

Appendix C

INDIVIDUAL ROADLESS AREA DESCRIPTION

ROADLESS AREA NAME: Hyder (530)

ACRES (NFS): 116,304

BIOGEOGRAPHIC PROVINCE: North Misty Fiords and Ice Fields

ECOLOGICAL SECTION: Boundary Ranges

2003 WILDERNESS ATTRIBUTE RATING: 25

I. Overview and Description

(1) **Location and Access:** This area located on the mainland, is bordered to the west by Misty Fiords National Monument Wilderness. Portland Canal, the Canadian Border, and the community of Hyder, Alaska border the area to the east. The Canadian Border also forms the north boundary of the area. Hyder, adjacent to the east side of the area, is located 2 miles west of Stewart, British Columbia and is the only community in southern Southeast Alaska that is accessible by road. Ketchikan, which is on the Alaska Marine Highway and has regularly scheduled air service, is located approximately 50 miles southwest of the area.

Access to the Hyder Roadless Area is by boat, floatplane, snowmobile, foot, or helicopter. Planes could land on No Name Lake. Access to the edges of the area is possible via the Salmon River Highway, which extends along the east shore of the Salmon River into the area then back to Canada. A road was built up the Texas Creek drainage in the past, but been closed by flood damage for many years. The Titan Trail branches north into the area from this road. Access into the interior is by foot or helicopter. There are no places suitable for landing wheeled airplanes

(2) **History:** The area has a rich history of mining activity. It is for this reason that this roadless area was not made a part of Misty Fiords National Monument Wilderness.

(3) **Geography and Topography:** The area is extremely rugged and rises from saltwater to elevations over 7,000 feet. Glaciers cover large parts of the area. Several medium-sized rivers flow through the area or originate within it. There are 14 miles of saltwater shoreline and 6 islands or islets totaling approximately one acre in this area. The area includes approximately 6,998 acres of alpine, 27,721 acres of snow and ice, and 35,950 acres of rock. There are 375 acres of freshwater lakes.

(4) **Ecosystem:**

(a) **Classification:** Biogeographic Province. This area is within the North Misty Fiords and Ice Fields Biogeographic Provinces. The North Misty Fiords province includes 57 percent of the roadless area and has considerable topographic relief and a cool climate with many glaciers. Vegetation occurs in long, narrow strips along the valleys and lower slopes of the fiords. Much of the vegetation is muskeg, with cottonwoods in some river bottoms and subalpine fir along the Canadian border. The Ice Fields province includes 43 percent of the roadless area and is dominated by permanent ice fields, glaciers and mountain peaks between glaciers.

Ecological Section/Subsection. The Hyder Roadless Area is contained entirely within the Boundary Ranges Ecological Section (M247B), Boundary Ranges Icefields Ecological Subsection (see table below). A northwest-southeast trending batholith of resistant granite and granodiorite underlies this portion of the Coast Mountains. It consists of a discontinuous mix of icefields and glaciers separated by river valleys and pierced by nunataks and scree fields. Forests comprise a minor part of the vegetation along coasts and rivers.

Ecological Section	Ecological Subsection	Percent of Roadless Area
Boundary Ranges	Boundary Ranges Icefields	100%

(b) Soils: The soils in this area are moderately-deep loam with inclusions of glacial till and moraine deposits.

(c) Vegetation: Alpine vegetation (6,998 acres mapped in the area) dominates elevations above 2,500 feet. Below that elevation the steep mountainsides are heavily marked with snow and landslide paths that are typically covered with grass, alder, and brush. Cottonwood trees may be occasionally found along valley bottoms and floodplains as well as spruce, hemlock, fir, and dogwood. There are no muskegs mapped within the roadless area however, due to their small size and association with forested sites, accurate acreage estimates are difficult.

There are approximately 26,625 acres mapped as forestland, of which 11,135 acres, or 42 percent, are mapped as productive old-growth forest. Of the productive old growth, 4,855 acres, or 44 percent, are mapped as high-volume old-growth forest. The productive old growth includes about 1,324 acres of high-volume, coarse-canopy old growth. There is no second growth in the area.

