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United States Department of Agriculture Forest Service

# Roadless and Undeveloped Areas

(Draft Environmental Statement)

Selection of Proposed New Study Areas  
from Roadless and Undeveloped Areas  
Within The National Forests

U.S. Department of Agriculture • Forest Service JANUARY 1973



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USDA FOREST SERVICE

DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

Selection Of Proposed New Study Areas From Roadless  
and Undeveloped Areas Within The National Forests

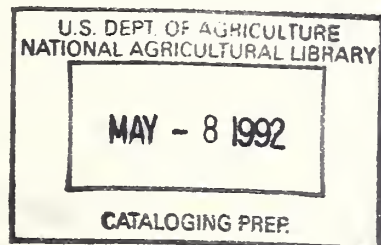




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USDA FOREST SERVICE ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

New Study Area

Prepared in Accordance with  
Section 102(2)(c) of P.L. 91-190

Type of Statement: Draft

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Type of Action: Administrative

Responsible Official: John R. McGuire, Chief, Forest Service  
U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.

I. DESCRIPTION

This is an Environmental Statement concerning National Forest roadless and undeveloped areas.

Proposed Action

The proposed action is the selection of 235 New Study Areas from an inventory of 1448 areas of undeveloped National Forest lands, such Areas to be further evaluated as to the desirability of adding them to the National Wilderness Preservation System.

The 235 proposed New Study Areas contain 11 million acres of land. (See Appendix B for a listing of proposed New Study Areas. Maps B and C in Appendix H show their location.) Included are 61 areas, 4.7 million acres, that were previously selected for wilderness evaluation. These earlier selections were not fully covered by the National Environmental Policy Act procedures.

The Wilderness Act (73 Stat. 890) prescribes the evaluation process for candidate areas. Steps include mineral and other resource surveys and public meetings. Recommendations, accompanied by an environmental statement, are made to Congress by the President.

To assist in determining which of the inventoried roadless areas should be selected as proposed New Study Areas, the Forest Service conducted a Roadless Area Review and Evaluation.

The purposes of the Roadless Area Review and Evaluation were to:

1. Insure optimum protection and use of the lands and resources of the remaining unroaded and undeveloped areas in the National Forest System.
2. Provide a systematic means of selection of areas for study as possible wilderness candidates.
3. Afford prompt recognition of wilderness values, and assure continued management of such areas to protect their wilderness characteristics until more detailed studies can be completed and a determination reached as to their classification for wilderness or other purposes.
4. Provide for orderly and meaningful public involvement in considering the best use of National Forest roadless and undeveloped areas.

Consideration of the relationship of the review process to ongoing programs and future planning is important. Inventoried areas or portions of areas, which were planned to be developed during the period of the roadless area review were not considered available for selection as New Study Areas. However, by reason of a recent Forest Service directive<sup>1/</sup>, no new contracts for future developmental activities will be authorized in inventoried areas until an environmental statement has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act.

The Forest Service Directive of March 1, 1972<sup>2/</sup> provided that areas which have been scheduled for timber sales by the end of Fiscal Year 1973, or where other commitments already exist will not be considered available for consideration as New Study Areas. Of the 1448 inventoried areas, there are at least 240 where commitments scheduled up to July 1, 1973, will result in a reduction of roadless acreage. About 32 of these areas would be reduced below 5,000 acres as a result of the planned activities.

One objective of naming New Study Areas is to identify now those roadless areas most likely to have the greatest wilderness value relative to other potential values. However, additional New Study

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<sup>1/</sup> Letter of November 28, 1972 from Acting Chief E. W. Schultz to Regional Foresters.

<sup>2/</sup> Letter of March 1, 1972, from Associate Chief John R. McGuire to Regional Foresters.

Areas may be identified in the future as plans are periodically revised. Such identification will include public involvement, local and Regional considerations, and National Environmental Policy Act procedures. In all cases, the wilderness resource, and other resources, will be given appropriate consideration.

## Background

### A. National Forest System

#### 1. General Description

The Forest Service administers about 187 million acres<sup>3/</sup> of land in the National Forest System. Of this, 160 million acres were reserved from the public domain, and 27 million acres were acquired. Eighty-seven percent of the total is located in the Western United States while 13 percent is in the East. The acquired lands, mostly located in the East, contain a high percentage of areas with evidence of past use and occupancy.

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<sup>3/</sup> National Forest System Areas as of June 30, 1972. U. S. Government Printing Office: 1972 O-487-870 (issued December, 1972).



## 2. Authorities and Objectives

Three principal laws provide much of the basic authority for administration of the National Forests. The Organic Administration Act of June 4, 1897 (30 Stat. 34) provides for establishment and administration of National Forests. The Weeks Act of March 1, 1911 (36 Stat. 961) authorizes purchase or exchange of lands for National Forest purposes. The Multiple Use-Sustained Yield Act of June 12, 1960 (74 Stat. 215) directs that National Forests shall be administered for outdoor recreation, range, timber, watershed, and wildlife and fish purposes. It provides that establishment and maintenance of areas of wilderness are consistent with these purposes.

Forest Service long range objectives for managing National Forest System lands are stated in a publication titled, "Framework for the Future."<sup>4/</sup> These objectives include management for sustained production of the various resources produced by these public lands including forage, water, wood, a variety of recreational opportunities, wildlife and wilderness.

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<sup>4/</sup> Framework for the Future. U.S. Government Printing Office: 1970 0-374-309 (Issued February, 1970).

### 3. Supply and Demand for National Forest Resources

The 187 million acres of land (8 percent of the surface area of the United States) in the National Forest System are used for many purposes.

Eleven hundred watersheds provide the water for most western and many eastern cities and towns, as well as irrigation for 20 million acres of cropland. More than 7 million head of cattle, sheep, and horses get all or some of their annual forage from National Forest lands.

Recreational opportunities, including camping, hiking, skiing, sightseeing, fishing, hunting, and swimming, encouraged visitors in 1971 to spend more than 178 million visitor-days on National Forest land. (A visitor-day is the equivalent of a person spending 12 hours on public land.) More than 70,000 permits for special uses--TV transmission sites, military installations, ski areas, recreational facilities, reservoirs, airports, utility lines--are currently in effect. More than 15 million acres of designated Wildernesses, Primitive Areas, Natural, and other areas are protected and managed in their untouched condition. An average of more than 11 billion board feet<sup>5/</sup> of timber for houses, paper,

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<sup>5/</sup> Local log scale.

and a host of other wood products are harvested each year. About one-third of the Nation's big game animals and some 40 rare and endangered species of wildlife of the Nation reside on the National Forests. It is estimated that 100 million dollars worth of minerals are extracted from National Forest lands each year.

It is obvious that some of the uses of National Forest land can conflict with other uses when located on the same area. This conflict, in some instances, has led to intensified competition for allocation of portions of the land for specific (or groups of compatible) uses. Furthermore, public demands and needs are constantly changing. National Forest land use plans must respond in a manner that will best serve present and future generations.

## B. Wilderness and Roadless Areas

### 1. Early Forest Service Wilderness Activity

The Forest Service conceived and pioneered the concept of Wilderness preservation by early establishment of areas classified as Wilderness, Primitive, Wild and Canoe areas. The first of these, the 433,000 acre Gila Wilderness in New Mexico, was established in 1924. Through the years, 87 other units were classified as Wilderness, Wild, Primitive, or Canoe areas by the Secretary of Agriculture or the Chief of the Forest Service before passage of the Wilderness Act in 1964.

## 2. The Wilderness Preservation System

The Wilderness Act of September 3, 1964 (78 Stat. 890) established a congressional policy ". . . to secure for the American people of present and future generations the benefits of an enduring resource of wilderness." To this end, the Act required the Secretary of Agriculture to review those National Forest lands managed as Primitive Areas for suitability as wilderness and to report his findings to the President by September 3, 1974.

On January 1, 1973, there were 66 legislatively-established wildernesses within the National Forests. These areas contained a total of 10,717,389 acres (Table 1), and include 54 areas placed in the System by the 1964 Act. Eleven Primitive Areas and one other area (Scapegoat) have been added since passage of the Act. Of those areas reviewed, 11 areas (totaling 1.7 million acres) await action by Congress. The Forest Service is conducting reviews on the 11 remaining Primitive Areas. These total about 2.4 million acres. The 10.7 million acres of established Wilderness plus these 4.1 million acres amounts to 14.8 million acres which the Forest Service is currently managing as wilderness. This acreage is not part of the New Study Area proposal being considered here.

Table 1. -- State of the Wilderness Preservation System, January 1, 1973

Item	National Forest System		National Park System		National Wildlife Refuge System	
	No.	Acres (millions)	No.	Acres (millions)	No.	Acres (millions)
Areas classified as Wilderness by the 1964 Act	54	9.1	--	--	--	--
Areas requiring review under the 1964 Act	34	5.5	62	28.0	81	26.0
Review completed with decision made against inclusion	--	--	n.a. <sup>a/</sup>	n.a.	1	n.a.
Reviews completed and sent to President and Congress	24 <sup>b/</sup>	3.4 <sup>b/</sup>	n.a.	n.a.	28	0.5
Total classified	66	10.7	4	.2	25	.1

<sup>a/</sup> Not Available.

<sup>b/</sup> 23 Primitive Areas plus Scapegoat Wilderness.

Within the National Wildlife Refuge System, Congress has acted to designate 25 units of Wilderness, covering 103,435 acres. Study is in various stages of completion on the remaining areas in the System, comprising nearly 26 million acres. There are 62 National Parks in 25 States, containing about 28 million acres that must be studied for suitability or nonsuitability as Wilderness. It is reasonable to expect that a substantial portion of these lands will be added to the National Wilderness Preservation System.

The 1964 Act defines wilderness as "an area where the earth and its community of life are untrammelled by man, where man himself is a visitor who does not remain." Most uses which were well established in Primitive Areas or Wildernesses before passage of the Act are generally allowed to continue. Permitted activities include ingress and egress to State and private property, application of the existing mining laws with certain restrictions until December 31, 1983; recreation in undeveloped surroundings; certain water resource developments; grazing of livestock where previously established; and hunting and fishing. Strict restrictions have been placed on use of motorized vehicles and equipment, roads, logging, commercial enterprises, and structures. Management of established Primitive Areas is identical to Wilderness until studies are completed and decisions are made by Congress to reclassify these lands as Wilderness or to declassify them.

### 3. Opportunities to Expand the Wilderness System

#### (a) National Forest Roadless and Undeveloped Areas

The National Forests contain many areas of significant size that are roadless and undeveloped and are not specifically mentioned in the 1964 Wilderness Act. Some of these areas represent potential high quality additions to the National Wilderness Preservation System. It is essential that they be given special consideration in planning because of the irreversible nature of some actions that could damage or destroy the wilderness resource. It is generally accepted that the wilderness characteristics and values that now exist in some roadless areas are lost after certain kinds of development occur. Areas on which roads are constructed, timber is harvested, land is cultivated, or permanent structures are constructed are essentially lost for future wilderness consideration. With this in mind, the roadless area review was conducted to select high-quality areas for additional study and to continue to protect their wilderness resource characteristics until a final determination can be made.



Anticipating the completion of Primitive Area Studies as specified in the Wilderness Act, the Forest Service issued a 1967 directive to the Regional Foresters<sup>6/</sup> to identify all areas which seem to satisfy the criteria meriting recommendations for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

(b) Other Federal Lands

Lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management are not covered by the Wilderness Act. The Bureau administers 451 million acres of land, including 276 million acres in Alaska. Some portion of this is roadless and undeveloped. The Bureau of Land Management has classified six Primitive Areas (153,800 acres) from such lands. Such roadless and undeveloped areas, including those administered by other Federal agencies, need to be taken into consideration in determining the need for areas to be left in an undeveloped state in the National Forests.

4. National Forest Areas that Provide Primitive-type Recreation Opportunities

In addition to Wilderness Areas and Primitive Areas covered by the 1964 Act, other National Forest areas (1,750,000 acres)

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<sup>6/</sup> Forest Service Manual 2320, revised 1969.



have been set aside (administratively or by statute) that, in whole or in part, contain land being managed for primitive types of recreation. Examples: Natural Areas, Scenic Areas, some National Recreation Areas, Wild and Scenic Rivers.

There is a special need to help meet the demands for primitive types of recreation in National Forests of the Eastern United States. At present, the Forest Service is considering alternate means of classification of eastern National Forest areas and has invited public comments on such alternatives.

#### C. Roadless Area Review and Evaluation Process

##### 1. Inventory

The inventory includes roadless and undeveloped areas of the National Forests which are 5,000 acres or larger plus smaller areas contiguous to existing Wilderness and Primitive Areas.

A list of all roadless areas by Regions is attached as Appendix C.

## 2. Public Involvement

Through public meetings and other means, the Roadless Area inventory was presented and public opinion was solicited. Nationally, over 300 meetings were held, with attendance at over 25,000. More than 54,000 opinions were expressed orally and in writing. Petitions bearing approximately 18,000 signatures were presented to Forest Service field officers. In the public discussions, the inventoried areas were evaluated on the basis of apparent suitability and availability for Wilderness and with consideration of resource management alternatives.

Map C showing Forest Service Regional boundaries is in Appendix H.

## 3. Regional Forester Recommendation

Each Regional Forester, utilizing the public input derived through meetings and other communications with the public along with the available information in land use plans and resource inventories and the knowledge of Forest Service personnel familiar with the areas, evaluated the full inventory list for his Region and made a tentative selection of proposed New Study Areas which he recommended to the Chief. The Regional Foresters' recommendations totaled 181 separate areas.

#### 4. Roadless Area Analysis

The procedure employed to select proposed New Study Areas is described in The National Forest Roadless Area Review and Evaluation Process which is included here as Appendix A. The procedure provided an orderly basis for evaluating the inventoried areas and identifying those whose net wilderness value appears to be great relative to their potential costs of establishment and values foregone by wilderness classification and to the wilderness values of other roadless areas. Selections of proposed New Study Areas were made by the Chief in consultation with the Regional Foresters. A list of the proposed New Study Areas is in Appendix B. Maps B and C in Appendix H show their location.

## II. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

### General

The following changes that will occur as a part of the proposed action generate the impacts discussed in this statement:

### Change I

Once selected, New Study Areas will not be available for actions that would adversely affect their wilderness characteristics until: (1) a detailed study <sup>7/</sup> has been completed, (2) recommendation on designation made, and processed through the National Environmental Policy Act procedure, and (3) those areas recommended for wilderness classification have received Congressional consideration for inclusion within the National Wilderness Preservation System. This process will begin in September 1974 and will continue until all areas are reviewed. The length of time required for this process depends upon the funds and manpower made available to complete the reviews.

### Change II

Those planned outputs of the National Forests which are based in part upon uses of the areas proposed as New Study Areas and which require development would not be realized during the detailed study and decision making period. No development would take place on the New Study Areas that would impair their wilderness characteristics. Examples of prohibited developments are:

Roads, recreation site development, water development, wildlife habitat improvement, special use sites, domestic livestock range improvements, timber harvest.

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<sup>7/</sup> Sixty-one of the proposed New Study Areas were previously selected. These areas are in various stages of the detailed study described above.

Specific

The impacts considered in this statement are limited to the period between selection of New Study Areas and completion of the detailed review and consideration of the area for wilderness classification. Specific environmental impacts are discussed on the following pages.

A. Basic Resources

Impacts

- 
- |               |  |
|---------------|--|
| 1. Soil       | There will be little material change in the basic resources of the proposed      |
| 2. Water      | New Study Areas as a result of the proposed action. Some impact on the soil,     |
| 3. Atmosphere | water, atmosphere, vegetation and animals of the New Study Areas may result from |
| 4. Vegetation | natural disasters where suppression or restoration measures are tempered to      |
| 5. Animals    | lessen impairment of wilderness characteristics. Holding and protecting the      |
| 6. Minerals   | New Study Areas in an unchanged state will perpetuate the ecosystems in the      |
- areas. Natural ecological succession will continue during the interim study period. Removal of minerals from the proposed New Study Areas will probably be less than normal.

B. Land Use	Direct Impacts	Indirect Impacts
1. Wilderness	<p>Two hundred thirty-five New Study Areas (11 million acres) are to be held essentially in their present condition, with their wilderness characteristics protected, until a formal study and final administrative or legislative action is taken to determine their future as wilderness or non-wilderness.</p> <p>The proposed New Study Areas will provide an opportunity for additions to the Wilderness System that will:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Preserve the highest quality wilderness type areas remaining in the National Forest System.</li> <li>(2) Enhance the research and scientific values of the wilderness resource by inclusion of 10 ecosystems that are not represented in the present Wilderness System.</li> <li>(3) Improve the geographic distribution of the Wilderness System.</li> <li>(4) Broaden the type of wilderness experience.</li> </ol> <p>The public attention given to the New Study Areas may increase the wilderness-type recreational use of such Areas.</p>	<p>May slow annual increase in use of existing Wilderness Areas as wilderness users are attracted to the New Study Areas.</p>

B. Land Use	Direct Impacts	Indirect Impacts
2. Recreation	<p>During the interim period (from selection as a New Study Area until final designation or rejection as Wilderness), no New Study Area would be available for development of non-wilderness recreation facilities. This could reduce opportunities for winter sports development or other non-wilderness recreational developments.</p>	<p>In localities where New Study Areas are selected and non-wilderness recreational demand exceeds the supply, other public and private lands will be utilized if the demand is to be met.</p>
3. Timber	<p>During the interim period, no commercial forest products would be harvested from the New Study Areas. The Annual Allowable Timber Harvest of the National Forests presently reflects the contribution that commercial timber on the New Study Areas would make towards the total allowable harvest of the National Forests. That portion (New Study Areas) will be eliminated from the total National Forest Annual Allowable Timber Harvest. The <u>8</u>/<sup>9</sup> present Annual Allowable Timber Harvest for the National Forest System is 13.63 billion board feet.<sup>9/</sup> This will be reduced by the <u>265</u> million board feet<sup>9/</sup> attributed to the New Study Areas.</p>	<p>The decrease in supply of National Forest timber may result in: (1) increased harvest of timber on private and non-Federal public lands, (2) increased importation of timber products, (3) use of other materials in place of forest products, and (4) higher timber product prices.</p>

8/ As of January 1, 1972

9/ Board feet in local log scale



Indirect Impacts

Some increased manipulation of wildlife habitat on other private and public lands to improve wildlife potential may occur.

These actions could lessen fish production, particularly anadromous fish production for both sport and commercial fisheries. In the case of salmon, this could affect national and international fishery programs.

Direct Impacts

Wildlife management on the New Study Areas will continue; however, management practices will be modified to insure protection of the wilderness characteristics of the New Study Areas. Examples of management opportunities to be foregone are the modification of vegetative cover, fertilization, and artificial improvements for wildlife water supplies. This action could result in a population decrease in certain wildlife species.

Fisheries management on the New Study Areas will continue; however, management practices will be modified to insure protection of the wilderness characteristics of the New Study Areas. Examples of management opportunities to be foregone are the development of fishing lakes (reservoirs) and the establishment of fish ladders.

B. Land Use

4. Wildlife Habitat

5. Fish Habitat

B. Land Use	Direct Impacts	Indirect Impacts
6. Grazing (Domestic Livestock)	<p>Grazing, by domestic livestock, of the forage resource will continue. However, grazing management plans may require modification to insure protection of the wilderness characteristics of the New Study Areas. Most opportunities for range resource development will be foregone. Over the long term, this will require reductions in the number of permitted livestock on some allotments.</p> <p>In some areas, competition between domestic livestock and recreational pack and saddle stock may increase to the point where reductions in the numbers of permitted domestic or recreational livestock (or both) may be necessary to eliminate resource damage to the New Study Areas.</p>	<p>Other private and public lands may receive more intensive management to make up for any decrease in domestic livestock production resulting from changed management practices and/or competition of the New Study Areas. The administration of some grazing allotments which cross New Study Areas boundaries will be complicated.</p>

B. Land Use	Direct Impacts	Indirect Impacts
7. Facilities, Structures, and Improvements	<p>The construction of facilities, structures, and improvements that would impair the wilderness characteristics of the New Study Areas would not be permitted. Examples include transportation facilities (roads, airports, railroads, tramways, etc.), power and pipelines, electronic sites, and similar developments.</p>	<p>Would affect communities and rural areas, particularly in the western United States, where such communities and areas might be better and/or more economically served by developing within New Study Areas.</p> <p>In some instances this may cause facilities, structures, and improvements to be placed on other private or public lands since the New Study Areas are not available during the interim study period. Relocation outside of proposed New Study Areas may do significantly more damage to the environment than location within or across an Area. The extent of damage would depend, of course, on the particulars of alternate routes or sites and the New Study Area involved.</p>
8. Water Yield Improvement and Water Resource Development	<p>Some of the New Study Areas are an important water source for downstream users. The potential for increasing water yields varies from area to area. The potential for increasing the water yield through vegetation manipulation or weather modification which would effect natural characteristics within the New Study Areas will have to be foregone during the interim period.</p> <p>Selection of a New Study Area will not necessarily preclude water resource development proposals (dams and reservoirs) since they are subject to Congressional authorization beyond Forest Service administrative authority.</p>	<p>In some local situations downstream users that may need the increased water yield that vegetation or precipitation modification might provide, will not secure the increase from the New Study Areas during the interim period.</p> <p>The pressure on private or other public lands to provide increased water yield and water resource development sites may increase.</p>

Indirect Impacts

Direct Impacts

B. Land Use

However, selection as a New Study Area will require a critical administrative review of any water development proposal and its effects on wilderness characteristics.

## 9. Mining

To the extent permitted by law, mineral activities would be controlled to prevent damage to or deterioration of the Wilderness characteristics of the New Study Areas. The extent to which activities could be controlled depends on the legal status of the mineral deposits involved. The three general categories and the controls that could be exercised where proposed activities might impair wilderness characteristics follow:

- (1) Locatable (metallic mineral deposits generally, and some nonmetallics). Actions of prospectors and miners are subject to the General Mining Laws (Act of May 10, 1972, 17 Stat. 9), as amended. Included are the rights of any person to ". . . enter upon all such National Forests for all proper and lawful purposes, including that of prospecting, locating, and developing the mineral resources thereof." Such persons must comply with the rules and regulations governing such National Forests. The rights apply to the New Study Areas the same as they do to other non-withdrawn National Forest lands reserved from the public domain. The General Mining Laws apply to Wilderness and Primitive Areas included in the 1964 Wilderness Act until 1983. However, no producing mines have been developed on the National Forest lands (approx. 15 million acres) specifically covered by the Wilderness Act of 1964, since passage of the Act.
- (2) Saleable (common variety mineral materials such as sand and gravel). These are disposed of at the discretion of the Forest Service. No sales would be made within the boundaries of New Study Areas.
- (3) Leasable (oil, gas, phosphate, coal, etc.)
  - (A) Public Domain Lands  
Forest Service would recommend against leasing; final authority as to whether or not leases will be made rests with the Secretary of the Interior.
  - (B) Acquired Lands  
Forest Service would deny leasing.

Could result in increased activity on other lands to produce saleable or leasable minerals.

The inhibitory impacts of controls with respect to locatable minerals, objections to and denial of leases, and denial of sales would result in increased exploration, sales and leasing on other lands and possibly higher prices.



C. Natural Disasters	Direct Impacts	Indirect Impacts
1. Fire	<p>Fires will be controlled as necessary to prevent unacceptable loss of resource values, loss of life, damage to property and spread of fire outside the New Study Areas. Fire suppression policy as related to the use of motorized equipment will be confined to that approved in existing wilderness area fire management policy. For example, the use of bulldozers for constructing access roads or fire lines, construction of heliports and helispots must receive prior approval.</p>	<p>Fires occurring within the New Study Areas, fought without maximum use of motorized equipment, could spread to lands outside and cause considerable economic and environmental damage.</p>
2. Floods, Windstorms, Earthquakes, Slides	<p>Floods, windstorms, earthquakes, and slides may have important environmental effects inside and outside the New Study Areas. Only emergency prevention or restoration measures, that would not significantly alter the wilderness characteristics of the New Study Areas, would be undertaken.</p>	<p>Natural disasters that occur on New Study Areas could have an effect on other lands since preventive and restorative measures will generally be undertaken only in emergency situations. Changes in the quantity and quality of water flowing from the New Study Areas could occur. Lack of preventive action on the New Study Areas may permit floods and slides to occur that could have been prevented.</p>
3. Insects and Disease	<p>Action on insect and disease outbreaks would be permitted within the New Study Areas when substantial evidence exists that the outbreak will seriously threaten extensive loss to plant and animal life on lands outside the area. Any action taken would be carried out in a manner that will not impair the potential wilderness value of the area.</p>	<p>Buildups of insects and disease within the New Study Areas could reach the point where they cannot be held in such areas and expand to damage plant and animal life on other lands.</p>

D. Economic and Social Impacts

The changes in land use described in the foregoing section would affect resource output, employment, and prices. Some estimates of these impacts are given below.

