute asks to what extent the plant species composition of an area has been altered (p. 19). It would take a trained plant ecologist years of field research to answer that question, as well as extensive literature review on the vegetation of the area before it was disturbed. Historical accounts of most areas do not exist. Expertise is also needed to evaluate "wildlife management" and "elimination of native plants or animals or non-indigenous plants and animals" (p. 16) in an area -- expertise that only can come from an experienced wildlife biologist. Again, the question is whether all raters fit that description.

Finally, we question the ability of raters to determine much about plant species diversity or wildlife management if field investigations were made in winter, as they evidently were, after development of the WARS.

The "Opportunities for Solitude" attribute is rated on the basis of 5 components, two of which concern size of the area. Despite the statement that "Size of an area when considered by itself is an inadequate measure of potential for solitude..." size is consequently given a dominant role in determining this attribute rating. In the event that topographic screening and vegetative screening cancel each other out -- possible in areas with high topographic relief and low vegetation profile such as the alpine tundra -- we are left with two measures of size and one of off-site intrusions. Thus this attribute rating is two-thirds a size rating.

The system to evaluate "Primitive Recreation Opportunities" (pp. 34-37) is similarly biased. First, although the working definition of "primitive recreation" is not limited to "opportunities for isolation from the evidence of man," the first four rating components seem to apply only to that aspect of the definition. Consequently, this aspect is 4/7 of the rating. Absence of man-made facilities is a much more important factor in "primitive recreation" yet the present rating system gives it only a weight of 1/7 of the total. We fail to see how vegetative screening is the deciding factor in a wilderness fishing experience, for example.

The diversity component of this attribute seems unnecessary. We are not rating "Primitive Recreation Opportunities" on the number of different opportunities, but only on the basis of availability. The challenge component also seems unnecessary. How much "challenge" must there be to hike, fish, hunt, study nature, etc. especially in the eastern United States?

The supplementary wilderness attributes add an important aspect to the WARS. Under "ecological" aspects (p. 41) we feel that the presence of intact or nearly intact plant and animal communities, not merely the presence of endangered or threatened plant and animal species, is an important factor to consider. Although endangered or threatened species are good indicators of

habitat quality, wilderness should primarily preserve the total ecological community. The extent of integrity in the plant and animal communities should be considered here.

E. The use of multi-county units in the supplemental EIS blocks realistic consideration of impacts. As it now stands, the designation of a roadless area as wilderness or non-wilderness is assumed to impact only the multi-county area in which it is located. This does not reflect reality in a highly mobile society such as ours. For example, in Colorado designation of an area will affect Denver (which is not included in a multi-county unit), which is the source of many demands, both for wilderness values and commodity production, on the roadless areas being considered. In addition, designation of areas will affect users from outside the state in question. The resources to be derived from RARE II areas, whether timber, solitude, air quality or minerals, can be said to have a national market.

F. The data presented on commodity needs, local impacts, and national goals for minerals and energy, timber, housing starts, inflation and other items are too vague to justify any conclusions on these subjects. We simply do not know if the resources of an area are needed to meet national and local needs for commodity production. Only for wilderness is such a judgement attempted. The Forest Service should not designate an area as non-wilderness unless production of its commodities can be shown to be critical to the national interest.

G. The philosophy expressed by the EIS generally reflects an undue concern for timber production. We believe that this should not be the sole concern of the Forest Service, nor the major one. Government agencies are responsible for the interests of the whole society: interests such as clean air and water; stable soils; flood, erosion and siltation control; open space and solitude; wildlife; in short, those things which are the property and concern of all citizens.

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H. Without a cost/benefit study or investment analysis "to determine if it is economically feasible to harvest the resource" we have no idea of what the costs to society of allocation of roadless areas really are. We find no comments upon the costs of development to common property resources. Such costs include loss of wilderness and scenic values, loss of open space, loss of recreation opportunities in certain cases, deterioration of air and water quality, siltation and flooding due to improper watershed management, and loss of wildlife populations, among others. These costs, all of them with long-lasting implications, must be presented along with the short-term gains of "commodity production" which we do not even know is feasible.

III. Comments on Specific Sections of the EIS

A. Affected Environment - p. 13: Vegetation

It is stated that Kuchler's 1966 ecosystem classification system doesn't include pockets of vegetation less than approximately 50,000 acres. However, many of the RARE II areas are less than 50,000 acres and many unique land forms and ecosystem units may occupy considerably less. Rather than use a nation-wide classification system which lacks the fine resolution needed, the Forest Service should use state-wide ecosystem analyses where such exist (as in Colorado). Another option would be consultation with local or regional plant ecologists to ensure a more comprehensive look at ecosystem representation in the various states and help preserve unusual or rare ecosystems, especially units less than 50,000 acres.

B. Affected Environment - p. 14: Wilderness

Our wilderness areas are an important cultural and historical resource. American society is profoundly linked to the wilderness experience, and our culture has been shaped by its presence throughout our 350-year history. Wilderness is at least as important a cultural resource as historical and archeological sites and should be mentioned as such in the EIS. The perspective in

which wilderness is put can be an important factor in decision-making processes such as RARE II.

C. Alternatives Considered - pp. 25-26: Accessibility/Distribution

First, the values of the ratios of population within a 250-mile radius of wilderness areas to acreage are not given. Second, no rationale is given for using the median value as the dividing point between counties meeting the accessibility and distribution characteristics and those not meeting them. Third, the use of the 250-mile radius ignores the fact that wilderness areas, even in the eastern United States, are subject to demands far beyond the 250-mile radius. It is not unrealistic to suppose that wilderness in the southeastern United States, for example, would be used by residents of the Midwest and the northeastern United States, areas that are certainly more than 250 miles away. Western wilderness areas are used by vacationers from the East Coast with increasing frequency.

Fourth, the use of a quota system, while laudable in terms of organizing comments, sets arbitrary limits on how much wilderness people should have access to. By specifying "4 additional areas within 250 miles of counties in Category A, 3 additions within 250 miles of the Category B counties..." the Forest Service does just that. Since demands for wilderness are not localized and since we have no way of knowing how much wilderness people need, the quota system seems unnecessary. We suggest that ratios of accessibility be given, perhaps in an appendix (they are not given either in the national EIS or in the supplementals we have examined). This would aid the public in making decisions on RARE II but would not give the accessibility ratios decisive weight.

Basing alternatives on a quota system does not address either the needs of the American people for wilderness or the Forest Service's responsibility for good land management. It should be noted that even if some wilderness is

inaccessible for some people, its benefits remain: wildlife preservation, watershed protection, air and water quality maintenance, educational and inspirational functions, research opportunities, primitive recreation.

F. Effects of Implementation - p. 35: Vegetation

The EIS states that "there will be no impact on threatened and endangered plant species resulting from the allocation of roadless areas, for the species will continue to be protected by law regardless of the allocation." This is unlikely, for in the event that development occurs, populations would be reduced and habitat altered, though perhaps not enough to cause extinction. Recent developments in Congress (i.e. amendment of the Endangered Species Act) suggest that protection under the Act is not absolute in any case. We note that many species' habitats are under intense pressure from mining and real estate interests, for example, and allocation of roadless areas one way or another will definitely affect them.

G. Effects of Implementation - p. 37: Recreation

Again, discussion focuses on the negative aspects of wilderness recreation: cut-backs, lack of roads, etc. -- rather than on the increase in wilderness opportunities.

The EIS figures project a capacity for dispersed non-motorized recreation double that at present "if all provisions of existing management plans are implemented." This is no guarantee of continuing opportunities for this type of recreation. Since management plans are to be revised periodically under the Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1976, it would be notable indeed if "all provisions" were unaltered and implemented. The Forest Service has no way of foreseeing emergency demands on areas or development of new mineral or energy sources which could make an area totally unsuitable for dispersed non-motorized recreation, or motorized recreation too.

Certainly Alternative J must have some long-term increase in potential for dispersed non-motorized recreation. The EIS seems to assume that wilderness-designated areas will immediately be filled to capacity, with no chance remaining for future use increases. This is highly unlikely.

H. Effects of Implementation - p. 41-43: Timber

Harvest figures are not explained or footnoted. How old are the data? Are they from approved management plans, draft management plans, or inventories? Again we note the immediate jump to Alternative J rather than discussion of Alternatives in order.

Since the EIS includes no figures to show how much of the projected timber yield is economically exploitable or cost-effective, this section gives an inflated and misleading impression of timber values lost or gained by implementation of any one Alternative. Both losses and gains are inflated. In all of the discussion, it is assumed that all the timber inventoried is harvestable. Without a cost/benefit study of harvest feasibility, these data provide no valid aid to decision-making.

Again we note that "existing timber management plans" are subject to change, so that "gains anticipated" may not be realized.

The total effect of the data is an inflated estimate of timber values. This in effect discourages allocation of areas to wilderness (on a purely economic basis) and encourages allocation to non-wilderness. Neglecting to mention that only 4% of the nation's timber resources are involved further reinforces the general impression.

I. Effects of Implementation - p. 46-47: Fish and Wildlife

The assumption that no degradation of wildlife habitats will occur under Alternative B is highly questionable. Simply "increased access opportunities under non-wilderness conditions" often results in damage to wildlife habitats

due to off-road vehicle use, littering, road construction, dam construction, soil disturbances by mining with resultant vegetation change, timbering, etc. The "no change" alternative virtually guarantees degradation of wildlife habitat, rather than ensuring its protection.

The statement that "there is no impact anticipated on threatened and endangered wildlife and fish species resulting from allocation of the roadless areas" ignores the fact that development, although not causing extinction, may alter species numbers and composition, population densities, or social structure. A good example is the killing of grizzly bears in areas adjacent to Yellowstone National Park by sheepmen who run stock on National Forest lands. Another example is the shifting of deer or elk migration patterns by construction of highways across the migration routes.

It seems singularly inappropriate to measure the effects of the alternatives on fish and wildlife in terms of Recreation Visitor Days. Wildlife does not exist solely for the pleasure of man, nor should wildlife populations be managed simply to provide maximum human recreation opportunities. Wildlife has the right to exist in and of itself, and the concern of the Forest Service and other land-managing agencies should be to maintain stable populations in dynamic balance with their environment. Impacts should be measured in terms of their effects on wildlife populations: numbers, diversity, density, habitat conditions. Certainly RVD's are an inappropriate measure here.

It should be pointed out that many of the common wildlife management techniques mentioned in the EIS can, if necessary, be accomplished in wilderness: "removing stream blockages, stocking certain fish species..." Horses are allowed in wilderness areas and they can be used for these purposes. In cases where vehicles have traditionally been used for wildlife management, their use is allowed by the Wilderness Act. We disagree with the assumption that without unlimited vehicle use, wildlife management is untenable.

Nowhere in this section is the value of wilderness for certain types of wildlife research mentioned. Many species, while not wilderness-dependent, remain at normal population levels only in wilderness areas. Typical behavior and population dynamics can be observed only in wilderness in such cases. Dr. Maurice Hornocker of the University of Idaho has stated that "established, viable wildlife populations in wilderness can provide answers to many questions concerning the preservation and maintenance of wilderness and all its components." Later he remarks that "relatively unexploited wildlife populations provide (the) natural gene pools; they can provide an insight into intrinsic behavioral mechanisms that can and should form the basis for any management program outside Wilderness (our emphasis); they can provide an insight into all those population processes against which we can measure our influences elsewhere."

Dr. Hornocker also points out that "in the wilderness laboratory, the opportunity exists to describe and delineate critical habitat for a particular species... before it becomes endangered,"[1] thus saving the government and the taxpayers time, effort and money.

Thus wilderness can play a valuable role in conserving species which may become or have become endangered; in providing a base line against which to measure habitat deterioration or population changes outside wilderness; and in evaluating wildlife management techniques used outside wilderness areas. The EIS, biased as it is toward commodity production, ignores points such as these.

J. Effects of Implementation - pp. 51-53: Economics

The economics section of the Environmental Impact Statement is based on insufficient evidence and cannot be used as a tool in decision making.

On page 51 the EIS states that "a benefit-cost study or investment analysis to determine if it is economically feasible to harvest the resource has not been made. Likewise, a demand study to see if the resource output could or would be sold at current prices was not made." Without these kinds of

information, valid estimates of economic costs and benefits to society of designation of roadless areas cannot be made. The statistics cited as measuring effects on timber production, mineral production, employment, recreation, etc. have no basis in fact, and most of the economic impacts described by the EIS are not only open to question but are worthless as an accurate estimate of impacts.

In short, despite the Forest Service's efforts, we still do not know what the economic impacts of wilderness or non-wilderness designation will be. We certainly cannot base decisions on the information presented in this EIS.

The Economics section has no comments upon such costs of development as loss of wilderness values, loss of recreation opportunities (including the economic benefits of tourism), deterioration of air and water quality, soil erosion, loss of fisheries or destruction of wildlife habitat. Impacts are considered solely from the point of view of "commodity production" losses.

A cost/benefit study which takes into account the factors mentioned in the preceding paragraph is desperately needed before an objective of RARE II can begin. We urge that no decisions be made before such a cost/benefit study has been completed.

J. Effects of Implementation - p. 53: Housing Starts

The EIS states that "Alternative J produces the most impact..." This statement misleads the reader, for under the Forest Service assumption that all the known timber resources are equally harvestable (see Economics or Timber sections above) Alternative B also has a maximum impact -- maximum production of timber and loss of wilderness! This is yet another example of Forest Service bias towards commodity production.

This discussion is extremely general and makes several unwarranted assumptions. One is the assumption mentioned above, that all timber is equally harvestable. Another is that wilderness designation would have a

decisive role to play in determining timber supply. We suggest that labor costs, mortgage rates, and other economic factors have much more impact on housing starts than wilderness designation, especially since the timber in RARE II areas is only 4% of the nation's total. Events such as the sale of much of the Tongass National Forest timber to Japan may also influence the availability of lumber for housing starts in the United States. This discussion needs to consider such complexities of the housing situation in order to provide a valid basis for decision.

K. Effects of Implementation - p. 53: Inflation

Again, the EIS ignores the fact that only about 4% of our nation's timber comes from RARE II areas and that not all the timber resources on these lands may prove harvestable. The effects of wilderness designation are exaggerated and should be put into proper perspective: labor costs, for instance, are much more important in rising commodity prices than are timber prices. Without a complete cost/benefit analysis this section again loses its validity as a decision-making tool.

L. Effects of Implementation - p. 54: Returns to the Treasury

The EIS states that "Implementation of those alternatives that recommend greater numbers of wilderness will provide the greatest change in timber output." This is misleading for the following reasons: 1) Since the Forest Service has done no cost/benefit estimates or feasibility studies, it does not know how much of the timber in RARE II is harvestable and what the economic impacts of wilderness designation will be; 2) More intensive management of highly productive timber lands might compensate for timber left standing in areas designated as wilderness and may also be more cost-effective than harvesting timber in roadless areas.

M. Effects of Implementation - pp. 56-59: Social

On page 57 data on local citizen attitudes are cited. Where did they come from? How old are they? How were they collected (i.e. what did the questionnaire look like)? We submit here that local attitudes are not the sole factor involved, since the RARE II areas are public lands and are used by many people who do not live in the locality adjacent to the areas. Opinions of a broad spectrum of people all across the United States would be a better measure of public opinion on RARE II.

Under the discussion of Public Sentiment (pp. 58-59) attention is again given only to local sentiment. Yet the lands in question are public lands. The National Forests of Colorado, for example, are enjoyed by tourists from all over the United States.

Much is made of the importance of non-wilderness designation to traditional lifestyles. However, wilderness designation may have an even more important role to play in preserving traditional lifestyles in a given area, and this point is not mentioned. For example, areas long used by cattlemen may continue to be used for livestock under wilderness designation, but under non-wilderness designation they are fair game for mineral or energy development, which disrupt local lifestyles dramatically (as in Gillete, Wyoming or Craig, Colorado). In Alaska many native groups still live almost entirely off the land, and development would destroy their subsistence way of life by altering the natural communities upon which they depend.

Traditional lifestyles would benefit by wilderness designation in the cases cited above.

N. Effects of Implementation - p. 49 - Cultural Resources

The assumption is made that cultural resources will be better protected under non-wilderness designation. There is ample evidence to the contrary:

Tellico Dam in Tennessee will cause submersion of several hundred historical Cherokee Indian sites. The coal strip mining in the Four Corners area of the Southwest has not protected the cultural and spiritual resources of the Navajo peoples there. This assumption can be refuted by a number of other examples and has little general applicability.

Some management is possible under wilderness designation, a fact the Forest Service chooses to ignore.

References:

1. Hornocker, Maurice. 1978. Interactions between Threatened and Endangered Species and Wilderness. unpub. MS.

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September, 1978

National Campers and Hikers Association Inc.

"The Friendliest People in the World"

27 September 1978

Mr. John R. McGuire, Chief
Forest Service, USDA
P.O. Box 2417
Washington, D.C. 20013

We are the National Conservation Directors of the National Campers and Hikers Assoc., Inc. Our membership of approximately 204,000 individuals come mostly from the United States with others in Canada and some foreign countries.

We are responding to the Rare II Roadless Area Reviews. We have studies several of the Draft Environmental Impact Statements and their supplements.

We feel that to retain these areas as multiuse under prudent conservation management offer greater protection and preservation for future generations.

Forest without conservation management grow fallow, become unable to support wildlife and prime targets for devastation from forest fires. (example, Vantanna Wilderness)

The Wilderness status offers no protection from insect damage (i.e. gypsy moth especially in eastern states) or fires.

Even areas which have outstanding aesthetic qualities and irreplaceable resources benifit more from prudent conservation management.

Therefore we recommend that all areas remain in multiuse status where they can be better protected as well as contribute where and when possible to the economic and recreational needs of the areas. We feel that a larger percent of Americans present and future will benifit more from multiuse with prudent conservation management.

Sincerely Yours,

Tommy & Helen Kirkland

Thomas & Helen Kirkland
National Conservation Directors, NCHA
301 Byck Ave.
Garden City, Georgia

CC: Ray Wagner, Pres., NCHA
Ray Shields , 1st Vice Pres., NCHA

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Ralph D. Hodges, Jr.
Executive Vice President

September 29, 1978

Mr. John R. McGuire, Chief
United States Department of Agriculture
Forest Service
P.O. Box 2417
Washington, D.C. 20013

Dear Chief McGuire:

The National Forest Products Association is pleased to participate in the public review of the Forest Service's June 1978 Draft Environmental Statement -- Roadless Area Review and Evaluation. NFPA's formal comments are attached.

NFPA's participation in, and support of, RARE II has been premised on an understanding that RARE II will result in Forest Service action which will:

-- expedite completion of the National Forest contribution to the Wilderness System while assuring that the Forest Service will meet other RPA Program output targets, adopted in 1975,

-- reduce the time frame for study of most inventoried roadless areas, and,

-- expedite release of areas primarily valuable for multiple use purposes other than Wilderness.

Although NFPA believes that the RARE II process will enable the Forest Service to accomplish those worthy objectives, review of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement does not persuade us that any of the ten alternative courses of action displayed will achieve those ends. We propose that the Forest Service adopt a course of action which would:

First, allocate for non-Wilderness management such of the roadless areas as would assure each Forest Service region the means to meet assigned RPA Program targets for timber resources, and which would reflect local recommendations regarding areas needed to maintain dependent industry or community stability;

Second, allocate for non-Wilderness management such of the roadless areas as are necessary to achieve RPA Program goals for recreation, wildlife, forage and other non-Wilderness purposes and;

Third, after allocating as non-Wilderness sufficient areas to satisfy the various non-Wilderness multiple uses, then allocate to Wilderness those roadless areas which can make the highest quality contribution to the RPA Wilderness goals.

The NFPA recommended course of action is grounded on a strong belief that the Forest Service must conduct RARE II within the constraints of the RPA Program. RARE II is, after all, simply an adjunct to the RPA land management planning processes. RPA is the existing framework established with clear Congressional direction, within which decisions concerning the proper allocation of national tradeoffs involved. It would, therefore, be inappropriate for the Forest Service to propose any course of action which ignores the RPA Program goals.

While we have urged the Forest Service to adhere to its RPA resource output targets, we fully recognize that the RPA planning process was designed to be flexible and accomodate changes in circumstances affecting the National Forest resources. We believe, however, that events subsequent to publication of the 1975 RPA Program demonstrate that the timber targets were right on track, but if anything, the proposed 25-30 million acre Wilderness target was generous; a point we discuss in more detail in the attached comments. NFPA is, nonetheless, prepared to support the 1975 RPA Wilderness target provided that the land allocations proposed through RARE II will assure achievement of timber and other RPA resource outputs.

Lastly, NFPA urges that RARE II be kept on schedule and be followed by prompt Secretarial or Presidential directives to begin management of areas not proposed for Wilderness.

We know that RARE II has not been an easy task for the Forest Service. You have been beset by pressures from groups and individuals -- ours included -- urging that "their" use of the National Forest lands at issue in RARE II be given first priority. We are confident that the Forest Service will chart its own course using its best professional judgement and the utilitarian principles embodied in the RPA. We hope that these comments prove useful to you in developing the final RARE II action proposals and impact statement.

Sincerely,

Ralph D. Hodges, Jr.
Executive Vice President

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SUMMARY

National Forest Products Association Recommendations

Based on the general comments and the detailed analysis that follow, NFPA recommends the following RARE II actions be adopted by the Forest Service:

1. Non-Wilderness -- Timber

   The Forest Service should not select any of the ten specific Alternative Approaches included in the DES, but should provide for an allocation of areas to non-Wilderness which:

   a. will assure the ability of each Forest Service region to meet assigned Resources Planning Act (RPA) Program targets for timber resources; and

   b. reflect local recommendations regarding areas or portions of areas needed to maintain dependent industry or community stability.

2. Non-Wilderness -- Other Resources

   Roadless Area allocations should also give priority to achievement of RPA goals for other non-Wilderness resources.

3. Wilderness

   After consideration of allocations needed to meet RPA Program targets for non-Wilderness resources, the Forest Service should allocate to Wilderness those roadless areas in the RARE II inventory which can make the highest quality contribution to the RPA Wilderness goals.

4. Future Study

   NFPA urges that the least possible acreage be allocated to future planning and that any such allocation be made only after assurance that RPA non-Wilderness goals can be met.

5. Prompt Release of Areas Allocated to Non-Wilderness

   NFPA urges that the Administration take immediate action at the time the Final Environmental Statement (FES) is completed to release for management those areas determined to be suitable for non-Wilderness use. Such action should include Presidential or Secretarial direction to the Forest Service to undertake planning and management of released areas without further consideration of their potential designation as Wilderness.

General Comments

NFPA strongly supports the RARE II objectives of resolving uncertainties surrounding the millions of acres of undeveloped national forest lands involved in the RARE II inventory. It looks to RARE II to expedite release of areas which have primary value for multiple use purposes other than Wilderness.

RARE II must be related directly to The Resources Planning Act process. Decisions on Wilderness allocation for the 30 percent of the national forest timberlands involved in RARE II will have immediate and major impacts on the ability of the Forest Service to produce non-Wilderness resources. The focus of the RARE II decision should, therefore, be on the role the roadless lands can play in meeting all national forest resource goals, as outlined and approved through the RPA process.

As a part of the RARE II decision process, the Forest Service must make a careful analysis of the existing and future demand for Wilderness. The forest industry supports the RPA Wilderness goal of 25-30 million acres of national forest Wilderness, but urges that this goal be met without effect on the Forest Service's ability to provide for RPA target levels of other non-Wilderness resources.

With respect to the timber supply situation, the 1975 RPA Program set forth the proper National Forest System contribution to meeting projected timber demands. Recent events have given further weight to the correctness of the RPA timber targets. The Program was based on the assumption that the bulk of national forest commercial timber levels would be available for management. Any significant loss of this timber land base through RARE II and other pending actions would make it difficult or impossible to meet RPA timber goals.

The Draft Environmental Statement (DES) contains an acceptable range of alternative approaches. However, NFPA recommends the Forest Service not select any of the specific alternatives, particularly because their effects on the timber base and RPA timber targets are not yet clear.

NFPA recommends an addition to the list of seven decision criteria discussed in the DES -- appraisal of Wilderness demand. Three of the DES-listed criteria -- RPA relationship, resources foregone, and national issues -- are recommended as "*must*" criteria.

NFPA defers to individual companies and to regional associations with respect to individual area recommendations. In reviewing and dealing with local public and Regional Forester area-by-area recommendations, the Forest Service should develop flexible means for handling boundary adjustments.

Detailed analysis of the DES is included as an Appendix.

WHY RARE II IS NEEDED

The forest industry strongly supports the effort to resolve the uncertainties surrounding the millions of acres of undeveloped national forest lands. These uncertainties have cast a cloud over the hundreds of communities whose economic livelihood depends upon industries whose existence is tied to national forest resources such as timber, minerals, and grazing. The objective of the RARE II program, when initiated by Assistant Secretary of Agriculture M. Rupert Cutler, was a more rapid resolution of land allocation questions.

A brief review of the history of this issue underscores the need for RARE II. The Wilderness Act of 1964 required the Forest Service to review over 9 million acres of Primitive Areas for possible inclusion by Congress into the National Wilderness Preservation System. The Forest Service completed this review within the ten-year period specified by the 1964 Act. Congress has not yet acted on approximately 3 million acres of former primitive areas that the Forest Service has recommended for Wilderness.

The Wilderness Act required the Forest Service to review only the Primitive Areas for possible Wilderness recommendations. However, because various groups were proposing that other undeveloped or roadless areas be added to the Wilderness System, the Forest Service in 1971 initiated a review of all national forest unroaded lands over 5,000 acres in size. RARE I -- the first Roadless Area Review and Evaluation program -- identified about 56 million acres of national forest roadless areas. Later, the Forest Service settled a lawsuit initiated by the Sierra Club (the so-called Conti decision) by agreeing to prepare an environmental impact statement before taking any development action in any RARE I inventory roadless area. This EIS requirement caused significant delays which adversely affected the ability of the Forest Service to carry out a logical and efficient timber sale program on many national forests, particularly those in western states having significant areas inventoried as roadless. The states of Colorado, Montana, Wyoming, and Idaho, for example, all have at least 45 percent of national forest lands in either Wilderness or inventoried as roadless.

In testimony before the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee in February, 1978, Assistant Secretary Cutler remarked, "We found ourselves in a morass, a tangled web of procedural complications, and we're having a hard time fighting our way out of it to arrive at decisions as to how this roadless land would be allocated".

In response to concerns raised by the forest industry over the uncertainties and long delays created by the existing process and to assertions by environmental groups that many additional roadless areas were not properly included in the first RARE inventory, Dr. Cutler initiated RARE II. The objectives for RARE II, as stated by Dr. Cutler and the Forest Service, are:

1. "Round-out" the national forest contribution to the National Wilderness Preservation System within a framework consistent with the non-Wilderness output levels called for in the 1975 RPA program.

2. "Reduce the time frame for study of most inventoried roadless areas.

3. "Expedite the release of areas which have primary value for multiple use purposes other than Wilderness."

The forest industry supports these objectives and commends Dr. Cutler for his interest in removing the uncertainties concerning the future of hundreds of forest products companies and the numerous communities that are economically dependent upon them.

RPA -- THE FRAMEWORK FOR RARE II

The RPA Process

While NFPA strongly supports RARE II as an acceleration of part of the overall Forest Service planning and management process, it strongly believes RARE II must be related directly to the basic overall planning framework for the Forest Service -- the Resources Planning Act process.

The Resources Planning Act (RPA) is the statutory mandate for Forest Service planning and budgeting. Its purpose is to bring a sense of order to national forest programs. It was designed to avoid ad hoc decisions about one use of the national forests without consideration of the impact of those decisions on other national forest uses. As the Senate report on RPA explained:

> "Questions relating to the condition and use of our renewable resources have increased in number and intensity over the last decade. Each issue has been raised independently and has been put forward with its own body of facts. The result has been an extended debate over what are the facts, a further extended debate over how one issue relates to others as well as whether the issue raised is a symptom rather than a cause. Time after time the quest has been for a quick and simple solution to the issue in the form it seemed to surface." S. Rep. No. 93-686, 93rd Cong., 2d. Sess. 3, 4 (1974).

RPA requires that day-to-day activities and programs be related to clear policy direction, based on an assessment of present and future national needs. Under RPA policy direction is proposed and developed by the Forest Service itself, reviewed by the Secretary of Agriculture, and forwarded to Congress for reaction and implementation through the appropriations process.

In short, the RPA process forces responsibility and accountability on the part of the Forest Service, the Administration, and Congress as to the nature and extent of Forest Service programs. It makes the implicit explicit. It forces clear answers to the question, "Why is the Forest Service doing this?" It forces measurement of the effects of annual appropriations and actions against what they will yield in the long run. It requires the Forest Service to say: "This is where we plan to go, this is how much it will cost, and these are the benefits that will result -- now, and in the future." Also, the consequences of delaying action programs are made very clear. Forest Service management programs are long-range programs. Decisions must be made now, investment must begin if we are to realize benefits and products fifty years from now.

The National Forest Management Act (NFMA) reinforced the Resources Planning Act process by directly linking National Forest land use planning to the resource goals developed under RPA. The draft regulations implementing Section 6 of the NFMA, published by the Forest Service on August 31, make this clear by requiring resource outputs and benefits on national forests to be directly related to the national and regional goals and targets assigned under the RPA Renewable Resources Program. Consideration of the RARE II

roadless areas apart from RPA goals and policies would undercut the NFMA planning process, which is intended to make national and regional RPA objectives come to life through the myriad of local land management decisions the Forest Service makes.

Impact of RARE II on the RPA Program

RARE II involves about one-third of the entire National Forest System, nearly 30 percent of the commercial timberlands of the National Forest System. Decisions on Wilderness allocation for a substantial portion of this area will have immediate and major impacts on the ability of the Forest Service to produce other non-Wilderness resources. It will affect the land base available to produce resources and will affect the balance of benefits and costs which can result after a major National Forest System land allocation occurs.

The RPA process is a multiple use process. It calls upon the Forest Service to provide a balanced, multi-resource program to meet the nation's wood and other resource product needs, while preserving adequate areas of the National Forest System to meet Wilderness needs and other undeveloped resource uses.

The 1975 Renewable Resource Assessment and Program met the mandates of the Act. NFPA has supported the resource goals and targets for timber, Wilderness, and other resources as set out in the 1975 Program. The Forest Service has begun to budget and manage within the RPA goal structure, and Congress has used the 1975 Program as a baseline in considering and approving Forest Service funding levels.

The June 14, 1978, RARE II DES gives little attention to the RPA framework and tends to treat RARE II with a primary focus on the needs and opportunities for roadless area preservation. NFPA, therefore, urges that the Forest Service change the focus of the RARE II decision to the role the roadless lands involved can play in meeting all national forest resource goals, as outlined and approved through the RPA process.

Relationship of RARE II Decision and 1975 RPA Program

In this light, NFPA urges that the Forest Service clearly relate its RARE II recommendations to its ability to meet 1975 RPA Program goals and targets.

As explained below, we understand that the 1975 RPA timber targets are based on an assumption that all commerical forest land areas, other than those identified for Wilderness study under RARE I, will continue to be available for timber management programs. If RARE II allocations affect this assumption, this must be made clear, as well as the impact of the allocations on short- and long-run timber targets. The same approach should apply to all other goals and targets in the 1975 Program, including Wilderness. *

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* On page 50 of the DES a table is presented which seeks to portray the relationship of RPA and RARE II alternatives. The data in the table lead to the conclusion that most of the DES alternatives are compatible with RPA goals. NFPA understands that the Forest Service is revising this table to more accurately portray the significant effects of some of the RARE II alternatives on the achievability of other multiple use resource targets. The FES would benefit from a detailed discussion of the work done by the Forest Service since publication of the DES to more accurately portray RPA and RARE II relationships.

Further, the 1975 RPA Program represents a clear policy statement of the purposes and scope of the Forest Service program. It is, thus, the best baseline for gauging any change in policy direction or for measuring the effects of present actions on long-term resource outputs, costs, and environmental effects. It is also an excellent framework for determining environmental effects of the RARE II decision, as the 1975 Program was supported by a detailed and comprehensive environmental statement, which the Forest Service can use to build its RARE environmental analysis.

Thus, logic dictates that the best way to define the RARE II decision is to describe how it implements or modifies the Forest Service mission as set out in the 1975 Renewable Resource Program.

HOW MUCH WILDERNESS DO WE NEED?

A. RPA Assessment of Wilderness Need

The 1975 RPA Assessment and Program were the products of the first effort of any federal agency to analyze existing and future demand for Wilderness and to develop a program for meeting that projected demand. RARE II should be built upon this Wilderness review.

In the 1975 RPA Assessment, the Forest Service assumed that demand for recreational use of Wilderness would probably rise roughly parallel with demand for remote camping -- which was expected to increase about 33 percent by the year 2000. During that same period demand for timber was projected to increase by 73 percent, for forest and rangeland grazing by 50 percent, and for fresh water fishing by 56 percent.

Based on projected demands for both Wilderness and for non-Wilderness uses, the Forest Service proposed an ultimate contribution of 25 to 30 million acres of the national forests to the National Wilderness System. NFPA believes this Wilderness goal is reasonable, particularly in light of these two changes which have occurred since 1975:

1. Revision in estimates of future demand for Wilderness due to unanticipated changes in population demographics. Wilderness is used primarily by people less than thirty years of age. The general trend of population aging, which is expected to continue into the next century, will significantly dampen the demand for this kind of recreation. * The 1980 RPA Assessment, now in preparation, is expected to reflect decreased projections for Wilderness demand.

2. Significant increase in the potential supply of Wilderness due to passage of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (BLM Organic Act). Due to time constraints which the Forest Service RPA team was forced to work under, the potential of other federal lands to meet a share of Wilderness needs was not comprehensively assessed. The BLM Organic Act, passed in late 1976, requires a detailed inventory and assessment of roadless areas administered by BLM to determine which should be recommended for Wilderness designation. In June, 1978, BLM officials estimated that perhaps 120 million acreas of these lands may eventually be recommended for Wilderness. This is over seven times the total acreage currently in the Wilderness System. Further additions to the Wilderness System are expected to come from lands in the National Park System and National Wildlife Refuge System.

B. Treatment of Wilderness Demand by RARE II DES

The RARE II DES,, a document intended to discuss and analyze various ways in which national forest roadless areas could be allocated to "round-

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* See "The Nation's Renewable Resources -- An Assessment, 1975" Forest Resource Report No. 21. Forest Service, Department of Agriculture, June 1977, p. 78.

out the National Wilderness Preservation System," should have devoted more attention to the question of how much Wilderness is needed. The DES provides little analysis of existing or projected demand for Wilderness and does not acknowledge that projected demand for Wilderness should be a major decision criterion in the RARE II process.

C. Factors To Consider In Evaluating The Need for More Wilderness

NFPA, therefore, recommends that, in addressing the question of how much additional Wilderness is needed, the following factors, which were used in the RPA Assessment and Program analyses, should be treated in the FES for RARE II:

1. Projected increases in demand for Wilderness and for resource uses which are imcompatible with Wilderness.

2. Opportunity costs which would be incurred if areas are designated as Wilderness, but have value for uses which are incompatible with Wilderness.

3. The need for more Wilderness in terms of those recreational uses that can only be met by Wilderness designation. Recreation demand should be a primary measure of need. Although uses for scientific, educational, and historic reasons are important, actual use for these purposes is very limited. Under statutory limitations, Wilderness designation actually reduces or precludes research flexibility by restricting access and prohibiting monitoring and other instruments and, possibly ground plot identification. The amount of research actually being done in Wilderness, as well as the problems created by reduced research flexibility, must be given further study before research is used as a major factor to support additional Wilderness.

4. Appropriate components and scope of an "ideal" Wilderness System and the relative value of individual areas in meeting the criteria for what an "ideal" Wilderness System ought to be like.

5. Potential for meeting anticipated Wilderness demand on all federal lands.

6. Potential for more intensive use of existing Wilderness areas. Even in Wilderness areas which are now sustaining adverse environmental impacts due to use pressure, the major portions of the areas are unused due to lack of sufficient trails, camping areas, and access points. If these were planned for and provided, use could be dispersed more evenly over the total Wilderness area, thus increasing the carrying capacity of the area significantly. In addition, innovative visitor management practices are needed which will direct Wilderness travelers as to routes of travel, length of stay, size of party, and limitations on pack stock. Such measures will provide more effective utilization of existing Wilderness areas while still maintaining the quality of the Wilderness experience for visitors.

7. Potential for meeting Wilderness-type demands on areas devoted to multiple use management. The 1975 RPA Program stated "Studies

of Wilderness visitors suggest a substantial portion, perhaps a fourth to half, of the recreationists who now visit Wilderness would find what they are seeking as well or better in a non-Wilderness, roadless recreation area." Ways to meet the need for such recreation in a manner less extravagant than designating large areas for Wilderness should be explored.

Wilderness recreation and what the Forest Service calls dispersed non-motorized recreation are very similar in composition and in large part substitutable. The DES shows that several alternatives could actually reduce demand for this kind of recreation as compared to alternative J, which allocates all the roadless areas to Wilderness. For example, alternative H (which would allocate 73 percent of roadless area acreage to non-Wilderness, 16 percent to Wilderness, and 11 percent to Wilderness study) would, over the long term, provide almost 5 million more recreation visitor days of dispersed non-motorized recreation than would alternative J, the all Wilderness alternative.

8. Distribution of costs and benefits within major groups of society. Forest Service and other research reports indicate that Wilderness users are a very small percentage of the population. They are almost exclusively white, with high educational levels. They are primarily young adults, are white collar workers, and are in above average income brackets. In terms of national forest recreational use, Wilderness use is minor, accounting for only 3.5 percent of the total recreation visitor days use, in recent years. It has been estimated that less than 1 percent of the population has ever used Wilderness. Even though the benefits of Wilderness are realized by a very small percentage of the people, the costs are borne by all those who must pay the increased cost resulting from natural resource scarcity. Low income and minority groups are particularly hard-hit by rising energy costs and the cost of housing -- both of which will accelerate if substantial areas of the National Forest System are designated Wilderness.

Each of the factors discussed above are at least recognized in the narrative accompanying the 1975 RPA Assessment and Program. The FES should utilize whatever data and other information on these issues are available. Much of this data is being compiled as a basis for the 1980 RPA Assessment and Program.

D. Summary and Conclusion

The forest industry must urge strict adherence to the 1975 RPA Program goal of 25 to 30 million acres of National Forest Wilderness. This goal is generous in relationship to revised estimates of Wilderness demand and potential supply of Wilderness from lands administered by BLM and other federal agencies. The RPA goal appears to be the maximum which would provide a compatible interrelationship with other necessary high level resource system goals. A significant increase in national forest Wilderness would reduce the potential of all other Forest Service resource systems to meet future public demands for renewable resources.