(d) Fish Resources: The streams in this area provide habitat for coho, pink, and chum salmon. The major fish-bearing streams are Fish Creek, Soule River, Salmon River, Marx Creek, and Texas Creek.

(e) Wildlife Resources: A small population of mountain goats range over the area, as do wolves, black and brown bear. Sitka black-tailed deer do not inhabit this area.

(5) Management Direction and Current Uses: This roadless area was allocated to three different Land Use Designations (LUDs) in the 1997 Tongass Land and Resource Management Plan. These three LUDs are Scenic Viewshed, Remote Recreation, and Semi-remote Recreation.

LUD	Acres
Scenic Viewshed	1,264
Remote Recreation	67,739
Semi-remote Recreation	47,301

This area contains one development LUD (Scenic Viewshed). Approximately 1 percent of the roadless area was allocated to the Scenic Viewshed LUD.

The majority of this area, approximately 99 percent, was allocated to a non-development LUD (Remote Recreation, Semi-remote Recreation). Approximately 58 percent of the roadless area was allocated to the Remote Recreation LUD. The Semi-remote Recreation LUD accounts for approximately 41 percent of the roadless area.

Present recreation levels within this roadless area are low. Recreation activities take place along the shoreline, Soule River, and No-Name Lake. Some snowmobile use occurs in the higher elevations on the glaciers or ice field. There was no outfitter/guide use reported in this area in 2000. The Tongass Fish and Wildlife Resource Assessment (ADF&G, 1998) indicated that the four VCUs located within this area are typically not used for subsistence purposes.

(6) Appearance (Apparent Naturalness): This area generally appears unmodified and in a natural condition. The area does, however, include a number of private mineral tracts along the Salmon River. In addition, the Salmon River Highway extends along the east shore of the Salmon River into Canada. This road is excluded from the roadless area but affects the apparent naturalness of adjacent lands that are within the area. The Titan Trail branches north into the area from the Salmon River Highway near the old Texas Creek Road. The unmodified landscape dominates when this roadless area is viewed from nearby Visual Priority Routes and Use Areas.

(7) Surroundings (External Influences): This area is contiguous to Misty Fiords National Monument Wilderness. There are numerous private tracts of land along the Salmon River adjacent to the roadless area.

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Helicopters associated with mining operations in Canada fly over and near the area. Aircraft flying to and from Hyder fly over and near the area, and may cause temporary distractions to visitors. Otherwise, this area is surrounded by extremely remote areas. Hyder is located 2 miles west of Stewart, British Columbia and is the only community in southern Southeast Alaska that is accessible by road. The Salmon River Highway extends into the area and essentially divides it into two parts.

(8) Attractions and Features of Special Interest: The natural features of the area, the scenery, and the opportunity to see wildlife and to study the processes that formed this landscape are all attractions. The opportunity to view glaciers and the vast expanse of the Salmon River Valley are special features of the area. The area contains six inventoried recreation places, which cover 20,491 acres, or 18 percent of the roadless area.

(9) Differences between the 1989 and 2003 Roadless Area Boundary: The main external boundaries of this roadless area didn't change between 1989 and 2002. The area north of Hyder and between the highway to Stewart and the Canadian boundary is relatively small and isolated from the remainder of the roadless area, has been dropped from the roadless area between the Draft and Final SEIS.

II. Capability for Management as Wilderness

(1) Natural Integrity and Apparent Naturalness: The area is virtually unmodified, and surrounded by vast areas of designated wilderness and other undeveloped lands. However, the community of Hyder borders the area to the east and Stewart, British Columbia is located 2 miles to the east. A road extends along the east shore of the Salmon River and continues into Canada. This road corridor, which is excluded from the roadless area, essentially divides the area into two sections and affects the natural integrity and apparent naturalness of adjacent lands that are within the area. There are also a number of non-National Forest System inholdings in this area. The Titan Trail branches north into the area from the Salmon River Highway. Overall, the appearance of the majority of the area appears suitable for wilderness classification.