1. Wilderness - From the social standpoint the selection of 235 proposed New Study Areas provides the opportunity to broaden the base of the Wilderness Preservation System - an American Heritage. There may be some increase in use of the New Study Areas for wilderness-type uses such as backpacking. Contributions to local economies from wilderness users would probably be small.
2. Recreation - Meeting the outdoor recreation needs of the American people requires a full spectrum of recreation opportunities, including wilderness as well as many other types of recreation activities which are not compatible with wilderness. Since no construction would be permitted in the proposed New Study Areas during the study period, there could be a reduction in the total amount of campground sites and other developed facilities which would otherwise be available on the National Forests. This kind of problem is most specific on areas which are located near large population centers. In such situations, some local employment and income would be foregone, both in construction

and operation of potential facilities and in associated spending by recreationists. This impact probably would be negligible in most areas since other lands on the same National Forests would be suitable for recreation development. In some areas, however, the reduction in recreation opportunities and income could be important. An example of this would be scarce winter sports sites which may exist in proposed New Study Areas.

3. Timber - One of the more significant economic impacts of the selection of proposed New Study Areas would result from the prohibition of timber harvesting there. The estimated annual allowable harvest for those areas is 265 million board feet, about 2 percent of the current total for all National Forests. Reductions in National Forest harvests would result in lowered employment in forest products industries and in local service industries, would lower the Nation's supply of lumber and plywood required for housing construction and other uses and would tend to increase prices.

The national impact on employment would be relatively small since the 265 million board feet of annual allowable harvest foregone would equal only a fraction of the Nation's yearly timber requirements (1970 total domestic saw timber



consumption was estimated to be 58 billion board feet). Impacts upon the timber supply-demand balance would be somewhat more important. Nearly all of the foregone harvest in New Study Areas would be softwood sawtimber, a resource currently in short supply as indicated by the very rapid increases in softwood lumber and plywood prices<sup>10/</sup> which have occurred in the past 2 years. (The wholesale price index for softwood lumber has risen about 70 percent since October 1970.)

It is generally assumed that the demand for softwood lumber and plywood is price inelastic, and that a one percent rise in these prices, relative to all others in the economy, would result in between 0.1 and 0.5 percent reduction in quantities demanded.

The obverse assumption is that a one percent decrease in quantity supplied would cause an increase in price of 2 to 10 percent. The allowable harvest associated with proposed New Study Areas is roughly equivalent to 0.5 percent of the 1970 production of softwood sawtimber in the United States. Thus, the deletion of this harvest could increase

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<sup>10/</sup> See "The outlook for timber in the United States - a preliminary summary 1970 Timber Review. FS-USDA. 12/5/72 GPO 940-499.

softwood lumber and plywood prices one to five percent in the short run (1 to 5 years). In the longer run, the price effect may be less, depending on the level of technological advance and investment in intensive forestry.

The impacts of foregone National Forest harvests would be important to some local communities. The majority of the New Study Areas would be in Western States where timber-based industries are frequently important sources of revenues, and employment.

The selection of proposed New Study Areas also would affect the payments counties receive in lieu of taxes on the National Forests. Generally, the counties are paid 25 percent of net receipts from timber sales, recreation, grazing, special uses, and other fees.

#### 4. Hunting and Fishing

Hunting and fishing would be permitted on the New Study Area. Some habitat improvements and maintenance might be foregone on the New Study Areas during the interim period. Thus, wildlife and fish populations and associated hunting, fishing, and other wildlife activities (photography, etc.) might be less than otherwise expected.

## 5. Grazing (Domestic Livestock)

The Wilderness Act permits the grazing of livestock, where previously established, subject to the protection of the wilderness characteristics of the area. This requirement for the protection of wilderness characteristics places definite limitations on the degree of intensive range management that may be practiced and in addition may require reduction in the number of animals presently permitted. Similar restraint would be practical in the New Study Areas.

Alternatives have been developed for management of the 34 major ecosystems into which all of the Nation's forests and range ecosystems have been classified<sup>11/</sup>. Several of these alternatives indicate the possible levels of grazing use of National Forest System lands that might produce a larger share of national needs for range grazing while also contributing to other needs through multiple use.

The 19 ecosystems found in the New Study Areas have an estimated total current production of 9,259,000 animal unit months (AUM's) of grazing. Under more intensive management these ecosystems could produce 15,782,000 AUM's while meeting other multiple-use objectives.

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<sup>11/</sup> The Nation's Range Resources - A Forest-Range Environmental Study. 1972. Forest Resource Report No. 19. 147 pp. illus.

Denial of the opportunity to develop the forest-range to meet its share of AUM production would be an opportunity foregone.

There will be an additional effect, unknown at this time, to adjacent grazing areas where New Study Area boundaries cross a grazing allotment. Some management decisions for the outside acreage must, by practicality, await the decision concerning classification of the Study Area.

#### 6. Facilities, Structures, and Improvements

New construction generally would be prohibited during the interim period. Thus, developments such as roads, powerlines and pipelines might have to be delayed or shifted to alternate routes to avoid New Study Areas. The costs of providing alternate transportation and other services for local communities, regions, and the Nation could be increased thereby. This cost has not been assessed.

#### 7. Water Yield Improvements and Water Resource Developments.

Potential improvements would be discouraged or foregone in the New Study Areas. In some areas this might result in development of more costly water supplies or in constrained production by downstream users.

## 8. Mining

Although mineral development is legally permissible, it is possible that fewer mineral developments will occur than might otherwise be the case if the lands were not selected for wilderness study. The extent of oil, gas, and mineral resources on the proposed New Study Areas is not well known. However, to the extent that oil, gas, and minerals could have been economically extracted from the New Study Areas there may be an effect on: (1) the national energy and mineral supply, (2) balance of payments, (3) prices, and (4) economies of local areas where proposed New Study Areas (found to be mineralized) are located.

### III. FAVORABLE ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS

Two hundred and thirty-five proposed New Study Areas containing 11 million acres have been identified, and will be protected until formal study is completed and a final decision on wilderness classification is made. This action will provide an opportunity for additions to the wilderness system which in turn will:

1. Preserve the highest quality wilderness-type areas remaining in the National Forest System.
2. Enhance the research and scientific values of the wilderness resource by inclusion of 10 ecosystems that are not represented in the present Wilderness System.

3. Improve the geographic distribution of the Wilderness System.
4. Broaden the type of wilderness experience.

#### IV. ADVERSE ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS WHICH CANNOT BE AVOIDED

Adverse environmental effects resulting from the proposed action will occur on both the proposed New Study Areas and on other lands.

Adverse environmental effects may occur as a result of natural disasters in the New Study Areas. These effects could occur through restriction of the preventative and restorative measures that normally would be taken in connection with natural disasters such as fire, flood, earthquake, insect and disease outbreaks, etc. The increased damage from such disasters could cause increased erosion, vegetation and animal loss, and decreased water quality.

Adverse environmental effects may occur because some uses not permitted on the New Study Areas may be concentrated on other lands to satisfy demands for such use. Mass recreation developments, roads, powerlines, pipelines, and similar facilities placed on other lands because the New Study Areas are not available will, in some cases, have an adverse environmental effect.

Increased use of other public and private lands to make up for the decrease in potential commodity outputs of the New Study Areas may have an adverse environmental effect on such lands.

## V. ALTERNATIVES TO THE PROPOSAL

There appear to be at least four reasonable alternatives to this proposal:

Alternative 1 - Select no New Study Areas. Follow course taken prior to the inventory and roadless area review. Consider each roadless area separately as an activity is proposed or external pressures become substantial for preservation or development of any particular area. Continue to include the total resource values of roadless areas as a potential contribution to the gross national product. All other management options will remain open.

Advantages:

1. Continues contribution to a broadened resource base for economic development and growth.
2. If this procedure were combined with the Multiple-Use Planning Directive<sup>12/</sup> (Unit Area Planning), all roadless and undeveloped areas would eventually be considered for wilderness on the same basis as all other management alternatives. In accordance with the directive, public involvement would be a significant factor in the consideration of the management alternatives for such areas.

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<sup>12/</sup> Forest Service Manual 2100.



Disadvantages:

1. Consideration would be on an area-by-area basis without benefit of a national overview taking into account the total needs for additions to the Wilderness System and giving special consideration to geographic distribution, ecosystems, and nearness to population centers.
2. There would be continued uncertainty as to the piecemeal effects on the production of total National Forest non-wilderness goods and services. The economic impact of this uncertainty could be substantial insofar as local and regional employment and production are concerned.
3. The cumulative effects of a series of case-by-case decisions would be difficult to anticipate or control.

Alternative 2 - Select all inventoried areas as New Study Areas.

Proceed as rapidly as feasible with the formal study needed to make the recommendation for or against wilderness classification of part or all of any particular area. The planned contribution of roadless area non-wilderness goods and services, based on the resources of such areas, would be deleted from the total planned production of such goods and services of the National Forests.

Advantages:

1. Could result in more complete studies of all inventoried areas.



Disadvantages:

1. Costs in terms of both time and money, of conducting over 1,400 detailed studies at one time would be very large. It costs \$2 per acre to make a detailed study such as that made in connection with National Forest Primitive Areas. At this rate, it would cost \$112 million to review all of the areas. Also, detailed studies are still underway in connection with Primitive Areas which must be complete by September 30, 1974. Additional detailed studies should not be undertaken, except those involved with certain of the 61 areas previously selected, until these highest priority jobs are completed.
2. The total National Forest planned production of goods and services would be significantly reduced. For example, the annual allowable timber harvest of the National Forests would be decreased by 2.3 billion board feet. The economic and social impact on local and regional areas would be substantial.
3. An adequate staff of trained and experienced analysts operating on an interdisciplinary basis would be difficult to recruit.

Alternative 3 - Select more or fewer proposed New Study Areas than the 235 selected.

Many alternatives insofar as number and combinations of proposed New Study Areas that could have been selected in this case are possible. The 235 proposed New Study Areas were selected after consideration of the substantial public involvement that had taken place to this point, the Regional Foresters recommendations, and the Roadless Area Review and Evaluation.

This Environmental Statement, and the National Forest Roadless Area Review and Evaluation Process (Appendix A) outline the process involved in making the selections. However, it is recognized that no procedure or process followed to make selections of this nature can eliminate a large element of value judgment, particularly where so many non-market values are at stake.

Alternative 4 - Recommend that Congress legislatively designate the roadless areas that should be New Study Areas.

Advantages:

1. Would have force of statutory designation.
2. Clear mandate from elected representatives of the people as to which areas would be studied.

Disadvantages:

1. Would place a significant additional burden on Congress.
2. Would probably involve a considerable period of time.

## VI. RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN LOCAL SHORT TERM USE OF MAN'S ENVIRONMENT AND THE MAINTENANCE AND ENHANCEMENT OF LONG TERM PRODUCTIVITY

The fundamental purpose of the proposed action is to give balanced national consideration to an inventory of roadless and undeveloped areas and to select New Study Areas for further evaluation as possible wilderness or other designated areas. The inventoried roadless areas not selected generally have lower relative wilderness values and/or higher values for other purposes, as determined through the Roadless Area Review and Evaluation procedure.

The Forest Service is responsible for achieving a balance between National Forest resource development and preservation of land in its natural state. On the one hand there are demands for increased commodity and services production from the National Forests; on the other hand there are increasing values in the preservation of almost any sizable area not presently developed. The examination of social, economic, and environmental aspects involved in the roadless area question brings into focus the short term/long term relationships, among land use alternatives. The proposed interim New Study List is intended to best meet the foreseeable needs.

## VII. IRREVERSIBLE AND IRRETRIEVABLE COMMITMENT OF RESOURCES

None or slight, since this is an interim study step.

VIII. CONSULTATION WITH APPROPRIATE FEDERAL AGENCIES AND REVIEW BY STATE AND LOCAL AGENCIES DEVELOPING AND ENFORCING ENVIRONMENTAL STANDARDS

A. Federal, State, and Local Agencies Contacted.

The views of Federal, State, and local agencies were sought through independent contacts in all parts of the country.

Also, these agencies were advised of public meetings and invited to appear and comment.

B. Distribution of Draft Environmental Statements.

Copies of the draft statement will be sent to each State Clearinghouse and to the Federal Agencies listed in Appendix G.

Copies of the draft environmental statement may be purchased from the U.S. Department of Commerce, National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22151.

C. Locations where Statement is Available for Review.

Statements will be available for review in the Forest Service Regional Offices and Forest Supervisors' Headquarters. See Map C in Appendix H.

The Statement is available for review at:

Office of the Chief, Forest Service  
U. S. Department of Agriculture  
Room 3230 South Building  
Washington, D.C. 20250

APPENDIX A

THE NATIONAL FOREST ROADLESS AREA REVIEW AND EVALUATION PROCESS

December 1972

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
FOREST SERVICE

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## Preface

Almost 11 million acres of National Forest land were designated as wilderness by Congress under provisions of the Wilderness Act of September 3, 1964. Five million additional acres of Primitive Areas were to be reviewed by September 3, 1964.

Once the review of existing Primitive Areas to consider their suitability for wilderness classification was well underway, the Forest Service began to look into other National Forest areas that might justifiably be considered for that purpose. In 1967, the Chief of the Forest Service directed the nine Regional Foresters to identify those additional areas that merited consideration for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System. Those areas selected for consideration were to be called "New Study Areas." The identification was scheduled for completion by June 30, 1970. To allow additional time for completion of the task, the Chief moved the target date to June 30, 1972. Starting early in 1971, the Chief issued a series of memoranda to the Regional Foresters giving further instructions on how to carry out the roadless areas review in a manner that would assure maximum objectivity.

The purpose of this report is to describe the procedure used by the Forest Service in evaluating roadless areas to arrive at a proposed New Study Areas list in December 1972.

The selection of 235 areas as New Study Areas is a preliminary step. Subsequently, each area will be studied in-depth from the standpoint of

its utility as a wilderness and for other purposes over the next decade as funds and manpower become available. During the study period, and until final decisions are made as to their disposition, the study areas will be managed to preserve their wilderness characteristics.

The Roadless Area Review and Evaluation has identified those areas in the roadless area inventory that offer the least potential for wilderness so that orderly planning for other public purposes can proceed under the National Environmental Protection Act, the Multiple Use Sustained Yield Act, and other mandates to the Forest Service.



## SUMMARY

The process begun in 1967 of reviewing areas other than existing Primitive Areas for their wilderness potential resulted in the selection during 1972 of 235 Proposed New Study Areas, totaling 11 million acres.

The New Study Areas were selected from 1,448 individual roadless areas which were adjacent to existing Wilderness or Primitive Areas or which were 5,000 acres or larger in size. The total roadless area involves 56 million acres, including 4.7 million acres already under study.

Following open meetings and other public participation in the review process, each of the Forest Service's nine Regional Foresters submitted recommendations for New Study Areas. They recommended 181 areas containing six million acres, in addition to the 61 areas already under study.

To evaluate the Regional Foresters' recommendations from a national perspective, the Chief directed an interdisciplinary team to compile and analyze data on the total inventory of roadless areas. For analytical purposes, areas were sorted into three groups:

- Those already under study (61 areas, 4.7 million acres) and others (140 areas, 5 million acres) for which designation as New Study Areas appeared justified under the criteria listed for evaluation.

-- Those for which further consideration for wilderness classification appeared least desirable (315 areas, 6 million acres) by the criteria listed for evaluation.

-- Those requiring further analysis before being included in or excluded from the New Study Area list (932 areas, 40 million acres).

The analysis compared the following alternative criteria.

1. To obtain the most wilderness value relative to the costs and value of foregone opportunities to produce other goods and services for society.
2. To disperse the future wilderness system as widely as possible over the United States.
3. To represent as many ecosystems as possible so as to best serve the scientific and educational purposes of wilderness preservation.
4. To obtain the most wilderness value with the least relative impact on the Nation's timber products output.
5. To locate New Study Areas closer to the places where people live so that more people can directly enjoy their benefits.

In December 1972, the Chief met with Regional Foresters to select a total proposed list of New Study Areas, based upon the Regional Foresters' earlier recommendations and the interdisciplinary team's analysis.

At the conclusion of the December meeting, a proposed New Study Areas list comprising 235 areas and 11 million acres was chosen. This included the 61 areas and 4.7 million acres already under study. The Forest Service proposes to withhold each of these areas from any actions that would adversely affect its wilderness characteristics until (1) a detailed study of the area has been completed, (2) recommendation on designation has been made and processed through NEPA procedures, and (3) those areas recommended for wilderness classification, have received Congressional consideration for inclusion within the National Wilderness Preservation System. This process has begun on many areas already. However, priority will be given to the completion of Primitive Area Reviews which are scheduled for completion in 1974.



THE INVENTORY OF ROADLESS AREAS

To provide a starting point for the evaluation, an inventory was made of National Forest areas meeting two minimum requirements.

-- Roadless and undeveloped.

-- 5,000 acres or larger, except that smaller areas adjoining existing Wilderness and Primitive Areas could be included.

The results of the inventory are summarized in Table 1. More detailed data are found in the Appendices. A total of 1,448 areas have been identified which contain about 56 million acres. All of the figures are rough estimates and subject to refinement over time. They do not include any remaining primitive areas being evaluated for wilderness classification.

Included in the 11 million acres are 61 areas 1/ with 4.7 million acres, outside of the Primitive Areas, which had been recognized earlier to have potential for Wilderness and for which study had been authorized. These include lands adjacent to some of the Primitive Areas that have been or are being studied as part of Primitive Area reviews. Study of these areas will be completed with the Primitive Area reviews. Some contiguous study areas were inadvertently left out of the inventory. These will be added to the list when information is available for them. The Forest Service had also previously designated for study several areas not adjacent to Primitive Areas.

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1/ These are coded "APS" and "AOS" on enclosed lists.

Table 1.--Summary Data - All Roadless Areas

Region <u>a/</u>	Number of areas	Gross acres (Thousands)	Commercial forest land acres (Thousands)	Annual allowable timber harvest/ year (Million bd. ft.)
Northern	283	8,116	4,748	466
Rocky Mountain	249	5,988	2,502	136
Southwestern	89	1,188	160	47
Intermountain	434	11,466	3,656	172
California	127	3,041	708	208
Pacific NW	256	5,600	3,181	698
Southern	2	37	23	
Eastern	0	0	0	0
Alaska	7	20,554	3,647	580
Puerto Rico	1	8		0
TOTAL	1,448	55,998	18,625	2,307

a/ See Appendix H, Map C for Regional boundaries.

## PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

Through public meetings and other means, the Roadless Area Inventory was presented to the public, and opinions were solicited. As a result, much helpful information was gathered that is reflected in the selection of proposed Wilderness Study Areas. Many groups and individuals participated at the local, State, and regional levels. Their comments were essential to the study process, and the Forest Service extends sincere appreciation to all who participated.

Advance planning and advice from the WO and Regional Offices for public involvement followed the basic procedures outlined in the Forest Service pamphlet, "A Guide to Public Involvement in Decisionmaking," as suggested in the Chief's letter to Regional Foresters on February 25, 1971.

While there was some variation among Regions, the public involvement process utilized mailings to key individuals and organizations; talks to civic and private groups; meetings and reports with other Agencies on a local, State, and intra-State basis; contacts with the radio, TV, and print media, advisory groups and boards, and ad hoc committees.

Several hundred public meetings were held throughout the Regions.

Following directions from the Washington Office, they made maps available showing unroaded and undeveloped areas to interested parties.

Besides attempting to ascertain public views about the need for more wilderness, the Forest Service asked individuals and organizations for



their views and suggestions as to needed additions, deletions, and revisions of the tentative selections made in the field in order to provide the broadest possible basis for the Regional Foresters' recommendations to the Chief by June 30, 1972.

The Forest Service announced publicly that the Chief would review the Regional Foresters' recommendations and decide which areas should receive future study. This was to provide the opportunity to consider the total inventory of areas and the recommendations of the Regional Foresters on a national basis against a set of common denominators with all information available at one place before announcements were made. After the Chief's selection of proposed study areas in January 1973, the public would be afforded an additional opportunity for consideration of these areas at the national level in the context of national needs for all the services and products of the National Forests. The proposal and its alternatives would be reviewed in an environmental statement. After this national review by public agencies, organizations, and individuals, the list of New Wilderness Study Areas, adjusted as appropriate as a result of the NEPA review, would be announced in the spring of 1973.

Efforts were made to make the public aware that the objective of identifying new areas to study for possible wilderness classification was to afford prompt recognition and management to protect their wilderness values without hampering management of other areas not qualifying for consideration.



The public involvement techniques which provided the greatest response included roundtable discussions and public meetings at which formal statements and impromptu comments were presented. The organizations and units of Government which made independent reviews provided valuable information.

In public statements issued by the Regions in July, it was reported that the results of public input had been summarized and provided to the Washington Office for use in the national analysis; and, once again, the public was assured that some time following January 1, 1973, additional information would be made public including: the complete inventory of unroaded areas, a national summary of expressed public opinion, the Regional Foresters' recommendations, the criteria for evaluation used by the Chief in selecting the candidate study areas, as well as the Chief's list of the proposed study areas. It has also been emphasized that the selection of areas to be studied for wilderness at this time does not preclude the identification of other areas in the future which it may be determined should be studied for possible wilderness classification. Additional study areas can be identified at any time through multiple use planning and other means.

The detail of reporting varied, but all units summarized the public input by grouping the areas in four categories:

1. Public opinion generally supporting study of area for wilderness,

2. Public opinion generally not supporting study of area for wilderness,
3. Public opinion divided,
4. No information.

In their June 30 recommendations, the Regional Foresters provided their evaluations of the meaning of the public input, how significant it was, and why the public said what it did. This phase of the public involvement process was perhaps the most difficult. The interchange of information with the various segments of the public provided a wide variety of data, some specific and some very general in content. Yet, the manner in which people express themselves often makes it difficult to determine much more than their general attitudes about wilderness and other aspects of National Forest management. The grouping of areas into the four categories listed above was only one aspect of the evaluation of the public input.

It did provide a simple common denominator which could serve as a "base" point in evaluating public attitudes and translating these attitudes in terms of specific areas. All views expressed by the public were considered and were evaluated before Regional recommendations were submitted.

Nationally, over 300 meetings were held, drawing the attendance of more than 25,000 people and stimulating more than 50,000 opinions expressed orally and in writing.

Table 2.--Summary of public involvement activities

Region	Public meetings	Attendance	Oral and written statements	Petition signatures
Northern	88	6,000	5,124	1,005
Rocky Mountain	65	6,000	3,400	10,000
Southwestern	19	1,300	2,700	100
Intermountain	34	4,000	4,000	1,000
California	6	2,500	4,034	548
Pacific NW	30	3,000	32,970	5,000
Alaska	67	2,200	1,746	314
TOTAL	309	25,000	53,974	17,967

In addition, there were numerous "one-to-one" and small group situations where meaningful information was gathered.

The Regional Foresters allowed an average of 45 days for interested groups and individuals to express their opinions; opinions received later were also taken into account.

Most people were pleased to have their views solicited. They felt that their involvement reflected a new approach to land management providing a greater public involvement in the decisionmaking process.

## Analysis of Response

1. These public expressions provided little new insight into the matter of how much wilderness is actually needed now and in the future. It did indicate strong public support for more wilderness than currently included in the National Forest Wilderness System. Nevertheless, there was general agreement that only part of the roadless area should be formally withdrawn while the remaining should be devoted to some other kinds of management.

2. Organized groups, by and large, were well prepared to submit their ideas for the disposition of the roadless lands. Unaffiliated publics were represented to a lesser degree, but their input was none the less valuable.

3. Many statements received did not get to the specifics of why an area should or should not be considered for wilderness classification. Much of the input was of a general nature. Statements which included specific resource information were the most usable.

4. Some statements reflected a lack of understanding by many people of the definition of terms, including wilderness, multiple use and related elements of National Forest management.

5. Public involvement information was an important element in formulating Regional recommendations. Preliminary lists were adjusted to reflect this input. Adjustments were equally balanced between recommendations for more or for less area.

6. There was considerable support for an undeveloped kind of land classification that would facilitate a variety of primitive recreation activity but not be as strict as the Wilderness classification. Wilderness classification will not serve the needs of all of the people who want a primitive-type recreation experience.

7. Polarization was evident before public meetings were held. Public meetings for the most part did little to depolarize the special interest groups. On a number of occasions the meetings caused further polarization.

8. Many people mistakenly believed that all areas recommended for study would become wilderness and that wilderness classification is the only way to assure that an area would remain undeveloped and that its resources will be protected.

9. The principal criticism voiced during the public involvement process was of the time factor. Many felt at least one summer season should be allowed in order to take a look at some of the areas in the field.

10. Analysis of public input was tedious and difficult. This was due not only to the volume of input, but also to varied kinds such as petitions, forms, tapes, reports, statements, general letters, specific letters, etc. Systematic procedures were used in varying degrees at the Forest and Regional level, and much was learned about analysis in the public involvement process for the future.

11. Most people favored continued public involvement throughout the study process. There was expressed appreciation that their input was to be considered at every level of the review.

12. The public involvement process opens new communication channels that will make future contacts regarding other management situations easier. Also, the public involvement process helped identify some new communication procedures that may work well in the future. Prompt response to the public will be important to maintain the communications now established.

The following reasons were those most commonly given by the public for favoring wilderness studies and additions to the National Wilderness Preservation System. The reasons are not listed by priority or frequency.