Certainly the use of, and demand for, Wilderness has increased in recent years and indicates a public need for such lands. Yet it must be remembered that Wilderness is mutually exclusive of every other major resource use, while other uses are largely compatible in the use of the same land base. This suggests that Wilderness is a very costly use which should be established sparingly only after evaluation of all resource use potentials and a rigorous justification for their loss in favor of Wilderness withdrawal.

Obviously there is a need to respond to the demand for more Wilderness use opportunities. Much more can be done by better utilization of existing areas. The need for national forest additions to the National Wilderness Preservation System must be considered in the context of the total land area available for this use, regardless of administering agency.

In the future, Wilderness will, in some portions of the nation, be in short supply, just as every resource use opportunity will be. Therefore, it seems rational that the criteria which must prevail will be optimum net benefits and that the only acceptable total management regime will have to be the one that will meet this criterion most effectively. Such a rational concept should place renewable and compatible resource uses at the highest level of priority.

THE TIMBER SUPPLY SETTING

Because RARE II decisions could have a major impact on national forest timber outputs, it is important to review the overall national timber supply setting. Basically, NFPA believes the wisdom of RPA Program goals and targets for timber resources has been supported by recent events and that RARE II decisions must be consistent with RPA. The reasons follow:

RPA Assessment and Program for Timber

Lumber and plywood made from softwood sawtimber are the primary building products used in home construction. It is estimated that wood products contribute about 15 percent to the cost of a new house. The 1975 RPA Assessment of demand for softwood sawtimber was based on the 1973 Forest Service report "Outlook for Timber in the United States." This report projected substantial rises in the demand for lumber and plywood products in virtually all major uses. It projected that between 1970 and the year 2000 the demand for lumber would rise by 75 percent and the demand for plywood by 56 percent.

The 1975 RPA Program set forth what the Forest Service considers to be the proper national forest contribution to meeting projected demand for timber. The Recommended Program called for timber management levels where anticipated costs would be commensurate with anticipated returns. Timber sale targets under the 1975 RPA Recommended Program would rise from about 10.5 billion board feet in 1977 to 14 billion board feet in 1980, an average of 16.5 billion board feet in the decade ending in the year 2000, and 18.5 billion board feet in the decade ending 2020.

Timber Supply and Prices

Since the 1975 RPA Program was completed, demand for wood building products has sent lumber and plywood prices to record levels, illustrating again the importance of assuring a reliable and steadily increasing supply of timber. Although 1977 prices were at record highs, production of lumber and plywood was not. In spite of the best markets ever, western lumber producing regions had difficulty in raising their production. In the face of high demand and record prices, production of southern pine in 1977 increased 8.6 percent over 1976 levels and Canadian softwood lumber imports increased 30.8 percent, but production of western softwood lumber increased only about 4.5 percent.

A primary cause of this lack of responsiveness to record prices is the uncertainty over future timber supply. Such uncertainties are created in large part by failure to fund national forest timber sale programs to levels set forth in the RPA Program. For example, in 1978 the Forest Service was funded to sell 11.5 billion board feet of timber instead of the 13.0 billion board feet called for by the 1975 Program. The uncertainties can also be traced to lack of confidence in future timber supplies from land identified as roadless in the RARE II program.

The Role of Private Forest Ownerships

Some interest groups have expressed the opinion that the key to meeting future demand for timber lies on the private lands, particularly nonindustrial or small private ownerships which contain about 59 percent of the nation's commercial forest land. The assertion made is that the nation can easily afford allocation to Wilderness of national forest timber in roadless areas.

The position does not stand up to close scrutiny. Industrial private ownerships have only 14 percent of the nation's commercial forest land but already contribute 34 percent to the annual U.S. supply of softwood sawtimber. These industrial ownerships lead the way in the application of sound forest management principles. While the level of management will continue to increase on these lands, the relatively small proportion of mature timber stands on these acres means that large increases in timber supply from this ownership class cannot be expected in the near term.

The next major ownership class -- 59 percent of the commercial forest land -- is held by small nonindustrial private owners. It must be recognized that the owners of these lands face a range of disincentives which make the possibility of these lands coming under intensive management for timber uncertain. Some of these disincentives include: (1) the small size of holdings which make some intensive forest management practices more costly; (2) absentee landownership; (3) ownership objectives that may not be compatible with intensive forest management; (4) inability or unwillingness to make necessary long-term financial commitments that are further penalized by the inheritance tax system; and (5) the unavailability of technical advice. Despite these and other difficulties, the small private holdings currently contribute 42 percent of the annual U.S. sawtimber supply (hardwood and softwood).

The forest industry feels that there is a potential for improving the management of these small woodlands over the long term and fully supports government programs designed to achieve this objective -- such as forestry incentives programs, technical assistance, and tax reform. But it is equally clear that investment in these lands now will not result in much additional marketable timber until after the year 2000.

These nonindustrial private lands tend to have significant deficiencies in growing stock timber (timber volumes per acre) as compared with the national forests which have a significant surplus in growing stock. Although they contain 59 percent of the commercial forest land, they have only 20 percent of the inventory of softwood sawtimber, compared to the national forests which have 51 percent of the softwood sawtimber. The current inventory and stocking of softwood timber on small private woodlands is not sufficient to provide for a significant increase in timber supply without threatening the long-term levels of output from these lands. This is especially relevant in light of the low levels of conifer regeneration in relation to harvesting on those lands.

Also of significance is the factor that the vast majority of national forest lands are located in the West, while nonindustrial private lands are in the East. A substantial reinvestment and relocation of milling capacity would be necessary to shift from one ownership supply to the other. This shift cannot be accomplished overnight and would result, in the short term, in reduced domestic

supplies of end products. Such a reduction would be partially offset through increased imports, further increasing the U.S. balance of trade deficit.

Clearly, timber that is not already relatively close to maturity will be unavailable to meet demand during the next quarter century. The national forests contain over half the total softwood sawtimber inventory in the nation. The timber is already there and does not have to be grown. Further, it should be emphasized that the RPA Program projects a substantial increase in supplies from private forest lands to go along with increases from public lands. It is not a question of one source or another. All must play their part if overall national timber objectives are to be met.

National Forest Timber Goals Cannot Be Met by Concentrating Forest Management Activities and Investments on Currently Developed Areas

The 1975 RPA Program was based on the assumption that all national forest commercial forest lands, not statutorily withdrawn from timber production or being formally studied for Wilderness in 1975, would be needed to meet mid- and long-range timber output targets. Any significant loss of the commercial forest land base would make it difficult or impossible to meet RPA timber goals.

Some wilderness advocates have claimed that many of the roadless areas containing commercial forest land could be allocated to wilderness by concentrating timber management activities and investments on currently developed national forest lands. These groups contend that if road building and other capital costs required to manage timber in the roadless areas were reallocated to more intensive management of currently developed areas, current and potential levels of harvest could be maintained.

The Forest Service study of this issue titled "Roadless Area -- Intensive Management Tradeoffs on Western National Forests," which has been in preparation for over a year and a half, has recently been made public. Seven western national forests were included in the study, which evaluated the impact of withdrawing (1) half the roadless areas and (2) all of the roadless areas on current harvest levels, on potential short-term harvest levels, and on long-term potential yield. The study also evaluated the implications of these withdrawals on employment, environmental and multiple use considerations, and on present net worth and revenue flows.

The study concluded that there is no possibility that intensive management on currently developed areas can replace potential short- or long-term harvest losses which would result with half or all of the roadless areas withdrawn.

A summary of the relevant findings of the study are as follows:

1. The study found that, under the environmental and multiple use constraints the Forest Service currently feels obligated to meet, the primary constraining factor on harvest levels is land, not capital. In particular, multiple use considerations constrain the rate at which regeneration harvest can take place. The rate of harvest in turn constrains the rate at which application of intensive management practices can take place.

2. The interdisciplinary teams on each sample national forest reasoned that if timber management activities were concentrated on the currently developed

areas, environmental and multiple use standards would be violated. These varied from place to place on the same national forest, but consistently fell into three general categories: (a) watershed protection -- concern over unacceptably increasing sedimentation and/or the potential for mass soil movement: (b) aesthetics -- concern over unacceptably impacting current designated view zones; (c) wildlife considerations -- concern over violating guidelines for thermal cover for big game or other wildlife habitat needs.

Potential Impact of Land Management Planning and Silvicultural Regulations on the Land Base Needed to Meet Timber Output Goals

Forest Service evaluations as to the national forest land base needed to meet 1975 RPA timber goals were based on the assumption that current Forest Service multiple use and environmental protection policies would continue. The Forest Service has recently published draft regulations to implement Section 6 of the National Forest Management Act dealing with land management planning and silvicultural guidelines. The final regulations, when implemented, could have a very significant impact on the potential of the national forests to meet their share of the potential demand for timber. The recently published draft regulations appear to give Forest Service field managers appropriate flexibility to tailor land management plans to specific on-the-ground conditions. However, environmental groups appear to have initiated a major campaign which has the objective of obtaining final regulation language that would place severe limitations on the professional flexibility available to field managers. This would ultimately be a severe limitation on the ability of the Forest Service to meet RPA timber goals.

The RARE II exercise cannot, and should not, be viewed in isolation from these other factors which may limit national forest timber supply.

ADEQUACY OF DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

While these comments highlight a number of areas of the DES that need improvement, it is appropriate to underscore NFPA's support for the RARE II process as it is reflected in the June 15 draft. The Forest Service faced a major challenge in seeking to meet the objectives of RARE II. The possible combinations of areas and alternative approaches are infinite. The DES demonstrates that the Forest Service has approached the task with ingenuity and sound judgment, based on the fullest professional experience available relating to the allocation of National Forest resources.

NFPA recommends, however, that the statement be expanded in scope and in depth to better display the professional effort which has been made. These comments provide specific recommendations on how this can be done in the following areas:

-- relationship of RARE II to RPA

-- relationship of national statement and regional supplements

-- selection of evaluation criteria and development of alternative approaches

-- effects of implementation

-- processes for selection of a proposal

Specifically, it is suggested that the final statement draw upon and refer to the wide range of program and site specific environmental statements which the Forest Service has already prepared. These can be incorporated by reference in the final document and can be used to describe the range of effects of the various RARE II alternatives being considered.

RARE II - ALTERNATIVE APPROACHES

It would appear that the DES contains an acceptable range of alternatives to meet the intent of NEPA. Unfortunately, none of the criteria used in the development of the alternatives was related directly to projected outputs of resources from the RARE II inventory needed to meet RPA Program goals. It is recognized that the criteria on which the alternatives are based were developed before it was decided to use the 1975 RPA Program goals as major decision criterion. Ideally, RPA should have been the primary framework within which RARE II alternatives where formulated, as well as evaluated.

NFPA has, nevertheless, given careful review to Forest Service estimates of the impact of each DES alternative on the commercial forest land base, on annual programmed harvest, and on annual potential yield. A chart summarizing these Forest Service estimates on the national level is attached as Enclosure 1. These figures show that if it is assumed that all areas in the further planning category will be designated Wilderness, only alternatives A, B, and E would meet or exceed current programmed harvest levels. If it is assumed that all further planning areas will be allocated to non-Wilderness, all alternatives except D and J would meet current programmed harvest levels. However, these same relationships do not hold for all regions. For example, under the assumption that all further planning areas are designated Wilderness, Region 2 shows a 14.7 million board foot per year increase in programmed harvest under alternative G, whereas Region 5 shows a 57.1 million board foot per year reduction. This points up the problems associated with casting up alternatives not directly linked to RPA output levels.

NFPA recommends the Forest Service not select any of the specific DES alternatives at this time, for the following reasons:

1. Based on the NFPA understanding of the RPA Program analysis, some additional Wilderness from the National Forest System is justified and can be provided without undue impacts on other essential resource uses. Alternatives A and B are inconsistent with this approach since they would provide no additional Wilderness.

2. Aside from alternative A and B, only alternative E would maintain the commercial forest land base, programmed harvest and potential yield in all regions. However, even for alternative E there is no information yet available to show how it would impact employment and community stability in local areas. It is not enough to look at timber impacts only on a regional basis. Significant and devastating impacts can occur locally while maintaining or increasing regional harvest levels.

3. Because of uncertainty over how areas in the further planning category may eventually be allocated, NFPA cannot recommend any alternatives which have a large acreage in this category.

4. Information to fully assess the timber related impacts of the ten DES alternatives is not yet available but is being developed by the Forest Service for the FES. Knowledge of the theoretical impacts on commercial forest land, on programmed harvest, and on potential yield,

is not enough. Information is also needed on the productivity of the areas involved and on whether the programmed harvest and potential yield can actually be achieved. Information is needed on the kinds of program changes (with estimates of costs) that will be needed as a result of changes in the land base. Anticipated changes in Forest Service programs and the cost of implementing them as a result of such changes must be evaluated.

5. NFPA is also concerned with the misleading wildlife criterion used by the Forest Service in developing the Alternative Approaches. The criterion "wildlife associated in the minds of the public with wilderness" implies a dependency of certain species upon formally designated Wilderness. NFPA believes there are few, if any, species which are wilderness-dependent, and that formal Wilderness designation can actually complicate management of areas to assure the survival and health of wildland species. Enclosed is a correspondence authored by James O Donnell, Executive Vice President of the Northwest Pine Association, which discusses these concerns in detail (Enclosure 2).

DECISION CRITERIA

The decision criteria used by the Forest Service in recommending a proposed RARE II action are of the highest importance in the RARE II process. The final criteria chosen are the decision. They reflect the policy choices and value judgments the Forest Service will make in choosing between competing objectives or resource needs.

For this reason, the Forest Service must clearly display the decision criteria it chooses in the Final Environmental Statement and describe how the criteria were applied, nationally and regionally, to allocate areas to Wilderness, non-Wilderness, and future planning.

In this connection, NFPA recommends: (1) addition of one criterion to the list included in the DES, (2) classification of three criteria as "must" criteria, and (3) lesser weight for the remaining criteria.

Additional Criterion -- Wilderness "Demand"

The RARE II process is in some respects a "defensive" process. It was brought about by a series of challenges to Forest Service land management decisions to develop and utilize timber and other resources without further consideration of or recommendations for Wilderness designation of such lands. NFPA strongly recommends that the Forest Service take a careful and deliberative look at needs for formal Wilderness designation and weigh the various courses of action considered against an appraisal of these needs, as suggested elsewhere in these Comments. Strong consideration must be given to opportunities for meeting Wilderness needs from other public lands, as well as from the National Forest System.

Other decision criteria -- Wilderness characteristic goals and Wilderness attribute ratings -- tend to deal with the aspect of Wilderness "quality." But they are based on physical and biological characteristics of the areas and not on the human element of "demand." NFPA recommends that a separate criterion -- Wilderness demand -- be used to reorient the RARE II decision toward a more balanced multiple use decision based on a full appraisal of demands for all resource uses, including Wilderness, to go along with the present look at the opportunities for various resource uses.

Must Criteria

NFPA strongly recommends that the following proposed decision criteria be treated as overriding in development of the recommended action:

1. RPA Program Targets. The General Comments section of this response explains the essential link between the RARE II and RPA processes and discusses the importance of the 1975 RPA timber program targets in meeting present and future national needs for wood products. The only way these needs can be met is through an assurance that there is an adequate national forest commercial forest land base available to supply the prescribed levels of timber. This criterion can be defined specifically through the RPA base line which the Forest Service is developing and should be a paramount consideration in developing the final action.

2. Commodity Outputs Foregone -- Community Stability and Employment. In supporting this as a "must" criterion, NFPA urges that careful consideration be given to the manner in which it is applied. A July 14, 1978, memorandum (Everett Towle to Director of Recreation) included in the July 13, 1978, version of the Forest Service draft "Preliminary Evaluation Procedures -- RARE II," stresses community stability in terms of "orderly change." The Forest Service should not overlook the clear possibilities that as timber supply situations stabilize, some presently stable or declining communities are in a good position to stabilize or grow as increasing supplies and better market conditions occur.

Further, care should be taken to make evaluations of community stability based on input of local citizens, officials, and Forest Service personnel familiar with the locality. The Towle memorandum tends to depersonalize the determination, basing it on raw data rather than a balanced view of data and local social situations.

3. National Issues -- Housing Starts, Inflation. This "must" criterion relates to the RPA criterion, as the targets for timber and other resource commodities were developed to be responsive to national needs for adequate wood supplies to provide for housing and other wood uses at reasonable costs. Any major disruption of the Forest Service's ability to meet the RPA targets would have negative effects on resolution of these issues. These are the problems which led President Carter to request a number of cabinet officials to review ways to increase national forest wood supplies to offset the inflationary rise in wood product prices.

Other Criteria

NFPA recommends the following criteria be given lesser weight in the RARE II decision process.

1. General Public Agreement. The RARE II process came about because of a high level of controversy about the use of a large number of areas that are roadless. It is unreasonable to expect that these disagreements will evaporate. Where clear consensus exists regarding use of a particular area, obviously, this should be given considerable weight. But if considerable disagreement over an area exists, the Forest Service should forge through this controversy and make a decision. Lack of consensus should not be a reason to delay a decision or place an area in the future planning category.

2. Wilderness Characteristics -- Wilderness Attributes Ratings. These criteria measure the physical and biological attributes of the areas in the RARE II inventory. By themselves, however, they should not be given any particular weight. They may be useful for selecting the highest ranked areas from within the RARE II inventory, but are not useful in determining how much of the inventory should be allocated to Wilderness without consideration of Wilderness demand and needs for other resources. These criteria should give way to the "must" criteria discussed above.

INDIVIDUAL ROADLESS AREAS

NFPA defers to individual companies and to regional industry associations with respect to individual area recommendations. These recommendations have been supplied to the Regional Foresters and are available as a part of the RARE II public-involvement process.

Boundary Adjustments

NFPA does, however, urge that in reviewing and dealing with local public and Regional Forester area-by-area recommendations, the Forest Service develop flexible means to handle boundary recommendations. The early RARE II process tended to treat the roadless area inventory on an "all or nothing" basis. Many conflicts may be resolved if there is a flexible way to handle adjustments as the final proposal is put together. Many in the forest products industry would like to be in a position to recommend boundary adjustments which would exclude from particular roadless areas those portions containing significant commercial forest land or which are needed for access to renewable resources, rather than recommending that the entire area be recommended as non-Wilderness to retain the availability of the timber in the area.

NFPA RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the general comments above and the detailed analysis that follows, NFPA recommends the following RARE II action be adopted by the Forest Service:

Non-Wilderness -- Timber

The Forest Service should not select any of the ten specific alternative approaches included in the DES, but should provide for an allocation of areas to non-Wilderness which:

a. will assure the ability of each Forest Service region to meet assigned Resources Planning Act Program targets for timber resources; and

b. reflect local recommendations regarding areas or portions of areas needed to maintain dependent industry or community stability.

Successful implementation of this action will depend heavily on the determination of the relationship of the RARE II roadless areas and RPA Program goals -- the "1975 RPA Acreage Baseline." NFPA strongly recommends that special care be taken to properly correlate the areas with all the National Forest System timber-related RPA targets and not just to potential yield, as is presently intended in the Forest Service draft "Preliminary Evaluation Procedures -- RARE II." The RPA baseline must be realistic for both present and long-term situations. The Forest Service must be able to state accurately just how RARE II area allocations will affect timber sales, programmed harvest levels, and potential yield levels in comparison with these activities as scheduled in the 1975 RPA Program. Use of potential yield alone will not accurately reflect the possible year-to-year levels of National Forest timber production. Also, consideration must be given to the actual constraints on timber management activities, including personnel and budget limitations and special environmental protection measures.

As indicated elsewhere, NFPA expects the RPA baseline will show that a major portion of the commercial forest land in the RARE II Roadless Area inventory will need to be allocated to non-Wilderness use, to be consistent with the assumptions regarding the National Forest System commercial forest land base included in the 1975 RPA Program.

Non-Wilderness -- Other Resources

Roadless Area allocations should also give priority to achievement of RPA goals for other non-Wilderness resources.

NFPA has not undertaken a detailed review of the RARE II inventory to evaluate the potential of the areas for non-Wilderness resources in addition to the timber resource. However, the same reasoning regarding development of the RPA Program and the Program's reliance on the other non-Wilderness resources in the inventory applies to these resources as it did to the timber resource. The 1975 RPA Program represents a balanced program. To keep the Program in balance, first call on RARE II areas should be given to meeting all RPA targets and not just to meeting Wilderness acreage goals.

Wilderness

After consideration of allocations needed to meet RPA Program targets for non-Wilderness resources, the Forest Service should allocate to Wilderness those roadless areas in the RARE II inventory which can make the highest quality contribution to the RPA.

Wilderness Goals

NFPA supports all the 1975 RPA Program goals, including those for allocation to Wilderness. That goal was 25-30 million acres. There are 14.8 million National Forest System acres now in the National Wilderness Preservation System and another 5.2 million acres pending before Congress. In addition to these 20 million National Forest System acres, there are several million acres under Wilderness study by the Forest Service at the direction of Congress, which are not included in the RARE II inventory. Along with these present and pending Wilderness designations, NFPA anticipates there will be substantial acreage available in the RARE II inventory, after allocations to non-Wilderness as suggested above, to easily meet, if not exceed, RPA Wilderness goals. NFPA recommends that the Forest Service use the Wilderness attribute and Wilderness characteristic ratings to make this allocation so that additions to the Wilderness System will be of the highest quality feasible.

Future Study

NFPA urges that the least possible acreage be allocated to future planning and that any such allocation be made after assurance that RPA non-Wilderness goals can be met.

The principal purpose of the RARE II process is to resolve uncertainties about availability of National Forest roadless areas for resource production. A future planning allocation only delays decision and continues this uncertainty. There will be some areas where inadequate information is available to clearly understand resource tradeoffs. But where such information is adequate, NFPA urges that decisions be made. Otherwise, the Forest Service will be masking the real effects of its decisions.

Future planning allocation does not provide for a firm enough commitment of an area to the resource base now to warrant counting on the availability of the resources involved in the future. Thus, present program levels, such as programmed timber harvest levels, must be hedged to anticipate the loss of the future planning acreage from the resource base.

Prompt Release of Areas Allocated to Non-Wilderness

NFPA urges that the Administration take immediate action at the time the FES is completed to release for management those areas determined to be suitable for non-Wilderness use. Such action should include Presidential or Secretarial direction to the Forest Service to undertake planning and management of released areas without further consideration of their potential designation as Wilderness.

The main objective of RARE II has been to eliminate the barriers of uncertainty and challenges to Forest Service management decisions to develop or use non-Wilderness resources. The RARE II FES will provide the foundation, as required by the National Environmental Policy Act, for decisions to move forward with management of the areas allocated to non-Wilderness without further consideration of potential Wilderness designation. This response describes elsewhere the importance of prompt resolution of the RARE II process to maintenance of dependent industries and the viability of hundreds of communities. Thus, prompt and clear direction should be given the Forest Service to bring the process to an end and permit resumption of regular planning and management activity.

APPENDIX

DETAILED COMMENTS ON RARE II DES

These detailed comments reflect NFPA's view that the DES is an adequate basis for development of the final RARE II proposals and accompanying impact statement. Our comments are designed to strengthen the DES largely by identifying areas which could be recast to make all the procedures utilized and expertise applied by the Forest Service more apparent from the face of the document.

Chapter 2 -- Introduction

1. Review of statutory authority under which Forest Service operates. This discussion erroneously creates the impression that Wilderness is a predominant value in multiple use management of the national forests. This section should be recast to explain that Wilderness is just one of the uses for which the national forests are managed and that RARE II is an adjunct to the normal national forest multiple use planning process. It should be explained that RARE II was not required by the Wilderness Act, but responds to the need to study land for its its Wilderness value under the National Forest Management Act of 1976 (NFMA)--which lists Wilderness as one of the multiple uses.

One short paragraph (p. 2) is devoted to discussing the critically important requirements of the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act (RPA). As discussed below, the RPA (as amended by NFMA) should be identified as the primary framework within which all national forest land management planning (including RARE II) must take place.

2. Objectives of RARE II. The DES should clearly state the objectives of RARE II. Based on public statements of Assistant Secretary Rupert Cutler and the Forest Service, these objectives are: (1) expedite completion of the National Forest Wilderness System within a framework which is consistent with other 1975 RPA Program output targets, (2) reduce the time frame for study of most inventoried roadless areas, and (3) expedite the release of areas which have a primary value for multiple use purposes other than Wilderness.

The DES should state that one of the results of the RARE II process will be to eliminate the need to give Wilderness further study during the normal land management planning process for those areas which are recommended for non-Wilderness use. If this is not the result of RARE II, its objectives cannot be met.

3. Potential contributions of other public agencies to the National Wilderness Preservation System (pp. 6-9). The data upon which the potential Wilderness contributions of the National Park Service, National Wildlife Refuge Service, Bureau of Land Management, and State and Local governments were based could be very useful and should be displayed in tabular form in the appendix. In addition to the description of existing and potential acreage additions to the National Wilderness Preservation System, the goals and objectives of such a system should be identified and analyzed. The FES should provide a good basis for evaluating how each of the RARE II alternatives relate to meeting the Forest Services's share of such demand (see discussion under chapter VI -- Evaluation and Development of a proposal).

4. Relationship of the National EIS to State and Regional Supplements. More explanation of the reasons for the two-tiered approach and a description of the material included in the Regional Supplements would be helpful. The contents of the Regional Supplements need to be more fully described so as to give the reader of the National EIS some idea of how detailed Forest Service consideration of the environmental impacts really has been.

Chapter II -- Affected Environment

1. Page 13, fourth full paragraph. An explanation of how and why the Forest Service combined Bailey's ecoregions and Kuchler's potential natural vegetation would be useful.

2. Page 15, first full paragraph. The importance of the national forests to the nation's softwood sawtimber supply should be discussed. The paragraph does state that in 1977 the national forests accounted for 10.5 billion board feet of a national timber harvest of about 66.2 billion board feet (or about 16 percent of the total wood harvested). However, the national forests account for about 27 percent of the annual harvest of softwood sawtimber essential for home building.

3. Page 15, second full paragraph. An explanation of the marginal timber component and the reasons for using it as the "maximum" potential that could be realized from the roadless areas would be beneficial.

4. Page 16, second full paragraph. The statement is made that the "presence of wildlife in Wilderness areas is an important part of a visitor's enjoyment" and that the 29 species selected are those "the public would like to see in a Wilderness setting". These statements are equally applicable to areas subject to non-Wilderness management. The FES should avoid creating an impression that wildlife enjoyment is a value unique to Wilderness designation. As pointed out below, Wilderness designation may actually reduce wildlife carrying capacity and the opportunity for the public to observe favored species.

5. Page 17, fifth full paragraph. The importance of 25 percent fund receipts to counties (most of which come from timber) should be discussed.

Chapter III and IV -- Evaluation Criteria and Alternatives Considered

The DES correctly notes that an almost "infinite number of possible alternative actions exist, so the task is one of narrowing them to a reasonable number for consideration" (p. 21). However, the FES would benefit from a more extensive discussion of "how" and "why" the Forest Service selected alternatives for evaluation. This discussion should focus on rationale and methodology for selecting the range of alternatives and the cutoff points used to generate the alternatives. The Forest Service should recount the role that professional expertise and long experience in national forest management played in these critical decisions. Such a discussion is valuable where a decision -- such as choice of cutoff points -- is not amenable to mathematically precise determination but rather is grounded on judgmental factors. In this connection, the Supreme Court has recently noted, however, that the NEPA obligation to consider alternative actions "must be bounded by some notion of feasibility." Vermont Yankee Nuclear Power Corp. v. NRDC, 46 U.S.L.W. 4301, 4309 (April 3, 1978).

The FES should detail the great care taken by the Forest Service to discharge its NEPA obligations. For instance, FES reviewers who focus on NEPA compliance will be reassured to learn that the Forest Service added two additional alternatives when the range of alternatives resulting from its initial analysis proved narrower than thought appropriate.

In anticipation of comments, RARE II alternatives are clustered near the non-Wilderness side of the spectrum (notwithstanding special Forest Service efforts to broaden the range). NFPA believes this circumstance reflects that many areas in the current roadless inventory are marginal in terms of Wilderness potential. The best national forest roadless areas have already been selected by Congress for Wilderness or are in Wilderness bills currently under consideration.

1. Page 19, second paragraph. The Forest Service rationale for the selection of landform, ecosystem, wildlife, and access criteria (LEWA) should be fully described. As stated above, the FES should explain how the selection process was grounded on Forest Service judgment and experience.

2. Page 19, third paragraph. The FES would benefit from additional explanation of the WARS rating system and its rationale. This could be appended to the statement, as could a sample WARS worksheet which would be useful to give readers a better idea as to how the roadless areas were rated.

3. Pages 22-26. A discussion of the rationale supporting the Forest Service's specific cutoff points used to generate alternatives C-G would be helpful. Again, this discussion should detail the Forest Service's exercise of professional judgment, based on its long experience with multiple use management and with the selection and protection of Wilderness. A similar discussion should be included in the LEWA criteria (see items 4 and 5 below).

4. Page 24, last paragraph. This paragraph reflects two apparently conflicting goals in selection of Wilderness: (1) "to guard against natural catastrophe which drastically alters the physical and/or biological composition of an area," and (2) "to portray each ecosystem in a variety of successional stages." The FES should recognize that natural catastrophe, through such agents as fire, insects, and wind, were the primary cause of vegetation change in presettlement ecosystems. These agents are the very means of obtaining "successional stages." To the extent feasible, Wilderness management will attempt to permit such natural processes to function. However, the Forest Service should consider that Wilderness designation in itself will be adverse to the long-term objective of portraying "each ecosystem in a variety of successional stages". (see comments under Chapter V, "Effects of Implementation")

5. Page 25, first full paragraph. NFPA questions whether Wilderness designation will fulfill the Forest Service's goal to "provide a reasonable opportunity to observe" many of the species on the Forest Service list of species "often associated; in the public's mind, with a wilderness-like environment". In fact, in many cases, Wilderness will, due to its inaccessibility, actually reduce the opportunity for the majority of the recreating public to observe such species.

Chapter V - Effects of Implementation

This chapter acknowledges the difficulty of predicting the environmental effects of non-Wilderness use of an area or group of areas but commendably

contains some discussion of the effects of various alternatives on timber production, recreation, grazing, minerals, energy and other uses, as well as projections for both immediate and long-term effects of the alternatives. NFPA urges the Forest Service to expand the existing discussion of environmental effects of non-Wilderness management, as such a discussion is the basis of an impact statement. The Forest Service could estimate the environmental effects of non-Wilderness use of the roadless areas by projecting the mix of uses with accompanying environmental effects experienced in current land management plans. This approach could be facilitated by incorporating existing management plan EIS's by reference into the RARE II FES -- a method which has received judicial approval. The Forest Service could also utilize (or at least reference) the 1975 RPA Program document, written in the form of an EIS, which detailed the anticipated environmental effects of implementing the output levels called for in the Recommended Program. A third alternative would be to use professional judgement to project the mix of uses occurring on adjacent roaded areas of similar topography, soils, and vegetation.

As a minimum, the Forest Service should clearly describe what future planning steps will be taken for non-Wilderness areas, how environmental values will be considered in that process, and why it is not now feasible to make any more definitive statement concerning the environmental consequences of non-Wilderness use. This would show that the Forest Service has attempted, to the extent practicable, to fulfill this facet of its NEPA obligations.

NFPA suggests a more balanced description of the effects of Wilderness designation on landforms, ecosystems, vegetation, and wildlife. The DES states that Wilderness designation will "preserve" the roadless areas in a "natural" state. Non-Wilderness use, on the other hand, is said to involve the maximum potential for "modification." The FES should define the terms "preserve", "natural" and "modification" and use them in a way which does not create the misimpression that Wilderness designation will preserve these areas in their primeval or presettlement conditions.

Research has clearly shown that presettlement ecosystems were continuously subject to disturbance (i.e., modification) due to fire, insects, wind and in some cases disease. Fire was by far the most important disturbance agent in most roadless areas. The vast majority of the forests of most roadless areas trace their origin to these early fires. Yet, due to the exclusion of fire during the past 40-60 years the understory vegetation of most of these areas is exceedingly "unnatural" when compared with that occuring during presettlement times.

The DES should reflect the need to protect high resource values adjacent to most roadless areas, and that continued control will need to be maintained over such natural disturbance factors as fire and insects. RARE II areas as a general rule are not high elevation areas similar to those already in Wilderness where "let burn" policies can allow wildfire to assume its natural role.

Wilderness designation of most roadless areas will lead to a gradual but inevitable change in the vegetation to that characteristic of late successional or climax vegetation types -- which were the rare exception in the presettlement era. Plant and associated wildlife diversity will be significantly reduced over the long term under Wilderness.

Management activities offer the best opportunity to provide for optimum diversity of plant and animal communities. In fact, the forest management

practices commonly applied on the national forests will result in a species diversity more similar to that in presettlement ecosystems than will Wilderness designation itself. This should be explained.

1. Landforms, page 34, second full paragraph. The statement that alternative B (all non-Wilderness) "will not preserve any (landform types) in a natural state" should be clarified. Forest management practices must utilize natural processes if they are to be successful. Effects of Wilderness versus non-Wilderness use will be different, but both kinds of uses will have definite impacts on ecosystems, landforms, vegetation, and wildlife.

Wilderness designation will not, in most cases, preserve the "natural" appearance of these landforms in terms of maintaining the composition and diversity of presettlement vegetation types. In most cases, Wilderness will mean a transition to vegetation types dominated by late successional (climax) species which in most parts of the country will be exceedingly "unnatural" (will not be as they were before white settlement). Vegetation cover will be much more uniform and many wildlife species will be reduced in numbers or will disappear.

2. Vegetation, page 35, fourth full paragraph. The statement that alternative J (all wilderness) will have the "maximum potential for preserving naturally functioning ecosystems and vegetation communities," should be clarified to reflect the comments above regarding maintenance of natural conditions in Wilderness.

3. Air, page 36 & 37. Discussion of the potential impact of Wilderness in connection with the Clean Air Act should acknowledge potential constraints on land management activities (i.e., prescribed burning) and industrial operations which affect air quality within a Wilderness or visibility from Wilderness. Many industrial activities, whether dependent on land based resources or not, will be affected by such designations.

The impacts which could result from Clean Air Act Class I designation of Wilderness areas under each alternative should be described in more detail than in the DES. The DES states that allocating maximum acreage to Wilderness "could lead states to establish special standards under the Class III provisions of the Clean Air Act". The rationale for this statement should be explained.

4. Recreation, page 37, second full paragraph. The statement that as areas "are allocated to non-Wilderness uses, there may be a corresponding increase in recreational use of existing wilderness" appears to conflict with the figures on page 39. These show a significant increase in dispersed non-motorized recreation under several alternatives which allocate significant acreage to non-Wilderness use. For example, alternative H (which would allocate 73 percent of roadless area acreage to non-Wilderness, 16 percent to Wilderness, and 11 percent to Wilderness study) would, over the long term, provide almost 5 million more recreation visitor days of dispersed non-motorized recreation than would alternative J, the all Wilderness alternative. Since demand for Wilderness recreation and demand for dispersed non-motorized recreation are very similar in composition, Forest Service figures appear to show that alternative H could in reality significantly reduce demand for Wilderness as compared to alternative J. Several other alternatives providing for significant non-Wilderness allocation would have a similar affect.

5. Page 37, last paragraph. The statement that "similar [significant] increases in [recreational use of] wilderness areas are not realistic as they have capacities that if exceeded, the attributes essential for a wilderness recreation experience disappear, e.g., solitude." This statement appears to assume that all existing Wilderness (including that likely to be designated Wilderness under all federal ownerships) is at or near carrying capacity. This is far from being the case.

In addition, the Forest Service should consider the potential for increasing the carrying capacity of existing Wilderness -- as an alternative to additional Wilderness designations -- through construction of more trails and trail heads to disperse use into areas not currently utilized. In this connection, it has been estimated that as much as 90 percent of current Wilderness use occurs on less than 20 percent of the Wilderness area.

6. Timber, page 41-43. Projected timber impacts of many of the alternatives appear to be understated -- although the extent to which this is true is unclear at this time. For example, the chart on page 42 is based on the assumption that all further planning areas will be allocated to non-Wilderness. The chart should reflect the more realistic assumption that some of the further planning areas will not be available for timber harvest.

Calculations of potential "long-term" effects on timber production (pages 41-42) assume full implementation of existing resource plans. The FES should address the problem of whether such an increased utilization of lands not selected for Wilderness is a realistic possibility, considering legal, political, and economic constraints.

7. Range, page 44. In addition to the table showing short- and long-term effects on grazing, the FES should acknowledge that national forest roadless areas are generally summer range -- which, in some areas, is in short supply. Loss of more summer range could result in a limitation on ranchers' production more important than mere animal unit months loss would imply.

8. Water, page 45. This section should discuss potential increases in water yield through vegetative manipulation which are foregone in Wilderness. The need for enhanced water yield through vegetative manipulation will likely become increasingly important in the arid West.

9. Wildlife and Fish, page 46, first full paragraph. The statement that preservation of wildlife habitat and the fisheries resource in its natural state will best be maximized in alternative J should be amended for the reasons stated earlier. The DES statement that the "rate of ecological progression will depend on the success of management in allowing forces such as fire to maintain a natural diversity of habitat" is a critically important factor whose full implications should be analyzed in the FES. The Wildlife Management Institute in its September 15, 1978 "Outdoor News Bulletin" stated:

> "Totally protected wilderness habitat is not ideal for all wildlife species. Many types of animals require young plant communities that can be supplied only by the demise of mature plant associations. This can be done by "natural" wild fire, insects, disease, or wind, or, it can be done by man with timbercutting or prescribed fire. But "natural" reversions of

plant communities are not dependable within reasonable time frames, and wilderness designation prohibits timbering and the use of mechanization necessary to use prescribed fire. Therefore, wilderness status perpetuates mature plant communities and a narrow spectrum of wildlife. That is not to say that no wilderness should be designated. It should be. The point that wildlife conservationists are trying to make is that each area should be studied and a decision made as to whether the resource values warrant restricted management that wilderness designation necessarily requires."

It is unlikely that use of fire to manage for optimum wildlife habitat will be available as a management tool under Wilderness designation of most RARE II areas, particularly in view of current Forest Service policy which prohibits prescribed burning in Wilderness.

10. Page 46, second full paragraph. Here again the statement that non-Wilderness will be adverse to maintaining "natural" habitat is confusing and misleading in its implications. The vast majority of wildlife species depend on early successional plant communities which will be adversely affected over the long term by Wilderness designation.