(2) Opportunity for Solitude and Serenity, Self-reliance, Adventure, Challenging Experiences, and Primitive Recreation: The area provides very high opportunity for solitude and outstanding opportunity for primitive recreation. Aircraft traveling to and from Hyder occasionally pass over the roadless area and may be observed by people in it. Present recreation levels are low. Generally, a person camped or traveling inland is unlikely to see others.

The character of the landforms generally allows the visitor to feel remote from sights and sounds of human activity. The area is accessible by boating along the shoreline, long hikes over difficult terrain, or by helicopter. Access to the edges of the area is possible via the Portland Canal and the Salmon River Highway. The Titan Trail branches north into the area from this road. The rough terrain offers a high degree of physical challenge. The presence of both black and brown bears also presents a degree of challenge and a need for woods skills and experience. There are several beaches along the shoreline that people enjoy using for picnics or camping.

Many of the recreation places in the area are associated with old mining roads or trails that offer opportunities for improved recreation trails.

The area provides primarily primitive recreation opportunities. The table below lists the acreage and percent of the various Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS) classes that have been inventoried in the roadless area.

ROS Class	Acres	Percent of Total ROS
Primitive (P)	98,246	84%
Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized (SPNM)	1,772	2%
Semi-Primitive Motorized (SPM)	7,613	7%
Roaded Natural (RN)	6,956	6%
Roaded Modified (RM)	1,605	1%

The area contains six inventoried recreation places, which cover 20,491 acres, or 18 percent of the roadless area.

ROS Class	# of Rec. Places*	Total Acres
P	2	8,648
SPNM	1	1,283
SPM	1	2,020
RN	2	6,956
RM	2	1,584

* Rec. Places may occur in more than one ROS Class; the sum of this column may exceed the total number of Rec. Places.

The Misty Fiords National Monument is adjacent to this roadless area, which has various recreation opportunities.

(3) Wilderness Attribute Rating System: In 1977, the Forest Service, along with public interest groups, developed the Wilderness Attribute Rating System (WARS), which was used to inventory the wilderness characteristics of roadless areas during the second Roadless Area Review and Evaluation process (referred to as RARE II). The purpose of WARS was to provide a measure of the area's wilderness quality, based on the key attributes of wilderness as defined in the Wilderness Act. It is largely based on the attributes described above in items 1 and 2 of this section (natural integrity, apparent naturalness, outstanding opportunity for solitude, and primitive recreation opportunities).

In 1979, during the RARE II process, the Tongass National Forest applied WARS for the first time and rated each unroaded VCU on the Tongass. In 1989, the inventoried roadless areas (which generally include more than one VCU) were rated according to this system for the Analysis of the Management Situation (AMS) developed in support of the Forest Plan Revision. This original version of the AMS included both the individual VCU ratings done in 1979 and the composite rating that was done for each roadless area in 1989. The 1989 rating for the Hyder Roadless Area Roadless Area was 23 out of 28 possible points. The 1989 rating was re-evaluated for this updated version of the AMS. Based on this re-evaluation, the area was given a rating of 25. This rating better reflects the potential effects of the Texas Creek Road which has been closed for many years and the excellent opportunities to have solitude and primitive experiences due to the large size of the area and adjacent undeveloped lands.

(4) Ecologic and Geologic Values: The Hyder Roadless Area lies within a much larger mainland, unroaded land area that includes all adjacent areas and extends from the southern tip of Southeast Alaska to Skagway.

(a) Fish Resources: The Tongass Fish and Wildlife Resource Assessment listed VCU 806 along West Fork Texas Creek and Salmon River as a primary salmon and sportfish producer. One VCU was considered a non-producer and the others were secondary producers of salmon (ADF&G, 1998).

The streams in this area provide habitat for coho, pink and chum salmon. The major fish-bearing streams are Fish Creek, Soule River, Salmon River, Marx Creek, and Texas Creek.