- Protect areas from overuse and/or commercial exploitation, particularly those near present or future population centers.
- Preserve spectacular and/or unique scenic, geologic or ecologic features.
- Protect fish and wildlife habitat, particularly that of big game.
- Provide opportunities for solitude and mental relaxation.



- Preserve a greater variety and acreage of low elevation ecosystems by expanding existing Wilderness and Primitive Areas.
  
- Provide opportunities for scientific study and environmental education within areas undisturbed by man.
  
- Restrict exploitation by loggers and miners, because their activities and the roads associated therewith disrupt natural ecological processes.
  
- Restrict the use of trail bikes, snowmobiles, and four-wheel-drive vehicles.
  
- More people are using Wilderness Areas, so more wilderness acreage is needed to protect the wilderness experience.
  
- Preserve undisturbed areas for future generations so that choices can be made in the future as well as now. A decision now against wilderness is a decision forever; a decision now for wilderness is a decision that can be changed in the future.
  
- Preserve all of the undeveloped areas remaining, for there cannot be too many Wilderness Areas designated.



- The sale of recreation supplies and services associated with wilderness use benefits the local and national economy.
- Prevent water diversions which benefit one area at the detriment of other areas.
- Large Wilderness Areas can be more effectively administered.
- More wilderness is needed for future generations.

The following reasons were those most commonly given by the public for opposing wilderness studies and additions to the National Wilderness Preservation System. The reasons are not listed by priority or frequency.

- Increasing the amount of designated wilderness acreage restricts the acreage available for the production of timber, minerals, forage, and the development of recreational facilities.
- The activities restricted or prohibited within Wilderness Areas have an unfavorable economic impact upon local communities.
- The non-use of renewable natural resources is wasteful.

- Wild animals and their habitat need management and improvement as well as protection.
  
- Recreational opportunities are more diverse in managed forests than in Wilderness Areas.
  
- There are enough Wilderness Areas to serve the small minority of people who use them. Managed forest lands serve more people.
  
- Vehicle users (four-wheel-drive, snowmobile, and trail bike) should not be penalized by additional wilderness classifications.
  
- Logging associated with forest management serves useful ecological and economic purposes.
  
- An increasing population will need more developed recreational areas.
  
- Wilderness classification increases administrative costs.
  
- Those unable to hike or ride horseback are discriminated against by excessive wilderness classification.
  
- Wildlife, insect attacks, and disease epidemics started in a Wilderness Area may endanger surrounding forest lands.

-- There is need for some sort of roadless management less restrictive than wilderness.

-- Management should be based on capabilities of the land, not artificial classifications.

## REGIONAL FORESTER RECOMMENDATIONS

Following earlier directives, Regional Foresters submitted recommendations for New Study Areas on June 30, 1972. For the most part, recommendations reflect local and regional supply and demand factors and local public involvement.

Each Region formulated recommendations without the benefit of a national analysis. For this reason, the Chief directed that the recommendations not be made public until all Regional Foresters had the benefit of a national review and consultation with other Regional Foresters. It was felt that this approach would produce a decision which more nearly satisfies the broadest public interest. Further public involvement on a national basis through the National Environmental Protection Act process should result in a proposed list of New Study Areas having broader national support.

The first recommendations submitted by Regional Foresters on July 1, 1972, are summarized in Table 3. Collectively, the Regional Foresters recommended 181 areas containing 6 million acres. These areas represented about 11 percent of the total roadless area acreage. Adding these to the 61 areas already under study produces a total of 242 areas containing 10.7 million acres.

The average size of recommended areas was about 35,000 acres as contrasted to the 165,043 acres average size of existing National Forest Wilderness

Table 3.--Summary of areas tentatively recommended for study  
by Regional Foresters July 1, 1972

Region	Total number of areas	Number adjacent to existing Wilderness-Primitive Areas	Gross acres (thousands)	Commercial forest land acres (thousands)	Annual allowable timber harvest/year (million bd. ft.)
1	27	13	1,435	641	50
2	30	19	807	269	13
3	47	14	833	89	4
4	40	14	1,953	589	19
5	16	10	480	97	23
6	17	10	372	229	45
8	1	0	22	12	1
9	0	0	0	0	0
10	2	00	144	65	6
57	1	0	8	0.4	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>6,054</b>	<b>1,991</b>	<b>161</b>

and Primitive Areas. However, it must be noted that 80 of the areas recommended are adjacent to existing Wilderness or Primitive Areas. While some are small in themselves, they are related to a substantially larger area.

## THE ROADLESS AREA REVIEW AND EVALUATION

In April 1972, the Chief of the Forest Service directed an interdisciplinary team to apply the latest available program analysis techniques to evaluate the Regional Foresters' recommendations (in the context of the inventory from which recommended areas were selected) and to identify and compare the relevant alternatives on a national basis. This effort was designed to reach conclusions about the number and distribution of areas to select as New Study Areas. The intent was to address objectively the basic economic and social issues involved in the relative availability of land and "need" for wilderness as well as the "suitability" factors discussed in Forest Service Manual 2321, Criteria. This staff analysis supplemented and complemented the public involvement activities, and it was not to be the sole means for reaching decisions.

The specific objectives of the analysis were:

1. To compare alternative criteria for selecting New Study Areas of different total list sizes.
2. To provide estimates of the potential costs and benefits associated with the alternative lists of roadless areas recommended for further study.



In carrying out the analysis, the following five principal objectives were analyzed and compared.

1. To obtain the most wilderness value relative to the cost and value of foregone opportunities to produce other goods and services for society.

2. To disperse the future wilderness system as widely as possible over the United States.

3. To represent as many ecosystems as possible so as to best serve the scientific and educational purposes of wilderness preservation.

4. To obtain the most wilderness value with the least relative impact on the Nation's timber product output.

5. To locate some new wilderness areas closer to the places where people live so that more people can directly enjoy their benefits.

A. Suitability, Need, and Availability

For the purpose of this analysis, the following working definitions of Suitability, Need, and Availability were used. These definitions may be more limited than the Forest Service Manual definitions (FSM 2320) but explicit definitions were essential to carry out a systematic analysis.

An understanding of the terms Effectiveness, Total Opportunity Costs, and Quality Index is required to understand the remainder of the report, so these items are described in some detail here.

1. Suitability was considered to be determined by the inventory. All inventoried areas were considered suitable although subsequent in-depth studies of each area might show some or parts of some to be unsuitable.

2. Availability was considered to be a comparison of estimated wilderness effectiveness relative to costs and the value of forgone commodity production opportunities. In addition, those roadless areas committed to development or timber sales through June 30, 1973, (to the extent less than 5,000 acres would remain undeveloped on July 1, 1973) were considered unavailable and previously committed.

3. Need was considered to be a component of availability. The effectiveness index for comparing relative need or wilderness value was based on two factors. 2/

a. Total Gross Acres of a roadless area. Size of area is an indicator of carrying capacity, isolation values, spaciousness, and total "volume" of wilderness.

b. Quality Index of the roadless area. Field offices rated each area on three factors using a 0 to 20 scale.

-- Scenic quality

-- Isolation and likely dispersion of visitors within an area to minimize contacts.

-- Variety of wilderness experiences and activities available in the area.

Each of the three factors was then weighted by a national weighting scheme:

Scenic Quality = 4

Isolation = 3

Variety = 3

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2/ The detailed field quality rating forms are available at field offices. They are more complex than indicated here.



Figure 1.--QUALITY INDEX HISTOGRAM FOR ALL INVENTORIED AREAS AND THOSE RECOMMENDED BY REGIONAL FORESTERS

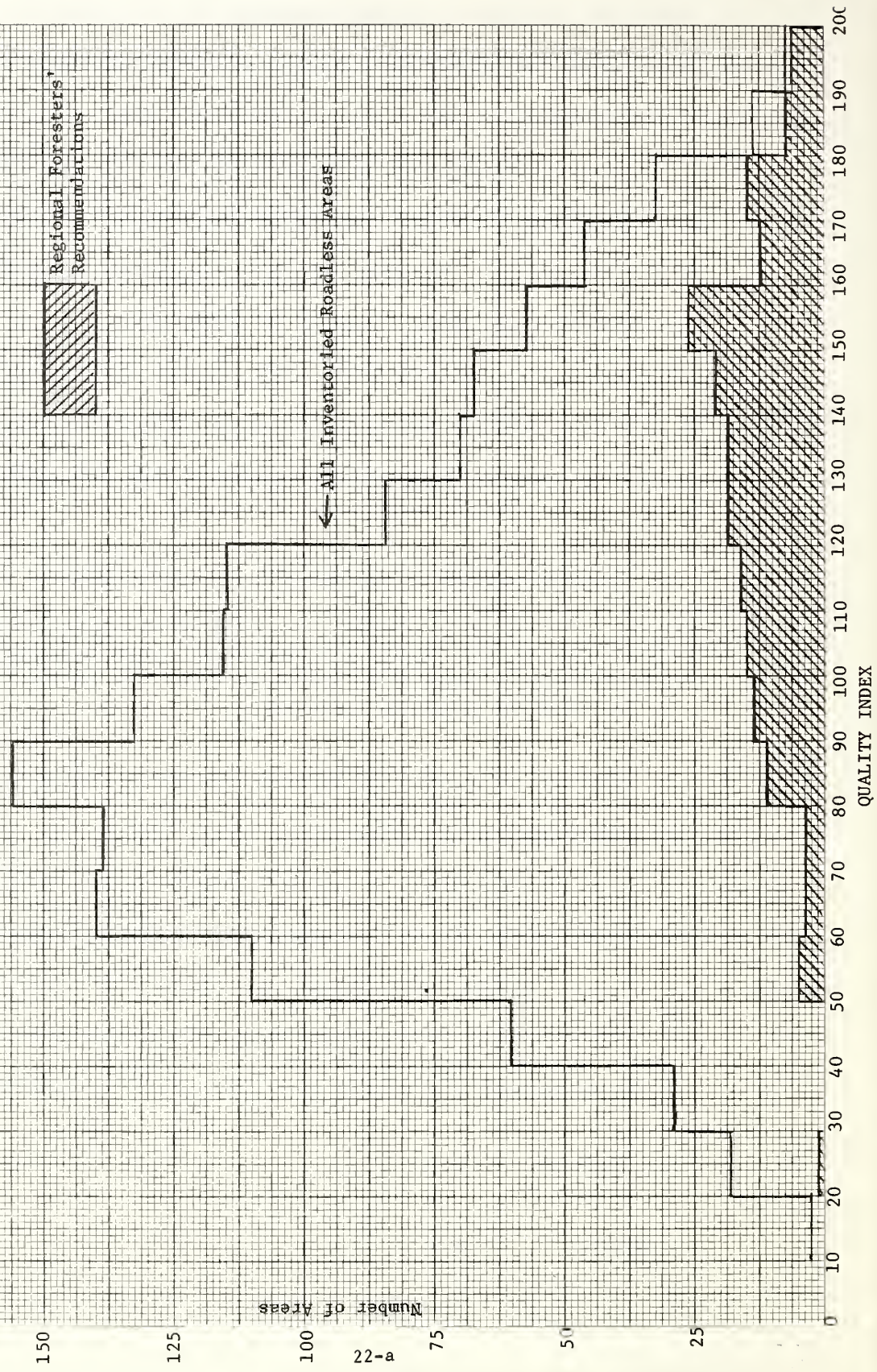


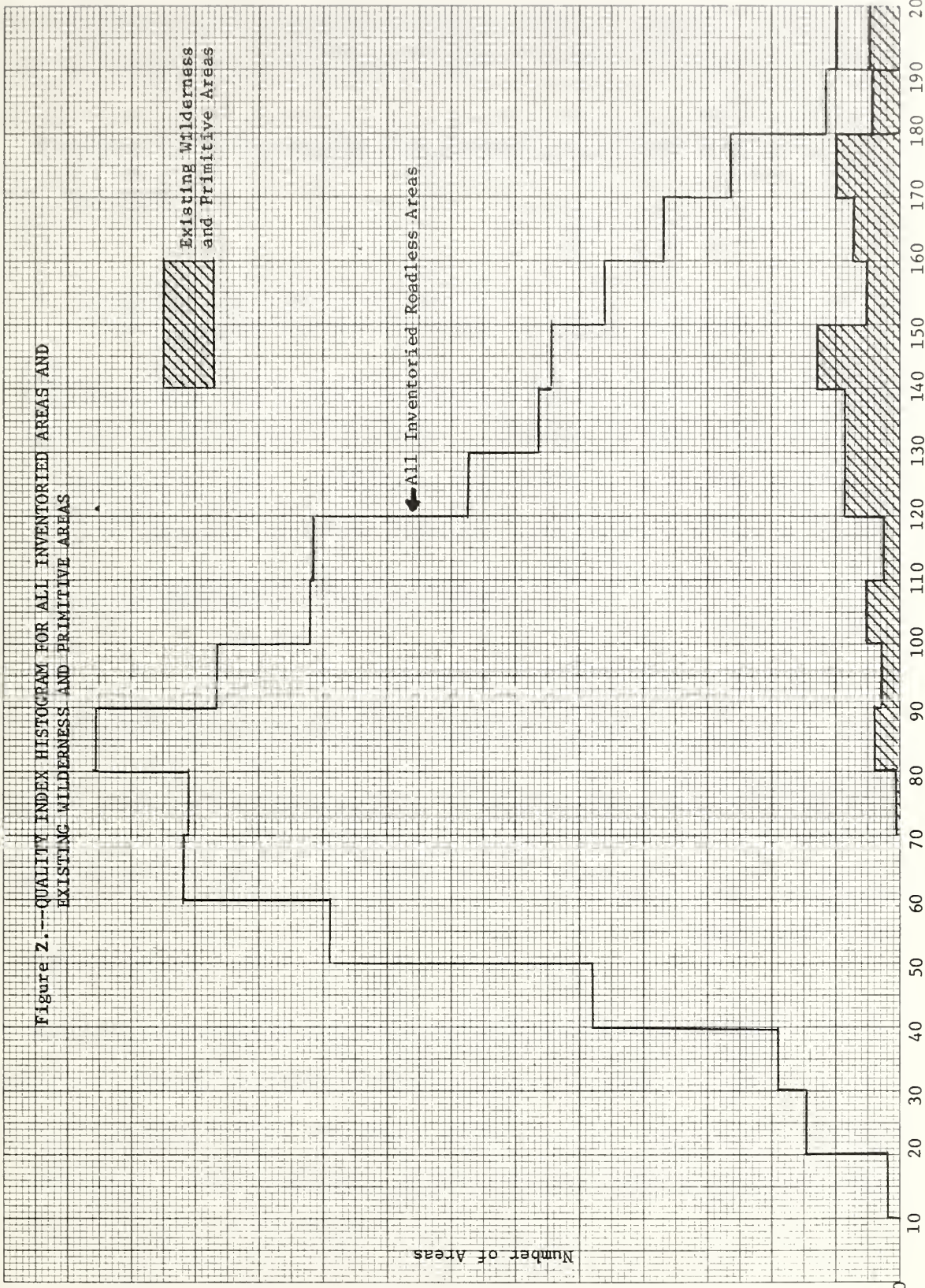


Figure 2. ---QUALITY INDEX HISTOGRAM FOR ALL INVENTORIED AREAS AND EXISTING WILDERNESS AND PRIMITIVE AREAS

Existing Wilderness and Primitive Areas

Number of Areas

All Inventoried Roadless Areas



These weights are the national averages of those used by all field offices. The Quality Index was computed as follows:

4 (Scenic Rating) + 3 (Isolation Rating)

+3 (Variety Rating)

This gave a numerical rating between 0 and 200 for comparing the relative wilderness quality of roadless areas by quality index classes. The distribution pattern appeared quite normal. The areas recommended by Regional Foresters are also shown on Figure 1. The distribution pattern indicates that Regional Foresters tended to recommend the higher quality areas but, obviously, quality was not the only consideration.

Figure 2 shows how existing Wilderness and Primitive Areas compare to the Roadless Areas.

The Effectiveness index (EFF) was the product of Total Gross Acres times the Quality Index.

4. The cost side of availability was measured by two alternative indexes. Current timber allowable harvest foregone is the more limited criteria, but was used because of the tightening of the Nation's timber supply situation and the problem of meeting housing goals. A broader

based cost index termed "Total Opportunity Costs" is composed of the sum of the following cost components: 3/

- a. Budget costs for studies, establishment, operation and maintenance.
- b. Extra private land acquisition costs.
- c. Replacement of special-use improvements.
- d. Mineral values.
- e. Water development potential values.
- f. Timber values.

This cost index is not all inclusive but gives a basis for comparing the relative cost difference among roadless areas.

#### B. Cumulative Total Indices

The measures of effectiveness and cost can be added so that total effectiveness can be compared with the cost of a selected group of roadless areas with other groups of roadless areas. There are six critical factors which are displayed to aid in comparing alternative criteria and in deciding on how large the list of New Study Areas should be:

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3/ Other values like recreation, range, and wildlife were considered for analysis but not used because quantifiable data could not be obtained within the time frame of the analysis. More detailed analysis will be made when the New Study Areas are studied in depth.



- Effectiveness (Acres x Quality Index)
  
- Total Opportunity Costs
  
- Number of areas
  
- Total Gross Acres
  
- Total Allowable Harvest Effect
  
- Number of areas recommended by Regional Foresters

#### C. Screening Processes

To simplify the analysis of over 1,400 individual areas, a three-stage screening process was used. The 1,448 areas were separated into three broad groups. For purposes of this study, they are called the Green List, the Red List, and the Yellow List. The three lists, described in detail later, are summarized:

Green List - Those areas already under study and others that most obviously have the highest potential for New Study Areas.

Red List - Those that had the highest costs and lowest potential for New Study Areas. The areas meeting the criteria are given the lowest priority in the remainder of the evaluation.

Yellow List - Those areas not in the Green and Red Lists were then ranked in descending priority by five alternative criteria.

The remainder of this section describes the criteria for determining the lists and summarizes the results of each.

1. Green List - Most Desirable Areas

The first level of screening of inventoried Roadless Areas is designed to provide a tentative "base" number of Roadless Areas that can be viewed as outstandingly suitable or in such need that they should probably be considered strong candidates for New Study Area status. An area with any one of the following characteristics was selected in this first screening of the Roadless Area Inventory.

a. Areas already selected for New Study Area status. Four New Study Areas in Alaska were selected in 1970. Four other areas (and some adjacent areas) in Washington were designated for wilderness review by the North Cascade study. Congress has designated certain areas for complete wilderness review. In addition, there are 47 roadless areas, contiguous to the 11 remaining Primitive Areas which have been, or are being, studied in connection with the Primitive Area reviews.

b. Areas recommended by Regional Forester and having general public support of study (Public Involvement Class 1).

c. Areas recommended by Regional Foresters and having Quality Indices greater than 155 (74th percentile of the quality indexes of all recommended areas).

d. Areas that have been recommended by Regional Foresters and are contiguous to an established Wilderness or a reviewed Primitive Area.

e. Areas with ecosystems that are relatively uncommon in the National Forest System (redwood, shinnery, Texas savanna, wet grasslands, annual grasslands, Hawaiian grasslands, tundra, muskeg, heath, Aleutian meadows, and desert).

f. Areas in the East (Regions 8 and 9) and Puerto Rico were included because of very low supply and very high demand in those Regions.

g. Areas that have unique characteristics that obviously make them highly desirable for study areas, e.g., habitat for rare or endangered species that require wilderness, or special factors that may have been overlooked.

The results of the Green List are summarized in Table 4 by Region, cumulative total effectiveness, and cost indicators. A total of 201 areas containing about 9.7 million acres is included. The total

Table 4. Summary of Green List by Regions

	REGIONS										TOTALS
	1	2	3	4	5	6	8	10	ITF		
Total Effectiveness Index (Thousands)	1,971	2,544	580	3,171	823	1,276	40	264	10	10	10,679
Total Opportunity Cost (Millions)	37	31	21	38	23	51	.6	21	.07		223
Total Allowable Harvest (Millions bd. ft.)	54	37	44	19	20	60	0.4	11	---		245
Total Gross Acres (Thousands)	1,588	1,818	411	1,912	516	812	37	2,567	8		9,669
Total number of areas	35	57	24	40	17	19	2	6	1		201
Number recommended by Regional Foresters	21	25	24	36	16	16	1	2	1		142
Number under study (AOS)						10		4			14
Number under study with Primitive Areas (APS)	13	32			2						47

allowable harvest impact is about 1/4 billion board feet, and the rough estimate of opportunity costs is \$223 million. The approximate Effectiveness index of the Green List is 10.7 or less than one half that of the existing wilderness system (25 million). The Green List showing individual areas is enclosed as Appendix D.

## 2. Red List - Areas of Lowest Priority

The Red Screen segregates out those areas that should have lower priority for further evaluation. The criteria in this process are:

a. All noncontiguous areas within 25 miles of existing Wildernesses, Primitive Areas, large units of National Parks, and National Wildlife Refuges, AND are less than 10,000 gross acres in size.

b. Total Opportunity Costs greater than \$1 million (73rd percentile of all such costs of all Roadless Areas), and Quality Index less than 110 (the 66th percentile of all Roadless Areas).

c. Areas with Quality Index below 80 and gross area less than 30,000 acres, except those more than 100 miles from existing Wildernesses, Primitive Areas, National Parks, or National Wildlife Refuges.

d. Areas with a commitment to nonwilderness land use through June 30, 1973, that will reduce the area suitable for wilderness to less than 5,000 acres.

Table 5.--Red List summary by Region

	REGION										TOTAL
	1	2	3	4	5	6	8	10	ITF		
Total Effectiveness Index (thousands)	1,305	407	084	1,216	348	1,434					4,794
Total Opportunity Cost Index (thousands)	110	197	12	181	49	260					809
Allowable Timber Harvest/Year (million bd. ft.)	112	17	1	20	54	331					535
Gross-Acres (thousands)	1,584	504	83	1,330	400	1,795					5,696
Number of areas	64	40	8	45	25	133	0	0	0	0	315
Number recommended by Regional Foresters	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

A summary of the Red List is shown in Table 5, and the complete Red List is in appendix E. A total of 315 areas containing 6 million acres are included. This indicates the areas are generally smaller than average, as expected from the criteria. The total effectiveness is low, 5 million, while the cost is quite high, 809 million. The allowable timber harvest, a major cost component, is very high--one half billion board feet per year.

### 3. Yellow List - Areas of Intermediate Desirability

The Yellow List includes the 932 areas which did not fall into the Green or Red Lists. Areas on the Yellow List were ranked by five separate criteria as a staff aid to the Chief and Regional Foresters.

Criterion 1 - Effectiveness/Cost - Ranking of the areas by effectiveness/cost emphasized the objective of obtaining the most wilderness value relative to the costs and value of foregone opportunities to provide other goods and services for society.

Criterion 2 - Geographic Dispersion - With the objective of more evenly distributing the Wilderness System over the United States in mind, all areas within 100 miles of existing Wilderness or Primitive Areas, National Parks, or National Wildlife Refuges are omitted from the effectiveness/cost ranking in this alternative criteria. Surprisingly, this left only 30 areas to be ranked. This indicates a good distribution of existing Wilderness, Primitive Areas, or potential Wilderness throughout the Western United States.



Table 6.--Ecosystems representation summary

Name	Code	Total in NFS (FRES) M Acres	M acres in existing Wilderness and Primitive Areas			Others or tertiary	Green List		Priority areas in Yellow List 3 Area No. (S)
			Primary	Secondary	No. of Areas		Total M acres		
White-red-jack pine	10	1498			250	-	-		
Spruce-fir	11	2175	400	2		3	43.0		
Longleaf-slashpine	12	1135				1	1.0		
Loblolly-shortleaf pine	13	3623				-	-	none	
Oak-pine	14	2221				-	-	none	
Oak-hickory	15	6832				1	11.0		
Oak-gum-cypress	16	470				1	12.0		
Elm-ash-cottonwood	17	290				-	-	none	
Maple-beech birch	18	2695	2			1	0.3		
Aspen-birch	19	2354		350					
Douglas-fir	20	20211	677	126	9	31	4396.6		
Ponderosa pine	21	19214	329	232	3	20	188.4		
Western white pine	22	3467				1	30.0		
Fir-spruce	23	18392	2780	672	15	83	1071.4		
Hemlock-sitka spruce	24	2204				2	121.1		
Larch	25	3259				-	-	208-1	
Lodgepole pine	26	13527	379	972	36	28	503.4		
Redwood (R)	27	7			1	-	-		
Hardwoods	28	6785	42	45	1	14	108.1		
Sagebrush	29	10002	30			8	143.2		
Desert shrub	30	4989				1	22.3		
Shinnery (R)	31	81				-	-	none	
Texas Savanna (R)	32	5				-	-	none	
Southwestern shrubsteppe	33	1068				3	29.5		
Chaparral-Mtn. shrub	34	6740	454	62		7	39.0		
Pinyon-juniper	35	10230	218	163		11	140.8		
Mountain grasslands	36	7154	46	107		13	64.0		
Mountain meadows	37	1921		47	5	5	29.0		
Plains grasslands	38	3564				-	-	none	
Prairie	39	253				-	-	none	
Desert grasslands	40	1196				-	-	none	
Wet grasslands (R)	41	25				1	20.0		
Annual grasslands (R)	42	--				3	19.0		
Hawaiian grasslands (R)	43	--				-	-	none	
Alpine	44	8288	1412	206	118	51	1328.8		
Tundra (R)	45	--				1	1.0		
Muskeg (R)	46	--				2	18.0		
Heath (R)	47	--				-	-	none	
Aleutian meadows (R)	48	--				-	-	none	
Desert (R)	49	--				2	5.0		
Subtropical-low Montane (R)	50	--				1	8.5		
Bristlecone Pine (R)	51	--				1	5.0		
Foxtail Pine (R)	52	--				1	15.0		
TOTAL		165,875							

(R) Indicates type is relatively uncommon in the National Forests

Criterion 3 - Ecosystem Representation - Twenty-nine of the 40 ecosystems identified in the recent Forest Range Environmental Study are represented either in existing Wilderness and Primitive Areas or in the Green List (See Table 6). The Thompson River Area (#208, Region 1) was suggested as number 1 in Yellow List No. 3 in order to include the interior larch ecosystem which was not otherwise represented. The other 10 ecosystems were not found anywhere in the 56 million acres of Roadless Area. Following area 208\*1 the remaining 931 areas are ranked in descending order of effectiveness/cost - the same as Criterion 1.