11. Page 47. The chart shows significant long-term benefits to wildlife and fish recreational use from non-Wilderness allocation of RARE II areas. This results from increased access opportunities under non-Wilderness conditions. In light of these data, the Forest Service should reconsider whether it can accomplish the Wilderness goal (DES, p. 25) to "provide a reasonable opportunity" for viewing the wildlife species listed in Appendix C through imposition of no-management regimes in areas allocated to Wilderness.

12. Minerals and Energy, page 47. The chart lists only producing and known sites for oil, gas, and critical minerals. The Forest Service should discuss in the FES the impact of Wilderness on projected, but as yet undiscovered, oil, gas, and mineral deposits in the RARE II areas.

13. Resources Planning Act (RPA), page 49. Only one chart and less than one page in a 112 page document is devoted to describing the impact of RARE II alternatives on the 1975 RPA Program goals. The Forest Service should devote much more attention to this critically important relationship. The chart at page 50 indicates that RPA targets can be met for timber under all but the maximum Wilderness alternative. However, the recently published "Roadless Area Tradeoffs Study" leads to the inevitable conclusion that projected impacts of Wilderness designation on timber production is understated in the DES. In addition, the 1975 RPA goals assumed most commercial forest land in the roadless areas would eventually come under multiple use management. This assumption is not, obviously, realized in all of the alternatives. NFPA understands the Forest Service is reanalyzing the RARE II/RPA relationships and strongly supports that effort.

14. Economics, page 51. The discussion of economic impacts on pages 51, 52, and in Appendix E relies on an input/output model for local and regional areas. This discussion should be expanded and particularized to aid understanding of the economic impacts of Wilderness allocation.

The DES, again, optimistically assumes that existing managment plans will be fully implemented on lands not selected for Wilderness. This assumption leads to the incorrect conclusion that any alternative except for J will produce significant output and employment gains in the long run.

The employment impact of Alternative J should be recalculated as follows: Alternative J shows a job loss of 20,404 if the "all Wilderness" option is chosen. Alternative B shows a potential job gain of 97,550 if all the RARE II lands are managed at full potential. Thus, the economic cost of choosing the "all Wilderness" alternative is not only a loss of 20,404 jobs but the opportunity forgone of creating another 97,550 jobs, so the real impact of "all Wilderness" is 117,954 jobs.

15. Housing starts, inflation, and balance of payments, pages 53-54. NFPA suggests that these sections be expanded to help the reader better understand the relative effects of RARE II alternatives on housing starts, inflation or balance of payments, and should indicate the relative effect of each alternative on each parameter.

16. Land acquisition, page 55. This section should discuss in more detail how much private land is involved in each of the alternatives evaluated. The FES should include: (1) landownership by ownership type, i.e. other federal, state, industrial private, and nonindustrial private, (2) the cost of reasonably anticipated acquisition of private inholdings, (3) the loss of resource values resulting from Wilderness type management of intermingled private lands not acquired. The FES should recognize that, in many cases, private lands will need to be acquired at considerable public expense if roadless areas are designated as Wilderness. In addition, the impacts created by resource use restrictions on private lands, whether or not they are acquired, should also be evaluated. Experience with the recent Alpine Lakes legislation has shown clearly that the problem of intermingled private ownerships is a major one, and will result in major expense to the public if areas intermingled with significant private ownerships are designated as Wilderness.

17. Social, page 56. The DES should discuss the readily available data covering a profile of the typical Wilderness user. Surveys show that the typical Wilderness user is young, less than 30 years old, unmarried, and of above average income and educational levels. Since Wilderness is provided free to the public, a discussion of such statistics is useful to show who gains and who loses through Wilderness designation.

18. Population, page 56, third paragraph. The Forest Service should reconsider its apparent conclusion that retirees who move to rural areas are best served through Wilderness allocation. Very few retirees, in fact, recreate in Wilderness. This group is best served through developed recreational services.

19. Recreation use patterns, page 57, second full paragraph: "Wilderness experiences would be enhanced through the reduction in user densities resulting from increased Wilderness designation." User densities could also be reduced through more construction of trails and trail heads in existing Wilderness. A third way to reduce densities would be to reduce demand for Wilderness by providing more dispersed non-motorized recreation opportunities in non-Wilderness settings. The discussion under Recreation describes the large

potential for increasing the supply of dispersed non-motorized recreation through alternatives which allocate significant areas to non-Wilderness.

20. Public Sentiment, page 59, second full paragraph. The DES states that local residents favor the status quo which "would keep roadless areas in their present undeveloped state" and that, therefore, "both Wilderness proposals and non-Wilderness allocations have a negative impact on the sense of local control". The Forest Service should consider the fact that the local public has a strong voice in the development of land use plans of adjacent national forests. If the local public desires undeveloped status for non-Wilderness areas it has an opportunity to make its views known during the public input on the development of these local national forest plans. Local residents have no control over management of areas once they are designated as Wilderness.

NATIONAL LUMBER AND BUILDING NLBMDA MATERIAL DEALERS ASSOCIATION

September 29, 1978

Mr. John R. McGuire, Chief
U.S. FOREST SERVICE
Room 3008, South Agriculture Bldg.
12th & Independence Ave., SW
Washington, D.C. 20250

Dear John:

I am enclosing (5) copies of NLBMDA's comments regarding Environmental Impact Statement on RARE II. We commend you and your staff for pulling together a monumental piece of work in an effort to resolve a problem that is of major national concern.

As you will note, we support Alternative B because, in short, we simply do not believe there is a need to add more national forest lands to wilderness. However, we supported the Resources Planning Act, and the Forest Management Act, because we believe those two laws provided the mechanism to properly allocate our forest lands for the benefit of all users. If, as another alternative, the criterion in the Resources Planning Act was followed as recommended, thus assuring a balance in land and resource use, we would support that approach as well.

We will look forward to a speedy completion of the RARE II Study, and then to necessary congressional action to provide an equitable solution to the use of our national forests.

Best regards.

Sincerely,

Dick

Richard D. Snyder, CAE
Executive Vice President

RDS/sr
enclosures
cc: Forest Service Office
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NATIONAL LUMBER AND BUILDING MATERIAL DEALERS ASSOCIATION · 1990 M STREET, N.W. · SUITE 350 · WASHINGTON, D. C. 20036

STATEMENT OF THE
NATIONAL LUMBER AND BUILDING MATERIAL DEALERS ASSOCIATION
WASHINGTON, D.C.

In respect to the
Second Roadless Area Review and Evaluation (RARE II)
by the Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture

September 29, 1978

The National Lumber and Building Material Dealers Association is a federation of twenty-seven regional and state associations representing collectively more than 15,000 retail lumber and building material distribution companies in all parts of the nation.

Our Concerns

Members of this association are deeply concerned over the possibilities that the conclusions of the RARE II study could result in:

(1) Less timber being available on the market;

(2) Higher priced lumber and wood products;

(3) More expensive homes, thus discriminating against families particularly lower income and younger families;

(4) More inflation;

(5) More unemployment.

Our Recommendations

Of the ten Alternatives set out in the Draft Environmental Statement prepared by the Forest Service, we support Alternative B. However, should the Forest Service determine that the Softwood timber cut targets of the Resources Planning Act (RPA) could be met by adopting another alternative (such as E, or a comparable one not yet developed) we would also favor that approach.

Our reasons for urging these positions arise from our members many years of experience in buying, stocking and distributing lumber for the construction industry as well as for citizens of the communities they serve.

Our Posture

Our members provide time, place and credit interface between the manufacturers and the users of building materials. While our individual members' businesses vary in respect to product and customer mixes, generally about half of the typical dealer's volume is in lumber and wood products, and the balance consists of a wide variety of other building products. Some dealers specialize in serving the builders of new homes and general or remodeling contractors, while others feature services for do-it-yourself customers and the public in general; others pride themselves on providing full-service for all types of customers.

We detail these circumstances to make clear that, with rare exceptions, our members do not own timber or manufacture lumber. Rather, our members typically deal at arms length with lumber producers buying the finished product either directly from the mills or through wholesalers.

Those lumber mills, when dependent in whole or in part on Federal forests for logs, contend with an array of problems including declining Federal timber supplies and sales, bidding procedures, roads, forest management practices, environmental requirements, etc. These problems are not our members' day-to-day concern. They become our concern when Federal actions on such issues affect the supply of lumber - and therefore, the dealer's ability to serve the consumers and others in the trading area - and to do so at affordable prices.

Typically, the retail lumber dealer is very much a part of his community; often he is the second or third generation of a family in the business; and maintains a one-to-one relationship with his customers whether they be consumers or contractors, builders or farmers, etc. He knows (and feels) the public pulse, and knows personally the young families that are

priced out of the housing market by increased costs, whatever the cause, including inflation. He arranges credit for material buyers (and may extend credit) when families want to repair or renovate older homes. For example, the dealer can almost instantly sense in his business the effect of a 1% increase in the home mortgage rate.

From years of experience, the dealer has learned to read the lumber supply and demand signs. When the Federal government's Federal Forest policies either increase or decrease the stumpage placed on the market, the experienced dealer, reading his local market demand signs and the mortgage money rate signs, makes his purchasing decisions. In fact, his success as a businessman in many ways is dependent on how well he "reads" those signs. He knows, for example, that such Federal actions materially affect private timber owners decisions and thus affect the total lumber market, including imports.

Since for many consumers and lumber users the dealer is the only point of contact with the lumber industry, it is not surprising that the dealer is often blamed for scarcities and price trends over which he has no control. This only serves to reinforce his concern about governmental policies - current or prospective - which may adversely affect lumber supply.

Relations of Federal Timber Policies to Lumber Supplies, Prices and Housing

About half the lumber consumed in the U.S. goes to housing. Therefore, there is a close correlation between housing starts, lumber production and imports. (For 1970-1977 data see Charts 1 and 2 attached.)

It follows that the prices bid by lumber mills for stumpage in National Forests reflect similar trends with a time lag due to the timber bidding mechanisms and delays in installing roads and carrying out logging processes. (See Chart 3.)

Significant, however, for our purposes here, is the fact that stumpage prices have reflected an upward bias and failed to subside to the same relative degree that housing starts fell during the 1970-77 period. The reasons for such inflationary bias are rooted in Federal timber policies.

As is illustrated by the enclosed graphs, the upward trend in both stumpage and lumber prices cannot be attributed solely to rising demand or to inflation. Rather, the declining supply of raw material (i.e. stumpage) in both absolute and relative terms in an auction market results in rising prices as lumber mills bid against each other for the shrinking supply.

An examination of Charts 1 through 3 reveals:

a) Stumpage costs rose relatively far more than housing starts in the early 1970's period.

b) Stumpage costs did not decline at nearly the rate of housing starts when those starts dropped abruptly from the 2.3 million annual level to less than half that figure in 1975 (1.1 million).

c) Stumpage costs for Douglas Fir (a Western species used extensively in housing) rose dramatically, far exceeding other species in the period 1974 to the present. Federal Forests are major sources for Douglas Fir.

d) Charts 4 and 5 report lumber prices (as distinct from stumpage prices) and as compared to construction materials as a whole. Again, the species of timber with origins in Federal Forests (Douglas Fir) shows the highest price increases. Southern Pine, while not generally originating in Federal Forests, is a competitive product, therefore reflects a somewhat similar price trend.

e) Significant also is the extent to which, as shown in Chart 4, softwood lumber products exceed the wholesale prices of construction

materials as a whole. This indicates government timber policies may well have a significant role in contributing to price increases over and above what demand and inflation contribute.

Council on Wage & Price Stability Warns Against Further Reductions in Federal Timber Harvests

This price bias was recognized by the President's Council on Wage and Price Stability in its October 1977 report, "Lumber Prices and the Lumber Products Industry", p. 11:

"The decline in absolute prices during 1974 and 1975 followed the collapse of homebuilding caused by tight credit market conditions. Although housing starts fell below 1975 levels, lumber prices did not decline to their previous levels. Even when adjusted for general inflation, lumber prices remained unusually high throughout 1974 and 1975."

And, as will be observed in Chart 3, the prices of stumpage and the prices of lumber (Chart 4), since 1975 have continued to rise steeply.

The President's Council on Wage & Price Stability (CWPS) report at pp. 16-17, points out:

"Between 1969 and 1977, softwood lumber prices rose at an average annual rate of 10.4%, compared to 6% inflation rate for the overall private non-farm sector."

The reasons, CWPS says, for these price trends are both demand for lumber and a reduction in Federal timber harvest in the 1970's. As a consequence, increased harvest from private lands and greater imports caused "significant price increases and a reduction in existing inventory stock."

Finally, and very significantly, the CWPS report warns, at p. 28:

"The long run problem of rising lumber prices remains, however, and may become more serious in the coming decade. Here it is clear that policies which would increase the supply of timber would have a beneficial effect on the price of timber products. In order to have an impact in the 1980's (which may be a period of increasing timber scarcity), we should now be considering alternatives to our present policies. Clearly, questions concerning the optimal utilization of our Federal timberlands involve different tradeoffs. We may be faced with a choice of satisfying the need for an increased supply of housing at affordable prices, or of satisfying other concerns. It is these tradeoffs that we should now be evaluating, because the costs of maintaining our present policies may be too high."
(Emphasis supplied.)

These are some of the reasons our members and this Association harbor serious concerns over proposals embodied in a majority of the RARE II Ten Alternatives (except for A and B), which would forever lock up and make unavailable for homeowners and other users the timber from millions of acres of Federal Forest lands.

According to the National Association of Home Builders, lumber, plywood and millwork represent 30% of new home construction costs and about 15% of sales price.

A recent study by Data Resources, Inc., predicts that a billion board foot increase in annual Federal Forest timber sales would reduce the price of lumber $12 to $14 per thousand board feet, and plywood from $14 to $20 per thousand square feet. A three billion board feet reduction in National Forest timber harvest, that study shows, would increase Douglas Fir 2 x 4 prices as much as $30 to $43 per thousand board feet.

The inflationary consequences of further reductions in timber harvested from Federal Forests on the cost of housing construction are self-evident. The Forest Service and the Congress should not fail to consider such factors in the discharge of their public interest responsibilities.

Timber Supply Now Critical - Most RARE II Proposals Would Make It Worse

On the whole, as the data in Charts 1-5 indicate, and as the Council on Wage and Price Stability Report on October 1977 clearly points out, the lumber supply and price problem facing this nation is already of a critical nature without such drastic actions as are contemplated by the Forest Service under most of the Alternatives proposed under RARE II.

We contend the Forest Service should make no recommendations to Congress which further unduly restrict the ability of the public to enjoy the benefits of lumber and wood products from our Federal Forests; nor should actions be taken which knowingly and materially increase the costs of housing our nation's families.

Congress should not be lulled into a false assumption that the public will not be disadvantaged or will not have to pay in the form of higher housing costs and more inflation for the setting aside of vast timber tracts as Wilderness. Further, the true meaning of Wilderness should be made clear to the public and Congress by the Forest Service; facilities and opportunities for public recreation in such areas cannot and should not be compared to those available to the public in Yellowstone Park or Yosemite National Park.

In summary, our Association maintains that:

- More, not less, timber is needed from Federal Forests for housing our nation's families and for other wood fiber uses.
- More, not less, timber could be supplied by the Federal Forests

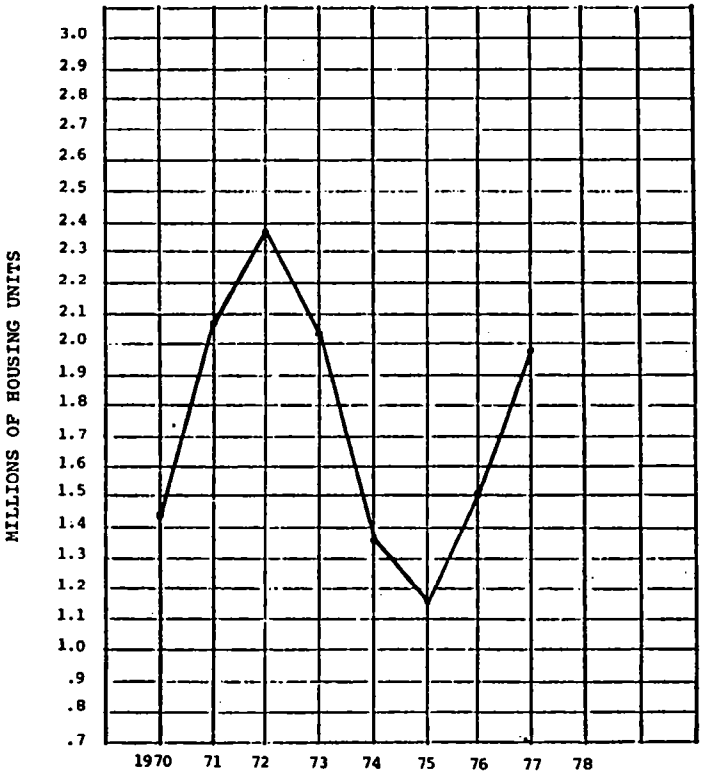
without disturbing multiple uses or destroying the sustained yield principle.

- Reduced Federal timber sales and the prospect of even less Federal timber has caused drastic price increases in stumpage; in partial response, lumber product prices have likewise increased.
- Congress passed the Resources Planning Act (RPA); the Forest Service operates under that act and under the National Forest Management Act of 1976. RPA provides for certain timber targets. Actions recommended by the Forest Service as a result of RARE II should be consistent with and responsive to those RPA targets.
- The present Wilderness System of 16.6 million acres is already substantial, being equivalent to the areas of three states - Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Vermont. The areas under study are certainly excessively large - as are the Wilderness proposals under most of the RARE II Alternatives.
- If the government as a consequence of RARE II were to place large roadless areas aside for further consideration, the effect would be most undesirable. It would further prolong the uncertainties as to how much timber may be removed from the use of America's families. In turn this would further contribute to inflation in lumber prices.
- Estimates of RARE II-caused employment losses have been substantial. Such job losses could be critical to some smaller communities wholly dependent on timber extraction or processing.

Chart #1

TOTAL U.S. PRIVATE &
PUBLIC HOUSING STARTS

1970 - 1977

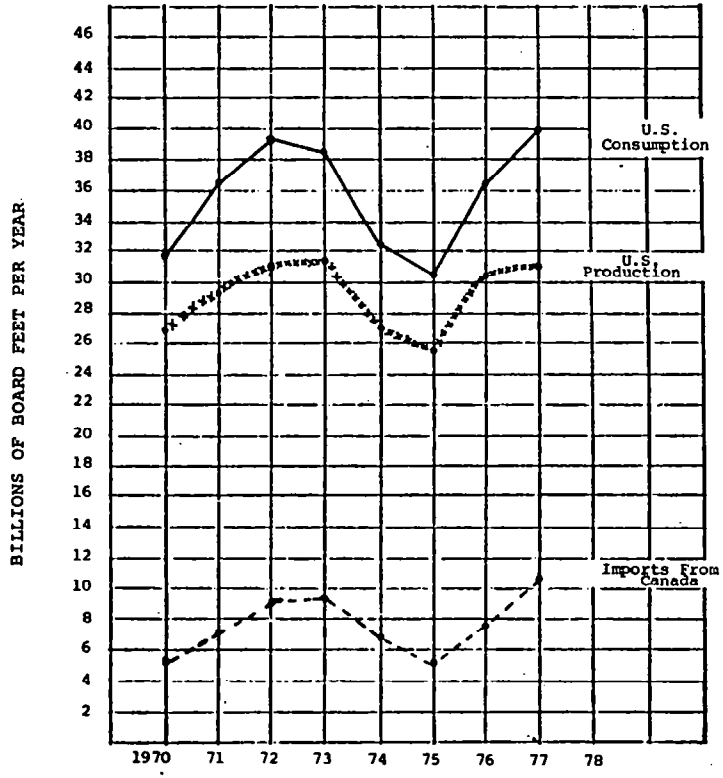


SOURCE: Bureau of Census, U.S. Department of Commerce

Chart #2

U.S. SOFTWOOD LUMBER PRODUCTION,
DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION &
IMPORTS FROM CANADA

1970 - 1977

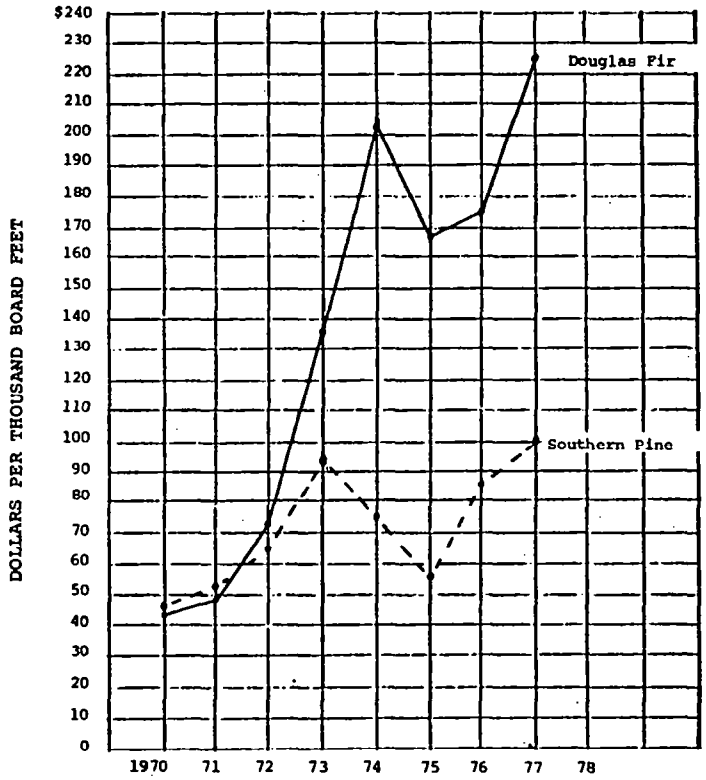


SOURCES: National Forest Products Association
Western Wood Products Association

Chart #3

AVERAGE STUMPAGE PRICES
FOR SAWTIMBER FROM
NATIONAL FORESTS

1970 - 1977

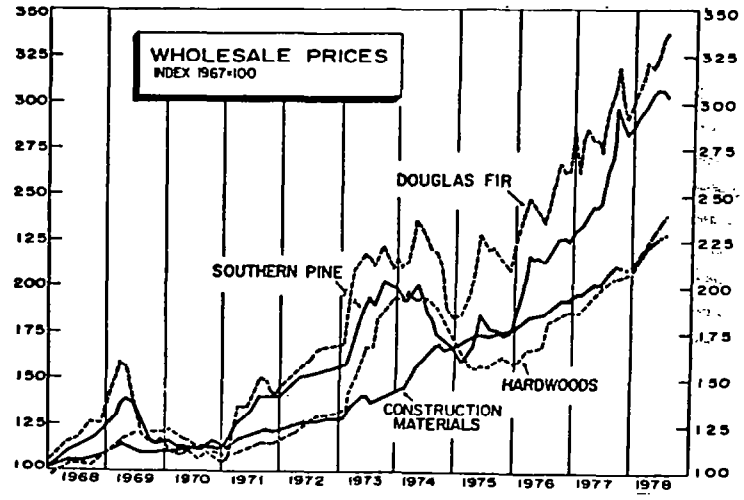


SOURCE: Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture

Chart #4

LUMBER PRICES

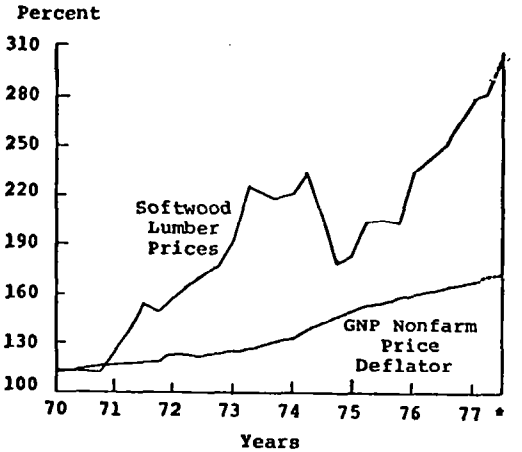
1969 - 1978



SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics,
Department of Labor

Chart #5

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX FOR SOFTWOOD LUMBER VS.
THE GNP PRICE DEFLATOR - PRIVATE NONFARM SECTOR



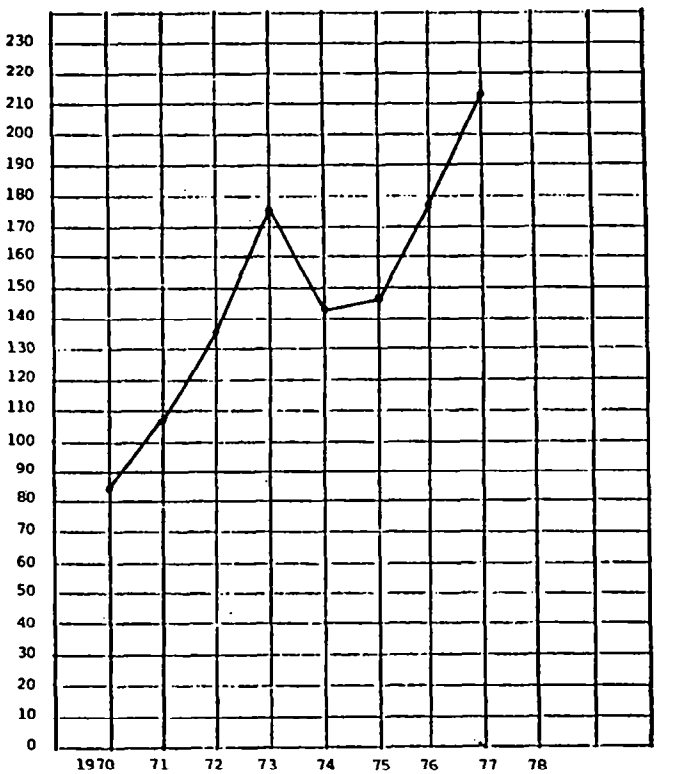
* 1977:3 GNP nonfarm deflator is estimated.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor,
Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Chart #6

REPORTED PRICES*
-DOUGLAS FIR 2 x 4's
KD STD & BETTER 8' to 20'
FOB MILL

1970 - 1977



SOURCE: Random Lengths 1977 Yearbook

National Wildlife Federation

1412 16TH ST., N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C. 20036 Phone: 202—797-6800

September 29, 1978

Mr. Steve Yurich
Regional Forester
U.S. Forest Service-Region 9
Clark Building
633 W. Wisconsin Avenue
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53203

Dear Mr. Yurich:

Enclosed is a copy of our comments on the "programmatic" RARE II statement. Our original is being submitted to the Washington office.

We hope that you can give these your personal attention and that they may be of some use to you in formulating your proposals for the Chief.

Sincerely,

Peter Kirby

Peter C. Kirby
Counsel

PCK:srb

Enclosure

V-125

OCT 2 RECD

National Wildlife Federation

1412 16TH ST., N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C. 20036 Phone: 202—797-6800

September 29, 1978

COMMENTS OF THE NATIONAL WILDLIFE FEDERATION
ON THE DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT
FOR THE SECOND ROADLESS AREA REVIEW
AND EVALUATION (RARE II) OF THE U.S. FOREST SERVICE

The National Wildlife Federation welcomes this opportunity to comment on the Draft Environmental Statement (DES) for RARE II. This process provides a promising opportunity for the Forest Service and the American people to take a comprehensive look at what part the remaining 62 million acres of roadless and undeveloped National Forest land should occupy in the National Wilderness Preservation System. Whether RARE II will, in the end, be judged a success will depend upon our having a realistic and modest expectation of what can fairly be accomplished in this accelerated land-use planning effort. It would be a mistake, we believe, to expect to resolve all or most of the complicated and difficult questions of the future of National Forest wilderness in a single undertaking; RARE II, however, can allow for the allocation of a significant portion of the acreage into either wilderness or development uses, with a substantial remainder to be studied further.

The National Wildlife Federation is a non-profit conservation education organization with headquarters in Washington, D.C. It has over four million members and supporters, with affiliated groups in all fifty states, Guam, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. These individuals and groups engage in a wide variety of activities

on the National Forests. The NWF strongly believes that our public forest land must provide for a sound balance of uses, including necessary opportunities for development along with the preservation of sufficient amounts of wilderness.

These comments will be addressed primarily at the "programmatic" DES. Many of our affiliates have commented on the state and regional supplements; our comments on the overall process reflect many of their concerns. As the Forest Service requests, we will be commenting first on the proposed decision criteria and secondly on the approach to alternatives. At the outset, however, we recommend that the Forest Service issue a revised draft statement for another round of public comment with its preferred alternative specifically identified and explained. We believe that a revised draft, building upon comments on the present draft, could very helpfully focus attention and response on what the Forest Service will ultimately be doing. Public comment on a second draft containing a preferred alternative could take advantage of the revised and refined data released earlier this month but too late to be very useful in this round of comments. The additional time and expense involved in issuing a revised draft would be justified by the greater consensus and understanding which might be achieved.

In the Federal Register notice of September 13th about the release of the additional data the Forest Service explained that no extension of the comment period was possible because of the "Administration's commitment" to completing RARE II by the end of

1978. This brings us to our second recommendation - which we urge with added emphasis in the event a revised DES will not be done - that the responsible resolution of RARE II is to return a substantial portion of the roadless acreage to further planning. As we will discuss in more detail below, there are difficulties with data, public comment, RPA analysis and the formulation of alternatives which make it inappropriate to resolve most of the roadless allocation in this undertaking. RARE II, however, will allow the Forest Service to satisfactorily allocate significant amounts of roadless area in the following manner:

> Those areas which clearly show high potential for resource uses other than wilderness and those areas clearly unsuitable for wilderness designation should be recommended for non-wilderness classification. Areas with high wilderness values and which contribute toward the National Wilderness Preservation System goals should be recommended for wilderness classification. Other areas should be designated for further study.

Under a formula such as that stated above, we believe that a substantial amount of area should be returned to further study. For example, through the forest planning process, a cost/benefit analysis can be made of much of the marginal timber lands, allowing a more accurate evaluation of the economic benefit forgone from wilderness designation. More accurate disclosures through forest planning may also achieve greater consensus on recommendations for or against wilderness. In RARE II, much of the commenting

public did not have the benefit of the relative economic ratings of roadless areas developed through the "Development Opportunity Rating System" (DORS) and made available in mid-September. Returning substantial areas to further planning would, in sum, be consistent with the original intent of RARE II to reach consensus on as many areas as possible concerning their allocation to either wilderness or development and to return to further planning those areas on which further analysis of trade-offs should be done for making sound recommendations.

I. PROPOSED DECISION CRITERIA

A. RPA Program Goals. The first decision criterion proposed by the Forest Service is that 1975 RPA program targets will be "a major consideration" in the allocation of roadless areas and the development of a final decision. In general, the National Wildlife Federation supports the Resources Planning Act (RPA) as providing a sound approach to establishing goals and budget levels. However, in these circumstances we strongly counsel the Forest Service against inflexible adherence to RPA targets, particularly at the regional level.

The Forest Service had to prepare the 1975 RPA Program to meet an early deadline under the RPA, passed in 1974. These goals are to guide the operation of the Forest System and are, as RPA envisions, a major "consideration" in decisionmaking. As the term, "consideration", implies, these goals are not to be inflexible determinants. Allocations should not be governed by 1975 goals that have been found to

be unrealistic. The Forest Service is no doubt coordinating RARE II as closely as possible with the 1980 review and update of the Assessment and Program so that the RPA targets are current and realistic. Further reason for caution about RPA targets as determinants is that the 1975 Program did not make allocations of outputs to roadless areas as such, thus bringing in a great deal of judgment now in attributing percentages of RPA goals to roadless areas. Finally, President Carter has not submitted a Statement of Policy to Congress, as authorized by Section 8(a) of the RPA, 16 U.S.C. §1606(a), about the extent to which this Administration adopts the 1975 Program as its policy. In our view, the Administration's "nonpolicy" on RPA goals further affirms the latitude the Forest Service should exercise in applying RPA goals flexibly and realistically.

From the above discussion, we would draw two conclusions pertinent to RARE II. The first recommendation, as noted, is that the decisionmaking, particularly at the regional level, be structured to allow for departures from 1975 Program targets. Shortfalls should be quantified, if possible, and explained. Our second recommendation, related to the first, is that the Forest Service should not consider itself bound by the 1975 target for wilderness. This target is set for between 25 and 30 million acres (DES at 50), but the Forest Service data shows that a greater amount could go into wilderness while still providing commodity

outputs within the RPA range. (Under Alternative I almost 40 million of the 62 million acres of roadless area could go into wilderness while still allowing timber sale offerings within the RPA range. DES at 50.) We are not suggesting that RARE II should necessarily put into wilderness and further planning the maximum amount allowable within other RPA constraints. But judging from the available evidence we do believe that the Forest Service does have much latitude to recommend a higher wilderness total than the 1975 target without detracting from the other goals of National Forest policy.

B. Consensus. The next criterion proposed is that general public agreement will be sought on allocations. We think significant weight should be attached to this factor, tempering its use, however, as the DES suggests, with national objectives and needs. Use of this consensus factor means not only that areas of agreement can be allocated at this stage, but also that areas of controversy should often be studied further. We support the significant use of this factor, in other words, provided that it is used evenhandedly, justifying further study as well as allocation for or against wilderness. We also support the consensus factor only if it is used with care and caution. As noted earlier, the Forest Service released refined data in mid-September about the relative economic rankings of roadless areas. The National Wildlife Federation urged Chief McGuire to extend the deadline beyond October 1st so the interested

public could take these ratings into account. (See letter of September 18, 1978, attached to comments.) After all, one of the major complaints to date was that the DES lacked cost/benefit data about commodity value foregone. We do not know how the availability of these ratings (or the findings of the "trade-off" study released in mid-September) would have affected consensus on given areas. Perhaps this means that a high level of consensus should be sought before making allocations for or against wilderness.

C. Economic Impacts and Commodity Outputs. The DES proposes measuring the costs of wilderness allocations in terms of commodity outputs foregone and the effects on community stability. Special consideration will be given to areas with proven or high potential timber, mineral and energy resources. As a general principle the National Wildlife Federation supports the view that, in choosing among roadless areas for wilderness, lands with low economic potential ought to be preferred to areas with high resource potential, absent other overriding circumstances. We do have some reservations, however, about the actual uses of this approach in the DES. As noted before, the biggest drawback is the lack of a fair and comprehensive cost/benefit analysis of the wilderness versus development options. Much useful data, e.g., on marginal timber land, will be developed through the forest planning under the new rules mandated by the National Forest Management Act. We have already expressed our preference

for returning substantial acreage to further planning for this reason.

Another drawback is the use of total potential timber yield for given roadless areas in the determination of allocations. DES at 22. (Four million board feet annually in the West, two million board feet in the East.) This approach, also used for grazing and recreation losses, discriminates against larger roadless areas, and not necessarily in a rational way. There may be a number of smaller areas with high productivity per acre which together may represent more timber resource forgone than a larger roadless area equal in size to the total of the smaller ones, with less productivity per acre. Yet by the DES standard the larger area may be allocated to development. If there is to be a preference against larger areas as such, it should by an express standard, not an indirect bias against "total" productivity. Also of concern is that the proposed discrimination against larger areas on the resource score appears to run counter to the desirable preference for larger areas on other measures. On landform representation, for instance, the Forest Service states a definite need for "substantial acreage" in the examples selected. DES at 24. Similarly with wilderness-associated wildlife, some of the species, like grizzly bear, depend on the undisturbed solitude found in the larger areas. Because we support these additional characteristics for their value in "rounding out" the wilderness system, we are concerned that the discrimination

against large areas in the resource measure will adversely affect the availability of large areas for meeting the landform and wildlife features. We recommend that the Forest Service use some per-acre measure of timber and grazing productivity instead of the proposed approach of total productivity.

Another related standard proposed for use is that wilderness allocations will not be made which will have a significant adverse impact on community stability or employment. Special concern for local efforts is, of course, essential if RARE II is to reach an acceptable accommodation of the conflicting demands on the roadless areas. As with the criterion of resource potential, our primary concern is that this other standard be used in an informed, uniform and accountable manner. Our concern is heightened because of Alternative H which allocates areas on the basis of "local and regional issues" as perceived by the Regional Forester. This is an approach which largely incorporates the judgment about roadless areas and community stability and employment. Under this Alternative a relatively low percentage of areas (11%) would go into wilderness and an even lower percentage (5%) into further planning. DES at 32. (The amount in acreage is 16% and 11% respectively.) The Regional Foresters will play a critical role in formulating final proposals for consideration by the Chief, Assistant Secretary and Secretary. This Alternative, then, provides an important indication of what may lie ahead in the exercise of the "local need" standard. In

terms of the results, we hope that this standard will not mean that so little land goes into further study. Because of the potential significance of the local need factor, we also urge you to set strict requirements for the explanation and documentation of any decision taking an area out of wilderness or further planning on this basis. Included in such a decision should be a required consideration and disclosure of the community stability and employment which might reasonably be expected to be created as a result of wilderness designation. It may be that in some areas non-resource-based industry will be attracted to communities with proximity to wilderness, thus resulting in more jobs than further development of roadless areas. Each case of local effect will have to be assessed and judged separately, of course, but RARE II should build in a consideration of possible positive economic effects of wilderness along with a determination of possible negative effects.

D. "Rounding Out" the Wilderness System. The National Wildlife Federation supports, in principle, the use of wilderness attribute ratings and the use of the additional characteristics of landform, ecosystems, wilderness-associated wildlife and accessibility and distribution. These standards hold the promise of achieving a wilderness preservation system of high quality and diversity.

Our support for numerical ratings of wilderness attributes is grounded in our view that the wilderness system should consist of areas of high quality, as measured by the basic terms of the Wilderness Act. There must be room for taking other factors, such as

accessibility, into account in favoring wilderness, but generally the areas of highest quality should be the ones designated. Done well and fairly, a rating system could undoubtedly be a useful tool in making selections of high quality among the eligible areas.

In commenting on the programmatic EIS, we do not really have the perspective to evaluate the structure and the operation of this "wilderness attribute rating system" (WARS). We realize that any system of quantifying attributes such as "opportunities for solitude" can be abusively applied; we hope many of the comments will be directed at WARS' weaknesses and that the final RARE II will incorporate the corrections. Where strong disagreement is evident about the fairness of ratings this may be reason to study the area's attributes further, with less rush and involving more people. Indeed, from our reports from field staff and our state affiliates, we have seen a growing concern about the lack of quality control and the influence of strong biases in the ratings. The reports forwarded to us have criticized the lack of consistency in ratings, so that seemingly "favored" areas emerge with higher marks despite close similarity to other areas. We urge that there be careful attention to such comments in the review period.