Fish Creek, a tributary of the Salmon River, has an estimated annual peak escapement of 25,800 pink salmon and excellent coho salmon capability (ADF&G, 1998). Fish Creek also has the largest recorded genetic strain of chum salmon in North America (USDA Forest Service, 1997). These fish are listed as Regional Forester Sensitive Species. Reportedly, Fish Creek had an escapement of 60,000 chum salmon in 1993. A spawning habitat enhancement project for chum is located on Marx Creek.

(b) Wildlife Resources: A small population of mountain goats range over the area, as do wolves, black and brown bear,. Sitka black-tailed deer do not inhabit this area.

(c) Threatened, Endangered, and Sensitive Species. The only federally listed threatened and endangered species likely to occur within or adjacent to the roadless area are the humpback whale (endangered) and the Steller sea lion (threatened). Both of these species are found in adjacent marine waters. Five Forest Service Region 10 Sensitive Species are suspected or known to occur within the area: the Fish Creek chum salmon, trumpeter swan, osprey, Peale's peregrine falcon, and the Queen Charlotte goshawk. Trumpeter swans nest in the lowlands on small lakes and along major rivers and winter in ice-free areas throughout the Tongass. Present from April through September, ospreys are rare in southeast Alaska where they reach the northern extent of their nesting range. Feeding almost exclusively on fish,

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ospreys typically nest in large snags near lakes or the coast where fish are abundant. Peale's peregrine falcons nest on cliff faces and islands and feed primarily on seabirds. Inhabitants of late seral forests, Queen Charlotte goshawks are closely associated with productive old growth. In addition, eight sensitive plant species are known or suspected to occur in the Misty Fiords Ranger District.

(d) Karst, Cave, and Other Geologic Resources: There are no known karst or cave resources in this roadless area. Glaciers cover large parts of the area, including the Through, Soule, Red, Gray, and Thumb Glaciers.

(5) Scientific and Educational Values: Opportunities to observe and study fish and wildlife and the various forces that formed these mountains are several of the attractions of this area. Several alpine glaciers can be viewed in this area. There are no Research Natural Areas (RNAs) in the area.

(6) Scenic Values: The Hyder Roadless Area is part of the Coast Range visual character type, which is characterized by large, massive landforms with upland elevations averaging 5,000 to 7,000 feet dissected by steep-walled U-shaped valleys. Although ridges are generally rounded, sharp, jagged peaks occasionally rise up to 9,000 feet. On the west side of this character type, narrow saltwater fiords often bounded by steep rock faces protrude into the terrain. Glaciers and ice fields are prominent in the interior of this character type. This roadless area is generally representative of the interior portions of this character type.

The unmodified landscape dominates when this roadless area is viewed from nearby Visual Priority Routes and Use Areas. Visual Priority Routes and Use Areas identified by the Forest Plan that are within or adjacent to the area, include: Portland Canal, Salmon River Highway-Hyder (Public Use Road); Hyder (Community); and Titan Trail (Hyder) (Hiking Trail).

Almost the entire area, 99 percent, is inventoried as a Variety Class B, possessing characteristics that are common to the character type. Approximately 95 percent of the area is inventoried in a Type I Existing Visual Condition, where landscape seems unmodified by humans. Approximately four percent are inventoried in EVC III, in which the average person notices changes in the landscape, but they do not attract significant attention. Except for scattered evidence of past mining activity, the overall landscape has remained unaltered by human activity.

(7) Social, Cultural, and Historical Values: The area has a rich history of mining activity and related developments. It is for this reason that this roadless area was not made a part of Misty Fiords National Monument Wilderness. The Tongass Fish and Wildlife Resource Assessment indicated that the four VCUs located within this area are typically not used for subsistence purposes. One of the four VCUs that comprise this area (VCU 806 along West Fork Texas Creek and Salmon River) was included among the VSUs with highest community use values. None were listed in the second or third most important groups and none were listed among the VCUs with the highest sensitivity to disturbance of subsistence use areas (ADF&G, 1998).