Criterion 4 - Effectiveness/Allowable Harvest - To examine the possibilities of obtaining high wilderness value with relatively little impact on allowable timber harvest, areas were ranked by effectiveness/allowable harvest.

Obviously, areas with no allowable harvest have the highest effectiveness allowable harvest ratio. There are 219 areas (5 million acres) which could be added with no additional allowable harvest effect. These areas have a total cost of \$50 million and a cumulated Effectiveness index of five million. When other than these 219 areas are considered, allowable harvest reductions occur.

Criterion 5 - Effectiveness-Population/Cost - The objective in using this alternative criterion is essentially the same as Criterion 1, effectiveness/cost, except that the Effectiveness index is weighted toward those areas relatively closer to larger numbers of people. The Effectiveness index

(Gross Acres x Quality Index) is multiplied by a population index to give a new effectiveness indicator called "Effectiveness-Population." The total opportunity cost factor is the same as that used in Criteria 1, 2, and 3.

This criterion changes the ranking of areas considerably by shifting the higher ranked areas toward the populous West Coast and the larger urban centers of the western United States.

Achievement of the objective of locating areas closer to the places where people live is constrained by the fixed location of the National Forests and the Roadless Area Inventory. While 85 percent of the people live in the East, all but three of the Roadless Areas are in the West. This issue can only be resolved through some kind of Eastern Wild Area program which is now in the legislative discussion stage. This criterion can be applied only within the scope of the western United States.

#### D. Cumulative Effects

The total effects of the New Study Area list depend upon the total size of the list. Figures 3 and 4 show the changes in number of areas, Effectiveness, Allowable Timber Harvest, and Opportunity Cost related to the changes in gross acreage. Each of the cumulative effect indicators is plotted against gross acres, starting with the Green List, then the Yellow List, and finally the Red List. Criterion 1, Effectiveness/Cost was the ranking criterion used in these graphs. Other ranking criteria give somewhat different curves.

It should be kept in mind that the existing Wilderness System (15 million acres) is not included in these graphs. Thus, the starting point of zero is in addition to the existing Wilderness and Primitive Area system.

Figure 3 shows how the number of areas and allowable timber harvest per year increases as the gross acres increase if areas were included according to the Effectiveness/Cost criterion. The reason for the flattening of the number-of-areas curve is the single "Region-Wide Roadless Area" in Alaska (Region 10) which contains 18 million acres.

Figure 4 shows how the cumulative Effectiveness index and cumulative opportunity costs increase as the gross acres increase. Total Effectiveness tends to increase generally in proportion to gross acres. The "flattening" of the Effectiveness curve between 35 and 50 million acres is because the Effectiveness of the 18- million acre Region-wide Roadless Area in Alaska was not computed. It was considered infeasible to determine a meaningful Quality Index for such a large area.

The total opportunity cost curve in Figure 4 shows how costs increase slowly between 19 and 15 million acres. As more costly areas are added the opportunity cost curve begins to accelerate more rapidly, particularly beyond 25 million acres.

The least effective and most costly areas are in the Red List shown on the right side of Figure 4.



Figure 4.--Cumulative Effectiveness and Opportunity Cost Related to Gross Acres

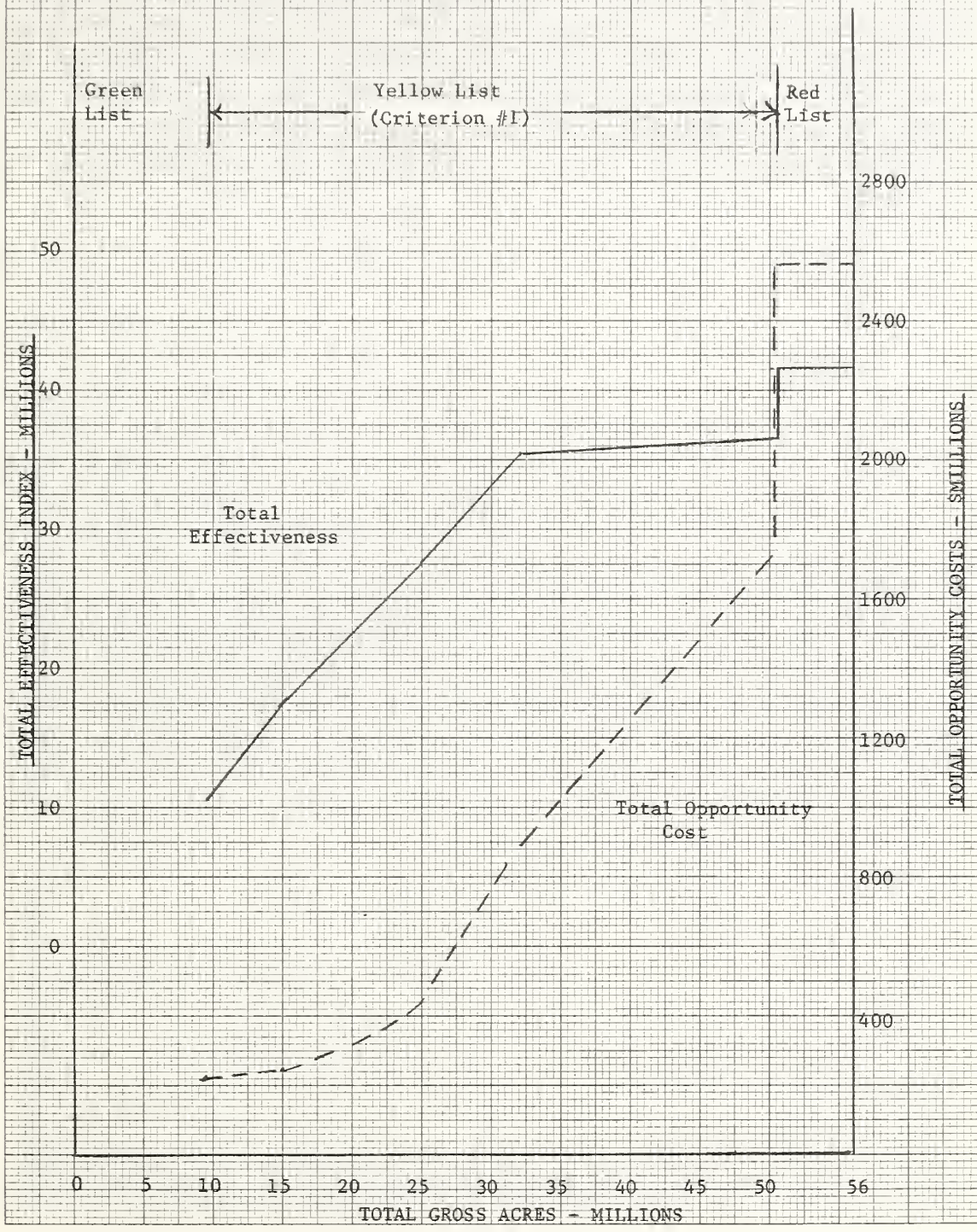
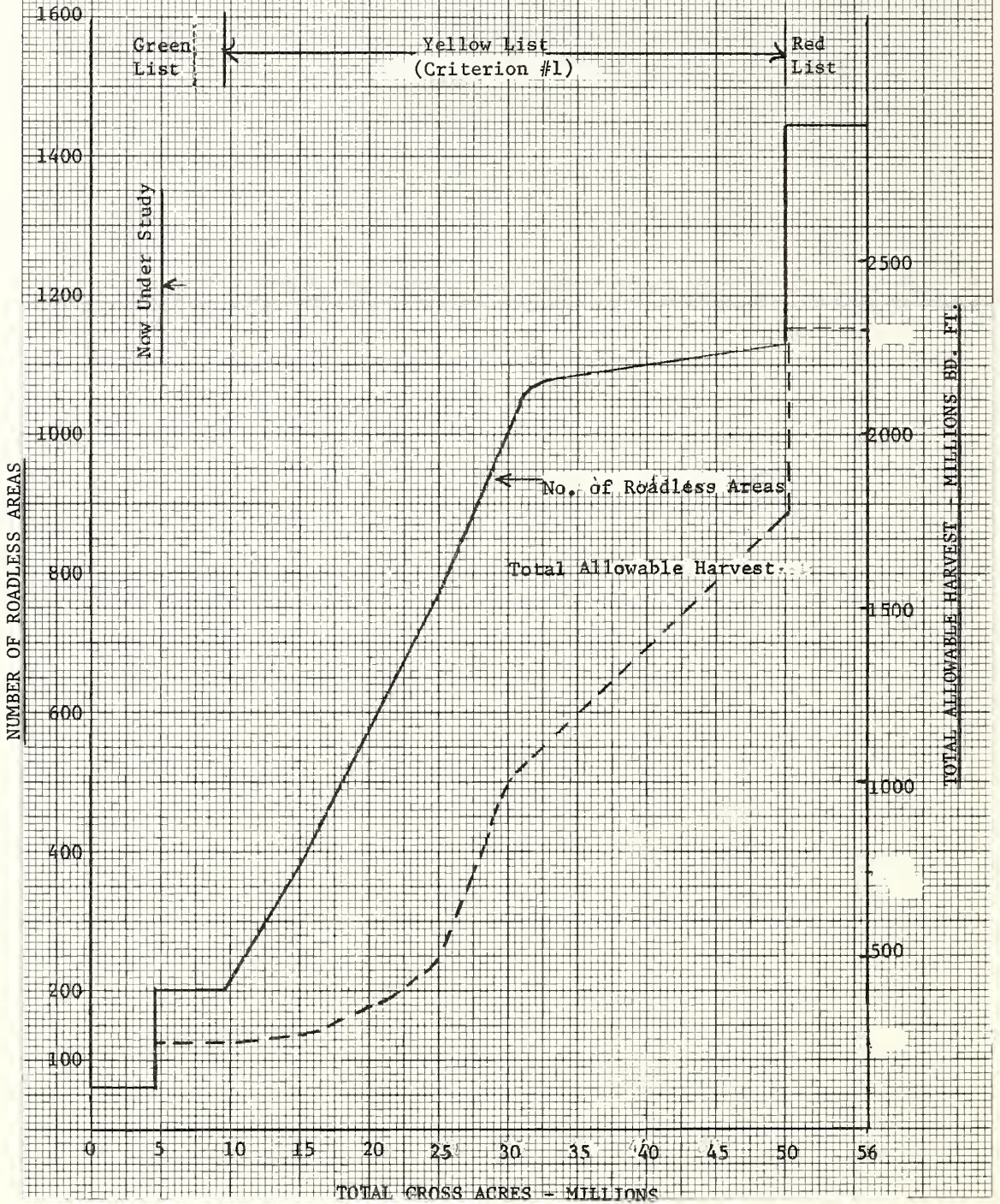




Figure 3.--Number of Areas and Allowable Timber Harvest Related to Cross Acres



## SELECTION PROCESS

In December 1972, a selection of proposed New Study Areas was made. The previously described analysis was thoroughly reviewed.

The screening process was reviewed and, in general, the Red and Green Lists were useful, but the ranking processes in the Yellow Lists were discarded because no rationale could be found for deciding where to cut off the list. Meaningful quantitative information on the total need or demand for Wilderness was not available.

The alternative criteria was compared at an arbitrary point where each criterion totals approximately 15 million acres. Starting with the Green List, areas are added from the Yellow List, in decreasing order according to the given criteria, until the gross area total approximately 15 million acres. Then the cumulative totals for all other factors were given for the same areas. Because Alternative 2 (Geographic) contains only 30 areas, it does not approach the 15-million-acre limit. Also considered for comparison purposes were the Green List and the existing Wilderness-Primitive Area System (Table 7).

The results shown in Table 7 indicate that:

- Criterion 1 or 3 give the greatest cumulative effectiveness.
  
- Criterion 2 has the least cost because only 30 areas met the constraints. Since only 10 million acres are included, this criterion is not comparable to the other four.



Table 7 - Comparison of five alternative criteria  
at 15 million acre level

Decision factors	Green List	Existing National Forest system	Alternative criteria				
			E/C 1	GEO 2	ECO 3	AAH 4	POP 5
Cumulative Effectiveness Index (millions)	10.7	25	18	12	18	16	17
Total Opportunity Costs (millions)	223		269	233	274	267	297
Number of ecosystems represented	28	14	-	-	30	-	-
Cumulative AAH effects (millions)	245		274	266	281	249	299
Total number areas	201	89	390	231	391	420	398
Total number areas recommended RF	142		167	146	167	162	162
Total gross acres (millions)	9.7	15	15	10	15	15	15

- Criterion 4 has the next least cost and the least allowable timber harvest impact. However, it also is the second least effective. Criterion 4 has the largest number of areas, indicating that the average size of areas is less than the other alternative criteria.
  
- Criterion 5 is slightly less effective, but it must be remembered that the mix of areas are located much closer to urban centers, thus increasing the cost. The allowable timber harvest impact of Criterion 5 is slightly higher than Criterion 1 or 3 because it contains more west coast areas with generally higher timber productivity.

In addition to the problem of deciding upon a cut-off point, the following observations also led to the conclusion that the ranking process should not be used.

Criterion 1 - Effectiveness/Cost - Of the five alternatives, this was considered the best for selecting areas. However, it was decided that more weight should be given to public involvement, quality index, and to the remaining areas recommended by the Regional Foresters not included in the Green List.

Criterion 2 - Geographic Dispersion - Since this criterion identified only 30 areas, it was felt that the objective of dispersing Wilderness Areas over the western United States has been adequately met by the existing Wilderness System.

Criterion 3 - Ecosystem Representation - It was felt that the Research Natural Area System adequately achieves the purpose of representing undisturbed ecosystems for scientific and educational purposes.

Criterion 4 - Effectiveness/Allowable Harvest - Consideration of only the timber output aspect of costs gives an unbalanced multiple-use approach. This criterion was much less desirable than Criterion 1. Also, this criterion tended to place low quality index areas near the top of the ranking.

Criterion 5 - Effectiveness Population/Potential - It was felt that this criterion overemphasized the recreation purposes of Wilderness Areas. One of the key problems was that areas ranking high according to this criterion also offer the better opportunities to meet intensively developed recreation needs.

After thorough review of the analyses available, the following alternative procedure was used in arriving at the proposed list of New Study Areas.

1. The Green List as described in the Roadless Area Review and Evaluation was the starting point. The Red List was also reviewed and the criteria were found acceptable.

Six areas on the Green List representing uncommon ecosystems were evaluated individually. It was felt that the Research Natural Area System and other special programs, including those of other agencies,

more adequately and more appropriately preserve such ecosystems.

Therefore, the following areas were not included in the proposed New Study Area list.

<u>Region</u>	<u>Area name</u>	<u>Ecosystem</u>
Northern (1)	Klopton Creek-Corral Creek	Annual Grassland
Intermountain (4)	Kabell Lake	Tundra
Intermountain (4)	Boulder Top	Wet Grasslands
Intermountain (4)	Happy Valley	Desert
Intermountain (4)	Oak Creek	Desert
California (5)	Paute	Bristle Cone Pine

2. There were 41 areas recommended by Regional Foresters which were not in the Green List. Each was reviewed individually in terms of its Quality Index and Effectiveness/Cost index, along with any other special factors. The following 27 areas were then added to the New Study Area list:

<u>Region</u>	<u>Name</u>
Northern 1	West Big Hole (1)
Northern 1	Middle Mountain Tobacco Root (10)
Northern 1	Lionhead Head (21)
Northern 1	Italian Peak (2)
Rocky Mountain 2	Laramie Peak (MP)
Rocky Mountain 2	Upper Chicago Creek (AC)
Rocky Mountain 2	Sheep Mountain (MAI)

Southwest 3	Alder Creek (76)
Southwest 3	Kanab Creek (50)
Southwest 3	Salome (75)
Southwest 3	West Beaver Creek (27)
Southwest 3	Castle Creek (61A)
Southwest 3	Fossil Creek Headwater (25)
Southwest 3	Black Rock (32)
Southwest 3	Guadalupe (15)
Southwest 3	West Clear Creek (23)
Southwest 3	Secret Mtn. Red Rock (22)
Southwest 3	Tumacacori (39)
Southwest 3	Goldfield (78)
Southwest 3	Frisco (45)
Southwest 3	Saddle Mtn. (52)
Southwest 3	Superstition Mtn. (78b)
Intermountain 4	South Snake (234)
Intermountain 4	Thousand Lake Mtn. (201)
Intermountain 4	Mt. Moriah (233)
Intermountain 4	Tushar Mtn. (200)
California 5	Madulce (97)

3. Then all areas not recommended by Regional Foresters with Public Involvement code 1 (general public support in favor of New Study Areas) were reviewed. Those with a Quality Index greater than 155 and an Effectiveness/Cost index greater than 100 were included. The Quality Index of 155 represents the upper quartile of all areas recommended by

Regional Foresters, and the upper decile of all roadless areas. Twenty five percent of all Roadless Areas have an Effectiveness/Cost index greater than 100. There was only one area which met the constraints.

<u>Area No.</u>	<u>Region</u>	<u>Name</u>
LN	2	South Fork

4. Next, all high quality areas not recommended by Regional Foresters were reviewed. High quality was defined as having a Quality Index greater than 155. Areas were rejected if they had Public Involvement Code 2 (general support against New Study Area status), or if they had an Effectiveness/Cost Index greater than 100. This step identified 15 areas which were individually evaluated.

The following eight areas were added to the proposed list of New Study Areas.

<u>Region</u>	<u>Name</u>
Northern (1)	Hells Canyon Seven Devils (290)
Rocky Mountain (2)	Blanca River Divide (EC)
Rocky Mountain (2)	Francs Peak (LP)
Rocky Mountain (2)	Zapata (RI)
Rocky Mountain (2)	Reef (LB)
Rocky Mountain (2)	Sleeping Giant (LL)
Intermountain (4)	Southern Wyoming Range (75)
Intermountain (4)	Palisades Back Country (336)

The following seven areas were not added to the proposed list of New Study Areas.

<u>Region</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Reason</u>
Northern (1)	Meyer Mt. Pickard Pin	Small area only eight miles from a Primitive Area now under study.
Rocky Mountain (2)	Collegiate	Retain as backcountry; has heavy vehicle use now; 24 separate tracts of private lands included.
Rocky Mountain (2)	Electric Peak	Managed for backcountry recreation; has some primitive roads.
Intermountain (4)	South Horse Cr.	Is small area, near Bridger Wilderness.
Intermountain (4)	Cliff Creek	Contains primitive roads; has been partly logged; near Teton Wilderness.
Intermountain (4)	Rehabilitation Legman Park	Contains some primitive roads; needs wildlife habitat improvement; near High Uinta Study.



California (5)

Grouse Lakes

Completed management plan;  
other land use better.

The resulting proposed New Study Areas list contained 235 areas with 11 million acres as summarized in Table 8.

TABLE 8. Summary of new study areas by region

Decision factor	Existing NF Wilderness & Prim. System	NEW STUDY AREAS - REGION										Total	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	8	10	57			
Total Effectiveness Index (thousands)	24,840	2163	2842	972	3566	1098	1451	40	264	10	10	57	12,406
Total Opportunity Costs (millions)		38	33	26	40	41	72	1	21	1	21	<1	272
Total Allowable Timber Harvest/ Year (million board feet)		55	38	44	17	51	85	0.4	11		11	0	301
Total Gross Acres (thousands)	14,687	1704	2009	747	2197	682	980	37	2567		2567	8	10,931
Total number of areas	89	39	66	39	40	15	27	2	6		6	1	235

NEW STUDY AREA LIST

The following list of roadless area are proposed as New Study Areas by the Chief of the Forest Service.

Definition of terms:

<u>RARE-FILE</u>	Number of area followed by Forest Service region number.
<u>NAME</u>	Name of Roadless Area
<u>FORESTS</u>	National Forest(s) in which the Roadless Area is located. See attached code list for National Forest names.
<u>STATES</u>	States in which the Roadless Area is located. See attached code list for standard Federal State Codes.
<u>TOT-GROSS-ACRES</u>	Total acres within the approximate boundary of the Roadless Area including any private, state, or other Federal land. The accuracy of measurement is plus or minus 1,000 acres in most cases. Adjustments in boundaries for any commitments through fiscal year 1973 may be made in some areas prior to the final environmental statement.
<u>QI-2</u>	Quality Index of the area as described in the Roadless Area Review and Evaluation Report.
<u>PUB-INVOLV</u>	Results of Public Involvement actions to August 1972. 1 - general uniform agreement by public for a New Study Area 2 - general uniform agreement against a New Study Area 3 - divided public opinion 4 - no information or little opinion given by public.
<u>SCREEN</u>	A - Area is in Green List; B - Area is in Red List; blank - Area is in Yellow Lists.
<u>EFF-COST</u>	Effectiveness/Cost Index as described in Roadless Area Review and Evaluation Report.

STATE CODES

The State and County Codes herein provided are derived from the Federal Information Processing Standards Publications (FIPS 5 and 6) issued by the National Bureau of Standards in accordance with the provisions of Public Law 89-306 and Bureau of the Budget Circular No. A-86.