As noted, we wish to express our support for the use of the additional characteristics and to endorse decision criteria requiring the highest levels of their representation. Indeed, the lasting

value of RARE II may be the identification of these national needs and the achievement of them in a comprehensive and coordinated undertaking. Planning for a wide representation of landforms, for instance, might be very difficult to carry out in the many individual studies of individual forests. Significant weight should be attached to these factors. It may not be as immediately appealing to prefer an area filling an "ecosystem" gap to an area with a higher WARS rating, but such preferences are often justified. As with endangered species, we need to preserve a wide diversity of natural areas for our own genetic and scientific good. As Aldo Leopold put it, "The first rule of intelligent tinkering is to save all the pieces". So too the goal of accessibility and distribution ought to be weighed significantly in this national review because it may be difficult to take it into account in individual forest planning.

Finally, we wish to express support particularly for the use of the characteristic of wilderness-associated wildlife. There are a number of reasons for according significant weight to this factor. Congress recognized in the Wilderness Act that certain areas should be set aside not only for their preservation and protection as wild areas but also for "the use and enjoyment [by] the American people" of their wilderness character. 16 U.S.C. §1131(a). Much like features of scenic value, the presence of wilderness-associated wildlife is traditionally looked to as one of the measures of a wilderness experience. It is fitting that one of the goals sought in "rounding out" the wilderness system should be an ample representation of those species. Recognizing that individual expectations will

vary widely, we would agree that RARE II has identified many of the classic types associated with wilderness, such as the loon, the wolf and the mountain goat. Providing a high level of representation of these species will enhance the public's appreciation of wildlife as an important element of wilderness, both for the visitors who experience them and for much of the public that takes pleasure knowing that they are there.

Left unexplored by the DES, however, is how the weight of this factor should be judged in relation to the effect of wilderness designation upon the species themselves. For some of the species, like wolf and marten which depend on undisturbed areas or old growth, the preservation of wilderness will generally benefit the animal itself. However, as the DES admits (p. 25), some of the species, elk being a good example, are not biologically dependent on wilderness. If it is necessary to devise priorities among species for meeting the wildlife "gaps" in the system, we would urge a preference for representing the more wilderness-dependent species since their welfare would be more directly benefited as a result.

While in no way diminishing our support for the wildlife criterion, we would like to share two other concerns. As we look at the listed gaps for the two levels of representation, DES at 90-91, we see that there are often far many more potential areas than are needed to achieve even the higher Level II. (The Level II gap for lynx is 7 and the potential areas number 309; for mountain goat the

respective figures are 18 and 341.) Given these figures the question arises why RARE II did not formulate a "Level III", with higher representations, such as presence in 75 units for widely distributed species. RARE II did formulate a Level III for ecosystem and accessibility and distribution. DES at 26. Why was the wildlife criterion treated differently? As noted, the DES figures suggest a higher level would be feasible.

Our next concern, which may provide the explanation for the limit to two levels, involves the relationship of the wildlife goal to the other three goals. Criteria such as ecosystem representation and accessibility ordinarily require that areas be widely distributed. For some of the wildlife species, however, such as grizzly bear, a high level of representation may mean that certain localized areas, where the species has a limited range, are favored for designation. We wonder if the four criteria may thus be somewhat at odds, three favoring distribution of wilderness areas and one weighing towards geographical clusters. In making this inquiry, we note from the DES that the Forest Service has apparently sought to assign the "gaps" for each species to as many regions as possible. As mentioned, we support all four criteria and hope that this listing suggests that conflicts have been minimized.

II. ALTERNATIVES

A. Allocations. Many of the comments we have seen and heard from organized conservation groups and private individuals are sharply critical of the range of alternatives in the DES as being heavily slanted towards non-wilderness use. The statistics bear out this impression: for the seven realistic alternatives in the DES, on the average 76% of the roadless areas are allocated for non-wilderness while only 17% are proposed for wilderness. It is unfortunate that the alternatives generated by the Forest Service achieved this distribution. While the public is encouraged to draw up new alternatives, there is normally a tendency by readers to select from among the choices displayed or within the ranges proposed. Forest Service officials concede that the alternatives are weighed in favor of development uses but note repeatedly that their final choice is not restricted to outcomes from the displayed alternatives. Whether this is so or not, it remains the case that public comment will have been greatly influenced by the slanted range of alternatives. And since public comment about alternatives will be figured into the final decision, it appears to us that there will have been a real impact from the DES range, even if the Forest Service considers itself not bound by them.

As noted in our introductory remarks, the logical next step in RARE II would be to issue a revised DES with the preferred alternative identified along with the other alternatives which will realistically be considered. This will allow for more focused

public comment on the proposed course of action in the setting, we would hope, for a more balanced set of alternatives. Of benefit, for example, would be an alternative on the minimum amount of acreage needed to meet the RPA goals for the roadless areas. The Federal Register notice of September 13th indicated that such data is being developed and will be released when complete. These figures, on a regional and national level, would not necessarily represent a desirable level for the total amount allocated to non-wilderness use. However, an alternative based on these figures could provide a useful starting point for public comments on how much wilderness could reasonably be expected without the sacrifice of commodity goals.

As for our own view, we would be in a much better position to endorse a concrete alternative if there were a revised DES of the type suggested. In these comments, we cannot endorse any of the particular alternatives set forth. Our preference, as we explained at the outset, is for a sorting out of the clear and agreed allocations for wilderness or for development with a substantial amount, perhaps even up to 50 or 60%, of the roadless acreages returned to further planning. As we also said at the outset, given realistic and modest expectations of what can fairly be achieved in this accelerated effort, RARE II can still be judged a success with such an outcome. Despite the commitment of much land to further planning, there would have been a resolution

of conflict over a significant amount of roadless area. Not only does this resolution come more rapidly, in advance of the forest planning not required to finish until 1985, but this resolution will have been reached in a national review of what the wilderness system should contain, rather than exclusively in individual forest planning.

B. Impacts. We have already discussed the need for more cost/benefit analysis of the wilderness versus development options. There is additional data which we should be developed or disclosed to allow for a better evaluation of impacts.

With respect to economic impacts, the summary tables which compare the outputs and effects of alternatives, DES at 61-64, base the long term levels of outputs upon the full implementation of resource management plans. This data is designed to show the high potential of outputs that can be realized from the roadless area resources. A necessary assumption of these calculations, we would presume, is that the Forest Service will be receiving full budgeting at the RPA levels in order to implement these plans. We would strongly urge the Forest Service to develop a similar table based on some assumption of underfunding of its budget requests. The Forest Service has traditionally been funding at lesser amounts than it considered necessary to meet potential goals. Under RPA, most recently, the agency has been receiving about 85% of the levels

SIERRA CLUB 530 Bush Street San Francisco, California 94108 (415) 981-8634

September 29, 1978

John R. McGuire,
Chief
U.S. Forest Service,
U.S. Department of Agriculture
P.O. Box 2417
Washington, D.C. 20013

Dear Mr. McGuire:

Enclosed are the comments of the Sierra Club on the "RARE II: Draft Environmental Impact Statement on the Roadless Area Review and Evaluation."

Sincerely,

Gene Coan,

Assistant Conservation Director

V-136

COMMENTS OF THE

SIERRA CLUB

AND THE

NATURAL RESOURCES DEFENSE COUNCIL, INC.

ON THE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, FOREST SERVICE'S

DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

ON THE

ROADLESS AREA REVIEW AND EVALUATION (RARE II)

September 29, 1978

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COMMENTS OF THE SIERRA CLUB AND THE
NATURAL RESOURCES DEFENSE COUNCIL, INC.
ON THE ROADLESS AREA REVIEW & EVALUATION (RARE II)
DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

These comments are submitted on behalf of the Sierra Club and the Natural Resources Defense Council, Inc. (NRDC). The Sierra Club, whose principal office is at 530 Bush Street, San Francisco, California 94108, and which has additional offices in Seattle, Washington; Anchorage, Alaska; Sacramento, Arcata and Los Angeles, California; Santa Fe, New Mexico; Madison, Wisconsin; New York, New York; Washington, D. C.; and Lander, Wyoming, has a membership of approximately 180,000 persons. The Natural Resources Defense Council, with offices in Washington, D. C., New York City, and Palo Alto, California, has a membership of over 40,000 persons. Both organizations are actively involved in efforts to improve management of the nation's natural resources.

The Sierra Club and Natural Resources Defense Council, Inc. believe that the Draft Environmental Statement prepared by the Forest Service on the Roadless Area Review and Evaluation (RARE II) does not meet the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act. The Statement (hereinafter "DEIS") is legally inadequate in many important respects, including its failure to present a reasonable range of alternatives, its failure to thoroughly and objectively evaluate the impacts of the alternatives presented, and its failure to explain the underlying justifications and premises of RARE II in order to permit understanding of the program by both

the public and interested governmental decision-makers. Additional flaws in the RARE II process are the inadequacy of the data used in the preparation of the alternatives. Furthermore, the methodology used is at best illogical and at worst seriously biased.

In these and other aspects, the DEIS is seriously deficient and provides a basis only for further Forest Service action toward implementing RARE II in the most limited fashion -- i.e., only those areas on which overwhelming evidence and almost total consensus exist can be allocated to the wilderness or non-wilderness categories based on the weak analysis of this document. All other areas should go in the Further Planning Category. Unless this limited route is taken, the Sierra Club and NRDC urge the Forest Service to improve, correct, and re-issue the Draft EIS, in order that both the government and the public can understand and respond to the proposed action intelligently before important decisions are made.

In order to fully understand how the RARE II program has failed so seriously to fulfill its goals, it is important to review its original intent. In his Message on the Environment to Congress on May 23, 1977, President Jimmy Carter said:

> "When the Congress passed the Wilderness Act in 1964, it established a landmark of American conservation policy. The National Wilderness Preservation System created by this Act must be expanded promptly, before the most deserving areas of federal land are opened to other uses and lost to wilderness forever."

In his testimony in support of the Endangered American Wilderness Act, the Assistant Agriculture Secretary M. Rupert Cutler said:

> "The nation's wilderness has, indeed, become a vanishing resource, and much of it is vulnerable to loss. The Carter Administration has committed itself to provide protection for these lands within the Wilderness System. This department will pursue that goal with a new sense of urgency."

To carry out this commitment, Dr. Cutler told the congressional committee:

> ". . . we are going to take another complete look at the roadless and undeveloped lands in the entire National Forest System. We intend to categorize these undeveloped lands into three types . . . . One category will be areas which will become wilderness immediately. The second will be areas which need more study before the Congress can make its decisions as to whether or not to designate wilderness. The third category will be the remaining areas which require no further consideration as wilderness and thus would be devoted to other than wilderness uses." (Statement to H. Subcom. on Indian Affairs & Publ. Lands, H. Int. Comm., May 6, 1977.)

RARE II was intended to be a comprehensive program to completely re-examine the roadless area/wilderness question. It was to assemble a rigorous data base covering the tradeoffs and opportunity costs of each roadless area. It was to be a refinement of and improvement over the RARE I process. It was to proceed without preconceived notions, to avoid confrontation, to provide the public with useful data, and to achieve a consensus in allocating some of the roadless areas evaluated.

The Forest Service declared that all roadless areas would fall into one of three categories:

> "(1) Those that should be recommended to Congress for wilderness designation; (2) those that should be managed for nonwilderness use; and (3) those on which decisions should be deferred to allow additional planning for all options. The last category will include areas on which available data are insufficient, or on which further analysis of tradeoffs must be made to draw sound conclusions, or on which a reasonable consensus cannot be reached." (Emphasis added.) "RARE II: A Quest for Balance in Public Land Use," FS-320 Pamphlet (May, 1978). See also, 42 Fed. Reg. 59688 (Nov. 18, 1977); 124 Cong. Rec. S. 5957 (April 19, 1978).

The role of the environmental impact statement in this process is to present the decision-makers and the public with a

thorough, unbiased assessment of the options available to the government in making choices from among a reasonable set of alternatives. Thus, the DEIS and the process itself should include an array of feasible alternatives and adequately assess the environmental impacts of these options. An impact statement should not be conclusory and should represent a good faith attempt to include all relevant alternatives. Data of sufficient quality and detail to effectively evaluate the options must be acquired and utilized.

There are three basic failings in the RARE II program as presented in the DEIS:

(1) The results of the program are to a large extent dictated and dominated by unexplained structure and methodology, and by arbitrary threshold values. Targets, percentiles, and numerical cutoff levels are presented as faits accomplis, without any explanation of their origin, the rationale for their use, or discussion of alternative systems. This prevents meaningful public input on the basis of the program. While the Forest Service does ask for comments on some of the procedures and standards used, there are many implicit decisions buried deep in the process, remote from public scrutiny, which have a very great influence on the product.

(2) A strong prejudgment against wilderness classification is shown in many of the sections of the DEIS.

(3) The RARE II DEIS attempts too much for one EIS. It tries to establish alternative approaches to decision-making, to set wilderness goals, to evaluate and compare roadless areas, and to make final selections of roadless areas for wilderness all at once, without offering alternatives for any but the final

selections. Each of these steps is a major action requiring lengthy agency attention and public comment. The haste, brevity, and confusion of the present RARE II program effectively obscure many important steps. Perhaps the most shocking indication of the multiple objectives of this DEIS -- and of the illogic of pursuing them simultaneously -- is the fact that at one and the same time the DEIS proposes "criteria and approaches to be utilized in making a decision and the allocation of specific roadless areas for either wilderness or nonwilderness use." (Emphasis added.) (DEIS, p. i.) (See also, pp. vii, 107.) In short, the Forest Service is offering the public a set of possible questions which it may ultimately ask and of possible answers which it may ultimately give. Apparently it is only at the final phase of RARE II -- when the decisions are actually made -- that the public will find out exactly what questions the Forest Service decided to ask and what answers it decided to give. This confusion of general process questions and specific application questions in the same Draft EIS means that the public will never have an effective opportunity to determine whether the Forest Service has given the right answers to the questions it chooses. NEPA certainly intends, at a minimum, to give the public a firm opportunity to know just what proposed course of action a federal agency contemplates before any decision is made. The Forest Service, in violation of this statutory purpose, has presented the public with a moving target, whose speed and uncertain contours make effective public response close to impossible.

I. PROCEDURAL FLAWS IN THE RARE II PROGRAM RESULTING IN DEIS INADEQUACIES.

Basic decisions concerning the structure of the RARE II program, its operational principles, its scope, and its haste have diverted the program from its goal of providing an effective and fair evaluation of the wilderness potential of roadless Forest Service lands. These flaws cause serious inadequacies in the DEIS.

(1) Incomplete Inventory -- RARE II was proposed as a comprehensive national reevaluation of the roadless area/wilderness question within the entire National Forest System to remedy the failings of earlier planning processes. However, it was decided early in the RARE II program to exclude virtually all lands that had been dealt with in planning studies since 1973, regardless of the deficiencies in those plans.

The inventory was to be composed in part by the following process:

> " 3(a) Add any areas missed in the original inventory. These areas should:
>
> i) Contain 5,000 acres or more, or
>
> ii) Contain less than 5,000 acres but due to physiography and/or vegetation, are manageable in their natural condition, or
>
> iii) Be a self-contained ecosystem: e.g., an island"
>
> . . . .
>
> 6. List and subtract areas allocated for nonwilderness in land management plans for which final environmental statements have been filed so long as the areas are not included in Administration-endorsed pending legislation." Excerpts from letter of Chief John McGuire, June 27, 1977, as quoted in "Fact Sheet No. 2, Forest Service Guidelines for Inclusion of Western Forest Areas in the RARE II Inventory." See also, 42 Fed. Reg. 59716 (Nov. 18, 1977).

The decision to delete lands allocated to non-wilderness

in completed plans from the RARE II process renders RARE II incapable of being comprehensive. Approximately 10 million acres of qualifying roadless lands allocated to non-wilderness are thus excluded from consideration in the RARE II program. Some of these lands have never before been inventoried as roadless and none of them has ever been evaluated by the new standards, policies, and procedures of the RARE II program -- a program which was to be a "new look" at the issues which would remedy admitted faults in the land management planning and RARE I processes. This decision to delete 10 million acres of qualifying lands also weakens the capability of RARE II to provide accurate input to the RPA program since the data base generated in RARE II is incomplete.

The second problem is that the instructions were not followed precisely, with the result that many National Forests did not first inventory and then subtract such areas, but rather never inventoried them at all. Thus there is not even an accurate assessment of how many additional acres and areas of roadless lands outside the RARE II program exist on the National Forests. The lands excluded under this category are not uniformly distributed throughout the National Forest System. Instead, they are concentrated in a few specific areas, notably central Nevada, the Boise and Sawtooth National Forests of Idaho, the Kootenai National Forest of Montana, and the Willamette National Forest of Oregon.

RARE II also overlooks important roadless areas which do, in fact, meet its basic criteria and thus deserve inclusion in the inventory. There have been approximately 100 challenges

to these exclusions.

(2) Speed Before Quality -- The decision to complete RARE II hurriedly has forced the program into a posture of being unable to correct the major errors of procedure and structure, making much of the public reaction a futile endeavor. Moreover, no explanation is given in the DEIS of the problems which led to the perception of a need for such a rapid and comprehensive program. Allegations have been made of an impending timber products crisis and local economic disruptions. An objective survey, however, is needed to establish to what extent and in what areas situations exist that actually require accelerated decision-making. This would provide the public with important guidance on what areas and issues are most significant. It would also provide useful information on key conflicts, allowing the Forest Service to develop alternatives for dealing with specific urgent situations.

If the RARE II program is actually to arrive at better decisions than those resulting from previous efforts and the Land Use Planning Process, it can do so only to the extent that it has a higher quality of information and analysis than those studies. This is not a likely result in view of the extreme haste with which the program is proceeding.

The "speed before quality" approach is illustrated by a July 31, 1978, memo from the Washington Office of the Forest Service. It said, in part:

> " The RARE II process is too far along to implement new and complex methods, processes, or systems, unless they (1) are tried and proven, (2) are easily understood, (3) are easily applied, (4) save time and/or other management resources, (5) use existing data, (6) can be applied

nationally. The assumption is made that the evaluation criteria contained in the DES will, for the most part, remain intact." (Emphasis added.)

Although it is also stated that "Flexibility will be maintained to react when and if some criteria are added, deleted, or modified as a result of the public response," the Forest Service's rigid timetable seems to defeat any meaningful flexibility of this sort. "Preliminary Evaluation Procedures: RARE II," p. 5 (July 31, 1978).

Thus the extreme haste has repeatedly led the RARE II program to use old methods and data, however inappropriate or inaccurate, and to deal with the resulting problems only in an ad hoc manner. For example, in response to public criticisms concerning the inadequate treatment which the DEIS gives to essential data, benefit/cost analysis of wilderness and non-wilderness choices, the relationship of RARE II to RPA program goals, the range of alternatives, and a number of other important issues, the Forest Service on September 13 issued a "RARE II Update" in the Federal Register purporting to deal with these issues, announcing the availability of further materials, and announcing the development of a further alternative, which was described in the Federal Register as a "display." All of this can only be viewed as the most transparent of subterfuges -- an attempt to correct the deficiencies in the DEIS without issuing a Supplement and without allowing for a meaningful period for public comment. This violates the Forest Service's own regulations, including Section 1952.62 of the Forest Service Manual, as promulgated May 16, 1978, 43 Fed. Reg. 21254, 21261. That provision requires supplements to the DEIS to be used

"when new or more accurate information may significantly change the public response or the decision." A public review period "of at least 60 days from the date of filing the supplement or revision" is also required. The Forest Service's September 13 "RARE II Update" appears to be a bald attempt to avoid these obligations and to adhere rigidly to its unjustified timetable.

(3) Minimization of the "Further Planning" Category -- An effort has been made to allocate most roadless lands either to non-wilderness uses or to wilderness, the balance tipped toward the former. The Further Planning category has therefore been minimized. The DEIS chart that illustrates the alternatives' allocations makes this clear: No more than 19% of the areas (Alternative F) and 38% of the acreage (Alternative D) would be categorized "Further Planning" under any but the "no action" alternative." (DEIS, p. 32.) This imbalance is contrary to what the Forest Service stated as a basic premise of the RARE II process -- to seek consensus on as many areas as possible, with the remaining areas allocated to "Further Planning". "The [Further Planning] category will include areas . . . on which a reasonable consensus cannot be reached." (See p. 3, above.) Instead, there is an attempt to make permanent decision on nearly all areas immediately, without establishing why it is necessary to do so. The Forest Service has created an inadequate process, defended it with an inadequate DEIS, allowed insufficient time to correct the major errors, and intends to use this process and EIS to make permanent decisions on the great majority of the roadless areas

within the National Forest System. Nothing better illustrates the departure of the program from its stated goals and nothing magnifies the programs weaknesses more than the minimization of this "Further Planning" category.

(4) Basic Decisions Out of Step with Resources Planning Act -- The 1980 Resources Planning Act Program, now in preparation, will be circulated for public review and finalized in 1980. This program will cover many of the same program aspects of National Forest System management covered by RARE II, but it will do so with a much larger data base and a more comprehensive perspective. For example, it will cover all Forest Service lands. The Resources Planning Act could be used as a means of reevaluating the "Further Planning" allocations, and the RARE II program could be used to provide many of the necessary details on the wilderness question for use in RPA. Instead, decisions on the allocation of roadless areas are being forced without adequate information.

Moreover, alternatives presented in the RARE II program have been severely constrained because the program has used targets for the National Forest System established by the 1975 RPA program. (DEIS, pp. 49-51; "RPA: A Recommended Renewable Resource Program, U. S. Forest Service (March 2, 1976), p. 78, pp. 633-635 (hereinafter "Program").) Other than the all wilderness alternative, none of the alternatives would allocate more acreage to wilderness than the 1975 target of 25 to 30 million acres in the year 2015. (DEIS, p. 5.) This is so in spite of the fact that those targets will be completely reexamined and revised within the next two years. This puts the Forest Service in the awkward position of having to reverse 1978-79 RARE II decisions should the targets and goals be

substantially revised in 1980. Even worse, any of the RARE II decisions that release roadless lands for non-wilderness uses may well be quickly irreversible, even if RPA data soon indicate that these decisions were unwise.

The National Environmental Policy Act requires that an EIS present a detailed analysis of alternatives to a proposed action. The discussion of alternatives must present a "rigorous exploration and objective evaluation of the environmental impacts of all reasonable alternative actions." (CEQ Guidelines, 40 C.F.R. 1500.8a(4)) The RARE II program should thus not be constrained by the RPA goals, which are now slated for comprehensive reevaluation, and are significantly outdated in their treatment of wilderness. Since the 1975 RPA Program was prepared, new wilderness legislation has been passed and the Forest Service wilderness review process has been criticized in Congress (see H. R. Rep. 95-540, 95th Cong., 1st Sess., 4-6 (1977)); RARE II itself has been initiated and has generated some new resource information; and the Forest Service has rejected its earlier "purity" approach to wilderness evaluation and management. These developments make obsolete several of the RPA Program assumptions. There are much greater opportunities for establishing and rehabilitating wilderness areas and for meeting the RPA Program goals for recreation through expansion of the Wilderness System than were recognized when the 1975 Program was prepared. (See Program at 30-32, 35-36, 73-75, 78-80.)

Moreover, the RPA Program treatment of alternatives for "total wilderness acres" is not relevant to the purposes of RARE II. The purpose of the RPA Program wilderness discussion was to give the Forest Service some ability to predict how

various levels of wilderness designation would be integrated with non-wilderness forest uses. This evaluation was necessarily a rough approximation since resource information was incomplete, and all potential wilderness acres were treated as identical in terms of resource opportunities. RARE II, by contrast, represents the Forest Service's effort to grapple with the specifics of wilderness designation. The purpose of RARE II is to evaluate specific areas for potential wilderness designation on the basis of site-specific resource data and to make land allocation recommendations that would optimize the diversity, accessibility, and geographic distribution of the Wilderness System.

The RPA Program goal represents a Forest Service judgment about what the ultimate size of the wilderness system on National Forest lands should be. That judgment is subject to revision in the course of Forest Service planning, including RARE II itself. It does not bind the Forest Service in any way. Thus, other options should be carefully explored. The Forest Service has done no analysis of how much wilderness it could preserve, or even hold in the Further Planning category, if it sought to reach commodity goals by disrupting a minimum of roadless area acreage.

It has been stated by the Forest Service that RARE II is intended to provide input for the 1980 RPA Program. 42 Fed. Reg. 59688 (Nov. 18, 1977). If, however, it is constrained by the 1975 RPA goals, RARE II cannot assist in the new evaluation required. The inability of RARE II to provide effective input to the RPA process is shown by the assignment of a "share"

of all the long-range resource targets of the 1975 RPA program to the RARE II roadless areas. The DEIS table of the assigned "share" of the 2015 RPA targets has all alternatives except the all-wilderness alternative J allocating sufficient areas to non-wilderness so as to produce the assigned share of the outputs listed. (DEIS, p. 50.) Thus, no options were considered, except the extreme all-wilderness option, that did not conform to the 1975 RPA program. The 1980 RPA Program will evaluate possible changes in the 1975 Program, and not be constrained by the goals and targets of that program; thus RARE II's self-limitation defeats the goal of aiding the later 1980 RPA efforts.

Furthermore, the process deciding the "assigned share" was accomplished by an obscure method; a footnote says the shares were "Based on Regional Estimates". (DEIS, p. 50.) This "assigned share" is very significant since there are many different possible divisions of the goals and targets between the unroaded and roaded portions of the National Forests. This issue was not discussed in the 1975 RPA Program formulation, but represents a very important policy choice and deserves full examination of the alternatives and an opportunity for public comment. Instead the RPA targets are simply accepted and pro-rated by some unknown method to the roadless areas.

II. ROADLESS AREA EVALUATIONS INADEQUATELY PERFORMED

The roadless areas were evaluated and compared with each other in terms of WARS (Wilderness Attributes Rating System) scores, resource outputs (energy, minerals, timber, grazing, recreation), ecosystem representation, landform representation, and geographic distribution and accessibility. The obvious questions that must be asked are: (a) Are these ratings appropriate for RARE II's purposes? (b) Do they accurately reflect the values and resources they purport to measure? (c) Were the evaluations accurately performed?

(1) WARS -- In theory, the Wilderness Attributes Rating System would appear to be a sound technique for evaluating certain aspects of the wilderness resource having to do with scenic and recreational values as perceived by the recreationist. ("RARE II: Wilderness Attribute Rating System: A Users Manual.") But the DEIS presentation and application of the system are faulty. Although briefly referred to in the DEIS (p. 19), the procedure is not explained at all.

The scoring of given areas varied greatly from one rating team to another. Thus, although the results would have been of great value had the ratings been done on the same basis, the ratings actually used in the RARE II program reflect these regional variations.

For example, Tatoosh, a 17,000-acre ridge extending out of Mount Rainier National Park into Gifford Pinchot National Forest, received a WARS rating of 24. Just a few miles away, Cougar Lakes, a 200,000-acre area including several ridges originating in the park, a lake-dotted plateau, rugged peaks, timbered

valleys, and some minor canyons, received a WARS rating of 21. Both areas possess considerable wilderness value; both were selected for study in RARE I.

More time and effort will be required to sort out such local inequities and to work out the basis for comparison of WARS scores for areas in different parts of the country.

In assembling the alternatives, an arbitrary cutoff level of areas in the top 40% in WARS scores for each region was allocated to either Wilderness or Further Study in Alternative D. How this 40% figure was determined was never stated, nor was there any analysis to indicate how areas and acres were distributed statistically. The choice of 40% is a mystery. Moreover, the regional supplements do not identify what WARS scores represent the 40% level.

The WARS screening does not adequately account for the size of the areas being considered. Other factors being equal, an area of 10,000 acres with a WARS score of 23 will be selected for wilderness ahead of a 250,000 acre area with a score of 21. A size criterion should be added to the evaluations.

Although size was accounted in formulation of the WARS rating, it was not given a dominant role: it was properly accounted as being a quality which contributes to the solitude aspect of wilderness quality. This is quite different, however, from measuring the quantity of wilderness represented in an area. Thus, WARS has a component which assesses the impact of the size of an area on wilderness quality, but the WARS rating does not assess the quantity of the resource present: the evaluation of areas for alternative formulation

should assess both quantity and quality of wilderness resource in each area -- the method used does not.

(2) Resource Outputs -- One of the sorting techniques used in creating the alternatives was reassignment of roadless areas with resource values exceeding a particular threshold from Wilderness to Further Planning, or from Further Planning to Non-Wilderness. There are a number of problems with this technique:

First, in formulating some alternatives, particular resource values (such as timber output) are expressed in absolute numbers, and in other alternatives, in percentiles. For example, in Alternative D, the top 40 percentile of WARS scores within a region were placed in Wilderness unless the areas crossed any one of several resource impact thresholds which were set in absolute values, e.g., a reduction of 750 AUMs or more of grazing. This approach is distinctly biased against Wilderness for it dictates that no matter how high the quality of the roadless areas in a region rated, or how low the resource impacts, no more than 40% of the areas would be allocated for Wilderness. On the other hand, no matter how high the Wilderness values, if each area in the Region had a grazing impact of more than 750 AUMs, then no areas would be classified for Wilderness. This approach puts firm limits on how many areas can be allocated to Wilderness, but no limits on how many areas can be disqualified from Wilderness allocation based on arbitrary resource thresholds. The result is at the most 40% Wilderness, and at the least none.

Second, the measurements refer to the total resource

contained in an area, not to the density of that resource. (DEIS, pp. 41-44.) Thus, all other factors being equal, Alternative C would allocate to Wilderness a 7,000 acre area with a timber potential of 3 MMBF, but would allocate a 300,000 acre area with a timber potential of 5 MMBF to Non-Wilderness. This is illogical.

Third, the resource impacts are measured in terms of potential resource values under levels of management and investment much higher than those existing today. Thus, areas are deleted from Wilderness allocation for having resource potentials that may never be realized. Economic and environmental costs of achieving these potentials must be considered in determining how much of a given potential can be realized.

Fourth, there is too little consideration of the configuration of the roadless areas and the resource values within them. This problem is particularly acute in the case of mineral and recreational values. An entire 200,000 acre roadless area can be disqualified because of a potential 1,000 acre mine site or ski area located near one of its edges.

(3) Minerals and Energy -- The evaluation of mineral potential used overly simple tests, and the results are far too imprecise. (DEIS, pp. 47-49.) Many important factors should be evaluated before mineral and energy resource potential can be fully ascertained -- the size of deposits, development costs, environmental constraints, location within the roadless area, type of mining required, etc. In the absence of information about such factors, the simple ratings cannot be regarded

as providing sufficient information for allocation of roadless areas.

(4) Timber -- There is insufficient consideration of the impacts of achieving timber potentials on such other resources as water quality, wildlife and recreation. The timber management plans from which the data are derived vary greatly in quality, in the extent to which realistic multiple-use constraints have been applied, in management and investment assumptions, and in other important factors. Thus, the data used are not truly comparable from one area to another in different National Forests.

Additionally, there is considerable confusion about the meaning of potential productivity measured in board feet. In some instances, this number includes such non-sawtimber products as posts, poles, and pulpwood, and occasionally the DEIS and supplements are ambiguous in this respect. (DEIS, p. 15.) While there may be many areas in which the potential productivity for these products exceeds current demand, the use of such potentials is of dubious value.

As in the case of WARS ratings, arbitrary threshold levels were established in constructing the alternatives, (for example, at 2, 4, & 8 MMBF, and the top 5% level in each region) without any discussion or justification provided for using those levels to allocate roadless areas. The regional supplements do not provide sufficient detail as to what falls into the 5% level.

For unspecified reasons, the timber threshold levels for the eastern regions in Alternatives C and D were set at half the threshold levels used elsewhere in the country. No discussion of the reason for this decision is included in the

DEIS. This reflects a serious bias against additional Wilderness in the eastern states.

(5) Grazing -- In the case of grazing, there are the same problems of justifying threshold and cutoff levels. 300 AUMs and 750 AUMs are used as thresholds without further explanation. A 5% level criterion for each region is also used, but its derivation is not clear. Regional supplements do not state what the 5% level means in AUMs. In addition, the techniques for estimating grazing potential vary from region to region. Since grazing is a permitted use of wilderness areas, the use of arbitrary grazing levels to remove areas from consideration is particularly inappropriate and mystifying.

(6) Recreation -- As with other resource areas, impacts on recreation are assessed in terms of their absolute potential, without regard for the costs of using those potentials, the impacts of doing so, or demand. The threshold levels are not justified or discussed.

There is a very serious problem also in considering all potential forms of recreational use as equal. One day of downhill skiing is considered to be equal to a day of camping or a day of backpacking. While it may indeed be difficult to assess the different "values" of these kinds of recreation, the demands for them are quite different and the role of roadless areas in supplying each type of demand is very different. There are many roaded National Forest areas that can fill the demand for motorized camping, but there are very few areas besides roadless lands that can provide oppor-

tunities for backpacking. Although the DEIS has explored in some detail the contribution presently roadless areas might later make to motorized camping, the DEIS has not gone into sufficient detail in analyzing other uses of roadless land which could not be so readily satisfied on other types of lands. The false equivalency of various uses of roadless lands, coupled with the complete lack of information on the costs and impacts of providing non-wilderness recreation, renders the overall evaluation almost meaningless. In addition, trends in demand are ignored.

(7) The Ecosystem Criterion -- This evaluation criterion was created by the Forest Service to fill the need to have representation of varied ecosystems in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

Ecosystems of vastly different size and sensitivity are distributed throughout the United States and are commonly defined by their unique combination of fauna and flora. Unfortunately, the system chosen for the evaluation of ecosystems (Bailey/Kuchler) comes nowhere near providing an adequate basis for meeting this laudable goal. The Bailey/Kuchler mapping system omits virtually all ecosystem areas smaller than 50,000 acres (DEIS, p. 13). Many important ecosystems that should be incorporated in and protected by wilderness are not identifiable on this gross scale. For example, most aquatic, relict, and transition ecosystems would probably be missed altogether. This system also provides no consideration of the faunal components of ecosystems; it is purely a floral classification system. The system also tends to be theoretical, dealing only with the "potential" vegetation

of an area, not necessarily with what is actually present.

Considerable variation in the types mapped is easily verifiable by empirical observation. Places as distinct as Texarkana, Texas, and Dover, Dolaware, find themselves in the same "ecosystem." Sweeping classifications are not confined to the East and the South. Reno, Nevada; Pocatello, Idaho; and Ellensburg, Washington, share the same ecosystem, and another type stretches all the way from Cheyenne, Wyoming, to Lubbock, Texas.

One need not look over such vast distances to see the problem. The Big Hole Valley, Montana, and Pahsimeroi Valley, Idaho, are separated by a few dozen miles and are included in the same Bailey/Kuchler type. However, due to elevation and climatic differences, one valley is sparsely vegetated and is arid; the other is primarily grass and covered with willow-lined meandering streams.

(8) Landform Criteria -- The landform criteria, like those in the ecosystem typing, are too general. In fact, the criteria are not really landforms for broad physiographic provinces, and they do not recognize the many distinct subprovinces.

In fact, the word "landform" is often applied to specific kinds of terrain (such as badlands, rolling plains, high peaks, etc.) or to specific kinds of features (buttes, entrenched meandering streams, volcanic cones, etc.). While the decision to attempt to obtain at least 15,000 acres within each province may be a step in the right direction, it comes nowhere near assuring that representation of the landforms is actually

present. Moreover, some single landforms may cover more than 15,000 acres. The target levels are also very low -- one 15,000 acre area as a "Low Target" and three 15,000 acre areas as a "High Target".

Under the system used, absurd results are possible. Dinosaur National Monument and Yellowstone National Park are in the same landform type; Bend, Oregon, is in the same category as Big Bend National Park; the north end of the Cascade Mountains of Washington is in the same category as the south end of the Sierra Nevada of California.

This system must be restructured and redefined. The provinces must be subdivided. Within each subprovince, the basic landforms should be identified and mapped. Additional targets should be established for each subprovince and forest.

(9) Geographic Distribution and Accessibility -- This criterion has many serious flaws. There was a choice of 250 airline miles as the standard of accessibility to potential wilderness users on the assumption that this distance represented a feasible one day's travel, regardless of road and rail access (DEIS, p. 25-26). It is not clear how the calculations of wilderness within this radius were performed because it is stated that both "total and potential" wilderness acreage are included. What is included in "potential" wilderness? The data generated are not included in either the national or regional EISs. (The map in the national DEIS is misprinted; "above median" and "Category C" counties are indistinguishable. DEIS, p. 94).

The remedial targets set to fill the gaps are expressed

not in terms of additional acres/population but in terms of areas/population. (In essence, the problem is identified using one statistical measure -- acres within 250 miles of populations. Then, an attempt to deal with it is made by means of another, less accurate measure -- areas/population.) Moreover, since the carrying capacity, or recreational capacity, of wilderness is related to the size and not the number of areas, this is clearly absurd.

Those counties with no RARE II areas within 250 miles are simply abandoned by the program. It would seem to make more sense to place special targets for additional areas in either those RARE II areas nearest such counties, or those RARE II areas known to be used by residents of those worst-case counties.

An examination should be made of the absolute spatial distribution of wilderness in the U. S. to determine if there are notable gaps that should be filled. In all probability, new ecosystem and landform criteria would improve the distribution but may not go far enough.

Accessibility to wilderness has a strong temporal component. Many wilderness areas have a short season of accessibility because of snow, flood, heat, or fire danger. Areas should also be rated in terms of available acre-months/year to provide additional useful data. Moreover, the nature of the transportation available in the area should also provide an additional relevant measure.

(10) Wilderness-Associated Wildlife -- This criterion measures the representation within the present Wilderness System of certain wildlife species associated in the public

mind with wilderness environments (DEIS, pp. 16, 25, 89). While this may be a useful tool, it does not adequately cover the relationship between wildlife and wilderness. The list of species should be expanded; even if we accept its criterion, the list seems strangely abbreviated. In some cases, subspecies should be listed, as for example with the elk. Some attention should be paid to the size of a representative area; the present system evaluates a 500,000 acre area the same as one of 5,000 acres. Cases in which the desired representational level is deemed to be filled by present units in the system should be reexamined taking geographic distribution into account.

Moreover, additional categories of wildlife should be included in the analysis. Wilderness evaluations should also take into account species that are (1) rare, threatened, or endangered; (2) species dependent upon wilderness habitat, even if not commonly associated with it in the public mind; (3) species now largely confined to roadless areas (entirely or seasonally), particularly if they once had a larger range; (4) species able to sustain higher population levels under wilderness conditions; (5) a wide variety of plants and animals, not just the well known vertebrates.