(8) Manageability as Wilderness and Boundary Conditions/Changes: The Salmon River Highway continues into Canada and separates a relatively small portion of the roadless area from the larger portion to the west, which has been dropped from the roadless area. There are also a number of non-National Forest System inholdings in this area, mainly located east of the road corridor. Otherwise, the boundaries of the Hyder Roadless Area are generally well defined by topographic features. The feasibility of managing the west portion of the area in a roadless condition is excellent.

III. Availability for Management as Wilderness (including effects of wilderness designation on adjacent areas)

(1) Recreation, including Tourism Potential: The potential exists for additional outfitter and guide permits, cabins and shelters, a trail to No Name Lake, and for the reopening of historic mining trails.

(2) Subsistence Uses: The existing patterns of subsistence activities in the area would not be affected by wilderness designation.

(3) **Fish Resources:** A spawning habitat enhancement project for chum is located on Marx Creek. The Forest Service has discussed developing off-channel improvements within the Salmon River corridor to enhance spawning habitat (USDA Forest Service, 1997).

(4) **Wildlife Resources:** No wildlife enhancement projects are planned for this roadless area. The Fish Creek Wildlife Observation Site was re-constructed in 2001 is located outside the roadless area.

(5) **Timber Resources:** There are 11,135 acres of productive old growth and no second growth due to harvest mapped in the roadless area. Of these acres, 4,295 acres are categorized as tentatively suitable for timber production. Based on the Forest Plan LUDs assigned to this area (and estimated falldown and scheduling reduction factors), 54 acres or less one percent of this roadless area are estimated to be suitable for timber production. Approximately 51 of the suitable acres are mapped as high-volume old growth; of these acres, 15 are mapped as high-volume, coarse-canopy old growth.

Due to steep terrain and low timber volume, the potential for managing timber in this roadless area is limited.

(6) **Fire, Insects, and Disease:** The area has no significant fire history. Endemic tree diseases common to Southeast Alaska are present; there are no known epidemic disease occurrences.

(7) **Minerals:** There are many patented and unpatented mining claims in the Fish Creek and Salmon River drainages. This area contains 20,976 acres of land identified as a mineral activity tract having a high potential for experiencing mineral exploration and development of locatable minerals (Coldwell, 1990; USDA Forest Service, 1991). In addition, this area contains 23,196 acres of undiscovered locatable mineral resources (Brew et al., 1990; USDA Forest Service, 1991), all of which are considered to have high to moderate potential for development.

(8) **Transportation and Utilities:** There are no transportation or utility projects proposed for this area. A Special Use Permit has been issued to the Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Utilities to maintain 9 miles of road right-of-way, from the south edge of Section 25, T.68S, R99E (CRM) to the Canadian Border.

(9) **Water Availability and Use:** There are no developed recreation cabins or other facilities to create a demand for water in this area. There are no existing or planned hydroelectric or domestic water projects within the roadless area.

(10) **Areas of Scientific Interest:** There are no areas of scientific interest in this area.

(11) **Land Use Authorizations:** Westmin Resources has a Special Use Authorization for a power line along the Salmon River Highway near the roadless area.

(12) **Land Status:** All land within the roadless area is part of the National Forest System. The State has selected 160 acres of land at Fish Creek and this application is still pending as of 2001.

IV. Wilderness Evaluation (Need for Wilderness)

(1) Public and Congressional Interest:

(a) **Interest Expressed by Local Users and Residents:** Most of the area is used by local residents for trapping, subsistence and recreation.

(b) **Congressional Interest:** In 1989, U.S. House of Representatives Bill HR 987 proposed to designate 23 areas as wilderness on the Tongass National Forest. This bill did not include the Hyder Roadless Area. In 2001, HR 2908 identified the area as a proposed LUD II addition. The Salmon River was identified for protection as a Wild and Scenic River.

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(c) **Public Input During Forest Plan Revision and Appeals:** This area was not specifically addressed in public input received during the Forest Plan revision. However, one commenter requested that there be no logging at Hyder.