STATE	OLD CODE	NEW CODE	STATE	OLD CODE	NEW CODE	STATE	OLD CODE	NEW CODE
Alabama	01	01	Kentucky	16	21	North Dakota	33	38
Alaska	50	02	Louisiana	17	22	Ohio	34	39
Arizona	02	04	Maine	18	23	Oklahoma	35	40
Arkansas	03	05	Maryland	19	24	Oregon	36	41
California	04	06	Massachusetts	20	25	Pennsylvania	37	42
Colorado	05	08	Michigan	21	26	Rhode Island	38	44
Connecticut	06	09	Minnesota	22	27	South Carolina	30	45
Delaware	07	10	Mississippi	23	28	South Dakota	40	46
District of Columbia	08	11	Missouri	24	29	Tennessee	41	47
Florida	09	12	Montana	25	30	Texas	42	48
Georgia	10	13	Nebraska	26	31	Utah	43	49
Hawaii	51	15	Nevada	27	32	Vermont	44	50
Idaho	11	16	New Hampshire	28	33	Virginia	45	51
Illinois	12	17	New Jersey	29	34	Washington	46	53
Indiana	13	18	New Mexico	30	35	West Virginia	47	54
Iowa	14	19	New York	31	36	Wisconsin	48	55
Kansas	15	20	North Carolina	32	37	Wyoming	49	56

REGION CODE	NATIONAL FOREST CODE	NATIONAL FOREST NAME
01	02	BEAVERHEAD
	03	BITTERROOT
	05	CLEARWATER
	06	COEUR D'ALENE
	07	COLVILLE
	08	CUSTER
	09	DEERLODGE
	10	FLATHEAD
	11	GALLATIN
	12	HELENA
	13	KANIKSU
	14	KOOTENAI
	15	LEWIS AND CLARK
	16	LOLO
	17	NEZPERCE
	18	ST. JOE
02	01	ARAPAHO
	02	BIG HORN
	03	BLACK HILLS
	04	GRAND-MESA UNCOMPAHGRE
	05	GUNNISON
	06	MEDICINE BOW
	07	NEBRASKA
	08	PIKE
	09	RIO GRANDE
	10	ROOSEVELT
	11	ROUTT
	12	SAN ISABEL
	13	SAN JUAN
	14	SHOSHONE
	15	WHITE RIVER
03	01	APACHE
	02	CARSON
	03	CIBOLA
	04	COCONINO
	05	CORONADO
	06	GILA
	07	KAIBAB
	08	LINCOLN
	09	PRESCOTT
	10	SANTA FE
	11	SITGREAVES
	12	TONTO

REGION CODE	NATIONAL FOREST CODE	NATIONAL FOREST NAME
04	01	ASHLEY
	02	BOISE
	03	BRIDGER
	04	CACHE
	05	CARIBOU
	06	CHALLIS
	07	DIXIE
	08	FISHLAKE
	09	HUMBOLDT
	10	MANTI-LaSAL
	12	PAYETTE
	13	SALMON
	14	SAWTOOTH
	15	TARGHEE
	16	TETON
	17	TOIYABE
	18	UINTA
	19	WASATCH
05	01	ANGELES
	02	CLEVELAND
	03	ELDORADO
	04	INYO
	05	KLAMATH
	06	LASSEN
	07	LOS PADRES
	08	MENDOCINO
	09	MODOC
	10	SIX RIVERS
	11	PLUMAS
	12	SAN BERNARDINO
	13	SEQUOIA
	14	SHASTA-TRINITY
	15	SIERRA
	16	STANISLAUS
	17	TAHOE

REGION CODE	CODE	NATIONAL FOREST NAME	REGION CODE	CODE	NATIONAL FOREST NAME	
06	01	DESGHUTES	09	02	CHEQUAMEGON	
	02	FREMONT		03	CHIPPEWA	
	03	GIFFORD-PINCHOT		04	HURON-MANISTEE	
	04	MALHEUR		05	CLARK	
	05	MOUNT BAKER		06	NICOLET	
	06	MOUNT HOOD		07	OTTAWA	
	07	OCHOCO		08	SHAWNEE	
	08	OKANOGAN		09	SUPERIOR	
	09	OLYMPIC		10	HIAWATHA	
	10	ROGUE RIVER		11	WAYNE-HOOSIER	
	11	SISKIYOU	18	MARK TAWIN		
	12	SIUSLAW	19	ALLAGHENY		
	13	SNOQUALMIE	20	GREEN MOUNTAIN		
	14	UMATILLA	21	MONONGAHELA		
	15	UMPQUA	22	WHITE MOUNTAIN		
	16	WALLOWA-WHITMAN	10	03	NORTH TONGASS	
	17	WENATCHEE		04	CHUGACH	
	18	WILLAMETTE		05	SOUTH TONGASS	
	20	WINEMA	57			PUERTO RICO
	08	01		ALABAMA		
02		DANIEL BOONE				
03		CHATTAHOOCHEE-OCONEE				
04		CHEROKEE				
05		FLORIDA				
06		KISATCHIE				
07		MISSISSIPPI				
08		GEORGE WASHINGTON				
09		OUACHITA				
10		OZARK-ST. FRANCIS				
11		NORTH CAROLINA				
12		FRANCIS MARIONSSUMTER				
13		TEXAS				
14		JEFFERSON				

NEW-STUDY-AREA

REGION :1:

RARE-FILE	NAME	FORESTS	STATES	TOT-GROSS-ACRES	01-2	PUB-INVOLV	SCREEN	EFF-COST
263	1 MT ZIMMER	111	30	600.	0	A	0.0000	
10	1 MIDDLE MOUNTAIN TABACCO ROOTS	109	30	5820.	152	3	140.4127	
270	1 BROADWATER RIVER	108	30	213.	0		0.0000	
27	1 DEEP CREEK	115	30	28900.	120	4	71.9502	
9	1 FLINT RANGE	109	30	35268.	157	3	97.0504	
262	1 ABUNDANCE WOLVERINE LOST CREEK	111	30	20832.	0	A	0.0000	
19	1 HYALITE	111	30	22268.	172	3	168.7225	
26	1 RENSHAW MOUNTAIN	115	30	26100.	116	4	63.8734	
8	1 SALMO PRIEST	107	53	35500.	119	1	28.0325	
261	1 HELL ROARING BUFFALO FORK	113	16	71606.	0	A	0.0000	
25	1 GATES OF THE MOUNTAINS	111	30	6000.	48	1	25.7143	
17	1 HILGARD	112	30	79000.	179	3	127.1673	
269	1 ROCK ISLAND LAKE	102	30	950.	0	A	0.0000	
16	1 THOMPSON SETON	108	30	25500.	125	1	47.7171	
5	1 HELLS HALF ACRE	110	16	71700.	127	4	46.4824	
23	1 ARRASTA STONEMALL	103	30	9400.	84	1	40.9119	
268	1 SHELVE LAKE	112	30	711.	0	A	0.0000	
15	1 TUCHUCK	108	30	21960.	128	1	47.0033	
4	1 LITTLE CLEARWATER RIVER	114	30	66600.	143	3	53.1462	
22	1 SILVER KING FALLS CREEK	110	16	29700.	84	4	42.6462	
290	1 HELLS CANYON SEVEN DEVILS	112	30	36000.	188		103.6447	
267	1 RED LODGE CREEK HELL ROARING	117	16	42002.	0	A	0.0000	
14	1 GRIZZLY BASIN	108	30	5500.	115	1	97.3077	
3	1 WEST PINTLAR	116	30	1800.	126	3	141.7500	
21	1 LIONHEAD	102	30	18000.	122	3	113.7824	
266	1 SADDLEBACK MOUNTAIN	111	30	11306.	0	A	0.0000	
13	1 SWAN BUNKER	108	30	60000.	163	1	102.3013	
233	1 UPPER MALLARD CREEK	110	30	27000.	85	3	16.3695	
		117	16					



RARE-FILE	NAME	111	30	221044.	179	3	A	79.7557
20	1 NORTH ABSAROKA	111	30	221044.	179	3	A	79.7557
2	ITALIAN PEAK	102	30	9800.	122	3	A	140.658R
265	1 FISHTAIL PLATEAU	108	30	24175.	0		A	0.0000
12	1 ROCKY MTN FACE CONTINENTAL DIV	115	30	62100.	121	4	A	42.7180
232	1 MIDDLE BARGAMIN	117	16	12800.	112	3	A	21.6884
1	1 WEST BIG HOLE	102	30	38369.	135	4	A	147.5726
29	1 HOOOONO	105	16	157539.	171	1	A	50.2220
264	1 LAKE PLATEAU	116	30				A	0.0000
		108	30	77365.	0		A	
11	1 MIDDLE FORK CONTINENTAL DIVIDE	111					A	
271	1 GOOSE LAKE	110	30	302700.	145	1	A	64.4799
28	1 SCOTCHMAN PEAK	108	30	500.	0		A	0.0000
		113	16	37020.	148	1	A	35.6467
		114	30				A	

NEW-STUDY-AREA

REGION :2:

RARE-FILE	NAME	FORESTS	STATES	TOT-GROSS-ACRES	QI-2	PUB-INVOLV	SCREEN	EFF-COST
DJ	2 10 POOSE CREEK	211	8	3400.	66	3	A	28.7692
CB	2 EAST RAWAH	210	8	18000.	92	3	A	50.0000
WC	2 3 SKINNY FISH	215	8	14000.	97	3	A	51.6350
GB	2 LA GARITA	205	8	47300.	159	1	A	72.5236
LJ	2 WAPITI VALLEY NORTH	214	56	19480.	176	1	A	219.7692
9D	2 4 CLOUD PEAK CONTIGUOUS	202	56	62200.	183	3	A	135.992R
EQ	2 10 GRIMES CREEK VIRGINIA GULCH	213	8	59580.	129	3	A	60.524R
LT	2 20 LINCOLN POINT	214	56	2000.	162	3	A	202.5000
DI	2 9 MT ORNO	211	8	60251.	150	3	A	158.5544
WW	2 23 MAROON BELLS SNOWMASS EAST	215	8	24315.	142	1	A	48.0209
CA	2 MONTGOMERY PASS	210	8	2400.	127	3	A	56.4444
LI	2 TROUT CREEK	214	56	27000.	157	1	A	185.9211
EP	2 17 LIZARD HEAD	213	8	27600.	117	3	A	57.1540
LS	2 19 WIGGINS FORK	214	56	300.	153	3	A	229.5000
RD	2 4 DEEP CR DECKER CR AREA	209	8	200748.	116	3	A	45.0246
WV	2 22 MAROON BELLS SNOWMASS WEST	215	8	52650.	153	1	A	119.6939
MP	2 LARAMIE PEAK	206	56	15290.	101	3	A	55.1500
SK	2 COLONY	212	8	22400.	180	3	A	173.7931
LR	2 18 MT KENT	214	56	5100.	171	3	A	110.3924
RC	2 3 UPPER RIO GRANDE	209	8	81790.	93	3	A	41.2942
CF1	2 INDIAN PEAKS	210	8	19900.	131		A	95.8419
L9	2 17 WOOD RIVER	214	56	36000.	118	3	A	140.6623
G01	2 CHOCHETOPA CREEK	205	8	3400.	110	1	A	69.2593
BK	2 11 TWIN LAKE CONEY LAKE	202	56	3660.	158	3	A	93.2581
AC	2 UPPER CHICAGO CREEK	201	8	10200.	153	3	A	128.9752
EC	2 BLANCO RIVER DIVIDE	213	8	39000.	171	3	A	183.2143
MA1	2 SHEEP MOUNTAIN	206	56	13900.	106	3	A	93.8471
LP	2 FRANCIS PEAK	214	56	55700.	164	3	A	204.3579
GT1	2 W. ELK	205	8	74600.	160	1	A	122.9248
BJ	2 10 LITTLE GOOSE	202	56	34960.	130	3	A	67.4303
AL	2 GORE EAGLES NEST	201	8	41796.	121	3	A	51.5000
UC	2 WOODS LAKE	204	8	800.	127	3	A	56.4444

WH	2	8 SWEETWATER	215	8	17580.	96	3	A	60.7050
BI	2	9 PINEY CREEK	202	56	17200.	135	3	A	69.939A
LY	2	25 MIDDLE FORK	214	56	60000.	194	3	A	183.3071
SJ1	2	ELECTRIC PEAK	212	8	14600.	157	3	A	142.3727
AA	2	INDIAN PEAKS	201	8	41031.	169	1	A	121.0157
UB	2	MT SNEFFELS	204	8	18400.	111	3	A	59.2000
WG	2	7 RED DIRT	215	8	7000.	103	3	A	60.0833
LN	2	SOUTH FORK	214	56	7300.	170	1	A	210.3390
BH	2	8 ROCK CREEK	202	56	34090.	138	3	A	64.0926
LX	2	24 JAKEYS FORK	214	56	20500.	183	3	A	194.3782
RH1	2	SNOW MESA-BRISTOL HEAD	209	8	12160.	119	3	A	116.6935
DB1	2	MAD CREEK	211	8	44300.	174	3	A	88.4983
RI	2	ZAPATA	209	8	30080.	168	3	A	126.969A
GS1	2	19 BEAVER CASTLE	205	8	11600.	144	3	A	57.4021
UA	2	UNCOMPAGRE	204	8	88790.	136	3	A	68.7665
WF	2	6 DERBY AREA	215	8	10900.	97	3	A	61.8304
LM	2	WAPITI VALLEY SOUTH	214	56	40000.	183	1	A	226.6254
DR1	2	18 RAINBOW LAKES	211	8	3000.	121	3	A	45.3750
LW	2	23 DUNOIR	215	56	15200.	165	3	A	207.2727
XC	2	29 GORE EAGLES NEST	215	8	79000.	97	3	A	51.4987
LB	2	2 REEF	214	56	14000.	156	3	A	179.0164
WE	2	5 DOME PEAK	215	8	11500.	94	3	A	69.7419
LL	2	SLEEPING GIANT	214	56	5160.	176	1	A	216.2143
LV	2	22 SIXMILE	214	56	3300.	162	3	A	205.6154
LN1	2	SOUTH FORK	214	56	75700.	140	1	A	174.5964
CC	2	SHIPYAN PARK	210	8	9700.	112	3	A	40.3866
DA1	2	DAVIS PEAK	211	8	16100.	138	3	A	52.6493
GN1	2	14 MAROON BELLS SNOWMASS	205	8	10700.	120	3	A	85.0331
WD	2	4 WHITE RIVER	215	8	75100.	155	3	A	89.6112
PA	2	3 ABYSS LAKE	208	8	24160.	134	1	A	138.3504
LK	2	WAPITI VALLEY EAST	214	56	19480.	176	1	A	219.7692
ER	2	ELK CREEK	213	8	18466.	0	4	A	0.0000
LU	2	21 BOEDEKER BUTTE	214	56	2600.	165	3	A	214.5000
RF	2	SANGRE DE CRISTO	209	8	71107.	194	3	A	142.5072

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REGION :3:

NEW-STUDY-AREA

RARE-FILE	NAME	FORESTS	STATES	TOT-GROSS-ACRES	Q1-2	PUB-INVOLV	SCREEN	EFF-COST
76	3	ALDER CREEK	4	30500.	150	3		187.5000
68	3	MACHO CANYON	35	18000.	131	1	A	72.777A
50	3	KANAB CREEK	4	71000.	129	3		161.2500
75	3	SALOME	4	14900.	141	3		150.0643
27	3	WET BEAVER CREEK	4	8794.	104	3		130.6429
9	3	JICARITA CREEK	35	10440.	164	1	A	51.7251
19	3	MANZANO	35	27000.	131	1	A	163.7500
74	3	SIERRA ANCHA	4	1500.	141	3	A	176.2500
59	3	SOUTHERN GUADALUPE MOUNTAINS	35	19800.	168	3	A	186.8764
61A	3	CASTLE CREEK	4	15000.	97	3	A	121.2500
66	3	PAJARITO BASIN	35	33700.	172	1	A	70.687A
73	3	HELLS GATE	4	32840.	156	3	A	195.5344

RARE-FILE	NAME	304	4	11720.	102	3	128	128.5376
25	3	304	4	11720.	102	3		128.5376
65	3	310	35	7545.	174	1		136.7500
32	3	305	4	14100.	134	3		168.6964
72	3	312	4	31840.	162	3		203.0709
6	3	302	35	9400.	105	3		93.1132
64	3	310	35	4550.	158	1		81.6932
31	3	305	4	9000.	126	3		157.5000
16	3	303	35	61400.	158	1		141.2111
56	3	308	35	29600.	137	1		4.8438
23	3	304	4	23456.	124	3		9.1261
3	3	302	35	34600.	118	1		108.8747
63	3	310	35	1420.	160	1		189.3333
30	3	305	4	3500.	115	3		143.7500
15	3	303	35	6320.	90	3		113.7600
22	3	304	4	32700.	134	3		167.8851
4	3	302	35	18600.	112	1		122.5412
62	3	310	35	5500.	61	3		65.7843
39	3	305	4	39600.	104	3		130.3291
61	3	309	4	5500.	134	1		167.5000
78	3	312	4	11300.	132	3		165.7333
45	3	306	35	14246.	142	3		164.4634
60	3	308	35	12880.	158	1		2.5043
52	3	307	4	8400.	111	3		139.1642
78A	3	312	4	21800.	98			122.7816
29	3	305	4	16000.	147	3		183.7500
11	3	302	35	8300.	147	1		0.0000
78B	3	312	4	20,500	128			
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REGION :4:

NEW-STUDY-AREA

RARE-FILE	NAME	FORESTS	STATES	TOT-GROSS-ACRES	OI-2	PUB-INVOLV	SCREEN	EFF-COST
112	4	406	16	30000.	139	1	A	173.7500
256	4	412	16	41800.	197	2	A	169.7856
382	4	416	56	145500.	193	1	A	239.3990
111	4	406	16	120000.	174	1	A	216.8224
169	4	407	49	8590.	141	1	A	31.2139
255	4	412	16	85000.	188	2	A	140.2985
75	4	403	56	72000.	159	4	A	149.4517
420	4	419	49	42560.	104	1	A	110.3791
254	4	412	16	53325.	188	2	A	86.1263
398	4	417	32	141011.	75	3	A	93.7571
246	4	410	49	60000.	150	1	A	186.3354
33	4	402	16	39730.	151	3	A	48.7344
253	4	412	16	59240.	194	2	A	73.0610
357	4	415	16	42500.	157	1	A	196.2500
410	4	418	49	12960.	145	1	A	182.4466
32	4	419	16	67000.	161	3	A	43.8674
49	4	402	56	10060.	169	4	A	212.5125
363	4	416	56	28156.	157	1	A	194.7313
315	4	414	16	30860.	174	3	A	131.9312

RARE-FILE	NAME	STATES	TOT-GROSS-ACRES	QI-2	PUB-INVOLV	SCREEN	EFF-COST
284	BIG DEER CR CANDIDATE	16	9540.	130	1	A	100.0161
96	MT NAOMI	49	52500.	141	1	A	176.4171
314	BOULDER MOUNTAINS	16	55000.	168	3	A	148.7923
164	PINE VALLEY MTN	47	41134.	156	1	A	190.4125
394	HOOVER WILDERNESS EXTENSION	6	56908.	163	3	A	201.2148
227	FISH LAKE MOUNTAIN	49	18560.	126	1	A	153.8487
202	RUBY MOUNTAINS	49	55180.	157	3	A	172.9182
282	CLEAR CREEK GARDEN CREEK	32	43264.	142	1	A	104.1254
234	SOUTH SNAKE	16	22400.	143	3	A	178.9497
115	HANSON LAKES	32	16000.	169	1	A	211.2500
201	THOUSAND LAKE MOUNTAIN	16	32000.	152	3	A	131.8157
53	SNAKE LAKE	49	3400.	73	4	A	91.9259
114	WHITE CLOUDS	56	220000.	180	3	A	200.3035
233	MT MORIAH	16	32000.	121	3	A	151.2500
200	TUSHAR MOUNTAIN	49	36280.	146	3	A	154.8772
225	FOX CREEK PEAK	32	880.	145	3	A	182.2857
113	PIONEER MTS	16	73000.	168	3	A	173.2203
336	PALISADES BACK COUNTRY	16	129510.	186	3	A	206.0633
351	LION HEAD WILDERNESS CANDIDATE	56	13900.	141	1	A	161.9752
224	CAMP CREEK GOAT CREEK	16	22400.	128	3	A	160.1788
343	WEST SLOPE TETONS WILDERNESS CANDIDATE	56	172000.	188	1	A	19.7460

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REGION :5:

NEW-STUDY-AREA

RARE-FILE	NAME	STATES	TOT-GROSS-ACRES	QI-2	PUB-INVOLV	SCREEN	EFF-COST
68	N FK SAN JOAQUIN	6	39960.	121	3	A	21.3106
8	JOHNSON	6	4400.	104	4	A	7.8222
81	UPPER KERN	6	130625.	150	3	A	34.9512
73	WHITE MTS	6	112000.	138	1	A	172.5000
65	MOKELUMNE	32	9818.	122	1	A	22.7268
17	PORTUGUESE	6	31878.	124	4	A	11.7924
97	MADULCE	6	32000.	147	1	A	183.7500
23	MT SHASTA	6	24740.	150	1	A	111.4414
109	CUCAWONGA	6	3500.	113	3	A	141.2500
15	ETNA	6	10600.	139	4	A	6.2512
108	SHEEP MTN	6	31680.	139	1	A	174.0514
14	SHACKLEFORD	6	4440.	129	1	A	15.2720
122	HIGH SIERRA PA ADDITION	6	24365.	114	1	A	143.1753
13	SNOOZER	6	20000.	108	4	A	16.5264
121	SALMON TRINITY ALPS PA ADDITIONS	6	201643.	147	1	A	15.9389

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NEW-STUDY-AREA REGION :6:

RARE-FILE	NAME	FORESTS	STATES	TOT-GROSS-ACRES	QI-2	PUB-INVOLV	SCREEN	EFF-COST
44	6 MILDRED LAKES	609	53	14041.	156	1	A	15.4901
51	6 GLACIER PEAK	605	53	45570.	184	3	A	36.7271
		617						
604	6 ZIGZAG MTN	606	41	17990.	135	3		6.0852
008	6 MT THOMPSON RAMPART	613	53	2850.	54	1		4.5132
43	6 CUMMINS CREEK	612	41	6100.	146	1	A	3.0902
50	6 GEARHART MTN	602	41	360.	94	3	A	189.0000
42	6 COUGAR LAKES	603	53	135650.	164	1	A	35.1225
		613						
007	6 LAKE DOROTHY	613	53	6040.	73	1		5.8397
318	6 LIMITED	603	53	10700.	104	3		4.6022
59	6 THREE SISTERS	601	41	28090.	84	1	A	7.8519
		618						
41	6 ALPINE LAKES	613	53	267000.	191	1	A	59.5899
		617						
58	6 STRAWBERRY MTN	604	41	17800.	138	3	A	10.1420
005	6 MILLER RIVER	613	53	38000.	102	1		12.7332
012	6 LITTLE BALD MTN	613	53	21400.	72	4		2.4484
316	6 CORTRIGHT	603	53	2200.	102	3		4.9427
57	6 MT WASHINGTON	601	41	5230.	82	1	A	17.5020
		618						
56	6 MT JEFFERSON	618	41	5650.	118	1	A	4.3747
48	6 DIAMOND PEAK	601	41	8000.	84	3	A	12.4675
55	6 MT HOOD	606	41	15500.	147	3	A	6.7831
H08	6 KITAN	617	53	69100.	114	1		22.3536
47	6 THE BROTHERS	609	53	13229.	122	1	A	19.4680
54	6 MT ADAMS	603	53	18100.	108	3	A	7.2507
G10	6 LOWER MINAM	616	41	55500.	84	1	A	12.978A
46	6 SKY LAKES	610	41	107900.	151	1	A	41.9056
		620						
53	6 KALMIOPSIS	611	41	17400.	83	2	A	5.3331
45	6 GUILCENE	609	53	43000.	155	1	A	18.2403
52	6 GOAT ROCKS	603	53	7960.	154	1	A	12.1246
		613						

B-10

NEW-STUDY-AREA REGION :8:

RARE-FILE	NAME	FORESTS	STATES	TOT-GROSS-ACRES	QI-2	PUB-INVOLV	SCREEN	EFF-COST

110

1	8	JOYCE KILMER-SLICKROCK	811	37	14935.	138	3	A	173.1933
2	8	BRADWELL BAY	805	12	22000.	89	3	A	41.2211

REGION :10:

NEW-STUDY-AREA

RARE-FILE	NAME	FORESTS	STATES	TOT-GROSS-ACRES	QI-2	PUB-INVOLV	SCREEN	EFF-COST
4	10	TRACY ARM FORDS TERROR	2	902000.	0		A	0.0000
7	10	GRANITE FORDS	2	590000.	0		A	0.0000
2	10	KING SALMON CAPES AREA	2	120000.	191		A	219.9616
6	10	RUSSELL FORD	2	227000.	0		A	0.0000
1	10	PETERSBURG CREEK AREA	2	24000.	146		A	170.0971
5	10	NELLIE JUAN	2	704000.	0		A	0.0000

REGION :57:

NEW-STUDY-AREA

RARE-FILE	NAME	FORESTS	STATES	TOT-GROSS-ACRES	QI-2	PUB-INVOLV	SCREEN	EFF-COST
1	57	EL. CAAQUE	72	8488.	118		A	149.4776

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APPENDIX C

LIST OF ALL ROADLESS AREAS BY REGION

This is a list of all areas inventoried by Regional Foresters as of July 1, 1972. This list is subject to additions and corrections.

Definition of terms:

RARE-FILE

Number of area followed by Forest Service region number.

NAME

Name of Roadless Area

FORESTS

National Forest(s) in which the Roadless Area is located. See attached code list for National Forest names.

STATES

States in which the Roadless Area is located. See attached code list for standard Federal State Codes.

TOT-GROSS-ACRES

Total acres within the approximate boundary of the Roadless Area including any private, state, or other Federal land. The accuracy of measurement is plus or minus 1,000 acres in most cases. Adjustments in boundaries for any commitments through fiscal year 1973 may be made in some areas prior to the final environmental statement.

QI-2

Quality Index of the area as described in the Roadless Area Review and Evaluation Report.

NEW-STUDY-AREA

"YES" under the column "NEW-STUDY-AREA" indicates the Roadless Area is also in the proposed list of New Study Areas--(APPENDIX A).