Certainly all plants and animals listed under provisions of state and federal endangered species acts should be singled out as high priority in the evaluation process, and it should take specific evidence to assert that some classification other than wilderness is appropriate for the areas in which those species live. The DEIS admits (at p. 13) that endangered plant

species have not been precisely inventoried on the roadless areas. Certainly doing so would be of high priority before irreversible decisions to allocate areas to non-wilderness are made.

(11) Additional Criteria -- A major role of existing National Forest roadless lands, whether designated wilderness or not, is the protection of watersheds and soils within them. Identification of fragile watershed areas using existing Forest Service data and Clean Water Act 208 Plans should play a role in the evaluations.

Some evaluation should be made of the potential role of wilderness designation in the preservation and protection of sites of archaeological and historic significance. (See DEIS at p. 17).

An evaluation should be made of the relationship of roadless lands to elements in or likely to be placed in the Wild and Scenic Rivers System. Such high quality rivers are sensitive to adjacent land uses.

III. "AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT" INADEQUATELY DESCRIBED

This section of the DEIS attempts to outline the characteristics of the National Forest System and the National Wilderness Preservation System. However, it does not fairly reflect the character of the lands involved in the RARE II program. This assessment should tell the public and the decision-makers how the roadless lands differ from and compare with the rest of the National Forest lands and the rest of the United States. This is key to understanding the entire process. Instead, we find only the most general and incomplete discussion of the forest system.

For example, this section should point out that the National Forest Lands are in general of higher development cost and environmental sensitivity than private lands. In general, they are located farther from potential markets. Of these National Forest lands, the roadless areas are even more sensitive, costly to develop, and remote. In general, they are of comparatively low economic value and high environmental cost. This section should explore the significance of roadless lands for wildlife, vegetation, diversity, and recreation.

The overview should also outline trends in the uses and outputs from the National Forest System. For example, the trail system reportedly has declined from 150,000 miles to about 95,000 since the Secton World War. At the same time, the network of roads has gone from less than 50,000 miles to well over 200,000 miles, and is projected to grow to some 300,000 miles.

The public is informed that certain non-wilderness-compatible forms of recreation (e.g., motorized dispersed) occur

within roadless areas, but the exact nature of that activity and the acreage involved are not clear (DEIS, p. 14).

While timber potentials and grazing potentials are mentioned, no national scales are provided against which to measure these potentials. The public is told what contribution the roadless areas could theoretically make to the mathematical calculation of programmed timber harvest of the National Forests, but is never told what contribution is actually accounted for in the current program under present funding levels.

IV. IMPACT MODELING

With regard to both real and potential impacts, the DEIS concentrates on the costs of wilderness designation and the benefits of development, and it attempts to make the benefits of wilderness designation and the costs of development disappear by semantic slight of hand, stating that these important factors will be dealt with at a later stage. This leaves the Forest Service in the position of making major decisions based on speculation, arguing that it is not making any commitment to actually achieving the resource values. The Forest Service may thus make decisions not to protect an area because of its resource values, then later destroy the non-wilderness justification by deciding not to realize those resource values. Moreover, the environmental costs of development activities never entered the equations weighing resource impacts against wilderness values. In short, the draft environmental impact statement does not really discuss the environmental impacts of the alternatives. The Forest Service is bound by statutes to a management policy based on multiple-use and environmental protection. However, the DEIS could lead a reader to the conclusion that all that is required to achieve the potential resource outputs described is to classify these roadless lands for non-wilderness uses.

Moreover, there is serious question as to whether there is demand for some of the potential resources, such as non-sawtimber products or developed recreation. In some cases, there are potentials for the same commoditics in other areas that are underutilized. A far more thorough inspection of the

supply/demand situation for these commodities is required before these data can be used. There may be immense potential in roadless lands for parking lot construction, lava mining, or rock sculpture, but there is no demand, or lack of adequate supply elsewhere, for these outputs. Further, the impacts of use of these resources would have undesirable impacts on other resources.

The following impact areas warrant specific comment:

(1) Timber -- There are a number of significant problems with the DEIS section on impacts of the alternatives outlined. In the first place, data are misused. For example, large areas of currently non-programmed timber are thrown into the impact calculations as if the foreclosure of timber harvesting on these lands would create an immediate impact, when, in fact, no such impact would occur. Such lands, improperly used to calculate "immediate" and "short-term" effects, include non-programmed and non-programmable marginal timber, as well as timber in administrative holding categories withdrawn from the programmed harvest for decades and not reflected in standard statistics.

The results of this error create absurdities in some cases. For example, in Colorado, the total of the "short-term" reductions in timber output due to the preservation of all roadless areas is said to be approximately 210 MMBF. However, the same document points out that the annual harvest for all public and private lands in the state is now 170 MMBF, including non-sawtimber products. (See DEIS, Colorado Supp., pp. 5, C-2--C-40). In another case, the Amoeba Roadless Area of Gifford Pinchot National Forest is listed in the DEIS as having a

potential short-term impact of minus 26 MMBF. However, the final land-use plan recently adopted by the Regional Forester there calls for a programmed harvest of 18.7 MMBF.

There are a number of places here and throughout the DEIS, as mentioned above, where it is unclear whether or not the figures given for timber outputs include non-sawtimber products. This could be made clearer by using MMBF for sawtimber and EMMBF (equivalent million board feet) for all timber products. Many forests do not sell close to their programmable harvest of non-sawtimber products in most years. Thus, the inclusion of these products in calculations of "short-term" impacts is highly misleading.

The data used in the impact modeling came from a variety of sources and vary in accuracy, and this should be taken into account. For example, timber yield estimates based on pre-1970 timber- and land-management plans are uniformly higher than yield estimates based on more recent plans. (This can be established by comparing new and old plans. Exceptions that occur are generally due to changes in utilization standards, not a change in yield, resulting from increased investment in intensive management and a change in mensuration.) This is true because older plans uniformly overestimated the amount of operable commercial forest land on the National Forests and underestimated the area necessary to protect other multiple-use values. Estimates based on the earlier plans should have been discounted before use.

(2) Recreation -- The computer data sheets indicate that the Forest Service gathered information on such topics as the acreage of roadless areas involved in "non-compatible recreation." This aspect never surfaces in the DEIS, which also does not discuss the negative environmental impacts of this recreation. Establishment of this relationship is essential in predicting the impact of non-wilderness designations.

Trends in demand for different kinds of recreation should be taken into account. Moreover, wilderness designation can be expected to draw backpackers to the areas involved and probably also promote a net increase in this form of recreation.

(3) Grazing -- The modeling of grazing impacts is unacceptable. It forecasts substantial reductions in the grazing capacity of lands classified as wilderness without any factual basis. In reality, grazing on lands designated as wilderness has declined no more rapidly than grazing on non-wilderness National Forest lands. It is not shown that management activities for grazing are incompatible with wilderness, or indeed whether some reduction in grazing is required to protect other National Forest resources. A recent study concluded that, ". . . there was little or no correlation between the increase in wilderness acreage and the decrease in wilderness permittees and in total wilderness grazing." (E. V. Treman, Senior Thesis, Envtl. Studies, Univ. Calif. Santa Cruz, 26 May 1976, p. 34)

(4) Population -- The outputs of the model predict reduced population levels in some cases. (DEIS, p. 99) This is unrealistic. While economic pressures can change

population migration patterns, the projections in the cases under consideration in this study are absurd.

(5) Economic -- The manner in which the DEIS handled economic costs in weighing wilderness and non-wilderness options resulted in an impression which is seriously biased in favor of development and non-wilderness use. Far more sophisticated and balanced benefit/cost analysis could have been done. While the economic benefits of wilderness were underestimated, the costs were given generous, but flawed discussion. At the same time, much emphasis was placed upon the economic benefits of non-wilderness with the costs all but ignored.

In discussing potential non-wilderness commodity values, the DEIS admits (p. 51) "a benefit/cost study or investment analysis to determine if it is economically feasible to harvest the resource has not been made. Likewise a demand study to see if the resource output would or would not be sold at current prices was not made."

The only information given as to the methodology underlying the projections is that input-output models were used. However, input-output models are notoriously unreliable in predicting the behavior of a real world, market economy where output is not the result of government fiat, but the sum total of private decisions. The effects of the alternatives in our market system should properly be the focus of the DEIS economic studies, including full cost accounting and appropriate imputed values for wilderness areas. Input-output models project what is a technically feasible output, which may not be the most

economically viable option.

Input-output models commonly use fixed coefficients, but in a market economy tradeoffs are the rule. The DEIS analysis apepars to have only considered the relatively local economic/employment effects. Input-output models usually study behavior in only one sector of the economy, making no adjustments in the rest of the economy for activity in that sector. In other words it appears that the DEIS ignores the fact that people who would have been employed under a non-wilderness designation will find alternative employment, produce income and value added elsewhere in the economy under wilderness designations. This employment "offset," over time, will involve all affected. It is obviously insufficient to consider the costs of wilderness and non-wilderness alternatives only in terms of commodity outputs and employment possibilities foregone. The full costs of developing and harvesting these outputs must be considered even if complete precision is not attainable.

The recently released Development Opportunity Rating System (DORS) data (43 F.R. 41010) would seem to be mostly a reshuffling of previously extant data, and do not fill the serious gaps in the DEIS analysis of costs and benefits. While the DEIS considers the reduction in federal receipts that would result from a reduction in federal timber sales, no mention is made of partically offsetting reductions in expenditures, and savings of taxpayers subsidies, that would result from reduced needs for personnel, road construction, etc., that would normally be required for a federal timber sale and harvest. In addition, while employment in a

particular area due to non-wilderness designation is an economic benefit to those obtaining jobs, the cost of their wages must be subtracted from the value of the non-wilderness area when considering the economics of alternatives.

Wilderness preservation has many values besides recreational use. John V. Krutilla and Anthony C. Fisher, The Economics of Natural Environments (Johns Hopkins University Press, 1975). Hence, a valid conceptual base for studies such as RARE II DEIS must consider all of the value of public items destroyed by many non-wilderness choices. Watersheds are an extremely important public economic asset, the value of which is rapidly growing and, if economic indicators were applicable to this non-market resource, it may be rated in many places as more valuable than the lumber and other resources it contains. The costs of erosion and of flood destruction, albeit indirect and often delayed, are real and are traceable back to wilderness/watershed destruction. Roadbuilding to harvest timber is the prime cause of serious soil erosion and loss of water retention capabilities in our roadless National Forests. F. J. Swanson and C. T. Dyrness, "Impact of Clear-cutting and Road Construction on Soil Erosion by Landslides in the Western Cascade Range, Oregon," Geology, vol. 3 no. 7, July 1975. See also, Robert Coats, "The Road to Erosion," Environment, vol. 20 no. 1, Jan./Feb. 1978. Airshed protection is another item of growing health, hence economic, importance. Of unknown but potentially great economic importance to future generations is the preservation of genetic strains within our roadless areas. Generally, the mechanical, biological, and economic interrelationships of

the wilderness/non-wilderness choices were vastly underrated by the DEIS.

To more properly conduct the analysis, a much greater effort should have been made to estimate the economic value of wilderness preservation. While this is admittedly difficult since it is non-marketed, a much more appropriate and accurate result would have been obtained. The Defense Department commonly uses cost/benefit analysis in military situations much more difficult to quantify than RARE II. The fate of 62 million acres cannot be decided by apparent "informed guesses" when more careful, systematic cost/benefit analysis is available.

The "output" of wilderness, while not apparent in our economic indicators, is a scarce economic good, similar to marketable outputs. While the preservation of wilderness need not create the same number of measurable jobs as mineral extraction program, it still produces an "output" of obvious economic value. No economist would claim that the secular shift from manufacturing goods to providing services in our economy has caused a drop in our real GNP, despite its causing a decrease in employment in certain sectors of manufacturing. Services, too, have obvious economic value, so that real income has increased as a result of the shift. Similar effects occur when we choose to preserve non-marketable, public wilderness areas.

Over a period of time, as population and GNP grow, experience has shown that technology leads to greater productivity of commodities and to greater substitutability of one commodity for another. However,the same is not true of the services of

wilderness areas. These are not produced and hence not subject to productivity gains. They are available only in whatever amounts we choose to preserve them. It follows that wilderness areas, and natural areas in general, increase in value over time relative to commodities. Wilderness is also becoming more scarce relative to developed areas. These very significant dynamic considerations must be included when analyzing the cost/benefit relationships involved in a decision irrevocable for future generations. Development is final. Preservation is not.

The issue of taxpayers subsidizing various non-wilderness options must be considered when evaluating the actual costs of the given alternatives and those that may arise before the final EIS determinations. Wilderness use is also subsidized, but nowhere to the extent of the extraction/development industries. Hard rock mining has long been subsidized in public policy. Biases toward exploitation that already exist in federal programs due to various subsidies perpetuate exploitation since the DEIS uses present commodity outputs as criteria for non-wilderness designation. The existence of "producing mines" or "proven mineral reserves" is sufficient alone to disqualify a wilderness allocation in some alternatives (C, D, H, and I). Grazing fees on public lands are still substantially below those on private lands. "A Study of Fees for Grazing Livestock on Federal Lands", A Report from the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture, Oct. 21, 1977. Competitive bidding is the general rule in Forest Service sales, but the bid price does not always lead to full coverage of Forest Service costs.

"Forest Service Pricing Mechanism for National Forest Timber Sales," Cong. Record, H 4169, May 10, 1976. To the extent of subsidy there is overuse, which, in the RARE II DEIS, becomes a criterion for further overuse.

As far as analytic details go, there are several problems, a few of which will be addressed.

The analysis of recreation as an output (DEIS, pp. 37-39) assumes that a visitor-day of recreation is equally valued whether it is in the non-motorized dispersed, dispersed motorized, or developed recreation category. It does so by looking only at the gross outputs and net effect in terms of the number of recreation visitor-days' use that would result from each of the alternatives that are evaluated. This not only ignores recommendations of Federal standard-setting agencies such as the Water Resources Council, (see Senate Document No. 97, Policies, Standards, and Procedures for the Formulation, Evaluation and Review of Plans for Use and Development of Water and Related Land Resources, USGPO, Washington, D. C., 1962, and its up-date, Water Resources Council, Water and Related Land Resources: Establishment of Principles and Standards for Planning, published in Federal Register, Volume 38, Number 174, Part III, September 10, 1973), but also gives the impression that a day of recreation in the wilderness is equivalent to a day in a developed setting and that maximum use is consistent with maximum economic gain. This problem could be corrected through the use of a suitable weighting scheme or through a benefit-cost analysis which requires that dollar values be assigned to each of the recreation-day outputs.

Throughout the analysis the effects of price on supply and demand are ignored, e.g., "If all the areas were recommended for wilderness, as in Alternative J, there would be an immediate increase in use of 3.5 million recreation visitor-days." (DEIS, p. 37.) The method for arriving at the 3.5 million figure is not presented, but it most likely represents a simple projection. If a demand study had been utilized, visitation rates would have been related to the number of people "in the market," the price (travel cost) of a recreation day, prices of substitute goods, income levels, and other determinants of demand. A demand study would come much closer to representing public consensus than the more or less arbitrary, undocumented, assumptions made in the DEIS. Another example of disregarding real factors which determine supply and demand involves timber. The statement is made: "The effects on timber harvest as any of the ten alternatives is implemented vary according to the amount of land each alternative proposes for wilderness classification, the productive capabilities of that area, and the amount and productivity of the land remaining for non-wilderness uses." (DEIS, p. 41.) Timber prices and other market factors are simply not discussed in the DEIS.

(6) Housing -- In the DEIS there is an attempt to convince the public that there is a significant connection between wilderness designation and housing inflation. However, a number of separate, and recent, studies indicate that substantial increases in timber harvests in National Forest roadless areas would have an insignificant effect on the total cost of housing. See, e.g., Sierra Club "Timber Harvest in the National Forests and its

Relationship to Lumber Supply and Housing Costs", 14 July 1978. This is largely due to the fact that lumber accounts for about 7% of the total cost, including debt service and land, of a typical single family home, and an even smaller percentage for an apartment unit or condominium. Land and development costs and the costs of financing were the areas of greatest impact on the increase in housing costs in the last ten years according to the National Association of Homebuilders. It may well be more significant to discuss the economic distortions, including inflation, of the American taxpayer's money subsidizing the development of roadless areas, many of low resource value.

(7) Balance of Payments -- In discussing our balance of trade accounts and lumber supply, it is true that curtailing our very substantial annual exports to Japan would have some negative effect on these accounts. However, increasing our imports of lumber from Canada, a result of stabilizing our National Forest harvests, would likely have insignificant effects on our long term trade balance with Canada. In 1977 we took 10.4 billion board feet of lumber from Canada, about 30% of our domestic consumption that year. Even so, in recent years there has been a continuing and rapidly growing trade surplus with Canada, now at about $4 billion a year. This is underscored by a continuing currency relationship favorable to the U. S. All this indicates the propensity of the Canadians to rapidly return U. S. dollars through purchases of our products.

Perhaps of much greater significance to our balance of trade than the importation of lumber is the fact that many non-wilderness designations will promote fuel-intensive, motorized

recreation, with the impact of importing fuel on our foreign trade accounts being quite well known.

Intensive management of presently developed forest land can substitute for the development of new areas at comparable costs. According to the Forest Service net annual growth on the 67 million acres of commercial timberland in forest industry ownerships is far below potential, in 1970 less than a third of the production attained in some intensively managed plantations. The Demand and Price Situation for Forest Products, 1976-77, USDA Forest Service.

Finally, logging is subject to very wide cyclical swings, some of this the result of previous, improper timber management practices. In any event when the timber is finally gone in a locale solely dependent on that industry, problems arise which could be mitigated by encouraging resource preservation and economic diversity now, partially through the vehicle of RARE II decisions.

(8) Energy -- The discussion of energy impacts in the DEIS (pp. 47-49), like other impact sections, focuses on the potential costs of non-development and ignores the costs of development. Other relevant topics are not mentioned. For example, additional road construction is itself energy intensive. The construction and use of developed recreation facilities and increased use of ORVs also will stimulate energy consumption.

V. ALTERNATIVES

The alternatives offered play a critical role in an EIS. They channel governmental decisions and direct public attention and comment; they also serve as reference points in dealing with the same topic in the future. It cannot be overemphasized that the lack of adequate environmental and economic impact assessment data makes the effective formulation and evaluation of alternatives essentially impossible. Similarly, it is nearly impossible to formulate alternatives to meet perceived needs without adequate assessment of the reality of those needs. These fundamental inadequacies in the DEIS call for a conservative approach to making final decisions. The only alternative that the sparse analysis of this DEIS can substantiate is one which places a substantial portion of the roadless lands in a Further Planning category.

The alternatives presented in the DEIS are drastically inadequate. They do not display a sufficiently wide array of possible choices. All of the "working alternatives" (C through I) in the DEIS (as opposed to the "reference alternatives," A, B, and J) minimize the Wilderness and the Further Planning Categories and maximize the Non-Wilderness category. For example, the largest wilderness acreage there considered is 33% of the RARE II inventory; the smallest non-wilderness acreage considered amounts to 37% of the inventory. (DEIS, p. 32.)

Whereas RARE II is supposed to provide meaningful input for the 1980 RPA Program, it is ineffective in displaying options varying from the 1975 RPA goals. While none of the working alternatives would cause resource outputs to fall below the

1975 RPA targets, most of the alternatives would allow wilderness to fall below those targets. Only one of the working alternatives would exceed the 1975 wilderness target. (We note with interest that the Forest Service will be releasing additional information on the relationship of RARE II to RPA Program goals. 43 F.R. 41010.)

The DEIS asserts that the goals and targets set out for the Ecosystem, Landform, Wildlife, and Distribution Criteria are important considerations, but only two of the seven working alternatives meet their Low Level goals for these criteria; only one meets the High Level goals. It is obvious that many alternatives could have been presented that could meet or preferably exceed these goals, which are extremely low to begin with.

It is as if the established targets for all other resources were considered mandatory and the established and proposed goals for wilderness were optional. Yet, the Wilderness Act established that:

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

This is hardly an optional goal.

The real need for resolution of aspects of the "roadless area question" exists chiefly at the level of local communities. If the economic health of these communities is of prime concern, then alternative approaches to maintain this economic health should be developed. In order to do this, the dependent communities must be identified. Then, a range of alternatives that would support such communities, including investments

other than the development of roadless areas, should be developed.

It has often been pointed out that, in some areas, communities need not depend on the development of roadless areas. Intensive management of presently developed forest land can substitute for the development of new areas at comparable cost. This option was not discussed in the 1975 RPA Program, not does it appear in the preliminary documents for the 1980 RPA. It certainly does not appear in the RARE II Program. Yet, this vitally important option exists and offers an economically viable means of doing a better job of satisfying competing concerns and constituencies than any of the alternatives found in RARE II.

VI. DECISION CRITERIA

Near the end of the DEIS (p. 67) is a section on the criteria by which proposed decisions are to be evaluated. These criteria are presented without any discussion of their origin or of alternatives to them and without any indication of how they relate to the evaluation criteria.

Some of these goals appear to be logical, others much less so. There is no particular congressional mandate for particular goals.

(1) RPA Goals -- Limiting the goals to those of the 1975 RPA limits the ability of RARE II to contribute to the 1980 RPA Program. It ignores the fact that the 1975 RPA indicated that higher wilderness goals were possible without adverse impacts on the budget or resource output. (See, Program, pp. 574, 633.) The 1975 goals were crudely constructed compared to what is possible today.

(2) Commodity Outputs & Community Stability -- As stated, this criterion is a major mistake. Even if those impacts were accurately stated, which they are not, it is wholly improper to consider the costs only in terms of outputs foregone; the costs of developing those outputs and the environmental price of doing so must be considered, and alternative ways to deal with local impacts should be considered.

(3) National Issues

Virtually none of the national issues mentioned will be significantly affected by any possible RARE II decisions. If they are to be used at all as guidelines, then the discussion of them must cover additional aspects.

(4) The Evaluation Criteria -- The Evaluation Criteria were discussed above.

In addition, the potential contribution of an area should be considered in making boundary adjustments, and efforts should be made to include within the recommended boundaries of Wilderness or Further Planning areas the landform, ecological, wildlife, and other values present within the overall area.

(5) WARS Rating -- The problems mentioned above must be resolved, with area size entering the equation more directly.

(6) Need to Allocate; Grassland Bias -- A proposed decision criterion is that "to perpetuate current cooperative management of the National Grasslands, areas located within the Grasslands will not normally be allocated to wilderness. . . ." This biased criterion has had undue influence on the allocation alternatives, and most deserving potential grassland wildernesses are only recommended for wilderness allocation in Alternative J. None of the statutes that govern the management of National Grasslands contains any prohibition against managing them as wilderness. Indeed, it could be argued that managing the few remaining grassland roadless areas as wilderness would be an essential part of the federal program of using the national grasslands to demonstrate sound land and water conservation practices through various management approaches. There is ample national grassland acreage devoted to the demonstration of the effect of intensive management.

Specifically, Section 31 of Title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to manage the national grasslands:

> "to correct maladjustments in land use, and thus assist in controlling soil erosion, reforestation, preserving natural resources, protecting fish and wildlife, mitigating floods, preventing impairment of dams and reservoirs, conserving surface and subsurface moisture, protecting watersheds of navigable streams, and protecting public lands, health, safety, and welfare, but not to build industrial parks or establish private industrial or commercial enterprises."

Wilderness management is consistent with all of these stated objectives. In fact, wilderness management could prove to be the most cost-effective way to achieve many of these objectives.

The proposed decision criteria emphasize the incompatability of existing cooperative management and wilderness designation. However, there does not appear to be a sound basis for this objection in law or in practice.

Section 32(e) of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act authorizes the Secretary to meet the management objectives of Section 31 by cooperating with "Federal, State, Territorial, and other public agencies in developing plans for a program of land conservation and land utilization . . ."

Ovbiously this type of cooperative management can be continued within the context of wilderness designation. In fact, following the designation of any area as wilderness it is established policy for the land management agency to develop a wilderness management plan with the cooperation of other public agencies.

The supposed incompatability of cooperative management and wilderness management is belied by the present management of roadless areas in the Little Missouri National Grasslands in

North Dakota. There, Forest Service land-use plans were developed in cooperation with other federal agencies, the state, the livestock organizations, and the general public.

VII. CONCLUSION

For all of the foregoing reasons, the Sierra Club and the Natural Resources Defense Council, Inc. urge the Forest Service to conclude that the Draft Environmental Statement is "so inadequate as to preclude meaningful analysis" and that, according to the Forest Service's own NEPA regulations, a revised DES . . . should be prepared, filed, and circulated." Forest Service Manual § 1952.62, 43 Fed. Reg. 21261 (May 16, 1978). Unless and until this is done, any action under RARE II -- perhaps other than highly selective, limited allocations to the Wilderness and Non-Wilderness categories, and broad allocations to the Further Planning category -- would be contrary to NEPA and thus would be unlawful.

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SRM SOCIETY FOR RANGE MANAGEMENT

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September 29, 1978

Mr. Craig Rupp
Regional Forester
P.O. Box 25127
Lakewood, Colorado 80225

Dear Mr. Rupp:

Attached is a statement prepared by the Public Affairs Committee of the Society for Range Management concerning the RARE II Program of the Forest Service.

We would appreciate your making this statement part of the public record and considering the suggestions made therein in your analysis of recommendations on RARE II.

If the Society for Range Management can be of service in any way toward further input and consultation on this important subject, we would be most happy to respond.

Sincerely,

David A. Smith
Executive Secretary

DAS:jrp

Enclos.

SOCIETY FOR RANGE MANAGEMENT

In response to the Draft Environmental Statement, Roadless Area Review and Evaluation of the United States Forest Service, the Society for Range Management cites the following Society Benchmark Statement on Wilderness and comments as follows:

"Wilderness Management

The Society for Range Management recognizes the principal value of designated wilderness to stem from a need to preserve portions of natural systems' pre-civilization conditions for purposes of scientific study and comparison.

The Society recognizes the unique recreational aspect of designated wilderness, but believes such use should be secondary to the scientific. Recreational use should not be permitted to detract substantially from the desired natural condition.

Wilderness provides a datum of normality, but since each biotic community requires its own reference point, the Society favors the establishment of additional wilderness in localities where suitable reference areas are lacking."

We applaud the efforts of the Forest Service in this monumental undertaking of a roadless area review and evaluation and have the following specific comments regarding the RARE II Draft Environmental Impact Statement:

1. Among the alternatives listed, we feel that alternatives E, F, or G would best meet the needs of our membership and the nation as a whole. Of the three alternatives, we favor alternative F.

2. On page 24 of the Draft EIS, we believe that the word "large" should be defined as it is used to describe size of land forms. Granted that a few thousand acres seldom represent many land forms, but the word "large" is so indefinite that there could be limit to its size.

3. On page 35, under the title "Vegetation", it seems to us that the assumption is made that vegetation did not develop under grazing and that other factors involved in plant community development, such as wild fire, are ignored.

4. On page 44, under the title "Range", we believe that clarification is needed. The basic assumption elsewhere in the Draft EIS is that wilderness will proceed towards climax. Therefore, if this is, in fact, true, then grazing capacity may not necessarily be expected to increase. We know that the grazing resource, properly managed, can enhance wilderness value.

5. On page 67 and 68, "Proposed Decision Criteria", our belief is that the decision criteria as generated on these two pages reflect that political considerations may be used more than resource considerations in arriving at a final disposition of roadless areas. We believe that the decision criteria should be strengthened to reflect resource space considerations for the future enjoyment of our nation's people.

We trust that our comments will be of some value as the Forest Service develops the final Draft Environment Impact Statement. Please be assured that the Society for Range Management stands ready to assist as may be requested to arrive at a just and equitable decision regarding roadless areas in the National Forest System.

SOCIETY OF AMERICAN FORESTERS

Professionals advancing the science, technology, practice and teaching of forestry to benefit society

at Wild Acres • 5400 Grosvenor Lane • Washington, D. C. 20014 • (301) 897-8720

September 29, 1978

Mr. John R. McGuire
Chief, Forest Service
U. S. Department of Agriculture
P. O. Box 2417
Washington, D. C. 20013

Dear John:

We are pleased to send you the enclosed comments of the Society of American Foresters on the U. S. Forest Service's Roadless Area Review and Evaluation (RARE II) process, including the national programmatic Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). The 22,000 professional foresters represented by the Society have taken a keen interest in this wilderness study. We appreciate both the efforts of your agency to successfully conclude this evaluation as well as the far-reaching implications this evaluation will have for all Americans. We are prepared to offer further assistance as you see fit.

Sincerely,

Hardy

H. R. Glascock, Jr.
Executive Vice President

HRG:edl
Enclosure

SOCIETY OF AMERICAN FORESTERS 5400 GROSVENOR LANE • BETHESDA, MARYLAND 20014 • (301) 897-8720

RARE II - The Process

The Society of American Foresters (SAF) offers the following comments on the U.S. Forest Service's Roadless Area Review and Evaluation (RARE II) process, including the national programmatic Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). SAF recognizes the difficulties of accommodating the diverse interests of forest users, especially when wilderness allocation is involved. Further, the Society is cognizant of the difficult political considerations which attend the current process. Nevertheless, there are several aspects of the RARE II process which warrant critical examination.

The Society does not believe that adequate time has been scheduled to permit a proper study and evaluation. The expectation that, in 18 months, all suitable roadless areas can be identified and evaluated for wilderness potential, and then examined for their potential impacts on other resources, is simply unrealistic. It is not possible to consider the full range of biological, social, and economic implications for all resources in that space of time.

Two illustrations of how this limited time has affected the RARE II analysis can be found in the evaluation systems for economics and wilderness attributes. The Development Opportunity Rating System (DORS) and Wilderness Attribute Rating System (WARS) hold promise of being reliable decision aids in the future. However, because they are new and lack precision, their usefulness for RARE II is limited. These rating systems produce variable results when applied by different evaluation teams and DORS lacks sensitivity to individual roadless areas within larger multicounty areas.

SAF is also concerned about the absence of any economic benefit-cost or investment analysis. The input-output analysis performed is not a satisfactory substitute. We believe economic benefit-cost analysis is of such importance that lack of preparation

Approved by the Council of the Society of American Foresters, October 1, 1978. A position of the Society of American Foresters expires three years after the date of its adoption unless, after thorough review, its continuance is approved.

time is not a compelling explanation for its omission. Also of concern to SAF is the lack of analysis of local industry's ability to expand or contract their activities in response to the market changes which may arise.

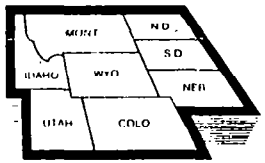
The Society considers the information on minerals in the RARE II impact statement deficient. While recognizing the problems of confidentiality for some mineral data, these problems could likely have been surmounted if dealt with at the outset of the process or in a timely manner.

Another deficiency of the RARE II process that warrants mention is the inadequate recognition of the Resource Planning Act goals for wilderness. The relationship between RARE II and RPA should be explicitly discussed. The American public should know how these two potentially conflicting decision guides will be reconciled.

The Society is also concerned about the alternatives presented. They seem arbitrary and unrealistic--either being extreme or unsubstantiated. Apparently, the alternatives were developed without benefit of the completed roadless area evaluation. Unfortunately, if the alternatives presented in the draft impact statement are replaced with new alternatives in the final statement, the public will have been deprived of the opportunity to comment on the alternatives actually considered.

Finally, SAF is not confident that the method employed for gathering public input will be useful for allocation decisions. Converting each comment into a ballot to measure public opinion on wilderness allocations is unscientific and unreliable. It assumes that comments received by the Forest Service on this issue represent a cross-section of public opinion, a doubtful assumption at best. It also favors quantity of comment over quality.

In comparison with other land management agencies, the Forest Service has a strong record of wilderness preservation. Its most important role now should be to bring about comprehensive land use planning on the national forests under the Resource Planning Act so that the highest sustainable outputs from these lands can be realized.



Rocky Mountain Oil & Gas Association 345 PETROLEUM CLUB BLDG • DENVER, COLORADO 80202 • 303/534-8261

September 26, 1978

Mr. John R. McGuire, Chief
U.S. Forest Service
Department of Agriculture
P.O. Box 2417
Washington, D.C. 20013

Dear Chief McGuire:

The Rocky Mountain Oil and Gas Association (RMOGA) is a trade association of approximately 700 individuals, independent operators and major companies representing nearly every phase of oil and gas exploration, production, transportation, marketing and refining. RMOGA appreciates this opportunity to comment on the RARE II Draft Environmental Statements (DES) and the Wilderness Review Process, which potentially will have significant adverse impacts on this nation's mineral base, economy and social structure.

Most of the following comments pertain specifically to the National Programatic Statement. However, they are equally applicable in most instances to the various state supplements.

I. INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

A. The Public Comment Process.

According to the DES, the Forest Service expects that the public will submit numerous detailed comments, which will enable the Forest Service to make responsible decisions on individual RARE II tracts. Yet, the DES's themselves and the various "public involvement" programs virtually guarantee that few Americans will have adequate information about either general Forest Service policies or specific RARE II areas to be able to make knowledgeable comments.

The DES's ignore minerals; say nothing about management of roadless and wilderness areas; fail to describe the future planning process; seriously downplay the economic and social impacts which massive wilderness designations will cost; ignore the important role of our public lands in the economy

of states, communities and the nation; and represent RARE II as the nation's last chance for wilderness -- when in fact the Bureau of Land Management, Park Service, Fish and Wildlife Service, Alaska Lands bills and various congressional proposals for wilderness also remain to be considered. These other wilderness studies will almost certainly fill in any "gaps" which may still be present in the National Wilderness Preservation System (NWPS) following the completion of RARE II.

In other words, the Draft Environmental Statements and Public Comment Process have done nothing to eliminate the ignorance and misinformation which have surrounded RARE II from its inception.

The inevitable result will be generally poor comments which, in turn, will generate poor decisions.

This is a complete subversion of the NEPA process. The National Environmental Policy Act requires that:

1. the RARE II process be "systematic" and "interdisciplinary";
2. *impacts on the* total *"human environment" (economic and social,* as well as physical) be studied:
3. all "irreversible and irretrievable commitments of resources" be identified;
4. "appropriate alternatives" be developed whenever a proposal involves "unresolved conflicts concerning alternative uses of available resources"; and
5. "undesirable and unintended consequences" be identified and avoided.

These mandates have been largely ignored throughout the RARE II process, apparently on the assumption (articulated on several occasions by top Forest Service officials) that "Congress often makes pretty unwise decisions on the basis of far less than all the evidence."

It may be too late to avoid a multitude of poor decisons with which all of us will have to live for many years to come. However, an attempt *must be made in the final environmental statement to undo the damage done* to date and raise the level of public awareness about the issues involved in RARE II and similar wilderness programs.

B. RARE II and Minerals.

During the past decade, America has become increasingly dependent on foreign sources for the majority of its mineral supplies. We import

nearly 50 percent of our oil, large amounts of natural gas and 50-100 percent of most of our other critically needed minerals. Many of these minerals could be found on our public lands, including those affected by RARE II.

Yet, through its RARE II policies, the Forest Service has effectively stopped mineral exploration and development on the public lands being reviewed for wilderness. Our economy cannot afford "surface protection" policies which go far beyond the intent of Congress and severely restrict or actually prohibit mineral prospecting and the development of deposits which are found.

Therefore, it is critical that wise and careful decisions be made now, and that those decisions are not unreasonably delayed.

II. INDIVIDUAL ROADLESS AREAS

Updated information on the oil and gas potential of individual roadless areas based on information submitted by RMOGA's member companies, is enclosed. Copies of these updated estimates have also been sent to your regional foresters. We trust that these tract-by-tract hydrocarbon estimates will be included in the final EIS in a tabular and summary form which makes clear to the reader what price he will be asked to pay in order to have large numbers of tracts designated as wilderness, and what costs (in terms of dollars and lost mineral resources) may be associated with the withdrawal of individual roadless areas.

III. PREFERRED ALTERNATIVES

The Draft EIS displays 10 alternative approaches for allocating the total RARE II roadless inventory. RMOGA does not believe that any single one of these alternatives is adequate, or that a combination of two or more of them can cure the current deficiencies, unless further language is added. We, therefore, propose the following alternative:

> Emphasis is given to commodity outputs, to state, local and national issues, and to specific needs of the mineral industries for access to roadless areas and the right to conduct seismic, magnetic, drilling and other operations with the best available modern technology, subject only to reasonable environmental constraints. No roadless area having mineral potential will be recommended for wilderness until after exploration and production activities have been completed. Leasing will continue in accordance with law, and leases will no longer contain no surface occupancy stipulations. Only those roadless areas with the highest wilderness attribute ratings will be considered for wilderness recommendations.

This alternative recognizes the national need for minerals and the many problems which mineral exploration and development pose, especially in "roadless and undeveloped" areas, where detailed knowledge about minerals is currently lacking. Further support for this alternative is detailed elsewhere in these comments and in the enclosed papers.

IV. DECISION CRITERIA

The seven decision criteria listed on pages 67-68 of the National RARE II programmatic are good, but incomplete.

1. The Renewable Resources Planning Act does not cover minerals; therefore, the act should not be emphasized to the exclusion or minimization of the Forest Service's mineral-related responsibilities, as articulated in other national legislation. These other acts must also be discussed.

2. General public agreement is valuable only to the extent that it comes from a knowledgeable public which understands the policies, issues and consequences involved. Largely because of the way the Forest Service has handled RARE II, the public is probably not yet ready to make any wise decisions.

3. The cost of allocating areas to wilderness must be one of the major criteria. However, those costs must be based on facts and must be fairly and completely represented; the models used for determining these costs must be carefully constructed and their problems and limitations fairly discussed in the statement.

4. Another major criterion must be local, state and national issues, such as those listed on page 68. As presently worded, however, this criterion does not consider the fact that no information on proven reserves or high mineral potential can be developed under current Forest Service policies.

5. Preference should not be given to allocating roadless areas to wilderness merely because the addition of those areas might "increase the diversity and quality of the National Wilderness Preservation System," whatever that means. The Forest Service alone does not have to complete the NWPS. Moreover, the proven or potential presence of important mineral resources should operate against any preference that is given on the basis of wilderness attribute ratings.

6. The use of wilderness attribute ratings in the selection process is required by the Wilderness Act. However, areas with the highest numerical rating should be selected only if the evaluation process has actually been objective and only if all other facts are in fact equal. This presupposes that the individual tract's mineral potential is also known in detail and is accurately represented in the statement. Neither of these requirements has yet been met — nor will either requirement ever be met under current Forest Service mineral exploration policies.

7. Few roadless areas should be recommended for wilderness or future planning at this time. The location and extent of subsurface resources are not known; minerals data has not been presented in any of the 21 Draft

Environmental Statements; the economic and social analyses in the draft statements are incomplete and seriously misleading; future planning as currently defined provides no means for analyzing mineral resources potential; and there is no justification for any large-scale additions to the NWPS at this time. The economic and social impacts of either wilderness or future planning allocations will be both significant and widespread and must be detailed.