(d) **Public Input During Roadless Area Conservation Rule and Road Management Policy Review:** This area was not specifically identified in the comments received on the Roadless Area Conservation Rule or Road Management Policy Review. However, some commenters wanted all unroaded lands in the Tongass to be protected from development.

(e) **Public Input Expressed for Project-level EISs and Other Input:** This area is not within the study area of any recently completed project-level EISs.

(f) **Public Input Expressed During Supplemental EIS Process:** The U.S. Department of the Interior identified this roadless area as having important fish and wildlife habitat and populations; although not a top priority for protection, it ranked in their top third among all roadless areas. They indicated that protection of this area would conserve valuable remaining undisturbed forested habitats on the mainland.

The Alaska Department of Fish and Game rated the Hyder roadless area as the seventh highest priority for protection in the Ketchikan Area (outside of POW Island). This rating is based on the VCUs with the highest value fish and wildlife resources needing additional protection. VCUs are prioritized for their very high productivity, essential role in connectivity, and/or very high value as community use areas.

SEACC recommended the Hyder area should be designated as LUD II. The Alaska Rainforest Campaign (a coalition of national and Alaska conservation groups) recommended Roadless Area 309 for permanent protection as LUD II.

Others recommended the area for LUD II because of its spectacular scenery and importance for salmon, tourism, and recreation.

(2) **Nearby Roadless and Wilderness Areas and Uses:** The area is bordered to the west by the Misty Fiords National Monument Wilderness.

(3) **Distance From Population Centers (Accessibility):**

Community	Air Miles	Water Miles
Juneau (Pop. 30,711)	220	340
Ketchikan (Pop. 14,070)	50	145
Wrangell (Pop. 2,308)	80	250
Petersburg (Pop. 3,324)	115	280

(4) **Relative Contribution to the National Wilderness Preservation System:** The Hyder Roadless Area, located on the mainland, is bordered to the west by Misty Fiords National Monument Wilderness. Portland Canal, the Canadian Border, and the community of Hyder, Alaska border the area to the east. The Canadian Border also forms the north boundary of the area. The area is extremely rugged and rises from saltwater to elevations over 7,000 feet. Glaciers cover large parts of the area. Several medium-sized rivers flow through the area or originate within it.

The area is mostly unmodified and natural appearing. One exception is an old road corridor up the Texas Creek drainage which has mostly recovered itself. The natural integrity and apparent naturalness is very high within the roadless area. The opportunity for solitude is very high and the opportunity for primitive recreation is outstanding.

The area has moderate to high scenic quality; none of the landscape is considered distinctive from a scenery standpoint. The area has a rich history of mining activity and related developments. It is for this reason that this roadless area was not made a part of Misty Fiords National Monument Wilderness. A special value of the Hyder Roadless Area is that it lies within a much larger mainland, roadless area that includes all adjacent areas and extends from the southern tip of Southeast Alaska to Skagway. As such, it contributes to one of the largest unroaded land areas in the temperate region of North America. Glaciers cover large parts of the area, including Through, Soule,

Red, Gray, and Thumb Glaciers. Fish Creek, a tributary of the Salmon River, has the largest recorded genetic strain of chum salmon in North America.

The roadless area includes about 4,855 acres of high-volume, old-growth forest. Of these acres, approximately 1,324 are mapped as high-volume, coarse-canopy old growth.

The Hyder Roadless Area is classified as being in the North Misty Fiords and Ice Fields Biogeographic Provinces. Approximately 57 percent of the roadless area is in the North Misty Fiords and makes up about 7 percent of that province. It is one of three inventoried roadless areas found within the province and that make up about 17 percent of the province. Much of the Misty Fiords National Monument Wilderness is located in this province and makes up about 82 percent of the province. The remaining 43 percent of the Hyder Roadless Area is in the Ice Fields Province and makes up about 2 of that province. It is one of nine inventoried roadless areas found in the province that make up about 67 percent of the province. Portions of the Tracy Arm-Fords Terror, Stikine-LeConte, and Misty Fiords National Monument Wilderness lie within the Ice Fields Province and make up about 33 percent of the province.