REGION :1:

LIST OF ALL ROADLESS AREAS

RARE-FILE	NAME.....	FORESTS	STATES	TOT-GROSS-ACRES	01-2	NEW-STUDY-AREA
83	1 HOODOO DIVIDE INCLUDES STUDY AREA	105	16	135250.	170	
144	1 BLACK CANYON	112	30	5000.	51	
129	1 STANDARD PEAK	110	30	10547.	82	
248	1 SHINGLE CREEK RAPID RIVER	117	16	19800.	111	
68	1 HORSE CREEK PASS MINE CREEK	103	30	30200.	75	
263	1 MT ZIMMER	111	30	600.	0	YES
10	1 MIDDLE MOUNTAIN TABACCO ROOTS	102	30	5820.	152	YES
35	1 MAIDEN PEAK	109				
50	1 RAMSHORN MOUNTAIN	102	30	16760.	82	
111	1 WHITETAIL BIGFOOT	102	30	10400.	88	
169	1 RED TOP	109	30	14362.	81	
215	1 WEST SIDE SWAN MONTURE	114	30	8000.	39	
230	1 UPPER RUNNING CREEK	116	30	102991.	161	
288	1 BOX CANYON	117	16	19200.	154	
184	1 CANYON PEAK	115	30	6579.	56	
75	1 BLACK BEAR	114	30	3600.	70	
90	1 BIGHORN	103	30	7500.	53	
151	1 SOUTH FORK DEARBORN	105	16	1400.	70	
136	1 ELKHORN	112	30	6360.	63	
255	1 HAMMOND CREEK	112	30	4600.	64	
270	1 BROADWATER RIVER	118	16	15500.	43	
42	1 ODELL MOUNTAIN	108	30	213.	0	YES
207	1 BURDETTE CREEK	102	30	34560.	89	
103	1 HALL MOUNTAIN	116	30	15740.	56	
191	1 BIG BALDY	107	53	5100.	85	
222	1 CUBE IRON	115	30	33553.	89	
176	1 GOLD HILL	116	30	32000.	161	
27	1 DEEP CREEK	114	30	29420.	73	
9	1 FLINT RANGE	115	30	28900.	120	YES
82	1 MOOSE MOUNTAIN	109	30	35268.	157	YES
143	1 MCCLELLAN	105	16	18000.	118	
247	1 SNAKE FACE	112	30	16500.	50	
67	1 BLUE JOINT CHICKEN CREEK	117	16	33300.	167	
		103	30	64800.	106	

128	1	DEAD HORSE	110	30	28237.	53	
262	1	ABUNDANCE WOLVERINE LOST CREEK	111	30	20832.	0	YES
34	1	BLOODY DICK CREEK	102	30	11200.	94	
110	1	ELK HORN	109	30	6170.	93	
168	1	SADDLE MTN	114	30	5400.	29	
287	1	MT HIGH	115	30	31368.	52	
183	1	BARREN PEAK	114	30	22400.	73	
214	1	TEEPEE SPRING CREEK	116	30	28300.	94	
19	1	HYALITE	111	30	22288.	172	YES
150	1	STEMPLE FLESHER	112	30	13000.	56	
59	1	CARLTON CREEK BIG CREEK	103	30	20100.	121	
74	1	SLEEPING CHILD	103	30	25100.	75	
239	1	SILVER CREEK PILOT KNOB	117	16	16100.	78	
135	1	UPPER CROW	112	30	4600.	60	
234	1	NORTH FORK ST JOE RIVER	118	16	23500.	63	
41	1	BOBCAT MOUNTAIN	102	30	100480.	114	
99	1	13 MILE	107	53	12700.	87	
190	1	PAINÉ GULCH	115	30	5683.	48	
206	1	STARK MOUNTAIN	116	30	17210.	46	
102	1	SHEDROOF DIVIDE	107	53	3010.	88	
175	1	CABINET FACE	114	30	36480.	98	
221	1	MOUNT BUSHNELL	116	30	38020.	77	
279	1	DUPUGER CREEK	115	30	10865.	71	
26	1	RENSHAW MOUNTAIN	115	30	26100.	116	YES
8	1	SALMO PRIEST	107	53	35500.	119	YES
142	1	LITTLE BLACKFOOT	113	16	18000.	56	
246	1	KLOPTON CREEK CORRAL CREEK	112	30	9000.	107	
81	1	MEADOW CREEK UPPER NORTH FORK	117	16	38300.	75	
127	1	COAL RIDGE	105	16	17766.	77	
261	1	HELL ROARING BUFFALO FORK	110	30	71606.	0	YES
18	1	MONUMENT PEAK	111	30	39286.	112	
286	1	TWIN BUTTES	115	30	15200.	60	
33	1	TASH PEAK	102	30	39280.	87	
167	1	RODERICK MTN	114	30	20800.	60	
213	1	CHERRY PEAK	116	30	31880.	107	
182	1	KENELTY MTN	114	20	10900.	42	
73	1	UPPER SKANLKAHO	103	30	14700.	102	
238	1	UPPER TEN MILE WILLIAMS CREEK	117	16	52500.	168	
134	1	PORCUPINE BUFFALO HORN	111	30	24000.	119	
119	1	BOWLES CREEK	109	30	7731.	131	
253	1	SIWASH	118	16	23300.	44	
58	1	RED ROCKS	102	30	4600.	90	
40	1	MAURICE MOUNTAIN	102	30	36625.	143	
174	1	CABINET FACE	114	30	9700.	95	
205	1	RESERVATION DIVIDE	116	30	20700.	73	
98	1	BALD SNOW	107	53	14300.	104	
101	1	SALMO CROWELL RIDGE	107	53	39000.	103	
159	1	SELKIRK CREST	113	16	27400.	108	
220	1	WARD EAGLE	116	30	8960.	111	
278	1	BADGER CREEK	115	30	72326.	118	
25	1	GATES OF THE MOUNTAINS	112	30	6000.	48	YES
141	1	COLORADO	112	30	6200.	44	
245	1	NORTH FORK OF SLATE CREEK	117	16	7700.	80	
260	1	LOCHSA FACE	105	16	39400.	114	
80	1	POT MOUNTAIN	105	16	6000.	112	
126	1	BENCHMARK	110	30	8960.	69	

199	1	QUIGG PEAK	116	30	54000.	106
32	1	RAINY MOUNTAIN	102	30	22040.	86
166	1	ZULU	114	30	7800.	43
285	1	ELK CREEK	115	30	20276.	90
181	1	BARNUM	114	30	12800.	72
212	1	PATS KNOB NORTH CUTOFF	116	30	23200.	45
17	1	HILGARD	111	30	79000.	179
			102			YES
118	1	UPPER ROSS FORK	109	30	28058.	146
133	1	DEER CREEK	111	30	18000.	76
72	1	MOOSE CREEK	103	30	13800.	127
237	1	SHEEP CREEK CROOKED CREEK	117	16	120000.	183
252	1	MOSQUITTE FLY	118	16	17900.	53
57	1	HIDDEN LAKE	102	30	5300.	79
158	1	MT WILLARD	113	16	5400.	68
173	1	WILLARD LA ECTELLE	114	30	7600.	58
97	1	HOODOO CANYON	107	53	5100.	94
204	1	RATTLESNAKE	116	30	59325.	165
100	1	HOOKNOSE ABERCROMBIE	107	53	31200.	93
277	1	SO FORK TWO MEDICINE	115	30	24493.	89
24	1	UPPER BEAVER	112	30	18120.	80
49	1	SNOWCREST MOUNTAIN	102	30	48800.	94
140	1	BLUE CLOUD	112	30	5300.	43
198	1	EAGLE POINT DOME SHAPED MTN	116	30	34000.	114
244	1	JOHN DAY	117	16	6400.	93
64	1	LOST HORSE PARADISE	103	30	88500.	127
			16			
125	1	MT YOUNG	110	30	6502.	60
229	1	ELK CITY FACE	117	16	20480.	85
31	1	BARB MOUNTAIN	102	30	52000.	144
89	1	SIWASH	105	16	7900.	48
165	1	MT HENRY	114	30	5000.	90
180	1	SATIRE MTN	114	30	15000.	48
211	1	SOUTH SIEGAL SOUTH CUTOFF	116	30	17840.	36
284	1	SAW TOOTH	115	30	8942.	70
269	1	ROCK ISLAND LAKE	108	30	950.	0
16	1	THOMPSON SETON	114	30	25500.	125
			110			YES
56	1	FREEZEOUT MOUNTAIN	102	30	7900.	88
117	1	COPPER CREEK	109	30	9770.	138
132	1	CRAZY MOUNTAINS	111	30	96280.	154
71	1	MEADOW CREEK	103	30	3800.	52
251	1	LITTLE NORTH FORK CLEARWATER	118	16	76200.	119
236	1	CROOKED RIVER	117	16	9000.	105
96	1	PROFANITY	107	53	15300.	70
157	1	CATARACT	113	30	16640.	73
172	1	MARSTON FACE	114	30	6400.	64
276	1	NORTHWEST PEAK	114	30	6544.	111
			113			
203	1	LOLO PEAK	116	30	17000.	102
5	1	HELLS HALF ACRE	103	16	71700.	127
23	1	ARRASTA STONEWALL	112	30	9400.	84
48	1	SHEEP MOUNTAIN	102	30	11200.	85
243	1	LITTLE SLATE CREEK	117	16	38400.	110
124	1	NASUKOIN	110	30	17357.	115
228	1	MEADOW CREEK	117	16	145300.	158
109	1	CROW PEAK	109	30	2867.	80
197	1	LOCO MOUNTAIN	115	30	24371.	100

88	1	WEITAS	105	16	196700.	148
149	1	NEVADA SOUTH POORMAN	112	30	23360.	63
164	1	ROBINSON MTN	114	30	9500.	74
283	1	LEAVITT CREEK FORD PLATEAU	115	30	14751.	93
210	1	NORTH SIEGAL	116	30	9400.	36
268	1	SHELVE LAKE	108	30	711.	0
15	1	TUCHUCK	114	30	21960.	128
			110			YES
55	1	BIG HORN MOUNTAIN	102	30	24200.	91
70	1	TOLAN CREEK	103	30	9400.	56
131	1	BRIDGER MOUNTAINS	111	30	41320.	93
235	1	DIXIE SUMMIT NUT HILL	117	16	13600.	94
116	1	STORM LAKE	109	30	8586.	179
189	1	PILGRIM CREEK	115	30	40849.	93
250	1	BEAN BACON	118	16	67600.	109
171	1	KRINKLEHORN PK DEEP CREEK	114	30	10400.	94
202	1	PETTY MOUNTAIN	116	30	18260.	95
275	1	TEN LAKES	114	30	6541.	110
95	1	GRAHAM COAL	106	16	8900.	44
156	1	LONG CANYON	113	16	41000.	74
4	1	LITTLE CLEARWATER RIVER	103	16	66600.	143
22	1	SILVER KING FALLS CREEK	112	30	29700.	84
			115			YES
290	1	HELLS CANYON SEVEN DEVILS	117	16	36000.	188
47	1	THOMPSON PEAK	102	30	7900.	109
123	1	HARVEY TYLER	109	30	6726.	112
227	1	LICK POINT	117	16	5800.	77
108	1	TOBACCO ROOT JEFFERSON HOLLOWTOP	109	30	2662.	133
242	1	KELLY MTN WIND RIVER	117	16	70400.	158
62	1	UPPER LOST HORSE	103	30	1600.	104
196	1	SNOWIES	115	30	84778.	86
148	1	LITTLE MOOSE	112	30	7000.	53
282	1	CASTLE REEF	115	30	15162.	91
87	1	CLIFF COOPERATION CREEK	105	16	16400.	87
183	1	WAREX	114	30	34100.	74
267	1	RED LODGE CREEK HELL ROARING	108	30	42002.	0
14	1	GRIZZLY BASIN	116	30	5500.	115
39	1	LAMARCH CREEK	102	30	18250.	71
54	1	BALDY MOUNTAIN	102	30	1600.	85
115	1	CLIFF MOUNTAIN ELECT THUNDERBOLT PEAK	109	30	5760.	98
130	1	SWAN RANGE	110	30	178074.	117
234	1	JERSEY JACK	117	16	48300.	111
219	1	GILT EDGE SILVER CREEK	116	30	5800.	63
188	1	TENDERFOOT DEEP CREEK	115	30	88729.	85
94	1	COOLWATER	105	16	21500.	118
170	1	KSANKA PK GIBRALTER MT WAM	114	30	23500.	119
201	1	TYLER HARVEY	116	30	3000.	51
259	1	PINCHOT BUTTE	118	16	8200.	59
79	1	CANYON	105	30	90700.	132
274	1	JEWEL BASIN	110	30	14961.	117
155	1	BENCH CREEK	113	16	10800.	45
			1	53		
3	1	WEST PINTLAR	102	30	1800.	126
21	1	LIONHEAD	111	30	18000.	122
122	1	SILVER KING	109	30	17664.	87
195	1	HIGHWOODS	115	30	25582.	70
241	1	UPPER JOHNS CREEK	117	16	44800.	162
107	1	LOST WATER CANYON	108	30	10840.	138

61	1	BLOGGETT LOST HORSE	103	30	38600.	168	
226	1	OHARA FALLS CREEK	117	16	35200.	109	
46	1	BUTLER CREEK	102	30	27913.	84	
86	1	ELK SUMMIT 2	105	16	13800.	71	
147	1	BULL AND BLACK MOUNTAINS	112	30	8760.	60	
281	1	MIDDLE FORK TETON	115	30	10493.	112	
162	1	TROUT CREEK	113	30	23040.	101	
266	1	SADDLEBACK MOUNTAIN	108	30	11306.	0	YES
13	1	SWAN BUNKER	110	30	60000.	163	YES
38	1	COYOTE CREEK	102	30	4240.	85	
53	1	HILGARD INCLUDES STUDY AREA	102	30	97100.	144	
218	1	STATELINE	116	30	12120.	125	
114	1	HIGHLAND PEAKS	109	30	9165.	136	
187	1	MCGREGGOR LAKE	114	30	11840.	64	
233	1	UPPER MALLARD CREEK	117	16	27000.	85	YES
139	1	BLACK MOUNTAIN	112	30	15000.	46	
154	1	NORTH COPPER SILVER KING	112	30	14940.	81	
200	1	BREWSTER GRIZZLY	116	30	17500.	46	
273	1	MIDDLE FORK	110	30	358596.	100	
78	1	BURNT FORK SKALKAKHO MOUNTAIN	103	30	45800.	126	
93	1	WEST BIMERICK	105	16	12100.	66	
256	1	GRANDMOTHER MOUNTAIN	118	16	22200.	69	
20	1	NORTH ABSAROKA	111	30	221044.	179	YES
2	1	ITALIAN PEAK	102	30	9800.	122	YES
45	1	BEAVER LAKE	102	30	22336.	87	
106	1	MEYER MTN PICKED PIN	108	30	13640.	156	
121	1	SANDSTONE RIDGE	109	30	11264.	94	
179	1	WOLF MTN	114	30	5100.	31	
194	1	CASTLES	115	30	24601.	62	
225	1	GODDARD CREEK	117	16	11100.	89	
60	1	FRED BURR	103	30	6400.	125	
240	1	SOUTH FORK FACE	117	16	46700.	108	
85	1	ELK SUMMIT 3	105	16	3500.	131	
146	1	DRY RANGE	112	30	15355.	60	
280	1	MT WERNER	115	30	16120.	93	
161	1	GALENA CREEK	113	30	7400.	61	
265	1	FISHTAIL PLATEAU	108	30	24175.	0	YES
12	1	ROCKY MTN FACE CONTINENTAL DIV	115	30	62100.	121	YES
37	1	GARFIELD MOUNTAIN	102	30	6320.	78	
113	1	WHITETAIL PEAK	109	30	9651.	71	
217	1	SHEEP MOUNTAIN	116	30	17000.	102	
186	1	OWL PEAK	114	30	12600.	54	
232	1	MIDDLE BARGAMIN	117	16	12800.	112	YES
77	1	ST CLAIR WILLOW	103	30	10500.	56	
92	1	EAST BIMERICK	105	16	9900.	48	
138	1	BOULDER MOUNTAIN	112	30	22180.	77	
272	1	MT HEFTY	110	30	13440.	79	
153	1	ARRASTRA STONEMALL INCLUDES STUDY AREA	112	30	13720.	81	
257	1	BIG CREEK SLATE CREEK	118	16	53700.	52	
1	1	WEST BIG HOLE	102	30	38369.	135	YES
44	1	WEST PINTLAR INCLUDES STUDY AREA	102	30	24000.	88	
105	1	LINE CREEK PLATEAU	108	30	12040.	122	
120	1	STONY CREEK DOME SHAPED MOUNTAIN	109	30	15334.	127	
224	1	MIDDLE FORK FACE	117	16	7700.	70	
209	1	BALDY	116	30	7100.	38	
178	1	RICHARDS MTN	114	30	24960.	73	
193	1	MIDDLE FORK JUDITH	115	30	86688.	71	
29	1	HOODOO	105	16	157539.	171	YES



RARE-FILE	NAME	STATES	TOT-GROSS-ACRES	01-2	NEW-STUDY-AREA
84	ELK SUMMIT 1	30			
145	HOGBACK	16	11600.	68	
160	MCKAY CREEK	30	17262.	61	
249	HELLER CREEK	30	4360.	70	
69	COULTER SHIELDS	16	15000.	75	
264	LAKE PLATEAU	30	89200.	139	YES
		30	77365.	0	
11	MIDDLE FORK CONTINENTAL DIVIDE	111			
36	MCKENZIE CANYON	110	302700.	145	YES
51	LONE MOUNTAIN	102	7260.	78	
216	MARBLE PT	102	43700.	108	
112	HAYSTACK MOUNTAIN	116	14100.	67	
231	UPPER BARGAMIN	109	10368.	84	
289	BIG CANYON A	117	28800.	156	
185	ALLEN PEAK	117	18800.	93	
91	NORTH LOCHSA SLOPE FISH CREEK	114	12200.	73	
137	BIRCH CREEK BASIN	105	55700.	131	
152	SNOWBANK KEEP COOL	112	13800.	77	
256	STROY CREEK	112	2520.	60	
76	DALY RAILROAD	118	6800.	43	
271	GOOSE LAKE	103	9200.	79	
43	DEER PEAK	108	500.	0	YES
177	BOUNDARY MTN	102	14080.	88	
192	SAWMILL CREEK	114	11800.	41	
223	SUNDANCE RIDGE	115	9643.	50	
208	THOMPSON RIVER	116	10900.	68	
104	HARVEY CREEK	116	75200.	122	
28	SCOTCHMAN PEAK	107	13900.	90	
		113	37020.	148	YES
		114		16	
		30		30	

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C-7

REGION :2:

LIST OF ALL ROADLESS AREAS

RARE-FILE	NAME	STATES	TOT-GROSS-ACRES	01-2	NEW-STUDY-AREA
GW	CLEAR FORK	205	29000.	56	
XA	27 BATTLEMENT WEST	215	12800.	49	
WX	24 CHAIR MOUNTAIN	215	8300.	132	
WH	COON CREEK	206	11290.	80	
DJ	10 POOSE CREEK	211	3400.	66	YES
AG	RABBIT EARS	201	9200.	70	
DT	OWL MOUNTAIN	211	9856.	57	
SC	MT. ELBERT	212	8400.	82	
CB	EAST RAWAH	210	18000.	92	YES
SM	TANNER PEAK	212	18000.	70	
EG	PIEDRA	213	58800.	124	
UH	KELSO MESA	204	4895.	63	
CL	NEOTA-FLATTOPS	210	8000.	138	
WC	3 SKINNY FISH	210	14000.	97	YES
GB	LA GARITA	205	47300.	159	YES
LJ	WAPITI VALLEY NORTH	214	19480.	176	YES

RE	2	5	CHAMA S SAN JUAN	209	8	107444.	149
UR	2	LAKE HOPE	204	8	6500.	96	
WM	2	GRAND MESA	215	8	5000.	52	
GL	2	12 S ITALIAN CREEK	205	8	11400.	112	
BD	2	4 CLOUD PEAK CONTIGUOUS	202	56	62200.	183	
EQ	2	10 GRIMES CREEK VIRGINIA GULCH	213	8	59540.	129	
LT	2	20 LINCOLN POINT	214	56	2000.	162	
BN	2	LITTLE BIG HORN	202	56	70217.	149	
RO	2	SHEEP CREEK	209	3	12105.	59	
MG	2	PLATTE RIVER	206	56	8830.	137	
GV	2	DRIFT CREEK	205	8	8400.	46	
DI	2	9 MT ORNO	211	8	60251.	150	
WW	2	23 MAROON BELLS SNOWMASS EAST	215	8	24515.	142	
AF	2	NEVER SUMMER	201	8	23257.	143	
DS	2	19 ARAPAHO CREEK	211	8	15744.	100	
SB	2	MT. MASSIVE	212	8	19300.	141	
CA	2	MONTGOMERY PASS	210	8	2400.	127	
EF	2	TURKEY CREEK	213	8	15600.	82	
GA	2	LAKE FORK	205	8	27600.	119	
SL	2	MT. BLANCA	212	8	11500.	112	
UG	2	BLACK POINT	204	8	6400.	44	
WB	2	SNELL CREEK	215	8	5800.	79	
CK	2	COMANCHE-BIG SO.	210	8	47000.	142	
LI	2	TROUT CREEK	214	56	27000.	157	
BC	2	PETES HOLE-SUNLIGHT MESA	202	56	52400.	103	
GK	2	11 GRIZZLY COLLEGIATE PEAKS	205	8	41430.	133	
UJ	2	OPHIR NEEDLES	204	8	480.	92	
WL	2	GRIZZLY AREA	215	8	30100.	99	
EP	2	17 LIZARD HEAD	213	8	27600.	117	
LS	2	19 WIGGINS FORK	214	56	300.	153	
RD	2	4 DEEP CR DECKER CR AREA	209	8	200748.	116	
BM	2	TONGUE RIVER	202	56	15100.	125	
DH	2	FISH CREEK	211	8	7168.	80	
GU	2	RUBY-ANTHRACITE	205	8	70500.	141	
MF	2	DOUGLAS CREEK	206	56	14980.	112	
RN	2	SAGUACHE CREEK	209	8	13905.	71	
WV	2	22 MAROON BELLS SNOWMASS WEST	215	8	52650.	153	
AE	2	TEN MILE RANGE	201	8	17600.	77	
DR	2	18 RAINBOW LAKES	211	8	4000.	121	
SA	2	GALENA MTN.	212	8	6500.	99	
MP	2	LARAMIE PEAK	206	56	15290.	101	
EE	2	SAND CREEK	213	8	29600.	145	
WA	2	MARAPOS CREEK	215	8	12100.	88	
UF	2	TABAGUACHE CANYON	204	8	5200.	87	
LH	2	PAT OHARA	214	56	5800.	85	
CJ	2	CROSIER MOUNTAIN	210	8	5000.	68	
SK	2	COLONY	212	8	22400.	180	
DP1	2	16 SERVICE CREEK	211	8	33400.	119	
EO	2	STORM PEAK	213	8	22600.	123	
UP	2	GREEN MOUNTAIN	204	8	17330.	69	
BB	2	DEVILS CANYON-PORCUPINE	202	56	13400.	131	
WK	2	DEEP CREEK	215	8	8900.	109	
GJ	2	SANFORD CREEK	205	8	9600.	65	
LR	2	18 MT KENT	214	56	5100.	171	
RC	2	3 UPPER RIO GRANDE	209	8	81790.	93	
BL	2	WALKER PRAIRIE	202	56	55000.	119	
WU	2	PERHAM CREEK	215	8	16000.	67	
GT	2	20 W ELK	205	8	105650.	160	



EL	2	HERMOSA	213	3	87350.	113	
UM	2	KANNAH CREEK	204	8	19600.	124	
PE	2	1 EAST PIKES PEAK	208	8	12840.	99	
LO	2	PINEY PASS	214	56	1800.	112	
GG	2	AGATE	205	8	6000.	91	YES
WH	2	8 SWEETWATER	215	8	17580.	96	
EV	2	PAGOSA CREEK	213	8	1042.	0	
G0	2	17 WHEYSTONE CREEK	205	8	13500.	101	
RJ	2	BENNETT PEAK	209	8	27600.	111	
MB	2	SNOWY RANGE	206	56	17805.	173	
WR	2	HOLY CROSS	215	8	103000.	177	
DD	2	NIPPLE CREEK	211	8	50816.	101	
BI	2	9 PINEY CREEK	202	56	17200.	135	YES
LY	2	25 MIDDLE FORK	214	56	60000.	194	YES
SJ1	2	ELECTRIC PEAK	212	8	14600.	157	YES
DN	2	14 MORRISON	211	8	8832.	66	
WL	2	DEER CREEK	206	56	13320.	60	
AA	2	INDIAN PEAKS	201	8	41031.	169	YES
EA	2	V-ROCK	213	8	13210.	150	
LD	2	4 WINDY MOUNTAIN	214	56	19000.	119	
SG	2	ASPEN RIDGE	212	8	16500.	50	
AK	2	JAMES PEAK	201	8	7200.	77	
CF	2	INDIAN PEAKS	210	8	15400.	150	
UB	2	MT SNEFFELS	204	8	18400.	111	YES
EK	2	GRIZZLY-GRAND TURK	213	8	19800.	165	
GF	2	LONG BRANCH-BALDY	205	8	14440.	109	
PD	2	7 FRONT RANGE	208	8	15540.	65	
S0	2	PURGATOIRE	212	8	14400.	73	
UL	2	ROUBIDEAU	204	8	10600.	88	
WG	2	7 RED DIRT	215	8	7000.	103	YES
LN	2	SOUTH FORK	214	56	7300.	170	YES
EU	2	PIEDRA RIVER	213	8	2410.	0	
D1	2	ROCK CREEK	211	8	10752.	0	
W3	2	RED TABLE EAST	215	8	14700.	93	
DC	2	ELKHORN MOUNTAIN	211	8	17152.	71	
GP	2	16 GOTHIC MOUNTAIN	205	8	6400.	67	YES
BH	2	8 ROCK CREEK	202	56	34090.	138	YES
LX	2	24 JAKEYS FORK	214	56	20500.	183	YES
RH1	2	SNOW MESA-BRISTOL HEAD	209	8	12160.	119	YES
DB1	2	MAD CREEK	211	8	44300.	174	YES
RI	2	ZAPATA	209	8	30080.	168	YES
MA	2	SHEEP MOUNTAIN	206	56	4260.	106	
GZ	2	OVERLAND RESERVOIR	205	8	28000.	101	
MK	2	JACK CREEK-DEXTER PARK	206	56	15790.	91	
DM	2	13 BLACKTAIL	211	8	4864.	56	
GS1	2	19 BEAVER CASTLE	205	8	11600.	144	YES
LC	2	3 S BEARTOOTH HIGHWAY	214	56	92000.	133	
SF	2	MT. PRINCETON	212	8	17400.	73	
CE	2	GREEN RIDGE	210	8	18200.	66	
UA	2	UNCOMPAGHRE	204	8	88790.	136	YES
GE	2	SAWTOOTH MOUNTAIN	205	8	45400.	80	
PC	2	6 BUFFALO MEADOW	208	8	13337.	146	
UK	2	UTE CREEK	204	8	25700.	73	
SP	2	SPANISH PEAKS	212	8	32000.	147	
EJ	2	WEST NEEDLES	213	8	14000.	169	
WF	2	6 DERBY AREA	215	8	10900.	97	YES
LM	2	WAPITI VALLEY SOUTH	214	56	40000.	183	YES
ET	2	WEMINUCHE CREEK	213	8	444.	0	