RMOGA recommends the addition of an eighth criterion: Surface and subsurface resource opportunity ratings. These ratings must be accurate, factual and graphically displayed in tabular form.

RMOGA also recommends the addition of a special criterion which spells out some of the specific needs of modern mineral exploration and development activities, especially in areas like the roadless areas where second or third generation exploration efforts are generally necessary.

V. GENERAL DEFICIENCIES IN THE DEIS

A. Oil, Gas and Other Minerals.

The single most glaring deficiency in the RARE II DES's is the almost total absence of information about the mineral potential of the tracts. In many cases, this potential is moderate to extremely high, for both fuel and non-fuel minerals. Yet, the reader is left with the false impression that few adverse social or economic impacts will be caused by wilderness designations, because few mineral deposits will be affected.

Detailed, tract-by-tract information on the oil and gas potential of 165 roadless areas was submitted to the Forest Service by RMOGA on March 10 of this year. This information was the most complete and up-to-date available on these tracts at the time. Yet, it was not included in the national DES or in the state supplements, nor was any reference even made to its existence. As a result, many tracts having a moderate to very high oil and gas potential were listed in the various DES's as having no potential. The final EIS must include the revised estimates which RMOGA is submitting as part of these DES comments.

The DES's also fail to acquaint the reader with the realities of mineral formation, location, exploration and development. These topics and the difficulties of determining mineral potential are seriously misunderstood by most Americans. Because of the critical importance of mineral questions in the RARE II decisionmaking process, it is essential that the final environmental impact statements include a section covering these points. RMOGA has enclosed a draft which we recommend be inserted in the final National Programmatic and in all final state supplements.

B. Distinction Between "Wilderness" and "Multiple Use".

There has been great confusion lately as a result of the Forest Service's recent decision to begin equating "multiple use" and "wilderness." According to this decision, the two terms are now interchangeable.

Wilderness is most emphatically not multiple use, even though very limited versions of several activities listed in the Multiple Use-Sustained Yield Act are permitted in wilderness areas. The decision to equate the two terms ignores clear statutory language, clear congressional intent and common usage of the terms. Throughout the West, and throughout the Forest Service, "wilderness" means highly restricted land use and little or no freedom of choice regarding use.

"Multiple use," on the other hand, is spoken of as the opposite of "wilderness" — by ranchers, timber people, the petroleum and mining industries, recreational users of the public lands, BLM administrators and Forest Service officials themselves. "Multiple use" to these people means freedom to use the land for a variety of activities, subject only to reasonable environmental regulations. It means vehicular recreation, timber cutting, ranching operations conducted according to Twentieth Century methods, watershed management, and exploration for oil, gas and other minerals. Wilderness designation, especially under current Forest Service policies, means none of these uses is permitted.

This dichotomy between "wilderness" and "multiple use" is critical. The distinction is not between "wilderness" and "development." The mere fact that a roadless area is not designated as wilderness does not mean that it will be "developed." Nor does it mean that the land will be destroyed by mineral exploration and production operations. The lands in question have been under multiple use management for decades. They are still in good enough condition to be considered roadless or wilderness. Several decades from now, because of the way mineral and other multiple use operations are conducted today, they will still be in good enough condition to be considered roadless or wilderness.

C. Wilderness and Roadless Area Management.

The DES's generally ignore the important topic of management of roadless and wilderness areas. They also state that "Wilderness designation will restrict, to some extent, or occasionally prohibit development of the mineral and energy resources." (National Programmatic, page 48) This statement is far from accurate. The fact is that, despite the clear and unambiguous language of Section 4(d)(3) of the 1964 Wilderness Act, the petroleum industry has been virtually locked out of the 2,686 inventoried roadless areas. It is impossible to assess an area's mineral potential or locate deposits under current Forest Service management policies. The Forest Service is asking the petroleum industry to give detailed information on individual tracts, while

at the same time it is prohibiting the industry from using the only methods which permit development of that information.

What discussion does exist regarding surface management is fragmentary, misleading and scattered through many pages of text. RMOGA recommends the inclusion of a separate section near the beginning of the final environmental statement to cover at least the following items:

1. The statutory definition of wilderness;

2. A practical definition of wilderness, noting which activities are allowed, which are forbidden, which are severely regulated and to what extent;

3. The distinction between "wilderness" and "multiple use" areas;

4. General roadless area management policies, in terms of permitted and forbidden activities;

5. A special section on mineral exploration and development, stating precisely how much leasing, access, seismic, drilling, and other activities will be allowed, and what restrictions will be placed on these activities; this section should also include Section 4(d)(3) of the 1964 Wilderness Act, in its entirety.

RMOGA refers you to its comments on the Forest Service's proposed "access and drilling guidlines." These comments were sent to Howard Banta, Director of Minerals and Geology, U.S.F.S., in April of this year. We submit that the analysis contained in those comments is correct and should be followed.

D. Trade-offs.

The discussion of the cost of wilderness, in terms of lost resources and foregone opportunities is overly optimistic, fragmentary and misleasing. These deficiencies are magnified by the economic analysis, which fails to mention minerals, air quality regulations (particularly prevention of significant deterioration) or the impact which wilderness designation will have on the way permitted activities must be conducted in areas adjacent to wilderness areas. Because of the generally pro-wilderness tone taken in these Draft Statements, the economic and social impacts will actually be far greater than is indicated by the Draft EIS's.

RMOGA suggests that the Final Environmental Impact Statement include a section which discusses wilderness-related trade-offs in some detail and includes a list of trade-off questions, similar to those listed on the following page. This section should be incorporated into Part V, Effects of Implementation, pages 33-66 of the National Programmatic Statement, and in similar sections in each of the state supplements.

E. Further Planning.

"Further Planning" is a misnomer. The term suggests that additional studies will be conducted in all areas where "insufficient data, a high degree of controversy, or complex mitigating factors require additional analysis before a decison can be reached." (National Programmatic, page 72) However, current Forest Service policies prohibit precisely the kind of mineral information gathering that is critical to resolving these impasses. There has been no indication that these policies will be revised in accordance with the needs of modern mineral exploration, or with the way modern mineral operations are conducted.

For those areas which do end up in the "Further Planning" category, the Final Environmental Statement must clearly state which exploration and development activities will be permitted, which will be forbidden, and what the rationale is for each decision. (We note here that the operator must be allowed to develop what he finds. Exploration costs many millions of dollars, and very few operators will be willing to risk this kind of capital without some assurances that their investments may be recouped from their discoveries.)

Finally, and most importantly, the further planning category must be kept to an absolute minimum. Local, state and national economies have already been hit hard by the withdrawal of millions of acres of our most productive public lands for purposes of wilderness "study." While it costs certain sectors of our population little or nothing to have these areas locked up for several more years while they are "studied" further, other sectors of the population are not so fortunate. The Forest Service's responsibility is not merely to protect the surface to a degree which satisfies the extreme environmentalists. It also has a responsibility to foster mineral exploration and development and to address the needs of the people who depend on the public lands for their livelihood--namely, farmers, ranchers, timber companies, mineral industries and all Americans who need the energy, non-fuel minerals and other resources which our public lands contain.

Dr. Cutler indicated recently that as much as 50 percent of the 62 million acres inventoried by RARE II could end up in "further planning." To continue withholding this much of our public lands from multiple use is unjustified, intolerable and illegal. At the very most, no more than 5-10 million acres should be recommended for further study, and no more than 5 million acres should be placed in the wilderness category. The rest of the RARE II lands must be released immediately from all further consideration and returned to multiple use management.

F. The DES Economic Analysis.

As already suggested, the economic analysis contained in the Draft Environmental statement is seriously deficient. RMOGA calls your attention to what it believes are the three most glaring problems.

1. The impacts on mineral exploration and development are totally ignored. The only inputs and outputs included in the regional and national models and statements are those concerning timber, grazing and recreation. There is great mineral potential in the areas being considered for wilderness designation; the costs of closing these areas to mining and petroleum must be included in order to assess the true resource cost of wilderness designation.

2. The economic effects of wilderness designation are distorted. The positive economic effects of releasing one area to multiple use are combined with the generally negative impacts of wilderness designation and management. This masks the negative economic costs of wilderness. As a result, the Forest Service concludes that Alternatives B through I will result in positive economic and employment effects in the short term, and that all alternatives except J will result in positive employment effects over the long term. These conclusions would change drastically (1) if mineral-related impacts were also included and (2) if the "net" or "input-output" economic model were replaced with some other model.

3. The presentation of the economic analysis is itself misleading. The economic impacts are presented as facts, when in actuality they are merely projections and assumptions. The validity of these projections depends on the accuracy of the data base and the methods used to develop the projections. Generally, regional models are inadequate. State economic planners have been working for years to develop accurate regional models which adequately reflect the complex economic relationships and interactions involved. They have not been totally successful. Now, however, the Forest Service is saying that over a period of only several months it has succeeded where the state planners have failed. The DES must explain the model, the problems associated with the model, the data base and the inadequacies associated with that data base.

VI. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

Page 2. The discussion of NEPA should be expanded to include specific language from the act. (See above, page 2)

Page 6. A table should be inserted to summarize, on a state-by-state basis for all 50 states, the current situation with regard to national parks, the National Wilderness Preservation System, RARE II, the National Wildlife Refuge System, congressional wilderness studies and the upcoming BLM wilderness review. The overall public lands situtation for the major federal land management agencies should also be summarized.

Pages 11-13, and Appendices A through C, are excellent and stand in marked contrast to the coverage given minerals and economics.

Pages 33-66. The adequacy of Part V, Effects of Implementation, is spotty at best. Many sections need a thorough reworking in accordance with RMOGA's comments.

Page 36. The discussion of air quality fails to mention or assess the potential impacts of air quality regulations on state and local economies.

Page 37. The section on recreation should discuss the need to set aside some of the high quality RARE II scenic and wildlife areas for family-type recreation, to relieve the overcrowding in our national parks, and to provide non-wilderness opportunities for the elderly, the handicapped, and those who simply do not desire a "wilderness experience."

Pages 47-49. The minerals and energy section is totally inadequate and in many ways simply incorrect. Merely reciting the number of areas which may have high mineral potential (pages 47-48 and 64-65) says nothing about which areas have potential, what the dollar value of that potential is, or which minerals are or may be present in each individual RARE II area. Other problems with this section have already been discussed.

Page 49. Other acts, besides the Resources Planning Act, also have an important bearing on the RARE II process and should be discussed. At a minimum, these would include the Mineral Leasing Act, Mining and Minerals Policy Act, Federal Land Policy and Management Act and National Environmental Policy Act.

Pages 51-59. The absence of any reference to minerals is inexcusable in the discussion of economics, inflation, balance of payments, returns to the treasury, land acquisition and social impacts. Of particular concern to RMOGA is the statement (page 56) that the goals of air quality maintenance, controlled growth and preservation of outdoor recreation opportunities "are best achieved through allocation of the roadless areas to wilderness." This assumption is totally unsupported and reflects its authors' pro-wilderness biases and lack of training in minerals, economics and public land use. (It may be appropriate for the Forest Service to put some objective people in charge of completing RARE II.)

Page 60. The emphasis on "critical minerals" (page 60 and elsewhere) needs to be balanced with an emphasis on other minerals. Many "critical minerals" are in short supply simply because they are not found anywhere in the United States. Many other minerals, also imported, are present in relatively large quantities on the public lands. Development of these minerals is also important, as it will reduce our balance of payments deficits, support many local and state economies, provide stable sources of supply, and perhaps even allow for some exports.

Page 71. The section entitled "Consultation With Others" does not mention that the input of those consulted was often ignored in the drafting of the DES's and the development of RARE II policies and guidelines. Apparently, the decisions were made prior to any consultation, and only those remarks which fit into the policy-maker's preconceived notions about how RARE II should be run were accepted.

Pages 73-92. The first three appendices are excellent. However, the discussion of values of the roadless areas is incomplete in the absence of similar appendices which review in detail the mineral potential of each individual tract.

Page 93. It is curious that the discussion of "accessibility and distribution" fails to note that the vast majority of inventoried roadless areas and designated wilderness areas are located far from the nation's population centers. Especially in view of the reliance most western states have on the public lands, and the wilderness advocates' premise that more wilderness is needed for all Americans, the matters of accessibility and distribution deserve far more discussion than they receive in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

Pages 99-102. These tables must be expanded to include the following additonal sectors: Oil and gas, coal, oil shale, uranium, geothermal resources, critical minerals, industrial minerals, metallics and intrinsic minerals.

Pages 103-105. The state-by-state "economic impact analyses" do not cover mineral-related impacts. This fact is not apparent to anyone who lacks an intimate knowledge of how these analyses were developed.

Glossary. Numerous key concepts and terms used in the DES are not included in the glossary. Examples include: "resources" and "reserves" (the two terms are not interchangeable); "critical mineral"; explanations of the various terms used in the DOE assessments of mineral potential; and "input-output" models.

VIII. CONCLUSIONS

RMOGA agrees that the nation needs to reduce its energy consumption. However, conservation alone is not and cannot be the answer to our energy problem. The United States must also lease more acreage and actively encourage exploration for and development of new oil and gas resources, especially during the next 30 years, while we convert to alternative energy sources. Only in this manner can we reduce our dangerously high level of oil imports.

Wise land use decisions cannot be made in the absence of factual tract-specific information on oil, gas and other minerals. Every decision by the Forest Service regarding interim management for ultimate recommendations to Congress must consider the possible minerals present, the quantities involved, methods proposed for finding and developing the deposits, and basic realities of mineral formation and location. The RARE II inventoried roadless areas are "frontier" areas. It is much too early to state with any degree of certainty that specific areas do or do not have viable mineral deposits. However, many areas do have mineral potential. These areas must not be recommended or designated as wilderness until they have been carefully explored and the deposits developed. These exploration-production activities will not foreclose the wilderness option, because laws, regulations and self-imposed industry practices will protect the land's wilderness qualities. Wilderness designation, on the other hand, will preclude all mineral options.

For these reasons it is essential that the Forest Service let the petroleum industry demonstrate, by actual test drilling, that the RARE II lands do or do not contain oil and gas resources in the quantities estimated by RMOGA. The only other alternative available to the Forest Service is to immediately drop from any further wilderness consideration all inventoried areas which RMOGA estimates have hydrocarbon potential.

In conclusion, RMOGA hopes that in carrying out your RARE II responsibilities, you will carefully consider the important role which minerals and the public lands play in the economies of local communities, western states and the nation, and the serious social and economic consequences which will inevitably flow from careless decisions on these roadless areas.

Thank you for your attention to these serious matters.

Sincerely,

Jack O. Swenson
Executive Vice President
and General Manager
Rocky Mountain Oil & Gas Assn.

George S. Dibble
President
Rocky Mountain Oil & Gas Assn.

Vice President
Husky Oil

GSD:mm

IMPORTANT TRADE-OFF QUESTIONS

Befo: any final decisions are made on the Alaskan lands, answers to the following questions must be found:

* What minerals and other resources are we going to be giving up? In what quantities?

* How badly needed are these particular resources? Will they otherwise have to be imported? In what quantities and at what cost?

* How seriously will an area's wilderness quality be impaired if mineral exploratory and development operations are conducted? What mitigation measures are available? To what degree can the land be reclaimed afterward and over what period of time?

* How will mineral assessments be conducted after 1983? Can we afford to give up the minerals that would have been discovered after 1983, had an area not been designated as wilderness?

* What are the social and economic consequences -- to jobs, balance of trade, and consumer prices -- of locking up the domestic minerals and having to rely on imports or go without? Are we willing to accept these consequences?

* How large a no-development "buffer zone" will air quality regulations place around each wilderness area? What additional adverse impacts will this have on local, state and national economies?

* What will happen to the state, county and local tax base, and to what extent will eastern and midwestern states be able to make up for these losses through increased "payments in lieu of taxes" under the Federal Land Policy and Management Act?

* What will happen to privately owned lands which are surrounded by wilderness, and how will the landowners be compensated for the loss of their lands or their access routes to their lands?

* How much designated wilderness do we really need in view of current use patterns for wilderness? What proportion of the RARE II lands should be utilzed for non-wilderness recreation and other activities which are not permitted in wilderness areas? How much more wilderness do we need in a particular state or region?

* How will the elderly, infirm or handicapped be able to get into these wilderness areas to see wildlife and scenery which do not exist in other national forest areas?

* To what extent will ranching and grazing operations be impaired, because ranchers will no longer be able to mend fences by mechanical means, haul equipment by truck, install or improve stock watering ponds, round up their herds using motorized equipment, or even increase the size of their herds? What effect will this have on beef prices, for example?

* How many small ranching, mining, timber cutting, oil and other business operations will be forced to shut down because of wilderness designations?

* Is immediate wilderness designation really necessary to protect these lands?

United 4 Wheel Drive Associations

Government Relations
P.O. Box 435
Sterling, VA 22170

Chief of Forest Service
John McGuire
Washington,D.C. 20250

Subject: RARE II Lands

Dear Mr. McGuire,

Oh how will we compromise ? Oh to harmonise ? Will we compromise again and again ? With these questions being brought to the front on RARE II , we must reaccess what has been taking place.

In 1971 the Forest Service implimented a program identfied as RARE I which was to identify those roadless areas in the United States with more than five thousand (5000) acres.

The Forest Service is in the process of their land use plans with many al-ready compeleted and the Renewable Resources Act of 1974 in process with reviews every ten (10) years.

In 1977 Rare II was implimented when Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, Ruppert Cutler, issued instructions to the Forest Service changing the criteria of Congress's original intent when they passed the Wilderness Preservation Act of 1964.

If lands are designated wilderness, an exclusive use area, which will not include a renewable resource, area economies, lumber for housing, timber revenues returned to counties, potential mineral resources, enery independence, wildlife, control of insects and fire, it all adds up to a lost column.

Many members of the Associations have personally visited, reviewed, driven, and ridden over many of these areas.

It is beyound comprehension why anyone would want to put a picket fence around the heart of our National Forest as they have put up the Bamboo and Iron Curtain in China and Russia.

Our compromise is without exception; NO MORE WILDERNESS.

With all the Congressional Laws governing the National Forest Lands, we will support the Alternative B and let the Land Management Plan do what it was intened to do.

Darryl Carper
Director/Land Matters Chairman
United Four Wheel
Drive Associations
1630 S.E. Tudor St.
Albany, Oregon 97321

MIMEO
#8495

WESTERN TIMBER ASSOCIATION

FILE
2.67251

211 SUTTER STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA 94108

September 27
1978

RPA program goals and protection of dependent communities should be given major consideration in RARE II recommendations; we present our proposal.

September 27, 1978
File No. 2.67251

Mr. Zane Smith
Regional Forester
Forest Service, USDA
630 Sansome St.
San Francisco, Ca 94111

Dear Zane:

It is our understanding that responses to the RARE II draft environmental statement should include comments on the alternatives, criteria, and individual inventoried areas. The Western Timber Association position will be provided by this letter.

Western Timber Association consists of 39 companies with manufacturing operations wholly or partially dependent on the National Forests of California for raw material. Our members provide employment for about 20,000 people directly and contribute nearly $230 million in payrolls annually.

ALTERNATIVES

None of the alternatives presented in the draft environmental statement represents our position adequately. Alternative E comes closest in terms of the maximum acreage which could be added reasonably from California to meet RPA Program wilderness goals, but areas were recommended for Wilderness in this alternative which are vitally important to local economies and individual mills. Specifically, these are the Little French Creek (5-228), Siskiyou (5-701), and Kangaroo (5-703) areas. In addition other areas recommended for Wilderness in Alternative E would have substantial adverse impact on existing recreational opportunities or potential recreational developments. These areas include Trabuco-Hotsprings (5-013), San Mateo (5-015), Ishi (5-098) and Sheep Mountain (5-307).

CRITERIA

Apparently the seven criteria listed in Chapter VII will be used in developing the final recommendation. Since this decision already has been made, the request for public comment seems superfluous. However, we would like to offer our views on the relative importance of each suggested criterion.

The 1975 RPA program targets should be a major consideration in the allocation of inventoried areas. The 2020 goal for Wilderness

should not be exceeded until other resource output goals in the program are met, and then only when Wilderness benefits obviously outweigh the foregone benefits potentially available from other resource development and use.

Another major consideration should be the protection of communities dependent on National Forest resources. Such protection should be guaranteed in the final recommendations.

General public agreement on individual areas should not be a driving criterion in the decision process. Public participation should serve primarily to assure full consideration by the Forest Service of all facts and options pertinent to the decisions to be made. The formally taken positions of elected governmental bodies are the only ones appropriately considered representative of the public. The Forest Service must strive to achieve the goals developed or accepted by the Congress by the application of professional judgement.

National issues should be considered primarily where critical mineral or energy supplies, or substantial timber volumes are found in inventoried areas. The need to advance the National economy should be the basic criterion, and inventoried areas needed for this purpose should not be recommended for Wilderness.

From a physical standpoint, the use of landform, ecosystem, wildlife, and distribution criteria seems the most logical as they are objective and measurable. However, these should not take precedence over meeting RPA program goals other than Wilderness, protecting dependent communities, and advancing the local economy. The wildlife criterion should be based on wildlife species dependent on wilderness conditions, i.e. little human encroachment, rather than continued use of the totally unprofessional approach of wildlife associated in the public mind with wilderness. The public generally does not understand which wildlife species need wilderness conditions. In reality, none of the so called wilderness species need classified Wilderness Areas. They do quite well, for example, in timber harvest areas where human entrance is reduced after harvesting.

The Wilderness Attribute Ratings should be used to identify high quality areas but they should not be the basis for the final recommendation.

The decision criteria also should consider the existing Wilderness System and the extent to which other Federal lands may contribute to the system.

The National Grasslands should not be considered for inclusion in the Wilderness System.

AREA RECOMMENDATIONS

Our recommendations for disposition of specific inventories areas will be found on the attached table. These recommendations and the

accompanying comments are based on information received from our members or cooperating groups. In all cases it was provided by local people, primarily professional foresters, who had personal knowledge of the areas.

Areas not listed should be considered as having a nonwilderness recommendation. All areas which we believe would be appropriate additions to the Wilderness Preservation System or those areas where further planning would be helpful have been listed. In summary, we recommend inclusion of about 93,000 acres in Wilderness, 175,000 acres in further planning, and 5,959,400 acres in nonwilderness.

We appreciate the opportunity to participate in the RARE II decision process and hope that the information provided and the views expressed herein will be given consideration appropriate to the people represented.

Sincerely,

George A. Craig

George A. Craig
Executive Vice President

GAC:hr
Attachment

WESTERN TIMBER ASSOCIATION
RARE II RECOMMENDATIONS

National Forest	Area No.	Area Name	Wilderness	Nonwilderness	Further Planning	Boundary Adjustment	Remarks
Klamath	5-069	Tom Martin		X			All areas listed for the Klamath National Forest have substantial timber resources and are critical to dependent communities.
	5-070	Kelsey		X			
	5-068	Johnson		X			
	5-067	Grider		X			
	5-702	Indian Creek		X			
	5-703	Kangaroo		X			
	5-704	Condrey Mtn.		X			
	5-074	Portugese		X			
	5-081	Russian		X			
	5-077	Snoozer		X			
	5-079	Orleans Mt.		X			
	5-701	Siskiyou	X	X		X	Allocate in accordance with attached plan.
Six Rivers	5-248	Monkey		X			All areas needed to sustain timber dependent communities.
	5-707	N.Fk.Smith			X		
	5-252	Salt Creek		X			
	5-309	Mt. Lassic		X			
	5-310	Pilot Creek		X			
	5-308	Board Camp		X			
	5-250	North Fork		X			Areas 250, 251 include private ranches.
	5-251	Soldier		X			
	5-247	Kelly		X			
Shasta-Trinity	5-237	Underwood		X			Needed to support timber dependent communities.
	5-222	Cow Creek		X			
	5-221	Chinquapin		X			
	5-228	Little French Creek		X			
	5-230	Kettle Mtn.		X			
	5-219	Castle Crags		X			
	5-233	Pattison		X			233 contains needed manageable deer winter range.
	5-229	Mt. Eddy		X			Developable ski area also much timber in 229
	5-231	Mt. Shasta	X	X		X	Implement F.S.proposal less 400 acres for ski area relocation for 231
	5-227	East Girard		X			Generally low quality areas with much private land included in 227 and 238
	5-238	West Girard		X			
Mendocino	5-141	Thatcher		X			All areas needed to support timber dependent communities in the area; most are used now by ORV enthusiasts.
	5-140	Elk Creek		X			
	5-280	Skeleton Glade		X			
	5-145	Big Butte-Shinbone		X			
	5-139	Thomes Creek		X			
	5-137	Wilderness Contiguous		X			Create wilderness as in proposed Alternative VI of the Wilderness study for 144.
	5-144	Snow Mountain	X	X		X	

National Forest	Area No.	Area Name	Wilderness	Nonwilderness	Further Planning	Boundary Adjustment	Remarks
Lassen	5-098	Ishi		X			Extensive ORV use with roads present in 5-098, Ishi.
	5-093	Wild Cattle Mtn.		X			
	5-096	Heart Mtn.		X			
	5-094	Cub Creek		X			
	5-100	Butte Mtn.		X			
	5-099	Chips Creek		X			
Plumas	5-168	Bucks Lake		X			
	5-170	Grizzly Peak		X			
	5-172	West Yuba		X			
Tahoe	5-261	Granite Chief		X	X	X	5-261,Granite Chief, put area south of ORV closure line into nonwilderness; balance to further planning; potential ski site.
	5-259	Duncan Canyon		X			
	5-262	N.Fk.American		X			
	5-265	NFK MFK American		X			
	5-264	East Yuba		X			All remaining areas generally low quality for Wilderness with overriding timber or recreational values.
	5-260	Grouse Lakes		X			
	5-901	Bald Mtn.		X			
Eldorado	5-024	Salt Springs		X			
	5-982	Dardenelles		X			
	5-023	Pyramid		X			
Stanislaus	5-256	North Mountain		X			Contains needed timber.
	5-258	Tuolumne River		X			Water development site in 258.
	5-810	Cherry Lake		X			Too small; not a good addition to Emigrant Wilderness.
	5-811	Bell Meadow		X			Contains needed timber.
	5-812	Waterhouse		X			" " "
	5-813	Eagle		X			" " "
	5-814	Dome		X			
	5-815	Night		X			Area too small and low quality.
	5-986	Carson-Iceberg		X	X	X	Area west of Alpine County line to nonwilderness to make needed timber available; remainder to further planning.
	5-985	Raymond Peak		X			Contains needed timber.
	5-255	Mt. Reba		X			Contains potential ski site and other recreational opportunities.
Sierra	5-047	San Joaquin		X	X	X	Inyo portion and east of N.Fk.San Joaquin to further planning; area west of N.Fk. San Joaquin to Nonwilderness. Area has substantial timber volume needed by dependent communities.

Western Regional Council

September 29, 1978

Mr. John R. McGuire
Chief, Forest Service
U.S. Department of Agriculture
P.O. Box 2417
Washington, D.C. 20013

Dear Chief McGuire:

The Western Regional Council, a coalition of chief executive officers of major companies operating in the Intermountain West, recently contracted for a nationwide public opinion survey on the attitudes of Americans toward the use of publicly owned lands. WRC believed that such a broadly based sampling of public opinion was essential on this critical issue to avoid having the public comment process dominated by the voices of special interests. This letter and the attachments include the results of the survey. They are being submitted formally for the record of the Roadless Area Review and Evaluation process presently ongoing within the Forest Service.

The individual companies that compose the Western Regional Council have worked actively to assist in the RARE II and BLM review processes since their initiation. As developers and users of the natural resources primarily within the public lands states, WRC member companies have been actively involved with wilderness issues. While recognizing that the public supports preserving the environment and curbing industrial pollution, WRC believes that the public must better understand wilderness and the restrictions placed on lands so designated.

We are particularly concerned with determining the public's attitude with respect to the trade-offs between preserving the environment and improving the nation's economy. Furthermore, as users of the public land, we recognize the necessity of the public

National Forest	Area No.	Area Name	Wilderness	Nonwilderness	Further Planning	Boundary Adjustment	Remarks
Sierra (Con't)	5-296	Sycamore Springs		x			Very low quality.
	5-244	Dinkey Lakes		x			244 & 295 contains timber needed by dependent communities.
	5-295	Woodchuck		x			Generally low quality with recreational resource predominate.
	5-198	Kings River		x	x		
Sequoia	5-199	Agnew		x			199 & 200 contains timber needed by dependent communities.
	5-200	Jennie Lakes		x			
	5-201	Kings Canyon		x			Too small and low quality for 201.
	5-212	Scodies			x		Has ORV use for 212.
	5-206	Woodpecker		x			
	5-213	Woodstaff		x			
	5-214	Mill Creek		x			
	5-215	Greenhorn		x			
	5-029	South Sierra		x			
	5-204	Black Mtn.		x			
	5-205	Slate Mtn.		x			All remaining areas on the Sequoia contain timber needed by dependent communities.
	5-207	Domeland Additions		x			
	5-208	Rincon		x			
	5-209	Carmell		x			
	5-210	Chico		x			
	5-211	Lyon Ridge		x			

understanding our committment to environmentally sound management and development of public lands. Thus, the survey is important because the present procedures established in the RARE II process do not represent general public opinion but in fact reflect special interests, be they those of private companies or environmental organizations.

The WRC, therefore, sponsored the enclosed survey in an attempt to provide broader public opinion to the Forest Service and to provide guidelines to WRC companies as they continue to plan and make development decisions. Moreover, WRC recognized that polling conducted for our group must provide an unbiased and representative sample of broad based public viewpoints. To provide such an unbiased and statistically accurate final submission, WRC contracted for the survey with Yankelovich, Skelly & White, a professional and respected public opinion research firm based in New York City. Summary comments reflecting results of the survey follow:

1. The American public is deeply committed to the environment and already enjoys the benefits of many of the nation's outdoor resources. However, the survey demonstrates that improving the economy is clearly of equal or greater concern. In allocating which factors should be given the greatest consideration in making government land use designations, it is clear that the general public is not willing to accept the trade-offs that are inherent in resource allocation. While 79% and 78% respectively felt that it was very important that preserving wildlife and protecting the landscape and natural diversity of the land be given consideration, 76% felt that it was important to consider the development of our natural resources and the making of the United States more independent of foreign energy sources. Yet when asked the ultimate trade-off question as to which factors should be given priority in deciding the use of public lands, improving the economy was clearly of greater concern than preserving the environment. When asked if the development of the natural resources on the federal lands is essential to the curbing of inflation, lessening the dependence on foreign sources of energy, creation of more jobs and keeping down the cost of housing, 75-80% of those surveyed strongly agreed that such development is essential to solving such problems.

2. The public's understanding of wilderness is far from clear. While 35% of the respondents indicated that they visited a wilderness area within the last year, 53% stated that developed campgrounds and sanitary facilities were permitted within wilderness areas. Forty-seven percent felt that developed recreational activities such as skiing were allowed. Forty-one percent felt that harvesting trees for lumber and housing was permitted within wilderness areas. This clearly indicates that there is some confusion about what activities are permitted within legislatively designated wilderness areas.

3. One of the issues that is of critical importance to business interests and public land users in the Intermountain West is protection of rights to search for and discover mineral resources. As you are aware, energy companies have stressed the national policy implications of closing government-owned land to development before it is known whether or not such land contains resources that are important to the economic well-being of the nation. Fifty-nine percent of the public agree that it would be wrong to limit access to government-owned land before it is known whether or not the land contains such resources and 74% rejected the idea that there is no need to develop government-owned lands and/or to explore for natural resources.

4. As stated, one principal objective in conducting this survey is to determine the public's confidence in industry to proceed with development in an environmentally sound manner and to reclaim public land afterwards. While 57% felt that industry, if allowed to use the land, will live up to their legal obligations to reclaim it, this clearly is not enough. It demonstrates that we as an industry must continue to improve our relations with the public and make every effort to inform them of our environmental operations and likewise to inform them of the various environmental laws that have been passed within the recent years requiring industry to operate in a more environmentally sound manner. Our ongoing efforts in this area, as a result of this survey, will continue to be the highest priority.

In summary, we believe the study clearly shows that a large majority of the public recognizes the need of industry to explore for and develop resources on public lands as a means of

maintaining a healthy and active economy. In this regard, we cannot overemphasize the importance that public attitudes as reflected in the nationwide survey should play in determining the allocation and establishment of priorities in the future use of the public lands within the western states. In this sense, we hope this survey will be of benefit to the Forest Service, to the BLM and, ultimately, to the Congress.

In addition to this letter, we are providing a copy of the memorandum prepared by Yankelovich, Skelly & White for the Western Regional Council, the questionnaire used in the survey, and the complete printout of results. We hope the Forest Service and other interested groups will analyze this data and arrive at conclusions similar to our own.

Respectfully submitted,

James C. Wilson
For the Board of Trustees

Western Regional Council

The Western Regional Council is a coalition of western business interests organized to provide a common voice in the business community in the Intermountain West. Its membership, composed of chief executive officers of corporations doing business within the mountain states, seeks to establish a balanced view point between economic development and ecological preservation. Its objective is to recommend policies to national, state and local governments which will enhance the quality of life of the people of the intermountain region recognizing the need for a safe and clean environment in which to live as well as the need for a healthy and active economy. The Council works to promote maximum freedom of business and industry in the conducting of their affairs consistent with the well being of the community as a whole, and provides a forum for the resolution of business and industry problems on a regional basis.

Since its inception in September, 1977, the Western Regional Council has contributed to the development of a diverse range of issues. Through its efforts, a high terrain variance to the 1977 Amendments to the Clean Air Act was achieved, providing for a more reasonable approach to the attainment of clean air in the high altitudes of the western mountain states. Additionally, the Council has prepared numerous issue papers on coal, wilderness, mining law reform, water, Federal Indian policy, copper stockpile legislation, the development of oil shale, and regulatory reform. Papers on Federal Coal Leasing Policy and National Park Wilderness are presently under preparation.

The Council has worked closely with the Western Governors on copper stockpile legislation, Indian policy, the development of "new source performance standards" to the Clean Air Act, and through the Western States Water Council, has helped develop the western region's response to the Carter Administration's Water Policy Review. Also, with the Western States Water Council, the Western Regional Council has worked toward an attempt by the Western states to quantify federal reserved rights.

Western Wood Products Association

1500 Yeon Building Portland Oregon 97204 Area Code 503/224-3930

September 28, 1978

Mr. John R. McGuire, Chief
Forest Service, U.S.D.A.
P. O. Box 2417
Washington, D. C. 20013

Subject: Comment on the RARE II Draft Environmental Statement
June 15, 1978

Dear Mr. McGuire: John

Western Wood Products Association is a regional organization of lumber producers in the Western United States. Our members and grading subscribers produce approximately 45 percent of the softwood lumber production in this nation. The industry members that we represent are wholly or partially dependent upon the continued availability of national forest timber. Further, these member firms are made up of individual people who rely heavily upon the national forest system for their personal and community economic well-being, their water supply and their outdoor recreation opportunities.

The general feeling of our membership regarding the total RARE II process and the Draft Environmental Statement can best be summed up this way: The RARE II process must be completed equitably, decisively and expeditiously. Most of the areas involved in the subject inventory have been studied and kept in a state of suspension far too long. The Forest Service has the knowledge and professional expertise necessary to proceed with the management of these lands. We feel that strong direction is needed from the leadership of the Forest Service to stop all this travail and start doing the job of providing the greatest benefits to the greatest number of people in the long run.

The Draft Environmental Statement has many weaknesses primarily in three general ways: 1. Organization of format. 2. Lack of consistency. 3. Clarity of expression and omissions.

The net result is a programmatic statement and supplements that are not well understood by most people who are concerned enough to make the effort to read them. However, in recognition of the fact that the task is monumental within the necessary time frame and that the documents are, after all just a draft statement, we believe that the Forest Service is complying with NEPA and other laws - at least up until this point in time.

If there is a present gap in this project between the law and Forest Service performance, it is in the compelling need to conduct RARE II more in conformance with the Resources Planning Act. In this regard we are referring to the accountability and land use planning coordination aspects which need to be greatly strengthened. Please understand that our emphasis on RPA does not imply any "whole cloth" endorsement of the 1975 Program Goals pursuant to the Act. We are firmly convinced that the present timber program is based upon an assessment that is unrealistically conservative and also that the wilderness goal of 25 to 30 million acres is higher than this country can afford in view of other certain demands that will require more intensive use of much of this land to benefit greater numbers of people.

As the RARE II issue has been discussed there has been much unjustified criticism of the Forest Service because the DES Alternatives presented tend to reflect the obvious need to satisfy a significant share of strong and steadily increasing commodity needs of this nation. The Forest Service is not displaying any antiwilderness bias. Any rational analysis of future demands upon the remaining roadless national forest land base will reflect the ever strengthening need for the optiminum outputs of goods and services that these lands can produce in perpetuity.

Last year you directed the Experiment Station to conduct a study testing the theory of Kurt Kutay* that reallocation of roadless area development funds to intensive management would replace potential harvest losses from withdrawal of those areas. That study by Roger Fight et. al. (1978) clearly disproves Kutay's contention and the subsequent partial economic analysis of Randal O'Toole which was based upon Kutay's work. It is time to stop all this nonsensical academic exercise about having substantial limited use tradeoffs and still satisfying a fair measure of all other public demands simultaneously. It is not possible.

Quite obviously the trend of the future must be the reverse of special areas for limited use such as wilderness. Plainly, there is no great pool of land anywhere in this country that remains to be "allocated." The unprofessional and irresponsible release of erroneous RARE II update RPA baseline data last week hit a new low in communications that is making it very difficult, if not impossible for most publics to understand our national renewable resource situation in relation to the roadless areas. The timing of the release one week before the close of the RARE II comment period makes it appear that the Forest Service is attempting to influence the outcome of its own public involvement exercise.

Now that much debate on RARE II has taken place it is clear that a "preferred" alternative should have been presented in the Draft Environmental Statement. The absence of a proposed action has made it difficult for many concerned citizens to focus on the issue and therefore provide the Forest Service with meaningful input. The net effect of this passive decision was to accelerate

*Kurt Kutay, "Oregon Economic Impact Assessment of Proposed Wilderness Legislation", April 1977.

polarization toward hard bargaining positions and to erode public confidence in the Forest Service as a professional land managing agency. It is of the utmost importance that the final environmental statement make clearly understandable and specific recommendations as to which lands should be included in the National Wilderness Preservation System and which lands should be immediately available for nonwilderness uses. Recommendations of specific areas to be studied further should be justified on an individual basis in the final statement and kept to an absolute minimum extent in numbers and land area.