The Hyder Roadless Area lies completely within the Boundary Ranges Ecological Section and represents 3 percent of the ecological section. This ecological section is well represented by existing wilderness (33 percent) and by other existing non-development LUDs (62 percent, including 1 percent in LUD II).

The whole (100 percent) roadless area is within the Boundary Ranges Icefields Ecological Subsection; this portion represents 3 percent of the entire ecological subsection. Approximately 32 percent of this ecological subsection is in existing wilderness, an additional 1 percent is in existing LUD II, and an additional 62 percent is protected by other existing non-development LUDs.

The Hyder Roadless Area was rated 25 out of a possible 28 points under the Wilderness Attribute Rating System (WARS). As such, its WARS rating is ranked 12th from the highest (along with 12 other roadless areas) among the 109 Tongass inventoried roadless areas.

There is considerable local and national support for managing this area in an unroaded condition, but little support for designation as wilderness. Designation would create a relatively large addition to the Misty Fiords National Monument Wilderness with additional glaciers, the chum salmon in Fish Creek, and numerous mining claims and ongoing minerals interest. Overall, the factors identified here indicate that the relative contribution of this area to the National Wilderness Preservation System would be high.

V. Environmental Consequences

The Hyder Roadless Area would be managed under the existing Forest Plan if Alternative 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, or 7 is implemented. Approximately 99 percent of the roadless area would be managed under non-development LUDs. Timber harvest and road development could occur within the remaining 1 percent of the roadless area. The land in the development LUDs includes an estimated 54 acres that are suitable for timber production. Approximately 15 of the suitable acres are classified as high-volume, coarse-canopy old growth. This area contains 20,976 acres of land identified as a mineral activity tract having a high potential for experiencing mineral exploration and development of locatable minerals. In addition, this area contains 23,196 acres of undiscovered locatable mineral resources; all of which are considered to have high to moderate potential for development. The recreation, minerals, and special use programs would continue. Timber harvest planning in the area would continue. The values associated with the natural settings of the roadless area are protected by the Forest Plan.

Under Alternative 6, the entire roadless area would be converted to Recommended LUD II LUD. The ongoing recreation, special uses, and minerals programs would continue similar to current conditions. No timber harvest would be allowed. The values associated with the natural settings of the roadless area, including the high scenic and geologic values, would be provided long-term protection if designated LUD II.

Under Alternative 8, the entire roadless area would be converted to Recommended Wilderness LUD. No timber harvest would be allowed and the ongoing recreational use, special uses, and mineral management could be restricted. Mineral prospecting would be allowed up to the time that the area is actually designated as wilderness by

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Congress. The values associated with the natural settings of the roadless area, including the high scenic and geologic values, would be provided long-term protection if designated wilderness.

Land Use Designation Allocations and Suitable Timber Lands by Alternative for Roadless Area 530 (in acres)								
Land Use Designation	Alt 1	Alt 2	Alt 3	Alt 4	Alt 5	Alt 6	Alt 7	Alt 8
Recommended Wilderness								116,304
Wilderness								
Recommended Wilderness Nat. Mon.								
Wilderness National Monument								
Non-wilderness National Monument								
Research Natural Area								
Special Interest Area								
Remote Recreation	67,739	67,739	67,739	67,739	67,739		67,739	
Enacted Municipal Watershed								
Old-growth Habitat								
Semi-remote Recreation	47,301	47,301	47,301	47,301	47,301		47,301	
Recommended LUD II						116,304		
LUD II								
Wild, Scenic, Recreational River								
Experimental Forest								
Scenic Viewshed	1,264	1,264	1,264	1,264	1,264		1,264	
Modified Landscape								
Timber production								
TOTAL	116,304	116,304	116,304	116,304	116,304	116,304	116,304	116,304
Suitable Timber Lands	54	54	54	54	54	0	54	0