DB	2	MAD CREEK	211	8	29000.	174
GO	2	15 CEMENT CREEK	205	8	19830.	99
MP1	2	16 LARAMIE PEAK	206	56	10420.	101
WP	2	ADAM MOUNTAIN	215	8	5780.	81
RH	2	SNOW MESA-BRISTOL HEAD	209	8	31305.	123
B6	2	GROMMUND CREEK	202	56	8452.	81
DR1	2	18 RAINBOW LAKES	211	8	3000.	121
LW	2	23 DUNOIR	214	56	15200.	165
DL	2	12 ROCK CREEK	211	8	10752.	62
GY	2	ELECTRIC MOUNTAIN	205	8	8600.	63
MJ	2	HUSTON PARK	206	56	29510.	121
WZ	2	26 HUNTER FRYINGPAN	215	8	70000.	132
XC	2	29 GORE EAGLES NEST	215	8	79000.	97
AI	2	ST. LOUIS PEAK	201	8	20982.	87
DV	2	REPUBLIC CREEK	211	8	7424.	47
SE	2	BUFFALO PEAKS WEST	212	8	17200.	70
CD	2	JAMES PEAK	210	8	7000.	118
LB	2	2 REEF	214	56	14000.	156
EI	2	EAST CREEK-WEMINUCHE	213	8	24010.	112
GD	2	COCHETOPA CREEK	205	8	700.	110
SO	2	GREENHORN MTN.	212	8	33000.	101
UU	2	CAMPBELL POINT	204	8	10900.	62
PB	2	4+5 LOST CREEK	208	8	78480.	154
WE	2	5 DOME PEAK	215	8	11500.	94
LL	2	SLEEPING GIANT	214	56	5160.	76
ES	2	CAVE BASIN GRANITE PEAK	213	8	7410.	0
BF	2	DOYLE CREEK-TAYLOR CREEK	202	56	6875.	92
DA	2	DAVIS PEAK	211	8	78400.	138
GN	2	14 MAROON BELLS SNOWMASS	205	8	60900.	120
RG	2	POLE MOUNTAIN	209	8	52825.	121
WO	2	HARDSCRABBLE	215	8	7000.	70
LV	2	22 SIXMILE	214	56	3300.	162
LNI	2	SOUTH FORK	214	56	75700.	140
DK	2	11 COBERLY GULCH	211	8	7808.	53
GX	2	SPRINGHOUSE PARK	205	8	16000.	54
XB	2	28 BATTLEMENT EAST	215	8	5800.	70
MI	2	ENCAMPMENT RIVER	206	56	6000.	116
WY	2	25 DIFFICULT	215	8	34500.	100
AH	2	WILLIAMS FORK	201	8	44975.	99
LA	2	1 BEARTOOTH	214	56	36000.	190
SD	2	COLLEGIATE	212	8	70000.	174
DU	2	NEVER SUMMER	211	8	9728.	134
CC	2	SHIPMAN PARK	210	8	9700.	112
DA1	2	DAVIS PEAK	211	8	16100.	138
GN1	2	14 MAROON BELLS SNOWMASS	205	8	10700.	120
EH	2	SHEEP CREEK	213	8	18300.	88
GC	2	CANNIBAL PLATEAU	205	8	28500.	103
SN	2	SCRAGGY PEAKS	212	8	8000.	67
UI	2	JOHNSON CREEK	204	8	8900.	60
CM	2	GRAYROCK	210	8	12200.	82
WD	2	4 WHITE RIVER	215	8	75100.	155
PA	2	3 ABYSS LAKE	208	8	24160.	134
LK	2	WAPITI VALLEY EAST	214	56	19480.	176
GM	2	13 MATCHLESS	205	8	29100.	66
WN	2	RED TABLE WEST	215	8	15300.	82
BE	2	HAZELTON	202	56	3870.	94
ER	2	ELK CREEK	213	8	18466.	0
LU	2	21 BOEDEKER BUTTE	214	56	2600.	165

RF 2 SANGRE DE CRISTO 209 8 71107. 194 YES  
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REGION :3: LIST OF ALL ROADLESS AREAS  
 RARE-FILE NAME..... FORESTS STATES TOT-GROSS-ACRES QI-2 NEW-STUDY-AREA

RARE-FILE	NAME.....	FORESTS	STATES	TOT-GROSS-ACRES	QI-2	NEW-STUDY-AREA
76	3 ALDER CREEK	312	4	30500.	150	YES
43	3 SALIZ	306	35	9325.	61	
28	3 SAN FRANCISCO PEAKS	304	4	8300.	83	
10	3 CRUCES BASIN	302	35	17600.	109	
68	3 MACHO CANYON	310	35	18000.	131	YES
35	3 CANADA DEL ORO	305	4	15411.	79	
50	3 KANAB CREEK	307	4	71000.	129	YES
49E	3 CONTIGUOUS BLACK RANGE PRIMITIVE AREA	306	35	17000.	78	
75	3 SALOME	312	4	14900.	141	YES
42	3 MINERAL CREEK	306	35	9363.	63	
27	3 WET BEAVER CREEK	304	4	8794.	104	YES
9	3 JICARITA CREEK	302	35	10440.	164	YES
67	3 CABALLO MOUNTAIN	310	35	8000.	78	
34	3 PUTSCH RIDGE	305	4	47386.	102	
69B	3 DOME	310	35	15000.	61	
19	3 MANZANO	303	35	27000.	131	YES
49D	3 ADDITIONS TO ALDO LEOPOLD WILDERNESS	306	35	37155.	167	
74	3 SIERRA ANCHA	312	4	1500.	141	YES
59	3 SOUTHERN GUADALUPE MOUNTAINS	308	35	19800.	168	YES
26	3 RATTLESNAKE	304	4	17240.	94	
41	3 PAJARITO C	305	4	5500.	87	
8	3 TRAMPAS PEAK	302	35	2240.	120	
61A	3 CASTLE CREEK	309	4	15000.	97	YES
66	3 PAJARITO BASIN	310	35	33700.	172	YES
69A	3 PERALTA CANYON	310	35	11790.	101	
33	3 MT WRIGHTSON	305	4	13780.	80	
18	3 RYAN HILL	303	35	28000.	131	
49C	3 CONTIGUOUS GILA WILD PRIM AREAS	306	35	19000.	85	
58	3 LITTLE DOG AND PUP CANYONS	308	35	14650.	85	
73	3 HELLS GATE	312	4	32840.	156	YES
7	3 SAWMILL PARK DITCH CABIN	302	35	6300.	96	
40	3 PAJARITO B	305	4	9100.	94	
25	3 FOSSIL CREEK HEADWATERS	304	4	11720.	102	YES
65	3 SANTA FE BASIN	310	35	7545.	174	YES
17	3 WITHINGTON	303	35	15000.	78	
32	3 BLACK ROCK	305	4	14100.	134	YES
49B	3 ADDITIONS GILA WILD PRIM AREAS	306	35	16493.	168	
57	3 WEST FACE SACRAMENTO MOUNTAINS	308	35	43800.	91	
72	3 VERDE	312	4	31840.	162	YES
24	3 HACKBERRY	304	4	18320.	87	
6	3 SOUTH FORK	302	35	9400.	105	YES
49	3 A FOUR	306	35	15607.	90	
64	3 BEAR CREEK	310	35	4550.	158	YES
31	3 ERICKSON PEAK	305	4	9000.	126	YES
16	3 APACHE KID	303	35	61400.	158	YES



RARE-FILE	NAME	35	5000.	76
49A	SAWYER PEAK	35	5000.	76
71	LEONARD CANYON	311	9185.	83
56	CAPTAN MOUNTAIN	308	29600.	137
23	WEST CLEAR CREEK	304	23456.	YES
5	COLUMBINE HONDO	302	34600.	YES
48	WAGON TONGUE	306	7821.	76
63	NORTH FORK LAKE	310	1420.	YES
30	JONES RIDGE	305	3500.	YES
15	GUADALUPE	303	6320.	90
70	CHEVELON CANYON	311	6470.	125
37A	WRONG PEAK	305	5000.	59
55	CATARACT CANYON	307	20200.	134
22	SECRET MOUNTAIN RED ROCK	304	32700.	134
4	LATIR PEAK	302	18600.	YES
47	CANYON CREEK	306	6138.	YES
62	SAN PEDRO PARKS ADDITION	310	5500.	61
14	CERRO ALESNA	303	6600.	74
54	HUALAPAI CANYON	307	7500.	105
39	TUMACACORI A	305	4	104
21	NORTH SANDIA PEAK	303	39600.	YES
3	CENTERFIRE	301	11500.	104
46	EAGLE PEAK	306	10800.	98
61	GRANITE MOUNTAIN	309	10906.	83
13	MT TAYLOR	303	5500.	134
53	LITTLE COYOTE BEAVER CANYON	307	5000.	142
38	WHETSTONE	305	5930.	128
20	SOUTH SANDIA PEAK	303	16600.	66
2	FRIEBORN CANYON	301	8000.	103
78	GOLDFIELD	312	4790.	81
78B	SUPERSTITION ADDITIONS	312	11300.	132
45	FRISCO	306	20500.	128
60	WHITE MOUNTAINS WILDERNESS ADDITIONS	308	14246.	142
12	CANJILON MOUNTAIN	302	12880.	YES
37	LAST CHANCE	305	5000.	158
52	SADDLE MOUNTAIN	307	9000.	132
1	ASPEN MOUNTAIN	301	8400.	117
77	HORSE MESA	312	17600.	111
78A	LINE CREEK	306	9500.	95
44	KELLY	312	21800.	98
29	PORTAL PEAK	305	6080.	75
69	POLVADERA PEAK	310	16000.	147
11	SIERRA NEGRA	302	9500.	YES
36	CATALINA	305	8300.	68
51	COCKS COMB	307	39500.	YES
			19770.	93
				86

LIST OF ALL ROADLESS AREAS

REGION :4:

RARE-FILE	NAME	FORESTS	STATES	TOT-GROSS-ACRES	OI-2	NEW-STUDY-AREA
51	MEADOW LAKE BURNT LAKE	403	56	4270.	59	
185	NEW HOME BENCH SUEETUATOR	407	49	11000.	37	

216	4	408	49	21120.	58
231	4	409	32	22500.	87
289	4	413	16	24130.	107
335	4	414	16	70000.	119
36	4	402	16	22000.	127
350	4	415	16	7680.	113
112	4	406	16	30000.	139
91	4	404	49	11500.	YES
137	4	406	16	32500.	58
152	4	407	49	5000.	62
375	4	416	56	39680.	23
390	4	416	56	13400.	166
398	4	402	16	13980.	77
406	4	418	49	7876.	0
421	4	419	49	16160.	57
271	4	412	16	10371.	161
302	4	413	16	27260.	111
76	4	403	56	41800.	61
256	4	412	16	17920.	144
104	4	405	16	39000.	197
177	4	407	49	48000.	YES
192	4	407	49	7000.	61
208	4	408	49	18000.	133
327	4	414	16	24780.	64
342	4	415	16		143
			56		134
43	4	403	56	11340.	66
296	4	413	16	60220.	62
68	4	403	56	6910.	49
83	4	403	56	88550.	62
129	4	406	16	52000.	91
367	4	416	56	10240.	109
413	4	419	49	1680.	111
248	4	410	49	20000.	67
263	4	412	16	13000.	117
144	4	406	16	42000.	107
382	4	416	56	145500.	47
10	4	401	49	9600.	193
50	4	403	56	23090.	YES
184	4	407	49	10000.	50
230	4	409	32	56300.	116
288	4	413	16	20860.	37
319	4	414	16	74000.	78
215	4	408	49	10880.	116
35	4	414	16	33000.	177
334	4	414	16	31526.	110
111	4	406	16	120000.	75
169	4	407	49	8590.	174
136	4	406	16	141000.	YES
301	4	413	16	17040.	141
374	4	416	56	12160.	113
405	4	418	49	6300.	159
359	4	415	16	39120.	76
39A	4	4	4	10570.	53
151	4	407	49	9000.	137
270	4	412	16	28400.	0
90	4	404	49	17200.	126
255	4	412	16	85000.	134
					67
					188
					YES

75	4	SOUTHERN WYOMING RANGE	403	56	72000.	159	YES
420	4	VICTORY MTN	419	49	42560.	104	YES
27	4	PEACE ROCK	402	16	133840.	114	
176	4	HORSE VALLEY	407	49	14700.	53	
191	4	BOULDER MTN	407	49	24000.	107	
222	4	MERRITT MOUNTAIN	409	32	28000.	58	
341	4	GRANDVIEW	415	16	12980.	58	
207	4	PIONEER PEAK	408	49	12800.	49	
103	4	STUMP PEAK TERRACE CANYON	405	16	10000.	98	
399	4	TOQUIMA MOUNTAINS	417	32	30000.	99	
326	4	PETIT LAKE	414	16	7000.	143	
295	4	BEAVERHEAD MOUNTAIN III	413	16	30160.	62	
9	4	GALLOWAY CORRAL	401	49	25000.	68	
67	4	HOBACK RIM	403	56	10700.	93	
82	4	GANNETT SPRING CREEK	403	56	45900.	56	
366	4	GROUSE MOUNTAIN	416	56	40320.	150	
247	4	ARCH CANYON	410	49	11500.	118	
262	4	SIX MILE RIDGE	412	16	10000.	107	
412	4	DAYS FORK	419	49	6160.	68	
128	4	CAPE HORN LAKES	406	16	7000.	64	
143	4	MCGOWAN CREEK	406	16	15000.	52	
381	4	SLATE CREEK	416	56	1970.	51	
110	4	OXFORD MOUNTAIN	405	16	11200.	93	
168	4	LEAP CREEK	407	49	9000.	57	
287	4	DUCK PEAK	413	16	48490.	73	
318	4	FOX CREEK ADAMS GULCH	414	16	32000.	124	
333	4	BLACK PINE MOUNTAIN	414	16	48000.	70	
34	4	BLACK WARRIOR	402	16	20140.	93	
183	4	DEATH HOLLOW	407	49	12000.	113	
214	4	SIGNAL PEAK	408	49	19200.	49	
19	4	MINERS GULCH	401	49	9320.	102	
59	4	TWIN CREEK LOOMIS PARK	403	56	11930.	38	
135	4	FRENCH CREEK	406	16	44800.	152	
150	4	PINE PARK BENCH	407	49	5000.	23	
239	4	NELSON MOUNTAIN	410	49	21300.	49	
373	4	ALKALI CREEK KINKY CREEK	416	56	32000.	151	
404	4	SPANISH FORK PEAK	418	49	21100.	91	
42A	4	SOUTH FORK BOISE RIVER	402	16	2500.	0	
358	4	DIAMOND PEAK FRINGE	415	16	13000.	52	
74	4	SOUTH SALT RIVER RANGE	403	56	126000.	145	
300	4	OWL CREEK	413	16	7100.	41	
254	4	PAYETTE LAKES LICK CREEK NORTH	412	16	53325.	18A	YES
102	4	HUCKLEBERRY BASIN	405	16	18500.	47	
221	4	COPPER MOUNTAIN	409	32	22000.	75	
279	4	DEEP CREEK	413	16	26960.	70	
325	4	REDFISH HUCKLEBERRY	414	16	12000.	15A	
340	4	MOODY CREEK	415	16	10240.	61	
99	4	WORM CREEK	404	16	9000.	89	
206	4	SCIPIO RIDGE	408	49	14720.	64	
175	4	RED CANYON	407	49	11000.	120	
190	4	HAPPY VALLEY	407	49	13000.	83	
429	4	FRANCIS PEAK	419	49	15040.	67	
41	4	DANSKIN	402	16	51400.	112	
294	4	BEAVERHEAD MOUNTAIN II	413	16	26180.	104	
398	4	TOIYABE MOUNTAINS	417	32	141011.	75	YES
8	4	TROUT CREEK	401	49	22000.	85	
66	4	NORTH HORSE CREEK	403	56	14110.	131	
81	4	WATER CANYON	403	56	13510.	46	

142	4	JUMPOFF MOUNTAIN	406	16	22000.	73
365	4	SPREAD CREEK	416	56	14080.	125
26C	4	GOLD FORK	402	16	1730.	105
261	4	SPLIT CREEK	412	16	6000.	111
127	4	PORPHYRY PEAK	406	16	47000.	72
411	4	DOG LAKE	419	49	8000.	82
380	4	NORTH FORK FISH CREEK	416	56	8320.	59
246	4	DARK CANYON WOODENSHOE CANYON	410	49	60000.	150
167	4	WET SANDY	407	49	13000.	30
213	4	SOLOMON BASIN	408	49	19200.	46
286	4	YELLOWJACKET CREEK	413	16	30330.	105
317	4	THOMPSON CREEK SMOKY MOUNTAINS	414	16	30000.	124
182	4	THE BOX	407	49	10000.	85
332	4	LIME CREEK KELLY CREEK	414	16	73600.	70
33	4	WOLF MOUNTAIN	402	16	59730.	151
18	4	EXCLUSION	401	49	33500.	79
134	4	GREYLOCK	406	16	8300.	74
238	4	BIDDLECOME	410	49	6680.	30
73	4	NORTHERN SALT RIVER RANGE	403	56	73980.	145
372	4	BLUE MINER LAKE	416	56	16000.	154
119	4	WARM SPRINGS	406	16	143000.	130
403	4	PROVO PEAK	418	49	17510.	88
58	4	TOSI CREEK ROCK CREEK	403	56	60800.	102
253	4	PATRICK BUTTE LAVA RIDGE	412	16	59240.	194
357	4	ITALIAN PEAKS WILDERNESS CANDIDATE	415	16	42500.	157
25	4	ROARING CREEK	402	16	14880.	76
101	4	POKER PEAK	405	16	16000.	67
159	4	GYM HILL	407	49	5000.	23
220	4	INDEPENDENCE MOUNTAIN	409	32	23000.	78
278	4	MOYER PEAK	413	16	33880.	133
293	4	LEMHI RANGE	413	16	188117.	128
309	4	HAT CREEK	413	16	9000.	153
428	4	FARMINGTON	419	49	11040.	58
98	4	SAINTE CHARLES	404	16	11600.	119
205	4	OAK CREEK	408	49	22400.	78
174	4	BEAR VALLEY PEAK	407	49	5000.	84
397	4	EXCELSIOR MOUNTAINS	417	32	96000.	74
324	4	RAFT RIVER MOUNTAINS	414	49	36000.	75
7	4	LENA PEAK	401	49	14700.	51
65	4	PEARSON HENDERSON BURN	403	56	10670.	47
80	4	PORCUPINE CREEK RILEY RIDGE	403	56	10400.	76
126	4	RYAN PEAK	406	16	21000.	109
364	4	LAVA RANDOLPH	416	56	10240.	85
268	4	TWO TOP	415	16	5250.	105
349	4	RUIN CANYON	410	49	11130.	69
245	4	BLACK TIP	410	49	6500.	62
260	4	WHITE PINE SUNSET PEAK	412	16	6000.	157
199	4	BASIN CREEK	408	49	14080.	46
141	4	LONE PEAK	406	16	26000.	73
410	4	BROWNS HOLE	418	49	12960.	145
212	4	MUSGROVE CREEK	419	49	11500.	47
285	4	DEER CREEK	413	16	17720.	52
331	4	COYOTE GULCH	414	16	35000.	50
389	4	HOG RANCH	416	56	22400.	64
181	4	LOWER PIONEER MOUNTAINS	407	49	20000.	37
316	4	BIG HOLLOW	414	16	73000.	108
166	4		407	49	6000.	30



172	4	BUNKER CREEK	407	49	7000.	71
291	4	SILVER LEADS	413	16	16390.	57
203	4	WAYNE WONDERLAND	408	49	23680.	123
395	4	SWEETWATER	417	32	25000.	64
426	4	MT OLYMPUS	419	6	11680.	93
322	4	TRAIL CREEK	414	16	6630.	139
307	4	SAL MOUNTAIN	413	16	8300.	83
96	4	MT NAOMI	404	49	52800.	141
5	4	POT HOLE	401	16	18500.	137
48	4	COTTONWOOD CREEK	403	49	5300.	84
63	4	BLIND TRAIL CREEK	403	56	4070.	72
109	4	ELKHORN MOUNTAIN	405	16	7680.	93
124	4	COLD SPRINGS	406	16	8000.	33
347	4	WINEGAR HOLE	415	16	16680.	113
362	4	WEBBER PEAKS FRINGE	415	56	67700.	81
228	4	PEARL PEAK	409	16	7700.	101
243	4	MANS PEAK	410	32	8000.	108
197	4	U M PLATEAU MT TERRILL	408	49	21120.	117
433	4	HIGH UINTAS ADDITION	419	49	121613.	0
88	4	WELLSVILLE MOUNTAIN	401	49	21700.	97
149	4	HEADWATERS WASH	404	49	5000.	23
210	4	BULL VALLEY	407	49	10900.	58
293	4	9IG DEER CREEK	413	49	38650.	77
30	4	DEADWOOD RIVER	402	16	48000.	113
268	4	LOON LAKE	412	16	25675.	130
387	4	WILLOW CREEK	416	16	61000.	173
418	4	NORTH SLOPE	419	56	88320.	163
314	4	BOULDER MOUNTAINS	419	49	55000.	168
164	4	PINE VALLEY MTN	414	16	41134.	156
15	4	FARM CREEK	407	49	5950.	78
55	4	ROARING FORK PINYON RIDGE	401	49	17250.	38
70	4	PROSPECT HILL	403	56	21940.	148
116	4	LOON CREEK	406	90	90000.	127
131	4	RAPID RIVER	406	16	8000.	81
250	4	SHAY MOUNTAIN	410	49	11000.	82
339	4	GARNS MOUNTAIN	415	16	66000.	154
354	4	SLIDE MOUNTAIN	415	16	14600.	124
189	4	OAK CREEK	407	49	14000.	120
235	4	GUINN,	409	32	226000.	93
400	4	MONITOR RANGE	417	88	172000.	88
156	4	MOODY WASH	407	49	32000.	26
290	4	ANDERSON NEZ PERCE	413	16	21856.	74
306	4	HAYNES MULKEY	413	16	16400.	75
425	4	STORM MT	419	49	11520.	124
22	4	ANTI-MONY RIDGE	402	16	18000.	79
171	4	LAVA BEDS	407	16	12000.	123
275	4	LOCKWOOD POINT POLLOCK MTN	412	49	10000.	105
321	4	CITY OF ROCKS INDEPENDENCE MT	414	16	24526.	151
95	4	MOUNT LOGAN	404	49	41400.	111
379	4	BACON CREEK	416	56	3200.	34
394	4	HOOVER WILDERNESS EXTENSION	417	6	56908.	163
202	4	FISH LAKE MOUNTAIN	401	49	18560.	126
4	4	HIGH LINE	408	49	6400.	85
47	4	HEAD EAST FORK RIVER	403	56	18940.	98