The DES has some other shortcomings which should be corrected in the final environmental statement:

1. Economic and social impacts in the DES should have been presented on an individual area and multi-county unit basis.

2. The range of alternatives presented was inadequate as evidenced by emerging wilderness lobby and commodity group alternatives. There most certainly should have been an alternative which would have clearly expressed potential and programmed resource outputs with wilderness constrained at the minimum RPA goal of 25 million acres.

3. The potential benefits of program emphasis on developed site recreation should have been thoroughly illustrated and described in the DES so that nonwilderness recreationists could distinguish their own best interests.

4. Commercial forest land that was placed in "deferred" category during RARE I should have been considered in the DES as a resource tradeoff on potential wilderness classifications to truly reflect opportunity costs that would be experienced.

We are concerned with the manner in which the Forest Service has approached RARE II. There is too narrow a focus concentrating upon wilderness values at the expense of all other values. Wilderness is a multiple use only to the extent that it is the highest and best use for a specific area and in balance and harmony with all other resource uses for which there is public demand and sustainable supply. It is patently silly and dogmatic to insist that wilderness is a multiple use just because the Multiple Use-Sustained Yield Act of 1960 states that wilderness is consistent with the purposes of that Act. If the Forest Service considers inputs that simply state a preference for "multiple use" to be unresponsive, a considerable bias will be imposed on the analysis of public comments. It should be obvious that many people are not aware of the legal distinction being drawn here and it should be equally obvious that when people write the Forest Service supporting "multiple use," they don't mean wilderness. The Forest Service needs

to do a better job of public education so that various publics will understand the legalities but midway through a public involvement program is not the time to start.

It has also become apparent during the course of RARE II that the Forest Service has changed emphasis in their approach to wilderness diversity. Early on there was some token recognition of what other federal lands were likely to contribute toward "rounding out the System." Now, efforts seem to be redirected toward a new goal of making the national forest contribution to the total System as diverse as possible regardless of the characteristics of other federal lands certain to be included. Forest Service vision should not stop at the forest boundary. Extensive areas of the federal lands are destined to be included and they should be considered part of the total picture. Also, inventoried RARE II roadless areas of types that are known to be overrepresented in the existing Wilderness System should be dropped from further consideration for wilderness even though they may be otherwise suitable for inclusion.

Of all seven decision criteria presented the achievement of 1975 RPA targets is placed first and rightly so because this is of the utmost importance to the success of the entire Forest Service Program. As was indicated earlier in this letter, we do not necessarily agree with the goal levels of the Program - particularly the wilderness goal which is too high even though the Forest Service termed it "moderate" in the last assessment. What concerns us most is the inappropriate emphasis on overachieving the wilderness targets when all other resource systems are barely approaching the lower levels indicated in the Program. The illogic of the situation is that inflation of the Wilderness goal will impede realization of all the other goals. It seems so incongruous for a public agency with a multiple use charter and mandate to be so intent upon frustrating their own mission by this fixation on the dominant use of Wilderness.

The second criteria intended for use in making these crucial decisions involves the concept of "consensus." Idealistic, but of very little real, practical value. It is axiomatic that any question raised for public discussion will be debated. The Forest Service is well aware that controversies concerning the limited use of public lands have been going on for generations - longer than the Service itself. We think that this "decision criteria" should not be used at all in RARE II because it will tend to postpone decision making on controversial areas (most of them). Also, this criterion will lend nothing toward the disposition of those few noncontroversial areas which should be obvious where there is nothing worth debating. The Forest Service has a difficult problem of proprieties in the solicitation and use of public comments since their responsibilities are not political in nature but professional and properly so. The marching orders of the Forest Service come from laws passed by Congress and signed by the President rather than from straw polls.

Community stability and employment are obligations of the Forest Service to those citizens who live within the sphere of influence of the national forest system - and this includes everyone in the Western United States. This means that these economic and social considerations are decision criteria of the utmost importance. We are very concerned that the significance of this criterion is being minimized by economic theorists in the Forest Service as I expressed to you in my letter of August 24, 1978 (copy attached hereto).

National issues involving high potential resources are exceedingly valuable for use as decision criteria and should be fully utilized within the context of the RPA program and augmented by all of the latest available information on supply, demands and national policies.

While variety is a valid consideration in adding land to the NWPS it apparently does not deserve the high priority of some of the other criteria mentioned. The public response in Phase I of Rare II reflected general lack of interest in these land characteristic factors. No doubt there would have been less interest shown if more publics were apprised of the extensive representation of ecosystems and landform already set aside in existing research natural areas, geologic and scenic areas, botanical areas, parks of all jurisdictions and wilderness areas. Generally, scientists shun wilderness areas for research purposes because of the lack of efficient access and constraints upon installation of man-made devices. In fairness, it should be added that social scientists are an exception since wilderness makes opportunities to study human behavior in isolation from man's ordinary environments. West of the 100th Meridian accessibility to existing wilderness is very good in most states and should not be a consideration. The most inappropriate element contained in this criterion is the approach to wildlife in wilderness. It is generally conceded among knowledgeable people that there are virtually no species of wildlife truly dependent upon classified wilderness as managed by the Forest Service. Some species of animals and plants are sensitive to certain kinds of human induced disturbance of their habitat but these situations are manageable if recognized without wilderness classification of the subject area. Indeed, most wildlife habitat and populations can be enhanced by positive management measures which are inhibited or prohibited by the imposition of formal Wilderness upon the land in question. The idea of giving serious consideration to recommending areas for wilderness because of the presence of wildlife which the "public" perceives to be associated with some vague wilderness image is like stepping through the Looking Glass. This approach opens up whole new worlds of Never Never Land where an entire system can be conjured up based upon a Forest Service dream of what your social scientists think that the illusory "public" thinks. Let us leave this mystical realm to the tarot card readers.

The Wilderness Attributes Rating System is a secondary criterion which may be of some assistance in confirming that a few very high or low quality areas should or should not be recommended for Wilderness designation. It

seems to us that WARS is far too arbitrary and undefinitive to be of much use with the bulk of the inventoried areas which have a multitude of complex values hanging in the balance. WARS is particularly weak to the extent that the system incorporates the variety factors discussed in the preceeding paragraph of this letter.

The Forest Service rightfully relegates grasslands to a low priority as a decision criterion. Unless the RARE II process can identify some truly unique area for consideration, the grasslands should be totally excluded from further consideration as wilderness. Probably whatever unique area may be found would be better set aside in a research natural area. The BLM and Park Service wilderness review processes probably will consider deserts, prairie and other rangelands adequately.

There are many important decision criteria which should be employed in forming a proposed action in the final environmental statement that are not incorporated in the seven criteria that the Forest Service indicates in the DES that are to be used. No doubt the responses to the DES will suggest many good criteria that should be used so here are just a few of our suggestions: 1. The greatest good for the greatest number in the long run paraphrases the essence of Forest Service policy since the inception of the organization. This concept is as valid as ever and goes to the heart of these roadless area questions. - Recommendations by the Forest Service for areas of limited use that preclude the realization of other valuable public benefits must be done with great care and sparingly. 2. Only areas with unique features that are of National Significance should be recommended for Wilderness which is a National System. Areas that are not unique or are types similar to existing Wilderness should not be recommended. 3. Highest and best use of the land. It is the duty of the Forest Service pursuant to the Multiple Use-Sustained Yield Act of 1960 to be stewards of this land in public trust in a manner which will provide the optimum sustainable yield of public benefits.

The ten alternatives presented in the DES are of very limited utility in promoting public understanding of the issues involved in RARE II or in aiding reviewers to respond. As was mentioned before, there should have been a Forest Service preferred alternative in the DES as well as an alternative which held wilderness to the minimum 1975 RPA Program target.

Alternative A is not a bad choice except that "No Action" would have been better expressed as "No further RARE II" with the land management planning process to proceed on schedule to resolve these land use issues on a planning unit basis firmly tied to achievement of all the 1975 RPA Program goals. Perhaps in view of all the litigation, appeals and administrative vacillation of today, this is no longer a viable alternative but that was the way the system was intended to work in the first place. It may well have succeeded with stronger direction and support from Forest Service leadership. RARE II has the potential for turning into a delaying rather than an expediting

approach and it will take all of the power that the Forest Service and the Secretary of Agriculture can muster to prevent this from happening.

Alternative B sounds unreasonable because it states that all inventoried roadless lands be barred from further wilderness consideration. Actually this alternative is not extreme when consideration is given to the fact that the low 1975 RPA wilderness target would be satisfied if less than one million acres were added to the NWPS from the RARE II inventory. That comes very close to being no withdrawals when 1/62 of the total inventory is taken for Wilderness. Please recall that we did not agree that 25-30 million acres was truly just a "moderate" withdrawal in the first place.

Alternative C and Alternative D are both unacceptable because their wilderness recommendations exceed RPA goals when combined with existing wilderness and Administration approved proposals. Also they both leave far too much land in the category of "further planning." Essentially these two alternatives are merely meaningless computer games without basis in facts.

Basically Alternative E has a fairly good general configuration in that it seems possible to meet RPA targets and strike a balance with a minimum of areas left in the "further planning" category. However, the tentative allocation of areas to be recommended for wilderness is unacceptable under this Alternative, particularly in the State of Washington.

Alternative F is objectionable on the grounds that wilderness variety characteristics are grossly overweighted and the number and extent of areas relegated to "further planning" are completely unacceptable.

Alternative G by comparison with C, D, F, H, and I is somewhat of an improvement in its general configuration because of the relatively smaller "further planning" area. The level of wilderness recommendations exceeds even the highest 1975 RPA target for that resource and the allocation of vital timber and mineral lands render this alternative unacceptable in every state with major RARE II area inventories. This alternative also overemphasizes wilderness variety characteristics to a ridiculous extreme far exceeding the values of such considerations.

Alternative H overrates the least significant and most artificial of all wilderness attributes devised in this largely conjectural analysis - wildlife. It is a small wonder how wildlife considerations have been twisted around in this process from Phase I when opportunities for habitat management were considered to be a reason for not establishing wilderness. Alternative H has some elements of realism due to the accommodation of more exercise of judgment by the Forest Service Regions which will be a necessary ingredient in the final proposed action but it is not acceptable because wilderness is heavily overemphasized.

Alternative I has the distincition of embodying practically all of the faults of Alternatives C-H in one package. It exceeds the 1975 RPA wilderness targets. It relegates an unjustifiable amount of land to the nondecision category of "further planning." It is without justification in the context of demand and supply of all nonwilderness national forest resources and is just plain terrible.

Alternative J is necessary to present some idea of the magnitude of public values that could be wasted by classification of extensive areas of Wilderness from the RARE II inventory. As a possible course of action, this alternative is absurd and the backlash from implementation of any alternative close to "J" could ultimately lead to abolishment of the existing Wilderness System.

John, in brief these are most of our basic comments on the DES. Our members have responded with detailed site specific comments on each of the roadless areas that concern us - and this includes practically every area. Now we can only hope that your computer doesn't blow more than a couple of fuses in processing the responses to this most ambitious public involvement exercise ever attempted by the Forest Service. We hope that the project generates more light than heat and comes forth with positive recommendations for all of the RARE II lands that will allow the management of the National Forest System to go forward in an orderly and efficient manner.

Sincerely,

R. M. Fredsall
Director, Resources

cm

Enclosure

cc: Members of Congress
Assistant Secretary Agriculture Rupert Cutler
Regional Foresters
Resources and Environment Committee

Conservation Committee
National Speleological Society, Inc.
1036 Winchester
Alhambra, CA 91803

Mr. John R. McGuire
U. F. Forest Service
P.O. Box 2417
Washington, D.C. 20013

Dear Mr. McGuire,

The National Speleological Society would like to express its disappointment with the Forest Service's RARE II process. Our de facto wilderness areas are too precious to our country and its people to be considered and evaluated in haste. The large amount of area proposed as nonwilderness and the small amount of areas proposed for further planning in each of the alternatives is unacceptable. We all need more time to properly evaluate these areas.

Consequently, the NSS believes a very strong showing of public agreement should be required before any area is designated non-wilderness. Once such a designation is made, we may not be able to reconsider. We must make the correct decision the first time.

We also believe no area should be eliminated from wilderness consideration unless development of the area is shown to be unquestionably necessary to meet existing national and local needs.

The Resource Planning Act wilderness goals are inadequate. Wilderness is one of our most precious resources. The NSS has an interest in above ground wilderness as it is the best means of protecting our karst lands and the underground resources which underlie them. We ask that the Forest Service set their sites higher. Arbitrary upper ceilings on the amount of wilderness we need is inappropriate as well.

We also question the use of the "Wilderness Attribute Rating System". The system presents too many individual biases. The members of the NSS urge that the so-called "wilderness attributes" do not carry greater weight than the opinions expressed by the American people concerning their wilderness areas. Too often valuable wilderness re-

sources, like those found underground in caves, are ignored with this system.

Finally, we would like to protest the exclusion of the National Speleological Society from the list of national organizations involved in RARE II. We hope in the future to be included on your mailing list. Though we are a national organization with members in every state, we received only some of the regional supplements.

Because we did not have all the supplements and due to the short time we had to review the proposals we did receive, our review of RARE II is not complete. We hope in the future to receive all the material available with the other national organizations.

Sincerely,

Louise D. Hose
National Speleological Society
Member, Conservation Committee

APPENDIX W - ECONOMICS

INTRODUCTION

Analysis of decisions such as designating wilderness could include economic information in several ways. One approach is to quantify economic values of all benefits and all costs of each alternative (a "holistic" approach). Another is to quantify economic costs of selecting one or more alternatives (an "opportunity cost" approach).

The "holistic" approach would quantify in some common unit all benefits and costs of both wilderness and nonwilderness alternatives. Benefits from designating a roadless area as wilderness include: preservation of examples of natural ecosystems, providing habitat for rare and endangered plant and animal species, protection of spectacular or pristine scenic vistas in natural settings, and enhanced pleasure of recreationists. The holistic approach of economic analysis is usually preferred if the major portion of benefits can be valued in economic terms. Because of the inability to properly value wilderness benefits, the RARE II decision process has relied heavily upon an "opportunity cost" approach and impact evaluation that seeks to minimize adverse impacts such as employment losses and community disruption. Benefits from wilderness are being judged by direct quantitative and qualitative measures, such as Wilderness Attribute Ratings (WARS), inclusion of ecosystems, landforms, animal species, and public response. Costs are being measured by physical impacts with specific resource use, opportunity costs of resources withdrawn from development, and impacts on local, regional, and national employment and associated indicators.

Economic impact analysis in the RARE II process includes both a Development Opportunity Rating System (DORS) and an economic impact analysis approach. DORS generates a relative development rating and an estimated present net value for each roadless area. Economic analysis uses input-output models that predict effects of wilderness allocation on certain economic indicators for local and national economies.

THE DEVELOPMENT OPPORTUNITY RATING SYSTEM (DORS)

Summary. Development Opportunity Rating System (DORS) analysis generates relative ratings and present net values for all roadless areas in the National Forest System with the exception of Alaska. These ratings, ranging from 0 to 15, express relative per acre potentials for development of known nonwilderness resources and are similar to a benefit-cost ratio. The analysis develops opportunity costs based on estimates of total present net values of nonwilderness resources foregone by wilderness classification. These measures combine available economic benefit and cost information if the full range of multiple uses was available according to present Forest Service management policy.

Basic data that DORS ratings and present net values incorporate are: physical outputs estimated for each roadless area, values of benefits (either specific to each area or regional averages), and direct costs of construction of transportation facilities, fire protection, and resources management. Most output information is from estimates made during the RARE II inventory of roadless areas. Value and cost information was taken from Forest Service planning and financial records. The following outputs are considered in DORS analysis:

- softwood sawtimber
- hardwood sawtimber
- softwood other products
- hardwood other products
- cattle and sheep grazing
- dispersed motorized and nonmotorized recreation
- developed recreation
- big game and small game hunting
- nonhunting wildlife
- fishing

Benefit and Cost Values. Regional values for benefits are those to be used in the draft 1980 Renewable Resources Program required by the Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974. They are based on a series of studies commissioned by the Forest Service. These reports attempt to place comparable values on major resource outputs of National Forests by Region. The standards were estimates of willingness to pay for outputs at the point outputs leave the forest site.

Since a "holistic" approach is not used in the economic analysis, DORS present net value do not recognize noncommodity benefits of wilderness. While wilderness commodity items such as grazing are considered in DORS, noncommodity values, such as preservation of ecosystems, have not been considered.

Costs of development are separated into costs that could be identified with producing a specific resource output and those that would be common to all resources. Costs of collector and arterial roads (whether built as specified in timber sale contracts or with appropriated funds) and costs of fire protection are joint or common costs. For each resource, costs are further separated into operational management costs and development costs, with each expressed per unit of output. Operational costs are assumed to be incurred proportional to level of output as long as output is produced. DORS assumes development costs are spread out over a time sequence depending on each resource, ceasing after development is complete. Development costs are only applied to additional output in excess of present levels.

Costs used in DORS are derived from costs used in planning the RPA program for the National Forests System. Specifically, average estimated costs for 1981 to 1985 for Alternative V -- continuation of current program levels -- were tabulated for each of the 11 RPA analysis groups concerned with resource outputs considered by DORS. RPA costs, which represent full appropriation cost levels, are reduced to the proportion likely to be spent for on-the-ground projects or in direct management at ranger district level. Fixed administrative cost at ranger district, National Forests, Regional, and National levels, and program planning at all levels are not included. This deduction of fixed costs assumes that inclusion or exclusion of roadless areas would not seriously affect overall Forest Service management costs.

DORS considers both present impacts of wilderness designation and potential long-term impacts. Essentially, immediate impacts are those that would occur even if no further investment were made. Potential impacts require capital investment in the roadless area. Distinctions between present and potential impacts depend to some extent on the resource. For both impacts for each resource, a combined scheduling and discount factor was computed. Schedules of development were

developed with Forest Service resource staff in terms of what proportion of each total impact would be in effect by year, starting with the present. Discount factors for each year in the future were computed using the then current Water Resource Council discount rate of 6-5/8 percent. The combined factor was computed by summing the schedule proportions times the discount factor for the next 100 years. In the case of timber, three factors were multiplied. In addition to the schedule and discount factors, a price increase factor was the future price divided by the present price by year.

Under nonwilderness management, timber may be cut, sites for intensive recreation (campgrounds, boat ramps, ski runs, and others) developed, and minerals extracted. Development of each roadless area would be integrated into the development plan for the entire forest. For most RARE II areas, land management plans for roadless areas have not been developed. Thus, each roadless area's role in the National Forest's development has usually not been determined and the level of outputs and roads needed could only be estimated. In particular, the time sequence of development of each area not designated as wilderness has not been determined. Some of these areas may be developed immediately, others not for several decades. An appropriate discount factor was considered to account for the time stream of development; however, the overstatement was determined to be less than 10 percent and an arbitrarily chosen discount rate would not improve the accuracy of the data.

Present Net Values and Rating System. Following evaluation of each resource or resource component by roadless area (by ecosystem within roadless areas if the data were available), benefit values and resource-related costs were totaled. If costs of some resource components exceeded the value of benefits, benefits and costs were set to zero assuming that resource would not be developed. Thus the total of resource benefit values had to equal or exceed resource costs. The DORS rating was computed directly from the ratio of total resource benefit values, to combined total costs of resource management and roads and protection. The following formula was used with an upper limit of 15:

$$\text{DORS} = 16.60964 \log_{10}\left(\frac{\text{total benefits}}{\text{total costs}} + 1\right)$$

The logarithmic form of the DORS ratings was selected to give each division in the rating scale approximately the same significance. More ratios of benefits and costs fell closer to zero and one than to higher values. This required more distinction between low values (such as between 0 and 1) than between high values (such as between 5 and 6). Present net values were calculated by subtracting discounted costs from discounted benefits.

DORS ratings are essentially indexes of relative profitability of development per unit of land. Areas, regardless of size, with highly valuable resources per acre and with low per acre management and road costs have high DORS ratings. In particular, roadless areas with relatively high per acre road requirements may have low DORS ratings. DORS ratings do not consider size of roadless areas.

DORS present net value information does consider size of roadless areas. Present net value is the differences between total discounted resource benefits and combined discounted resource and common costs, all of which are influenced by size of area. A high present net value could result from a very profitable development opportunity on a limited area, or a relatively low per acre profitability on an extensive area.

DISTRIBUTION OF AREAS ACCORDING TO DORS RATINGS

DORS Rating	Total Number of areas	Number of areas by allocation: Wilderness	Further Planning	Nonwilderness
0	542	109	74	359
1	138	25	14	99
2	103	14	10	79
3	109	19	21	69
4	86	16	9	61
5	103	23	10	70
6	116	15	17	84
7	135	19	19	97
8	126	20	22	84
9	128	19	29	80
10	111	19	18	74
11	80	8	13	59
12	60	3	11	46
13	49	6	4	39
14	25	3	3	19
15	110	11	7	92
Subtotals	2,021	329	281	1,411
Areas with no DORS ratings*	155	52	14	89
TOTALS #	2,176	381	295	1,500

* Several areas added to the inventory during the last several weeks, and several areas subdivided in the latest stages of RARE II did not have DORS ratings computed.

DORS was not used for the roadless areas in Alaska, so the totals do not include areas on the Tongass and Chugach National Forests.

Limitations of DORS. Except for the supplemental survey for roads to be built with appropriated funds, DORS uses only data collected or already in existence. For some resources, detail and coverage of information available to National Forest personnel or which could be reasonably estimated is more complete than others. Since some information collected is based on subjective estimates and ratings, information from one forest or region may vary slightly from others despite precautions taken in making instructions explicit.

For each roadless area, resource specialists estimated levels of output based on recent experience and judgements of likely trends in demand and cost. With intensive land management planning, initial output estimates are generally modified based on results of analyses. In the RARE II process there was little opportunity to make such "feedback" modifications.

Value and cost information used to value resources was primarily regional with the important exception of timber. Values and costs are not adjusted for differences between National Forests or between individual roadless areas. It is likely, for example, that average unit values of resources obtained from generally high altitude and inaccessible roadless areas may be less valuable than average unit values for the region as a whole. In particular, logging by timber purchasers may be relatively costly, thereby reducing prices bid for timber. Likewise, costs of management of roadless areas, even with roads constructed, may be generally higher than Forest or Regional average costs. Thus DORS ratings and opportunity costs are relative and not absolute values.

Timber values foregone used in DORS may not fully reflect changes in allowable harvests. Harvest schedules depend on factors such as distribution of remaining old age and high productivity classes of timber, and must be computed by mathematical programming. Withdrawal of roadless areas may not be additive, and may be partially offset by increased investment in silvicultural treatments on remaining areas. Because most forest timber management plans already assume rather intensive management, amount of intensification may be limited by extent of opportunites. Other constraints on the extent that accelerated harvesting on remaining lands may compensate for withdrawal of roadless areas are the requirement for nondeclining allowable harvest schedules and environmental impacts resulting from an increased proportion of remaining commercial forest being currently harvested and undergoing regeneration.

Roadless areas considered in RARE II vary from several thousand acres to hundreds of thousands of acres. Resource unit or per acre costs of road-building, resource utilization, and land management are affected by size of tract or project. DORS does not consider these economies of scale.

Within the area tributary to a National Forest the amount of resource output offered for sale or use affects its value, particularly if final demands for resource outputs come primarily from the local community. This is often the case for many types of recreation. Increases in availability of resources may also affect demands for resource outputs on near-by public or private forests. Even in the case of forest outputs with an essentially national demand for final outputs (lumber and plywood from timber, and meat from grazing), it may take a number of years before local utilization expands to absorb additional supplies from newly opened roadless areas.

DORS ratings and present net value reflect management of public lands, not development of private forest land. DORS uses net values to society in general rather than those which can be captured by private firms. Costs represent typical Forest Service operations constrained by sustained yield and various environmental factors.

IMPACT ANALYSIS

Overview. Input-output models were used to determine economic impacts resulting from wilderness and nonwilderness allocations. These models were used to calculate impacts (changes) upon:

- total dollar value of output
- total income
- value added
- employment
- population (related to employment changes)

Impacts may be estimated for the economy in total and also for various segments of the economy which are most heavily influenced by Forest Service actions e.g., the wood products sector. Thus, both total effects and incidence of these effects are estimated.

The link between land allocations and economic effects is change in production of goods and services resulting from different kinds and levels of activity permitted under wilderness, further planning, and nonwilderness management. Production or use changes result in expenditure changes within the economy. The RARE II impact models translate resource output and use changes into expenditure changes. These expenditure changes are then used with input-output models to estimate changes in output, income, value added, employment, and population. All production and use changes are net changes from present management, outputs, and use levels. Economic effects that are estimated do not represent projections of the total economy, only changes from present situation.

Resource Changes. Changes in production or use levels on an annual basis for sixteen resource items were used for economic impact analysis. Resources and units of measurement are:

- hardwood sawtimber (MBF)
- hardwood products (MCF)
- softwood sawtimber (MBF)
- softwood products (MCF)
- picnicking (RVD)
- camping (RVD)
- skiing (RVD)
- water-based recreation (RVD)
- motorized dispersed (RVD)
- nonmotorized dispersed (RVD)
- big game hunting (RVD)
- small game hunting (RVD)

- nonhunting wildlife (RVD)
- fishing (RVD)
- sheep grazing (AUM)
- cattle grazing (AUM)

These sixteen resource outputs were estimated for each roadless area for three different levels of management: 1) present management - goods, products, and services currently derived from an area, 2) potential management - goods, products, and services that could be provided if current land and resource management plans were fully implemented, and 3) wilderness management - goods, products, and services that could be provided if the area were designated as wilderness.

Opportunities Foregone. By using resource change information and input-output models, it is possible to estimate economic impacts associated with various land allocations. For example, if a particular roadless area is designated as wilderness, the "immediate" effects of such a designation would be calculated as the difference between wilderness output levels and present output levels. This difference could conceivably be positive or negative; however, it is far more likely to be negative for most resources. Assuming a more "long-term" outlook, effects of wilderness designation would be described as the difference between wilderness outputs and potential outputs. Thus, for each individual roadless area, it is possible to estimate a range of outputs or uses foregone as a result of wilderness allocation. This range of potential opportunities foregone could be described as the difference between wilderness outputs and present outputs ("immediate") and the difference between wilderness outputs and potential outputs ("long-term"). It is important to note that, in all cases, it is assumed that resources are harvested, used, or marketed in exactly the same way as done presently.

Small Area Models. Input-output models were constructed to estimate effects of land allocations upon local communities most directly affected by the allocations. These small economies were broadly defined as the primary market area for products originating from roadless areas in combination with the supply area for employees who work in the primary market operations. These models largely conform to either a single county or a small collection of counties which reflect local economy. One hundred sixty-seven unique small area models were constructed. The primary analytical function of these small area models was to help identify local communities which could be adversely impacted by wilderness area designations. Since resource changes are identified by individual roadless area, effects associated with wilderness designation of any of the 2,700 roadless areas could be examined using small area models. Estimated impacts from small area models was used in conjunction with the "Community Stability" evaluation criteria.

Community Stability Analysis. Community stability is one decision criteria in the RARE II evaluation process. That is, if an adverse impact on community stability could be predicted as a result of allocation of roadless areas to wilderness, this was considered sufficient cause to reconsider such an allocation.

Community stability does not imply the Forest Service is committed to maintaining status quo. Community stability requires an orderly process of change rather

than those processes that may cause large disruptions to the community. In order to evaluate concerns for community stability, it was necessary to have some indicators regarding how well communities can absorb change and make necessary socio-economic adjustments.

Three indicators were used to characterize communities with respect to absorbing potential changes stemming from RARE II. The first indicator was percent change in total person-years of employment projected for alternative J in the DES. Multi-county areas were grouped into those with less than three percent change and all others. Three percent was judged to be a threshold above which disruption to community stability might occur. The second indicator was the percent of total employment engaged in either timber or nontimber (range, recreation, etc.) resource-related industries (logging, primary wood processing, secondary wood-based manufacturing, agricultural livestock, etc.). Ten percent was judged to be a threshold where a change in resource supply may have significant effects. The third indicator was population growth rate of the slowest growing county in the multi-county area. Counties with growth rates less than the state average growth rate were judged to be less able to absorb potential changes and make adjustments.

The procedure employed to determine areas with a potential for exhibiting disruptions in community stability involved a screening process. Multi-county areas were evaluated according to the three indicators noted above. Those that exceeded the threshold for any of the indicators were considered to have significant potential for adverse community stability impacts. Multi-county areas not exceeding thresholds were not subjected to further analysis.

All roadless areas within multi-county areas exceeding indicator thresholds were then subjected to analysis using input-output models. Resource supply changes that would occur with wilderness allocation for each roadless area were used to estimate the contribution to community stability that each would make to the multi-county economy. The primary indicator for these impacts was change in employment.

Any other substantiated information concerning potential impacts upon individual communities or unique social conditions was also used to identify either multi-county areas or individual roadless areas as having potential for community stability impacts. Results of this analysis were used as part of the RARE II allocation process, and are available for the interested reader of the Forest Service Regional offices.

National and State Impacts. Economic impact analysis was conducted at both the local and national level. Impacts which are estimated via the small area models cannot be aggregated to reflect total impact upon a larger area such as a state or the nation for three major reasons. First, there is incomplete coverage of entire states by local area models. Only those economies primarily affected by potential wilderness allocation were included. Second, multi-county impact area input-output models are mutually exclusive. That is, gains in employment and income in one multi-county area may or may not be offset by compensating losses in another area. The small area models do not take these linkages into account in any explicit manner. As a result, it is incorrect to assume that total change in employment in any state is the sum of the employment changes occuring in multi-county impact areas within the state. Third, small area models were designed to reflect local impacts only. Expenditure data used for small area models accounts

only for localized expenditures and margined wholesale and retail purchases. As a result, total expenditures, and consequently, total expenditures are not estimated by these models.

A national input-output model was employed to determine economic impacts at a higher level. This model was constructed using basically the same methodology as that used for small area models. The primary difference between the national model and small area models is that the national model accounts for all sectors and all expenditures in the economy including the unmargined portions of wholesale and retail trade expenditures. The national model thus includes all interregional ties.

All output and use changes arising from land allocations throughout the nation were totaled and these figures used to determine economic effects upon the nation as a whole. Finally, the national total was partitioned to state subtotals to estimate total effects that might occur in individual states. Input-output models were not developed for individual states. Subtotals for output changes arising from land allocations within each state were calculated and these subtotals were used as input data for the national model. State impacts are simply the estimated effects upon the national economy that result from land allocations occuring within an individual state or that state's contribution to the total national impact.

Three assumption sets are employed to illustrate economic effects. The first assumption, identified as "Potential Immediate Effects" represents the economic effects of wilderness allocations. That is, roadless areas allocated to wilderness change from present to wilderness management strategy. All areas allocated to non-wilderness remain in present management. Production and utilization changes in this case are largely negative although some gains in certain recreation uses may be obtained. Also, deferred timber from areas allocated to nonwilderness may cause positive gains in production. It should be noted that although the term "immediate" is used to describe this assumption set, it is not intended to convey the passage of time, but rather to describe wilderness allocation without compensating gains from production on nonwilderness areas.

The second assumption set, with two variations, is referred to as "Potential Long Term Effects." Under this assumption set, areas allocated to wilderness change from present management to wilderness management. Areas allocated to nonwilderness change from present to potential management, all with attendant changes in production and utilization. The two variations reflect the disposition of areas allocated to further planning. In the first case, these areas are treated as if they have been allocated to nonwilderness use and in the second case they are allocated to wilderness. These two variations show the range within which economic effects will lie dependent upon the eventual allocation of areas in the further planning category to either wilderness or nonwilderness use. For any impact area, the results under this assumption show the net economic effects that occur as a result of allocating all roadless areas within the impact area to either wilderness or nonwilderness use. Again, the term "long-term" does not refer specifically to the pasage of time but rather to the assumption underlying the analysis.

The first set of three tables display the detailed economic effects at the national level for each alternative. Changes in total income, output and value added plus total population affected is also displayed, along with disaggregated employment effects among twenty-one of the principal sectors. The disaggregation of employment effects is intended to display the incidence of effects as they differentially affect various segments of society. The totals which are presented in these tables are net effects for the national economy. Individual multi-county areas or other geographic areas could incur greater gains or losses in any of the categories listed. For example, an individual state could incur an employment loss of several hundred workers in a particular industry, while another area might increase by a like number. The net national effect would be small or even zero; however, this would be an incomplete picture of potential impacts.

The first table, "Potential Immediate Effects," illustrates the effects of wilderness designation only. Alternative J (all roadless areas allocated to wilderness) shows the greatest impacts with about seventy-four thousand employment opportunities affected. Logging and sawmills sector shows the greatest loss; however, every sector in the economy has some less. This is largely because of the inter-relationship between sectors in the economy.

The proposed action has insignificant potential immediate impacts. In fact the -283 job opportunities are not significantly different from zero from the national perspective. However, there is a significant increase in job opportunities in the potential long-term impacts. These opportunities are due to development and use of appropriate nonwilderness resources in areas allocated to nonwilderness.

The long-term impacts from PA alternative are evenly spread between the several sectors affected by forest activity. Agriculture increases because of livestock grazing, wood products sectors increase because of timber and retail trade, transportation and service sectors increase because of recreation.

The second set of three tables illustrates disaggregated employment effects for each state. Since state level models were not constructed, these effects do not represent impacts which would necessarily occur in a particular state. These effects are based upon resource changes for each state and show that state's contribution to total national impact. Allocated employment effects for all alternatives are displayed. A more detailed summary for the proposed action is shown in Appendices A-T.

Potential immediate effects exhibit a wide variation among areas and alternatives. This variation is of course, largely attributable to distribution of the roadless areas being considered. Alternative J shows the greatest negative impacts, a total of about seventy-four thousand affected opportunities. The proposed action shows significant impacts for only two areas - Colorado and Washington. The Colorado negative allocation is the result of rather large estimated losses in "wood products other than sawtimber" and it is highly unlikely this impact would actually occur in Colorado. Employment opportunity gains for Washington are overstated perhaps; however, some real gains are likely.

Long-term increases for the proposed action are substantial and are most apparent for California, Colorado and Washington. These increased opportunities are the result of output and activity gains from multiple use management of some of the existing roadless areas.

POTENTIAL IMMEDIATE EFFECTS
SUMMARY OF ECONOMIC IMPACTS-NATIONAL TOTALS BY ALTERNATIVES

A. EMPLOYMENT EFFECTS-CHANGE FROM PRESENT

SECTOR NAME	(1974) NATIONAL PRESENT	ALT B	ALT C	ALT D	ALT E	ALT F	ALT G	ALT H	ALT I	ALT J	ALT PA
AGRICULTURE	2602900.	228.	-531.	-252.	147.	26.	-675.	-124.	-438.	-3207.	54.
MINING	695100.	46.	-164.	-88.	51.	27.	-218.	6.	-44.	-574.	22.
CONSTRUCTION	3962000.	236.	-399.	-80.	180.	111.	-314.	-26.	-227.	-2138.	128.
FOOD AND PRODUCTS	1784100.	99.	-322.	-248.	88.	13.	-472.	-16.	-165.	-1359.	52.
TEXTILE AND APPAREL	26135000.	196.	-279.	-35.	148.	97.	-208.	-20.	-172.	-1626.	92.
LOGGING AND SAWMILLS	626500.	2128.	-3972.	236.	1387.	1150.	-572.	-244.	-2128.	-20480.	2044.
FURNITURE	516800.	37.	-65.	-5.	26.	18.	-31.	-4.	-36.	-344.	27.
PULP AND PAPER	702900.	1342.	-249.	543.	1061.	828.	-361.	-38.	-547.	-6016.	-90.
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	1110500.	93.	-132.	-23.	71.	46.	-111.	-8.	-80.	-764.	39.
CHEMICALS AND RUBBER	1733600.	193.	-249.	-15.	148.	104.	-178.	-14.	-152.	-1505.	79.
PETROLEUM REFINING	195400.	13.	-105.	-71.	22.	9.	-157.	7.	-17.	-283.	9.
STONE CLAY AND GLASS	688800.	69.	-134.	-25.	52.	34.	-89.	-6.	-69.	-668.	48.
PRIMARY METAL	37337700.	65.	-111.	-21.	50.	32.	-84.	-6.	-61.	-587.	37.
FAB METAL AND MACH	128725100.	220.	-359.	-47.	165.	112.	-235.	-19.	-200.	-1936.	128.
ELECTRICAL	2029500.	74.	-128.	-27.	57.	36.	-101.	-7.	-71.	-676.	42.
ALL OTHER MFG	2966700.	91.	-214.	-101.	77.	35.	-240.	-8.	-106.	-980.	54.
TRANS COMM UTIL	4695900.	459.	-738.	-101.	348.	203.	-549.	-64.	-443.	-4064.	248.
WHOLESALE	4219700.	402.	-645.	-81.	300.	201.	-424.	-41.	-371.	-3542.	229.
RETAIL	12789100.	811.	-2386.	-1667.	708.	199.	-3229.	-85.	-1174.	-10267.	466.
FIRE	4206600.	315.	-559.	-132.	244.	147.	-469.	-33.	-308.	-2916.	171.
SERVICES	13687400.	1079.	-1781.	-329.	838.	380.	-1572.	-204.	-1131.	-9882.	607.
TOTAL PRIVATE SECTOR	66890200.	8195.	-13522.	-2568.	6169.	3807.	-10289.	-953.	-7940.	-73817.	4485.

B. OTHER EFFECTS-CHANGE FROM PRESENT

CATEGORY	(1974) NATIONAL PRESENT	ALT B	ALT C	ALT D	ALT E	ALT F	ALT G	ALT H	ALT I	ALT J	ALT PA
INCOME ($MILLION)	833479.	104.	-164.	-25.	79.	51.	-119.	-11.	-96.	-911.	55.
OUTPUT ($MILLION)	2780403.	391.	-637.	-100.	298.	197.	-464.	-35.	-355.	-3441.	210.
VALUE ADDED ($MILLION)	92343193.	168.	-280.	-50.	129.	83.	-212.	-16.	-156.	-1498.	92.
POPULATION	211352172	21365.	-35254.	-6694.	16084.	9925.	-26825.	-2483.	-20702.	-192449.	11693.

POTENTIAL LONG-TERM EFFECTS (FURTHER PLANNING AS NON-WILDERNESS)
SUMMARY OF ECONOMIC IMPACTS-NATIONAL TOTALS BY ALTERNATIVES

A. EMPLOYMENT EFFECTS-CHANGE FROM PRESENT

SECTOR NAME	(1974) NATIONAL PRESENT	ALT B	ALT C	ALT D	ALT E	ALT F	ALT G	ALT H	ALT I	ALT J	ALT PA
AGRICULTURE	2602900.	10018.	9253.	9331.	9562.	9156.	7529.	6154.	5632.	-3207.	8731.
MINING	695100.	1840.	1558.	1624.	1698.	1630.	1191.	1168.	1067.	-574.	1769.
CONSTRUCTION	3962000.	6484.	5888.	6036.	6197.	5947.	4894.	4127.	3594.	-2138.	5791.
FOOD AND PRODUCTS	1784100.	8934.	8415.	8434.	8602.	8286.	7034.	5250.	5367.	-1359.	7449.
TEXTILE AND APPAREL	26135000.	4541.	4085.	4217.	4337.	4160.	3410.	2914.	2489.	-1626.	4079.
LOGGING AND SAWMILLS	626500.	-664.	-3576.	-2827.	-1719.	-2145.	-4806.	5318.	-6476.	-20480.	8459.
FURNITURE	516800.	562.	489.	507.	529.	504.	393.	402.	264.	-344.	571.
PULP AND PAPER	702900.	7422.	4715.	6243.	6815.	6514.	4319.	5103.	3751.	-6016.	7174.
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	1110500.	2207.	1977.	2043.	2104.	2019.	1646.	1405.	1221.	-764.	1978.
CHEMICALS AND RUBBER	1733600.	2937.	2495.	2645.	2763.	2641.	2041.	1987.	1511.	-1505.	2834.
PETROLEUM REFINING	195400.	1093.	917.	953.	999.	959.	678.	683.	655.	-283.	1063.
STONE CLAY AND GLASS	688800.	1359.	1191.	1230.	1280.	1223.	956.	927.	691.	-668.	1331.
PRIMARY METAL	1337700.	1553.	1390.	1431.	1477.	1415.	1144.	1009.	842.	-587.	1428.
FAB METAL AND MACH	3725100.	4029.	3523.	3660.	3805.	3637.	2867.	2723.	2072.	-1936.	3879.
ELECTRICAL	2029500.	2020.	1831.	1876.	1928.	1850.	1517.	1292.	1117.	-676.	1817.
ALL OTHER MFG	2966700.	4853.	4520.	4570.	4662.	4486.	3774.	2937.	2854.	-980.	4132.
TRANS COMM UTIL	4695900.	18794.	17697.	17988.	18216.	17534.	15087.	11461.	10937.	-4064.	15618.
WHOLESALE	4219700.	7903.	6988.	7237.	7494.	7170.	5732.	5269.	4128.	-3542.	7456.
RETAIL	12789100.	54226.	50468.	50668.	51954.	49997.	41813.	32346.	32065.	-10267.	46451.
FIRE	4206600.	9279.	8439.	8639.	8865.	8510.	7003.	5871.	5186.	-2916.	8258.
SERVICES	13687400.	76372.	73600.	74177.	74556.	71910.	63419.	45143.	46068.	-9882.	60547.
TOTAL PRIVATE SECTOR	66890200.	225762.	205861.	210681.	216124.	207403.	171641.	143490.	125034.	-73817.	200816.

B. OTHER EFFECTS-CHANGE FROM PRESENT

CATEGORY	(1974) NATIONAL PRESENT	ALT B	ALT C	ALT D	ALT E	ALT F	ALT G	ALT H	ALT I	ALT J	ALT PA
INCOME ($MILLION)	833479.	2458.	2212.	2278.	2345.	2248.	1835.	1589.	1336.	-911.	2232.
OUTPUT ($MILLION)	2780403.	7911.	6960.	7222.	7486.	7165.	5689.	5240.	4181.	-3441.	7484.
VALUE ADDED ($MILLION)	1343193.	3966.	3548.	3658.	3772.	3616.	2926.	2572.	2151.	-1498.	3635.
POPULATION	211352172	588590.	536705.	549272.	563461.	540724.	447490.	374097.	325979.	-192449.	523552.

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POTENTIAL LONG-TERM EFFECTS (FURTHER PLANNING AS WILDERNESS)
SUMMARY OF ECONOMIC IMPACTS-NATIONAL TOTALS BY ALTERNATIVES

A. EMPLOYMENT EFFECTS-CHANGE FROM PRESENT

SECTOR NAME	(1974) NATIONAL PRESENT	ALT B	ALT C	ALT D	ALT E	ALT F	ALT G	ALT H	ALT I	ALT J	ALT PA
AGRICULTURE	2602900.	10018.	6379.	1489.	9561.	2155.	7528.	4910.	-291.	-3207.	7517.
MINING	695100.	1840.	1029.	442.	1698.	473.	1191.	964.	84.	-574.	1560.
CONSTRUCTION	3962000.	6484.	3933.	751.	6196.	1310.	4894.	3239.	-404.	-2138.	5013.
FOOD AND PRODUCTS	1784100.	8934.	6064.	2098.	8601.	2572.	7034.	4356.	667.	-1359.	6568.
TEXTILE AND APPAREL	26135000.	4541.	2682.	420.	4337.	850.	3410.	2252.	-403.	-1626.	3519.
LOGGING AND SAWMILLS	626500.	-664.	-8153.	-13058.	-1727.	-10510.	-4815.	2116.	-15219.	-20480.	6155.
FURNITURE	516800.	562.	282.	-37.	529.	33.	393.	299.	-154.	-344.	485.
PULP AND PAPER	702900.	7422.	1570.	-1532.	6815.	17.	4319.	2832.	-3405.	-6016.	5921.
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	1110500.	2207.	1300.	235.	2104.	432.	1646.	1090.	-166.	-764.	1712.
CHEMICALS AND RUBBER	1733600.	2937.	1485.	36.	2762.	355.	2041.	1474.	-561.	-1505.	2423.
PETROLEUM REFINING	195400.	1093.	621.	346.	999.	327.	678.	585.	134.	-283.	947.
STONE CLAY AND GLASS	688800.	1359.	731.	44.	1280.	173.	956.	712.	-227.	-668.	1144.
PRIMARY METAL	1337700.	1553.	903.	143.	1477.	281.	1144.	785.	-144.	-587.	1234.
FAB METAL AND MACH	3725100.	4029.	2166.	121.	3804.	528.	2866.	2071.	-674.	-1936.	3328.
ELECTRICAL	2029500.	2020.	1219.	234.	1928.	405.	1517.	1015.	-128.	-676.	1574.
ALL OTHER MFG	2966700.	4853.	3196.	982.	4661.	1289.	3774.	2398.	183.	-980.	3622.
TRANS COMM UTIL	4695900.	18794.	12517.	3112.	18215.	4699.	15086.	9193.	88.	-4064.	13597.
WHOLESALE	4219700.	7903.	4387.	349.	7493.	1144.	5731.	4025.	-1172.	-3542.	6402.
RETAIL	12789100.	54226.	35688.	11850.	51952.	14708.	41811.	26668.	2822.	-10267.	40911.
FIRE	4206600.	9279.	5676.	1202.	8865.	1958.	7002.	4637.	-441.	-2916.	7162.
SERVICES	13687400.	76372.	54090.	16233.	74554.	22203.	63416.	36917.	4876.	-9882.	52964.
TOTAL PRIVATE SECTOR	66890200.	225762.	137765.	25461.	216104.	45402.	171618.	112540.	-14535.	-73817.	173758.

B. OTHER EFFECTS-CHANGE FROM PRESENT

CATEGORY	(1974) NATIONAL PRESENT	ALT B	ALT C	ALT D	ALT E	ALT F	ALT G	ALT H	ALT I	ALT J	ALT PA
INCOME ($MILLION)	833479.	2458.	1446.	218.	2344.	446.	1835.	1232.	-232.	-911.	1926.
OUTPUT ($MILLION)	2780403.	7911.	4385.	481.	7485.	1227.	5688.	4020.	-1042.	-3441.	6415.
VALUE ADDED ($MILLION)	1343193.	3966.	2308.	362.	3772.	717.	2925.	1999.	-371.	-1498.	3139.
POPULATION	211352172	588590.	359170.	66379.	563409.	118370.	447431.	293406.	-37896.	-192449.	453008.

POTENTIAL IMMEDIATE EFFECTS
SUMMARY OF ECONOMIC IMPACTS-EMPLOYMENT EFFECTS BY ALTERNATIVE BY AREA

AREA	ALT B	ALT C	ALT D	ALT E	ALT F	ALT G	ALT H	ALT I	ALT J	ALT PA
ALABAMA	0.	-288.	-150.	-39.	-39.	-124.	-331.	-683.	-900.	-32.
ALASKA	0.	-14454.	-6682.	0.	-726.	-8054.	0.	-2923.	-34689.	4220.
ARIZONA	115.	183.	117.	172.	167.	199.	76.	82.	-111.	107.
ARKANSAS	14.	-32.	4.	-13.	-8.	-29.	-43.	-44.	-143.	-5.
CALIFORNIA	694.	-23.	320.	203.	-582.	-1365.	-918.	-1197.	-4769.	-217.
COLORADO	815.	443.	397.	746.	755.	350.	-2674.	-1994.	-7813.	-164.
FLORIDA	0.	-77.	0.	-111.	-129.	-273.	-104.	-49.	-621.	-69.
GEORGIA	0.	-137.	-150.	0.	0.	0.	-65.	-150.	-288.	-26.
IDAHO	342.	-80.	-210.	298.	281.	-562.	-565.	-686.	-4088.	-167.
ILLINOIS	0.	-21.	-21.	-63.	-133.	-148.	-20.	-21.	-149.	-1.
INDIANA	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	-59.
KENTUCKY	0.	0.	0.	-9.	-20.	-20.	-9.	-11.	-20.	-12.
LOUISIANA	0.	0.	0.	0.	-113.	-122.	-113.	0.	-166.	-12.
MICHIGAN	40.	79.	26.	50.	37.	49.	21.	-14.	35.	2.
MINNESOTA	116.	116.	101.	116.	100.	116.	116.	45.	-166.	21.
MISSISSIPPI	0.	0.	0.	-80.	-186.	-186.	-15.	-186.	-186.	-12.
MISSOURI	73.	36.	23.	14.	-11.	-8.	-4.	-4.	-8.	20.
MONTANA	1377.	930.	529.	970.	954.	-112.	492.	511.	-2818.	526.
NEBRASKA	0.	0.	0.	1.	1.	-2.	0.	0.	-2.	-2.
NEVADA	0.	-11.	19.	2.	-17.	-31.	11.	-3.	-179.	4.
NEW HAMPSHIRE	0.	-9.	1.	-18.	-19.	-30.	-25.	0.	-101.	-54.
NEW MEXICO	288.	301.	310.	262.	262.	260.	41.	200.	-133.	18.
NORTH CAROLINA	0.	-125.	-150.	-1.	-1.	-85.	-95.	-157.	-518.	-43.
NORTH DAKOTA	0.	0.	0.	-2.	-2.	-7.	0.	0.	-72.	-2.
OKLAHOMA	0.	-6.	-3.	-2.	-2.	-9.	-2.	-3.	-9.	-2.
OREGON	696.	-653.	454.	523.	484.	242.	660.	-1305.	-6151.	-175.
PENNSYLVANIA	0.	-11.	-9.	0.	-29.	-25.	-18.	-9.	-40.	-17.
SOUTH CAROLINA	0.	-38.	-43.	-19.	-179.	-190.	-23.	-233.	-245.	-19.
SOUTH DAKOTA	0.	0.	-9.	-18.	-18.	-18.	-4.	-18.	-17.	-6.
TENNESSEE	28.	-78.	3.	28.	28.	28.	-24.	-91.	-204.	14.
TEXAS	426.	426.	426.	262.	165.	-185.	83.	350.	-300.	-16.
UTAH	0.	0.	12.	-8.	-5.	-14.	17.	-41.	-120.	72.
VERMONT	0.	0.	-16.	0.	-16.	-28.	-16.	-16.	-52.	0.
VIRGINIA	42.	-82.	-97.	31.	14.	16.	-78.	-123.	-254.	-34.
WASHINGTON	2909.	-27.	2213.	2867.	2866.	306.	2867.	1131.	-6282.	736.
WEST VIRGINIA	26.	-52.	-25.	28.	-16.	-14.	-5.	-3.	-125.	21.
WISCONSIN	3.	-7.	-10.	-11.	-26.	-29.	-28.	-22.	-38.	-17.
WYOMING	193.	161.	39.	-23.	-41.	-199.	-172.	-286.	-2087.	-118.
PUERTO RICO	0.	15.	15.	15.	15.	15.	15.	15.	15.	4.
NATIONAL TOTAL	8195.	-13522.	-2568.	6169.	3807.	-10289.	-953.	-7940.	-73817.	4485.

POTENTIAL LONG-TERM EFFECTS (FURTHER PLANNING AS NONWILDERNESS)
SUMMARY OF ECONOMIC IMPACTS-EMPLOYMENT EFFECTS BY ALTERNATIVE BY AREA

AREA	ALT B	ALT C	ALT D	ALT E	ALT F	ALT G	ALT H	ALT I	ALT J	ALT PA
ALABAMA	-580.	-672.	-662.	-597.	-597.	-645.	-710.	-852.	-900.	46.
ALASKA	-19727.	-26202.	-26541.	-19727.	-20572.	-28889.	0.	-23038.	-34689.	5759.
ARIZONA	2001.	1938.	1887.	1967.	1934.	326.	1758.	1760.	-111.	1930.
ARKANSAS	336.	179.	261.	244.	231.	149.	155.	117.	-143.	263.
CALIFORNIA	66466.	65205.	65538.	60176.	57041.	52090.	42284.	30750.	-4769.	70320.
COLORADO	126882.	126332.	126399.	126694.	123193.	115887.	65394.	85003.	-7813.	53859.
FLORIDA	141.	53.	141.	-28.	-87.	-287.	13.	-7.	-621.	69.
GEORGIA	166.	10.	-22.	166.	166.	166.	106.	-22.	-288.	392.
IDAHO	4815.	3975.	3877.	4678.	4557.	2773.	2312.	2741.	-4088.	3890.
ILLINOIS	-82.	-115.	-115.	-97.	-134.	-140.	-107.	-115.	-149.	164.
INDIANA	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	-35.
KENTUCKY	89.	89.	89.	20.	0.	0.	20.	68.	-20.	-6.
LOUISIANA	-82.	-82.	-82.	-82.	-113.	-122.	-113.	-82.	-166.	-12.
MICHIGAN	306.	227.	274.	269.	237.	243.	177.	82.	35.	133.
MINNESOTA	358.	355.	332.	358.	309.	356.	337.	275.	-166.	310.
MISSISSIPPI	-138.	-138.	-138.	-149.	-186.	-186.	-141.	-186.	-186.	-9.
MISSOURI	108.	76.	70.	20.	4.	-8.	41.	41.	-8.	96.
MONTANA	8696.	7911.	6877.	7542.	7515.	3384.	6377.	4468.	-2818.	3652.
NEBRASKA	5.	5.	5.	3.	3.	-2.	5.	5.	-2.	1.
NEVADA	128.	97.	101.	127.	105.	75.	119.	55.	-179.	981.
NEW HAMPSHIRE	302.	279.	301.	260.	254.	157.	169.	288.	-101.	57.
NEW MEXICO	8870.	8746.	8635.	8754.	8754.	7628.	472.	8583.	-133.	8953.
NORTH CAROLINA	129.	-17.	-30.	79.	74.	12.	-27.	-166.	-518.	377.
NORTH DAKOTA	29.	29.	29.	26.	26.	18.	29.	29.	-72.	26.
OKLAHOMA	79.	64.	6.	16.	16.	-9.	49.	6.	-9.	38.
OREGON	8529.	5103.	7697.	8312.	8232.	7416.	8482.	2793.	-6151.	6655.
PENNSYLVANIA	60.	43.	50.	60.	-11.	-2.	13.	50.	-40.	15.
SOUTH CAROLINA	-106.	-145.	-150.	-125.	-176.	-188.	-130.	-233.	-245.	-7.
SOUTH DAKOTA	1.	1.	-10.	-17.	-17.	-17.	-6.	-17.	-17.	-3.
TENNESSEE	181.	-2.	138.	181.	181.	181.	86.	-22.	-204.	301.
TEXAS	167.	167.	167.	125.	-54.	-116.	42.	142.	-300.	291.
UTAH	1852.	1816.	1767.	1766.	1641.	1455.	1745.	1516.	-120.	1865.
VERMONT	235.	235.	207.	235.	207.	131.	207.	207.	-52.	240.
VIRGINIA	296.	208.	-42.	252.	213.	159.	92.	-62.	-254.	209.
WASHINGTON	12234.	7335.	10968.	12068.	12066.	7766.	12068.	8962.	-6282.	39420.
WEST VIRGINIA	414.	254.	279.	271.	199.	110.	227.	316.	-125.	278.
WISCONSIN	144.	106.	85.	105.	48.	41.	-13.	65.	-38.	1.
WYOMING	2444.	2382.	2278.	2159.	2131.	1715.	1943.	1501.	-2087.	3477.
PUERTO RICO	15.	15.	15.	15.	15.	15.	15.	15.	15.	4.
NATIONAL TOTAL	225762.	205861.	210681.	216124.	207403.	171641.	143490.	125034.	-73817.	200816.

POTENTIAL LONG-TERM EFFECTS (FURTHER PLANNING AS WILDERNESS)
SUMMARY OF ECONOMIC IMPACTS-EMPLOYMENT EFFECTS BY ALTERNATIVE BY AREA

AREA	ALT B	ALT C	ALT D	ALT E	ALT F	ALT G	ALT H	ALT I	ALT J	ALT PA
ALABAMA	-580.	-672.	-833.	-597.	-747.	-645.	-710.	-857.	-900.	-142.
ALASKA	-19727.	-33017.	-27470.	-19727.	-28187.	-28889.	0.	-29041.	-34689.	5293.
ARIZONA	2001.	1860.	1692.	1967.	1683.	326.	1758.	75.	-111.	1699.
ARKANSAS	336.	121.	198.	244.	174.	149.	155.	117.	-143.	155.
CALIFORNIA	66466.	37416.	7828.	60176.	7963.	52090.	27779.	1993.	-4769.	54946.
COLORADO	126882.	115258.	46124.	126694.	52553.	115887.	62685.	21776.	-7813.	51327.
FLORIDA	141.	53.	25.	-28.	-87.	-287.	-103.	-7.	-621.	-61.
GEORGIA	166.	-75.	-151.	166.	-149.	166.	-91.	-151.	-288.	149.
IDAHO	4815.	407.	-1881.	4678.	-967.	2773.	1977.	-2180.	-4088.	3329.
ILLINOIS	-82.	-115.	-149.	-97.	-149.	-140.	-107.	-149.	-149.	79.
INDIANA	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	-35.
KENTUCKY	89.	-20.	-20.	0.	-20.	-20.	0.	-20.	-20.	-11.
LOUISIANA	-82.	-82.	-82.	-82.	-113.	-122.	-113.	-82.	-166.	-12.
MICHIGAN	306.	194.	143.	269.	79.	243.	177.	82.	35.	133.
MINNESOTA	358.	318.	66.	358.	43.	356.	205.	66.	-166.	310.
MISSISSIPPI	-138.	-149.	-186.	-149.	-186.	-186.	-141.	-186.	-186.	-20.
MISSOURI	108.	76.	35.	20.	4.	-8.	29.	5.	-8.	70.
MONTANA	8696.	6834.	-202.	7542.	2949.	3384.	6206.	-609.	-2818.	2259.
NEBRASKA	5.	5.	5.	3.	3.	-2.	5.	5.	-2.	1.
NEVADA	128.	83.	86.	127.	75.	75.	84.	26.	-179.	762.
NEW HAMPSHIRE	302.	189.	53.	260.	47.	157.	169.	-8.	-101.	-75.
NEW MEXICO	8870.	1629.	165.	8754.	163.	7625.	472.	149.	-133.	7558.
NORTH CAROLINA	129.	-75.	-109.	79.	-103.	12.	-154.	-195.	-518.	285.
NORTH DAKOTA	29.	29.	29.	26.	26.	18.	29.	29.	-72.	26.
OKLAHOMA	79.	64.	6.	16.	16.	-9.	49.	6.	-9.	38.
OREGON	8529.	3018.	3574.	8312.	7501.	7416.	4693.	-979.	-6151.	6047.
PENNSYLVANIA	60.	-4.	-23.	60.	-32.	-2.	13.	-23.	-40.	-25.
SOUTH CAROLINA	-106.	-150.	-150.	-125.	-202.	-188.	-130.	-233.	-245.	-27.
SOUTH DAKOTA	1.	1.	-17.	-17.	-17.	-17.	-6.	-17.	-17.	-3.
TENNESSEE	181.	-2.	93.	181.	92.	181.	17.	-22.	-204.	175.
TEXAS	167.	167.	167.	125.	-54.	-116.	42.	142.	-300.	157.
UTAH	1852.	1529.	1035.	1766.	1113.	1455.	1252.	804.	-120.	1761.
VERMONT	235.	235.	207.	235.	207.	131.	207.	207.	-52.	240.
VIRGINIA	296.	119.	-42.	252.	-1.	159.	92.	-62.	-254.	105.
WASHINGTON	12234.	1249.	-4416.	12068.	1743.	7766.	4906.	-4646.	-6282.	36773.
WEST VIRGINIA	414.	111.	98.	271.	86.	110.	211.	64.	-125.	263.
WISCONSIN	144.	88.	85.	105.	40.	41.	-13.	65.	-38.	1.
WYOMING	2444.	1058.	-537.	2159.	-157.	1715.	880.	-698.	-2087.	2786.
PUERTO RICO	15.	15.	15.	15.	15.	15.	15.	15.	15.	4.
NATIONAL TOTAL	225762.	137765.	25461.	216104.	45402.	171618.	112540.	-14535.	-73817.	173758.

Methodology. Impact analysis for RARE II was accomplished using economic input-output (I-O) models for multi-county impact areas. The models were designed specifically for each area, modeling the 1974 economy and showing the area's production and employment by sector and national average technology. Prices were inflated to 1976 with the consumer price index. These models were used to estimate impacts on employment, income, gross regional product, and population resulting from alternative management strategies on each roadless area within impact areas.

When it was determined that an alternative management strategy would change resource availability from the present situation, change in employment and population that could be supported and income generated were estimated assuming that all change in resources was harvested and marketed in the local economy in exactly the same manner as is done in the present economy.

The resource outputs were estimated for three levels of management - 1) present management strategy, defined as goods, products or services currently being derived from the area; 2) potential management strategy, defined as goods, products or services which could be provided if current multiple use management plans were fully implemented; and 3) wilderness management strategy, defined as the goods, products or services which could be provided if the area were designated as wilderness. I-O analysis is designed to make consistent estimates of resource impacts, and allow comparison between alternatives. The I-O models used in the RARE II analysis were built using secondary data sources. The required data and procedures include:

- An existing I-O model of a larger area, of which the area being modeled is a part. The 484 sector national I-O model for 1967 was used for the RARE II models. The 484 sector or disaggregated model is preferred to a more aggregated model. The aggregation process combines similar sectors to reduce the model from 484 sectors to some smaller size. However, sectors are combined on a weighted national average, or some sectors not existing in a region are combined with sectors that do exist in the region. The resulting coefficient is a source of substantial error. By using a very disaggregated model, a weighted regional average can be calculated which makes the model specific to the region.

- The second group of data needed was a set of regional total gross outputs (TGO), i.e., total sales of each industry within the region. TGO includes sales from one industry to another within region, sales to consumers within region, and sales to industries or consumers outside the region (exports). For most industries TGO is not published. It was calculated from employment data, which is available by sector from the U.S. census or state employment departments, and an estimated output per employee. The total gross output data was available for many sectors such as agriculture or sawmills. It is simply the physical quantity produced times the prices.

- The third set of data required to build the multi-county models from secondary data was an estimate of domestic final demand. Domestic final demand includes personal consumption, gross private capital formation (purchases by industry for capital equipment), state, local and federal government purchases, and in some cases, inventory additions or depletions. Estimates were based on the national model, and then regionalized by the region's population, income, and government spending data.

Assumptions and Qualifications. Several specific assumptions relating to economic analysis were made when building the I-O models from secondary data. First, one must assume that the production function (input-output relationship) is the same in the smaller area from which the model is being developed as it is in the large area from which the model is being reduced. In other words, technology is the the same in both regions. The second assumption necessary to developing an I-O model from secondary data is that a sector, including final demand sectors, will import a production input from outside the region if industries within the region cannot supply sufficient quantities. Direct coefficients will be reduced by the amount of the necessary import. A third assumption in this procedure is that a sector in the region cannot produce products which are imported by the national economy in any larger proportion than is exhibited in the national model. With this assumption, the regional direct coefficients can only be equal to or less than the national coefficients. A fourth assumption relates to instances where more than one sector and/or final demand is buying from another sector in the region, and that sector is not large enough to meet all demands for its product. All purchasing sectors, including final demand, import equal to the proportion of product they are buying from the deficient sector. The fifth assumption requires that in the event that regional sectors and domestic final demand do not purchase the entire TGO of a sector, the residual production of that sector is assumed exported.

It should be noted that impact on the national economy is not the same as impact on a local or multi-county area. In the national economy, there will be no change in population, and likely no change in national income, gross national product, or employment. These variables on the national basis are controlled by fertility rate, the state of the economy and macro-economy policy, and are largely unaffected by wilderness resource availability. There could be shifts in employment between sectors of the economy or among regions in the country. These changes can be estimated using the same assumptions as used in the local area analysis. That is, if the resources nationwide were harvested and marketed in the same manner as similar resources are being harvested and marketed today, they would support a specified number of jobs, provide a specified amount of income, and support a specified number of people. These impacts have been presented; however, it should be remembered that these impacts are predicated upon the assumptions noted above.

The impacts from the multi-county models cannot be summed to obtain state or national impact. There are several reasons why results from local area models cannot be added to a larger area impact. First, expenditures consumers pay for goods or services are different in the larger area. For example, a New Yorker who skis in Colorado pays for meals, lodging, ski lift tickets, etc. locally. In the national economy, he buys airplane tickets, renta-car, buys skis, clothes, etc., in addition to local area expenditures. Only the local expenditures have a major impact in the county or community; however, to show impacts for the nation, all expenditures should be included in the model.

The second difference is that indirect effect or economic multipliers are larger, i.e., the economic activity ripples through more sectors in the state or national economy than local area. There are more sectors endogenous in the state or national economy than in a local area. A sector providing a production input to a local economy is an import when not present in the local economy, but if present in the state, it is added into the multiplier effect in the state or national economy.

A third difference is the induced effect. Induced effect is generated when owners and employees of industries spend their incomes. This generates more jobs and income for owners and employees of the industries providing goods and services purchased. People in a small local area will often go to other areas to spend part of their income. However, fewer go outside the state or nation to spend, so the induced effect is sometimes much smaller in local areas than in larger areas.

Changes in final demand by sector were determined by combining regional consumer expenditure data for Forest Service outputs with the industry making the sale to obtain the change in final demand by sector associated with the outputs or activities. Expenditure data must be independently estimated and must be consistent with the impact area being modeled. When the actual product is sold, expenditure is the sale price when the product is sold to the final consumer or exported out of the area. For those activities where a product is not actually sold, one must account for expenditures the user incurs to participate in the activity. Camping, for example, requires expenditures for gas, food, sleeping equipment, etc. However, only those purchases that happen in the region should be included. Any food, gas, or sleeping bag purchased outside the area would not be included for the local area analysis. The RARE II regional and national expenditure estimates appear to be reasonable; however, they are based upon relatively small samples and limited studies.

An important point to make when accounting for expenditure data is to count only the margin above the purchase price for all retail and wholesale products. Actual product purchased in the area was most likely produced in some other region and the only product sold by the regional industry was the margin or amount of markup they applied to the product to provide for the service of selling the product. Therefore, if gas is purchased from a service station, only the 28 percent margin is added to the retail sector, not the 100 percent of the gas price. If gas is produced in the area, the remaining 72 percent is shown as a purchase from the gas refinery sector or the sector that produces the product.

The required calculations for final demand changes include simply multiplying number of units produced under an alternative management strategy by sales by industry to the final consumers. Obviously, size of the area makes considerable difference as to expenditure associated with a product. Timber could be exported as logs in a very small region. It could be sold as rough lumber if a sawmill were in the impact area. It may go through a dry kiln, planes, or prefabrication plant if these are located in the area. The price used in the expenditure data should be the industry that sells it to final consumer or exports it out of the region. The I-O model accounts for an input sales if the product goes through many refining industries before it is exported or sold to final consumers.

Many books have been written on the actual workings of the input-output model. Only the unique procedures of how the models were used in the RARE II process are explained here. The interested reader will want to consult one of the books on input-output analysis for further details of the model.

Definitions.

- Direct effect: Change in economic indicators (employment, income, value added, etc.) because of industries that use the forest resource as input to production

or have sales to consumers when they participate in forest related activities. Direct employment, income, or value added coefficients times change in sales to final demand, i.e., output sold to final consumers.

- Indirect effect: Change in economic indicators because of industries that have a change in sales initiated by industries directly effected. These industries have sales because of second and succeeding rounds of purchases among the endogenous (producing) industries.

- Induced effect: Changes in economic indicators because of change in households (employees of direct and indirect effected industries) spending. A change in household spending is a change in producing industries sales.

- Economic indicators: Economic variables which measure size, stability, and condition of an economy. In input-output economics, employment, income, and value added (gross regional product) are the main variables measured.

- Employment: measured in person-years for approximately 2000 hours of one person working for a specified industry in producing a saleable product.

- Income: Compensation to the household sector for inputs provided to the purchasing industry. Includes wages, salaries, profit, rents, royalties, etc.

- Value added (gross regional product): The value of resources from the region used in production of products sold within and from the region. Total sales to final consumers minus imports. The value added method of estimating GRP is the summation of payments to government (taxes), household (income), and to industry investments (depreciation) resulting from each sale of an industry in the region.

- Gross national product (GNP): Same as GRP but on the national level.

References:

USDA Economics, Statistics and Cooperatives Service, "Regional Development and Plan Evaluation: The Use of Input-Output Analysis," Agriculture Handbook No. 530, May 1978.

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APPENDIX X - RARE II PLANNING TEAM

With few exceptions, every full-time Forest Service employee has been involved with and contributed to the RARE II effort. Gathering and interpreting data, analyzing potential tradeoffs, conducting public meetings, and answering questions concerning the process, are just a few activities that at some time have affected most employees.

Quite naturally, the program required leadership so that it could be accomplished. Overall coordination of RARE II is and has been the responsibility of the Washington Office of the Forest Service. Direction to the RARE II staff group has been provided by a steering committee co-chaired by Rex Resler, Associate Chief and Tom Nelson, Deputy Chief for National Forest System. Other members included Roy Bond, Associate Deputy Chief for National Forest System; Ray Housley, Associate Deputy Chief for National Forest System; Einar Roget, Associate Deputy Chief for Programs and Legislation; Glenn Haney, Associate Deputy Chief for Administration; Warren Doolittle, Associate Deputy Chief for Research; and John Barber, Associated Deputy Chief for State and Private Forestry.

The RARE II coordinator and primary assistants have utilized expertise of numerous individuals throughout the process. All have been detailed to the RARE II staff group from other offices within the Forest Service. The task performed, individual responsible, and that person' professional background are shown in the following list.

RARE II Coordinator	Zane G. Smith, Jr.	Forester
RARE II Coordinator	R. K. "Mike" Griswold	Forester
National Coordinator	George D. Davis	Forester
Regional Coordinator	Paul Weingart	Forester
Regional Coordinator	Mike Kerrick	Forester
Regional Coordinator	Tom Roederer	Forester
Regional Coordinator	Ralph Solether	Forester
Environmental Statement	Randy Sheffield	Landscape Architect
Assistant - DES	Walt Weaver	Engineer
Assistant - FES	George Lundy	Landscape Architect
Summary	George Castillo	Writer
Systems Management	Joyce Muraoka	Management Analyst
Data Management	Jon Kennedy	Management Analyst
Assistant	Ray Bunster	Management Analyst
Assistant	Red Thompson	Computer Specialist
Assistant	Paul Simmons	Computer Specialist
Assistant	Phil Dipronio	Computer Specialist
Assistant	Tao Ming	Computer Specialist
Social Analysis	Robert Muth	Social Scientist
Economic Analysis	Charles Palmer	Economist
Economic Analysis	Walter Stewart	Economist
National Analysis - DES	John Butt	Forester
National Analysis - FES	Bob Williams	Forester
National Analysis - FES	Jim Pharo	Forester
Public Comment Analysis	Steve Harper	Forester
Public Input Evaluation	Bob Swinford	Public Involvement

Public Input Evaluation	Doug Larson	Public Involvement
Public Input Evaluation	Bris Price	Public Involvement
Minerals & Energy	Norm Stark	Geologist
Minerals & Energy	Robert Newman	Geologist
Programs & Legislation	John Hendee	Forester
Programs & Legislation	Don Girton	Forester
Information Coordination	Tom Harlan	Public Involvement
Correspondence	Mikel Schilling	Writer
Map Coordination	Terry Gossard	Engineer
Information Coordination	Carl Rountree	Public Involvement
Information Coordination	Val Gibbs	Forester
Information Coordination	Terry Hopson	Forester
Information Coordination	Charles Mosier	Forester
Publication Coordination	Bill Hamilton	Publication Officer
Staff Assistant	Gerry Engel	Planner

Numerous other Forest Service employees have been involved with RARE II in the Washington Office. Representatives from the RPA group, timber, range, minerals and geology, watershed, wildlife and fish, recreation, policy analysis, environmental coordination, and office of information have provided specific input and assistance during the process. The effort has received personal guidance and direction from the Chief of the Forest Service and his Washington Office staff.

The RARE II inventory, data collection, alternative development, and various aspects of public involvement were conducted at the Regional Office level with a great deal of assistance provided by the National Forests and National Grasslands within the Regions. Each Region appointed a RARE II coordinator to accomplish the task. The coordinator was assisted by numerous individuals in many of the same work areas identified as part of the National RARE II staff group. These people are too numerous to mention, but may be readily identified by the following Regional coordinators.

Region 1 Coordinator	Ray Hunter	Forester
Region 2 Coordinator	Darold Westerberg	Forester
Region 3 Coordinators	Ralph Solether	Forester
	Jim Rathbun	Forester
Region 4 Coordinators	Don Schultz	Forester
	Karl Haaser	Forester
Region 5 Coordinators	Bob Spivey	Forester
	Dick Stauber	Forester
	Terry Clapham	Engineer
Region 6 Coordinator	John Poppino	Forester
Region 8 Coordinator	Pat Cook	Forester
Region 9 Coordinator	Gene Kuhns	Forester
Region 10 Coordinator	Ray Clark	Forester

Additional guidance and support was provided to the coordinator by the Regional Forester, his staff, and resource specialists located throughout the Region. The RARE II effort has required a great deal of commitment, time, and energy for numerous individuals.

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GLOSSARY

Amenity	Resource properties for which market values are not, or cannot be established.
Animal Unit Month (AUM)	A unit of grazing capacity; the amount of forage normally required per month for one mature cow or five adult sheep. Reported figures exclude big game, wild horses or burros.
Boardfoot Measure (BM)	The amount of wood contained in an unfinished board 1" X 12" X 12".
Commercial Forest Land	Forest land which is producing or capable of producing crops of marketable wood. Areas suitable for management to grow crops of industrial wood are included. Site quality is capable of producing in excess of 20 cubic feet per acre of annual growth.
Commodity	A transportable resource product with commercial value.
Cubic Foot Measure (CM)	The volume of solid wood in standing timber equivalent to one cubic foot. A cubic foot will yield about 5 BM.
Deferred	Commercial Forest land removed from production pending final classification, i.e., Wilderness Study Areas.

Developed Site	A recreastion area with facilities constructed for visitor use.
Dispersed Area	An area containing recreation use without developed facilities.
Game	Animals considered worthy of pursuit by sports persons, especially wild animals hunted for sport or food.
M	Thousand)
	) MMBF, MMBM, MAUM, MRVD or 12MM
MM	Million)
Marginal Component	Regulated commercial forest land including areas not qualifying as standard or special components primarily because of excessive development cost, low product values, or resource protection constraints.
Multiplier	Multipliers used in this document are of the input-output type. They relate changes in regional total gross output to changes in a specific industry's final demand. Given an initial change, a component of final demand, the multipliers are used to estimate changes in total gross output, employment, income, etc.
Output	Any result, product, or service that a process or activity actually produces.
Present or Immediate Effects	A display of the effects of wilderness recommendations only, e.g., the effects due only to wilderness recommendations are shown without any compensating or contributing effects due to nonwilderness allocations. This is independent of a passage of time.
Long-Term Effects	All roadless areas are recommended for either wilderness or nonwilderness management with corresponding changes in output flows. Long-Term Effects display the net effects of these allocations over a geographic area. Thus the effects of wilderness are combined with the effects due to nonwilderness allocations which determine the potential long-term effects for an area. This is independent of a passage of time.

Potential Yield	The annual timber yield that can be obtained within 10 years on a multiple use, sustained yield basis utilizing intensive forest management practices.
Programmed Harvest	That part of the potential yield that is planned for harvest in any one year.
Recreation Visitor Day (RVD)	Equivalent to a person spending 12 hours in recreation on public land.
Regulated	Commercial forest land and its inventory that can contribute to systematic timber production under sustained yield principles. Timber is maintained as a setting for multiple use of the land.
Reserved	Commercial forest land removed from production by legislative or administrative action, i.e. Wilderness.
Special Component	Regulated commercial forest land area that is recognized in the land management plan as needing specially designed treatment of the timber resource to achieve landscape or other key resource objectives.
Standard Component	Regulated commercial forest land area on which crops of industrial wood can be grown and harvested with adequate protection of the forest resources under the provisions of the timber sale contract. This includes stands of immature trees or areas not yet accessible, but which will be in the future under a normal course of events.

Symbolic Meaning	The ideas, images, and perceptions that people have of a place ("White Meadow Roadless Area"), activity or behavior ("the fall hunt," "the prettiest view in the valley"), or a thing ("the old miner's cabin along Jones Creek") which have a special emotional meaning.
Value Added	The percent of the region's (multi-county area, state, etc.) total sales paid to primary inputs, or the region's contribution to total sales. This differs from total output which includes imports, etc. The sum of value added for all sectors (all industrial sectors) within a region is a gross regional product.
Wilderness Attribute	One of the four attributes required or mentioned in the Wilderness Act (Natural Integrity, Apparent Naturalness, Outstanding Opportunities for Solitude, and Opportunities for Primitive Recreation). Supplemental attributes are outstanding ecological, geological, scenic, and historical features.
Withdrawal	Certain lands administered by the Forest Service removed from appropriation and entry and set aside for other public purposes under the provisions of several acts of the Congress (includes reclamation, power sites, military uses, etc.).

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