62	4	MIDDLE RIDGE	403	56	19530.	89
108	4	HAYSTACK MOUNTAIN	405	16	10200.	70
123	4	MOGG MOUNTAIN	406	16	45000.	102
196	4	CIRCLEVILLE MOUNTAIN	408	49	13500.	81
346	4	JACKASS	415	16	17740.	76
242	4	GOOSEBERRY	410	56		
361	4	HEADWATERS OF BUFFALO RIVER	415	49	25000.	126
227	4	RUBY MOUNTAINS	419	16	2530.	81
432	4	PORPHYRY	412	32	55180.	157
87	4	NUGENT PARK WEST	403	16	45000.	0
148	4	NORTH HILLS WILDHORSE	407	56	6940.	55
386	4	COBURN FALL CREEK	407	49	16000.	23
417	4	REID MEADOW	416	56	18000.	141
163	4	SANTA CLARA RIVER	407	49	520.	92
267	4	BEAR PETE RIDGE	412	49	280.	97
313	4	HAYSTACK MOUNTAIN	413	16	43280.	142
282	4	CLEAR CREEK GARDEN CREEK	413	16	19200.	67
14	4	WHITEROCKS RIVER	401	16	43264.	142
54	4	SPRING CREEK PARK	403	49	6000.	57
188	4	OAK CREEK STEEP CREEK	407	56	17410.	90
219	4	LEAVITTS PEAK	408	49	11000.	102
338	4	RAINEY CREEK	415	49	12800.	53
			4	16	49360.	104
353	4	ARANGE PEAK	415	16	19600.	96
130	4	PHI KAPPA	406	16	8000.	64
234	4	SOUTH SNAKE	409	32	22400.	143
115	4	HANSON LAKES	406	16	16000.	YES
79	4	FISH CREEK	403	56	9450.	169
94	4	MOLLONS HOLLOW	404	49	10700.	69
155	4	BULL VALLEY	407	49	8000.	104
305	4	UPPER OWL CREEK	413	16	8000.	23
378	4	SEVEN LAKES ACCESS	416	56	13065.	41
409	4	FOURWILE	418	49	1280.	31
170	4	HANCOCK	407	49	8000.	59
259	4	HELLS CANYON SEVEN DEVILS NORTH	412	49	10000.	116
274	4	RAPID RIVER	404	16	28400.	145
320	4	SOLDIER MOUNTAINS	414	16	43350.	179
424	4	MIDDLE FORK WEBER RIVER	419	16	24320.	119
393	4	CARSON ICEBERG	417	49	100960.	171
201	4	THOUSAND LAKE MOUNTAIN	408	6	53820.	168
3	4	LOWER SLOPE	401	49	32000.	152
21	4	SHALE CREEK	401	49	16300.	77
107	4	WEBB CANYON	405	49	7880.	133
122	4	BELL MOUNTAIN	405	16	10200.	87
195	4	DARK VALLEY	406	16	37000.	117
226	4	EAST HUMBOLDT	419	49	38000.	91
241	4	LEFT FORK OF HUNTINGTON CANYON	419	32	26900.	96
299	4	OREANA RIDGE	410	49	11000.	87
345	4	TEPEE	413	16	9940.	41
			415	16	12440.	55
46	4	MUDDY RIDGE	403	56	13060.	31
61	4	SQUAW CREEK	403	56	9930.	67
360	4	SNAKE RIVER	415	16	8830.	109
431	4	WOODTICK FALCONBERRY SHEEP MOUNTAIN	406	16	80000.	0
86	4	HAMS FORK RIDGE	403	56	12850.	44
147	4	GOAT LAKE	406	16	11000.	169
162	4	STODDARD MTN	407	49	12000.	41

281	4	JUREANO PEAK	413	16	28720.	127
312	4	NAPIAS CREEK	413	16	8600.	53
385	4	BLACK CANYON MOSQUITO CREEK	416	56	7600.	96
416	4	MOFFITT PEAK	419	49	2600.	109
28C	4	BLUE BUNCH MOUNTAIN	402	16	2300.	55
266	4	PARKS PEAK BLUE LAKE	412	16	61000.	142
13	4	WHITEROCKS WEST	401	49	10000.	57
337	4	PINE CREEK	415	16	21960.	92
187	4	STEEP CREEK	407	49	14000.	111
218	4	ROCKWOOD PEAK	408	49	13440.	41
38	4	SHEEP CREEK	402	16	60000.	108
352	4	REYNOLDS PASS	415	16	6120.	60
53	4	SNAKE LAKE	403	56	3400.	73
114	4	WHITE CLOUDS	414	16	220000.	180
			406			YES
233	4	MT MORIAH	409	32	32000.	121
139	4	FIREBOX	406	16	10000.	97
154	4	CAVE CANYON	407	49	5000.	23
304	4	STORMY PEAK DUMP CREEK	413	16	42884.	97
423	4	BALD MTN	419	49	33300.	169
78	4	RED CASTLE	403	56	7200.	72
273	4	LOGAN MTN QUARTZ CREEK	412	16	28925.	188
377	4	SEVEN LAKES	416	56	9600.	137
392	4	LINCOLN CREEK	417	32	5400.	112
408	4	MT NEBO	418	49	11500.	105
93	4	UPPER SOUTH FORK	404	49	12900.	77
258	4	HELLS CANYON SEVEN DEVILS SOUTH	412	16	30000.	80
200	4	TUSHAR MOUNTAIN	408	49	36280.	146
2	4	PIPE CREEK	401	49	7000.	82
20	4	HELL HOLE	401	49	9600.	72
106	4	OLD TOM BELL MARSH	405	16	12300.	61
121	4	SADDLE MOUNTAIN	406	16	18000.	107
194	4	DEER LAKE	407	49	16000.	85
240	4	MUDDY CREEK	410	49	10680.	42
298	4	LONG TOM MOUNTAIN	413	16	21016.	92
329	4	SKELETON CREEK CAYUSE CREEK	414	16	53120.	56
344	4	BADGER	415	16	12490.	70
			56			YES
45	4	DUTCH JOE	403	56	19100.	56
60	4	ELK MOUNTAIN	403	56	53730.	90
179	4	TABLE CLIFF HENDERSON CAN	407	49	20900.	120
225	4	FOX CREEK PEAK	419	32	880.	145
85	4	EAST FORK HAWS FORK	403	56	31900.	56
161	4	KANE MTN	407	49	6000.	23
280	4	PHELAN MOUNTAIN	413	16	11590.	61
311	4	JESSE CREEK	413	16	18480.	70
369	4	GREEN MOUNTAIN COTTONWOOD CREEK	416	56	42240.	127
415	4	MARJORIE LAKE	419	49	760.	81
430	4	SHEEP ROCK	419	49	14080.	55
288	4		4		10540.	70
265	4	EAGLE ROCK	412	16	8000.	107
384	4	SKI LAKE	416	56	3200.	116
146	4	HIDDEN LAKES	406	16	24000.	73
12	4	CHEPETA	401	49	36000.	116
52	4	FREMONT RIDGE	403	56	2590.	46
186	4	LONG NECK NESA	407	49	11000.	37
217	4	POLE CANYON	408	49	13760.	41
232	4	SOUTH SCHELL	409	32	97000.	87

RARE-FILE	NAME	STATES	TOT-GROSS-ACRES	QI-2	NEW-STUDY-AREA
37	BREAD WINNER	402	15000.	90	YES
113	PIONEER MTNS	414 406	73000.	16A	YES
336	PALISADES BACK COUNTRY	415	129510.	186	YES
351	LION HEAD WILDERNESS CANDIDATE	415	13900.	141	YES
391	CREAK PUFF PEAK	416	12160.	101	
77	SOUTH COTTONWOOD NORTH PINEY	403	11640.	68	
92	BURCH CREEK	404	8340.	61	
138	VANITY LAKES	406	23000.	136	
153	ROCK CANYON	407	13000.	23	
303	SQUAW CREEK INDIAN CREEK	413	20450.	140	
376	LOWER SEVEN LAKES	416	10880.	67	
407	NEBO CREEK	419	11500.	96	
422	DUCHESNE	419	3400.	58	
257	COUNCIL MOUNTAIN	412	11000.	95	
272	SALMON RIVER	412	79230.	137	
1	GOSLIN CREEK	401	9700.	60	
44	SWEET WATER NEEDLES	404	12160.	103	
105	WEST FORK GIBSON JACK	405	13500.	82	
120	CAMAS CREEK	406	104000.	125	
193	HAY LAKES	407	21000.	95	
209	STEVENS MOUNTAIN	408	22400.	69	
297	LITTLE HORSE CREEK	413	7668.	55	
178	CASTO BLUFF	407	32000.	136	
328	FRENCHMAN CREEK	414	8000.	132	
29	SNOW BANK MOUNTAIN	402	30000.	98	
224	CAMP CREEK GOAT CREEK	4	172000.	128	YES
343	WEST SLOPE TETONS WILDERNESS CANDIDATE	415	22400.	18A	YES
84	PINE GRIVE RIDGE	403	10520.	63	
160	COVE MTN	407	17000.	23	
310	PERREAU CREEK	413	8000.	58	
368	MOCCASIN BASIN SQUAW CREEK	416	17920.	106	
383	HORSE CREEK GRANITE CREEK	416	51000.	160	
414	RED PINE	419	1120.	73	
28A	PASS CREEK	4	8740.	92	
69	ALLEN CANYON DRY WASH	403	5320.	55	
249	INDIAN RIDGE	410	12000.	68	
264	HERD PEAK	412	36000.	14A	
145	DRY FORK	406	68000.	93	
11	DRY FORK	401	38000.	94	

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REGION : 5:

LIST OF ALL ROADLESS AREAS

RARE-FILE	NAME	STATES	TOT-GROSS-ACRES	QI-2	NEW-STUDY-AREA
11	BLUE CREEK	6	31100.	117	
84	SLATE MTN	6	11500.	62	
69	SAN JOAQUIN	6	5500.	136	
112	HOT SPRING	6	13000.	81	
36	BACK BONE	6	19000.	58	

51	5	SODA CREEK	506	6	8000.	81
91	5	CHICO	513	6	33500.	59
76	5	KINGS RIVER	515	6	39760.	102
43	5	BEGUM	514	6	10900.	87
104	5	SALT CREEK	501	6	8000.	55
28	5	SALT CREEK	514	6	22400.	70
10	5	DILLON	505	6	9175.	76
83	5	BLACK MTN	513	6	12370.	69
68	5	N FK SAN JOAQUIN	515	6	39980.	121
111	5	COLDWATER	502	6	6500.	71
35	5	DEVILS ROCK	514	6	18000.	82
50	5	BUTT MTN	506	6	6010.	54
75	5	DINKEY LAKES	515	6	114170.	148
90	5	WOODPECKER	513	6	35300.	105
27	5	PATTISON	514	6	26740.	87
103	5	SANTA PAULA	507	6	10880.	105
42	5	CHINGUAPIN	514	6	10220.	87
9	5	TEN BEAR	505	6	10835.	85
128	5	SAN DIMAS EXPERIMENTAL	501	6	6060.	58
67	5	MERCED RIVER	515	6	22120.	69
82	5	GREY	513	6	14200.	97
110	5	LADD	502	6	5000.	47
34	5	KETTLE MTN	514	6	9000.	90
19	5	SOMES MTN	510	6	9700.	74
59	5	CASTLE PEAK	517	6	18000.	134
74	5	KAISER	515	6	23020.	129
26	5	DOG CREEK	514	6	6080.	67
41	5	LOST CREEK	506	6	8500.	75
102	5	COBBLESTONE	507	6	44800.	115
99	5	MATILIJA	507	6	23000.	92
8	5	JOHNSON	505	6	4400.	104
127	5	BURNT LAVA VIRGIN	509	6	8552.	119
66	5	CARSON ICEBERG	516	6	80205.	102
81	5	UPPER KERN	504	6	130625.	150
33	5	SHOE IN HORSE	513	6		150
18	5	ORLEANS MTN	514	6	11500.	110
119	5	EAGLE PEAK	505	6	19565.	95
58	5	GROUSE LAKES	502	6	5000.	61
73	5	WHITE MTS	517	6	19000.	157
25	5	SLATE CREEK	504	6	112000.	138
40	5	CINDER BUTTE	514	32	6560.	67
98	5	SAWMILL	506	6	11500.	72
7	5	SEIAD	507	6	11820.	100
101	5	BEAR CANYON	505	6	25600.	128
80	5	PAIUTE	507	6	9600.	90
126	5	SESPE CONDOR SANCTUARY	504	6	62260.	125
65	5	WOKELUMNE	507	6	44100.	123
32	5	SQUAW CREEK	503	6	9818.	122
17	5	PORTUGUESE	516	6		110
72	5	PINYON PEAK	514	6	9600.	124
57	5	MID YUBA	505	6	31878.	68
118	5	CACTUS SPR	507	6	27500.	68
24	5	EAST FORK	517	6	8320.	111
100	5	PINE MTN	512	6	15974.	99
6	5	R MILE	514	6	14740.	96
	5		507	6	64000.	117
	5		510	6	19800.	76

97	5	MADULCE	507	6	32000.	147	YES
64	5	DARDANELLES	503	6	16640.	155	
125	5	ANCIENT BRISTLECONE PINE FOREST BOTANICL	504	6	8680.	129	
49	5	DEER CREEK ISHI	506	6	15000.	90	
31	5	CHATTERDOWN	514	6	19200.	117	
16	5	SHERER RIDGE	514	6	14020.	85	
89	5	RINCON	513	6	32400.	100	
117	5	CALIENTE	502	6	5000.	80	
71	5	S FK SAN JOAQUIN	515	6	58740.	103	
56	5	SNOW MTN	508	6	30000.	93	
96	5	LA BREA	507	6	51200.	85	
5	5	GRIDER	505	6	9600.	68	
23	5	MT SHASTA	514	6	24740.	150	YES
124	5	MID-FORK FEATHER WILD RIVER	511	6	11364.	112	
63	5	CAPLES CREEK	503	6	11955.	109	
109	5	CUCAVONGA	501	6	3500.	113	YES
48	5	MILL CREEK ISHI	506	6	24000.	93	
30	5	HIGH MTN	514	6	13000.	78	
88	5	WILDROSE	513	6	36900.	113	
15	5	ETNA	505	6	10600.	139	YES
55	5	LAKES	511	6	9146.	130	
70	5	GLASS MTN	504	6	18300.	107	
116	5	BARKER VALLEY	502	6	6500.	87	
95	5	MILL CR	513	6	18700.	56	
4	5	THOMPSON	505	6	12200.	121	
22	5	CASTLE CRAGS	514	6	13280.	133	
62	5	RUBICON RIVER	503	6	6272.	75	
123	5	WHISKEYTOWN-SHASTA-TRINITY NATL RECREATN	514	6	15360.	89	
47	5	CASTLE PEAK	508	6	6000.	96	
108	5	SHEEP MTN	501	6	31680.	139	YES
87	5	SLICKROCK	513	6	7180.	16	
14	5	SHACKLEFORD	505	6	4440.	129	YES
115	5	CUTCA VALLEY	502	6	8000.	79	
54	5	BUCKS LAKE	511	6	12400.	102	
3	5	FIVE MILE	505	6	10130.	67	
94	5	WOOLSTAFF	513	6	38600.	65	
79	5	JENNIE LK	513	6	11300.	119	
21	5	MT EDDY	514	6	21760.	163	
107	5	MAGIC MTN	501	6	10520.	40	
46	5	SHINBONE	508	6	7730.	88	
61	5	GRANITE CHIEF	517	6	38000.	123	
122	5	HIGH SIERRA PA ADDITION	513	6	24365.	114	YES
13	5	SNOOZER	515	6	20000.	10A	YES
86	5	MOSES	513	6	19400.	83	
38	5	CHANCELULLA	514	6	6820.	92	
114	5	SAN WATEO	502	6	13000.	98	
53	5	BEN LOMOND	511	6	12850.	70	
93	5	SCODDIES	513	6	36400.	78	
2	5	SISKIYOU	505	6	113850.	138	
20	5	RUSSIAN PEAK	510	6	19380.	145	
78	5	AGNEW	505	6	14400.	88	
106	5	TULE	501	6	5990.	66	
45	5	RED MTN	510	6	9600.	67	
60	5	N FK AMERICAN	517	6	45000.	158	
121	5	SALMON TRINITY ALPS PA ADDITIONS	505	6	201643.	147	YES
			514				





J01	6	CASCADE CREST	620	41	29800.	96
F13	6	PARK ROGUE	615	41	5500.	51
A06	6	BROWN MOUNTAIN	610	41	6500.	80
334	6	CUSSED HOLLOW	603	53	6300.	105
603	6	EAGLE HUCKLEBERRY	606	41	21300.	103
E19	6	N FORK UMATILLA RIVER	614	41	19900.	76
H03	6	STORVY	617	53	34000.	51
107	6	WALKER CREEK	618	41	9900.	83
826	6	TIWSP RIVER	608	53	30800.	106
50	6	GEARHART MTN	602	41	360.	94
509	6	CIRCLE PEAK	605	53	18800.	126
E01	6	KELLY PRAIRIE	614	41	10000.	35
912	6	RUGGED RIDGE	609	53	6200.	46
F05	6	WILLIAMS CREEK	615	41	6900.	69
301	6	GREEN RIVER	603	53	19200.	85
A13	6	KINNEY	610	41	9100.	42
9	6	NORTH PAULINA	601	41	21160.	101
207	6	SUCK CREEK	602	41	10100.	118
610	6	BIG BEND	606	41	10200.	73
818	6	MT BONAPARTE	608	53	13400.	91
C03	6	HEBO IB	612	41	5800.	70
42	6	COUGAR LAKES	603	53	135650.	164
D07	6	LAKE DOROTHY	613	53	6040.	73
904	6	LENA LAKE	609	53	10271.	96
A05	6	ROGUE-UMPOUA DIVIDE	610	41	11260.	99
B09	6	INDIGO	611	41	23840.	70
F12	6	MT BAILEY	615	41	15900.	77
602	6	ROARING RIVER	606	41	27300.	143
825	6	TWENTY MILE	608	53	40600.	142
E18	6	GRANDE RONDE	614	41	6100.	136
H02	6	LAKE CHELAN	617	53	148400.	161
333	6	BEAR CREEK	603	53	6700.	57
D14	6	BLUE SLIDE	613	53	15100.	55
106	6	MCCLENNEN MOUNTAIN	618	41	8120.	74
318	6	LIMITED	603	53	10700.	104
404	6	MCCLELLAN MTN	604	41	19900.	115
F04	6	BULLDOG ROCK	615	41	5900.	128
G08	6	DEADHORSE	616	41	10600.	100
911	6	ELK READE	609	53	8400.	67
A12	6	BITTER LICK	610	41	5400.	32
59	6	THREE SISTERS	601	41	28090.	84
817	6	MIDNIGHT MTN	618	53	17600.	151
C02	6	WALDPORTR DRIFT CREEK	612	41	6400.	118
8	6	MANY LAKES	601	41	6740.	115
206	6	BRAITAIN BUTTE	602	41	6100.	83
41	6	ALPINE LAKES	613	53	267000.	191
D06	6	MONTE CRISTO	617	53	22740.	127
903	6	GREEN MTN	609	53	5000.	35
F11	6	WINDIGO THEILSEN	615	41	48700.	129
G15	6					143
411	6	N FORK MALHEUR RIVER	604	41	8900.	132
515	6	PRESSENTIN	605	53	13400.	57
A04	6	THOUSAND SPRINGS	610	41	7000.	79
B08	6	SILVER	611	41	27520.	83
332	6	BIG LAVA BED	603	53	15900.	104

601	6	BULL OF THE WOODS	606	41	27650.	135
E17	6	WALLA WALLA RIVER	614	41	22600.	109
824	6	TIFFANY	608	53	25200.	174
809	6	GRANITE MTN	608	53	20200.	108
H01	6	GRADE CREEK	617	53	21200.	31
105	6	FRENCH PETE	618	41	18600.	104
403	6	DRY CABIN CREEK	604	41	11900.	70
507	6	FALLS JUG LAKE	605	53	32900.	133
G07	6	SHEEP DIVIDE	616	41	15700.	100
F03	6	CANTON CRK STEELHEAD CRK	615	41	19800.	56
A11	6	SHERWOOD	610	41	7600.	79
910	6	MATHNEY RIDGE	609	53	5600.	42
58	6	STRAWBERRY MTN	604	41	17800.	138
816	6	MIDDLE CREEK	608	53	14400.	54
7	6	W+S BACHELOR BUTTE	601	41	27790.	105
205	6	DEADHORSE RIM	602	41	11200.	74
E09	6	UPPER TUCANNON	614	53	28700.	84
I12	6	CHUCKSNEY MOUNTAIN	618	41	13900.	77
C01	6	HEBO IA	612	41	15000.	96
309	6	SHARK ROCK	603	53	4900.	126
D05	6	MILLER RIVER	613	53	38000.	102
G14	6	ELKHORN	616	41	7000.	92
B07	6	BALD MTN	611	41	39227.	129
410	6	MALHEUR RIVER	604	41	5600.	98
F10	6	SAWTOOTH	615	41	4200.	117
A03	6	BOUNDARY SPRINGS	610	41	3420.	82
514	6	HIGGINS MTN	605	53	13700.	64
902	6	MT ZION	609	53	5600.	65
808	6	FOURTEEN MILE	608	53	5800.	74
823	6	THIRTY MILE	608	53	21600.	66
E16	6	TIMOTHY	614	41	20500.	73
I04	6	ECHO MOUNTAIN	618	41	6000.	101
D12	6	LITTLE BALD MTN	613	53	21400.	72
316	6	CORTRIGHT	603	53	2200.	102
402	6	NIPPLE BUTTE	604	41	12600.	74
F02	6	PUDDIN ROCK	615	41	5100.	63
G06	6	IMNAHA FACE	616	41	29000.	71
A10	6	SPHAGNUM BOG	610	41	8230.	85
57	6	MT WASHINGTON	601	41	5230.	82
6	6	BEND WATERSHED	618	41	13900.	108
E08	6	SPANGLER	601	53	8400.	56
D04	6	MT INDEX	613	53	18890.	119
204	6	COLEMAN RIM	602	41	8500.	70
308	6	CLEAR CREEK	603	53	9800.	85
815	6	LUCKY JIM	608	53	11900.	97
I11	6	PACKARD CREEK	618	41	6000.	74
513	6	SOULDER RIVER	605	53	40400.	161
901	6	DUNGENESS	609	53	22700.	58
A02	6	BUTTE FORK	610	41	3140.	135
G13	6	TWIN MOUNTAIN	616	41	19300.	108
B06	6	LAWSON	611	41	18080.	61
703	6	SILVER CREEK	607	41	8600.	57
822	6	SOUTH RIDGE	608	53	6400.	60
E15	6	MILL CREEK WATERSHED	614	41	21000.	68
16	6	BEARWALLOW	601	41	6000.	67
807	6	FAREWELL CREEK	608	53	5600.	82

D11	6	QUARTZ MTN	613	53	16700.	59
F19	6	DONEGAN	615	41	5500.	68
I03	6	MIDDLE SANTIAM	618	41	18500.	89
315	6	TATOOSH	603	53	5900.	108
401	6	DIXIE BUTTE	604	41	7600.	75
G05	6	SNAKE RIVER	606	41	164300.	143
609	6	LAKE	606	41	9000.	64
F01	6	FAIRVIEW	615	41	8200.	67
H09	6	MISSION CREEK	617	53	23800.	84
505	6	ALMA COPPER	605	53	7700.	97
56	6	MT JEFFERSON	618	41	5650.	118
814	6	LONG SWAMP	608	53	20500.	173
D03	6	EAGLE ROCK	613	53	32760.	119
E07	6	GREENHORN MTN.	614	41	13900.	86
I10	6	TIMPANOGAS	604	41	5300.	102
203	6	DRAKE MCDOWELL PEAK	602	41	6280.	93
307	6	TRAPPER	603	53	10800.	108
512	6	DICKERMAN	605	53	33000.	141
805	6	COLLIER	611	41	9600.	61
G12	6	MT EMILY	616	41	11000.	76
48	6	DIAMOND PEAK	601	41	8000.	84
806	6	FALLS CREEK	608	53	7300.	59
821	6	SHERMAN PEAK	608	53	12032.	121
D10	6	NORSE PEAK	613	53	62630.	114
F18	6	ROGUE UMPQUA DIVIDE	615	41	41700.	133
J06	6	BROWN MTN	620	41	2600.	74
E14	6	MOORE FLAT	614	41	8900.	92
702	6	BLACK CANYON	607	41	11400.	85
15	6	UPPER LITTLE DESCHUTES	601	41	19430.	97
314	6	PARK ADDITION	603	53	5600.	155
504	6	DIOSUD	605	53	59360.	126
608	6	GORGE	606	41	13200.	115
G04	6	JOSEPH	616	41	28300.	87
B12	6	CRAGGIES	611	41	9600.	81
55	6	MT HOOD	606	41	15500.	147
H08	6	KITAN	617	53	69100.	114
202	6	CRANE MOUNTAIN	602	41	10100.	120
E21	6	WENAH BACKCOUNTRY	614	41	111200.	166
4	6	SQUAW CREEK FALLS	601	41	4900.	108
306	6	STOUXON	603	53	10200.	54
D02	6	RAGGED RIDGE	613	53	23100.	88
E06	6	JUMPOFF JOE	614	41	12900.	98
511	6	MONTE CRISTO	605	53	54350.	167
B04	6	SHASTA COSTA	611	41	13920.	50
G11	6	LAKE FORK	616	41	17400.	86
47	6	THE BROTHERS	609	53	13229.	122
E13	6	SADDLE CREEK	614	53	7700.	84
820	6	SAWTOOTH	608	53	96900.	173
805	6	DRIVEWAY BUTTE	608	53	6900.	107
701	6	MILL CREEK	607	41	10700.	62
F17	6	QUARTZ CREEK	615	41	5500.	46
I01	6	LITTLE N SANTIAM	618	41	17800.	100
14	6	SUMMIT LAKE WINDIGO	601	41	23000.	100
313	6	DAVIS MTN	603	53	6600.	66
909	6	SOUTH GUINULT RIDGE	609	53	8900.	67

503	6	TWIN SISTERS	605	53	22000.	132
603	6	TOPE CREEK	616	41	7000.	82
607	6	EAGLE	606	41	56000.	168
B11	6	GRASSY KNOB	611	41	12000.	57
H07	6	NASON RIDGE	617	53	14400.	96
54	6	MT ADAMS	603	53	18100.	108
201	6	N FORK TWELVE MILE CREEK	602	41	2100.	80
409	6	MYRTLE SILVIES	604	41	11800.	87
D01	6	GRIZZLY PEAK	613	53	55900.	155
812	6	LIBERTY BELL	608	53	145000.	156
E05	6	N FORK JOHN DAY	614	41	81300.	138
305	6	ST HELENS	603	53	26300.	154
E20	6	HELLHOLE	614	41	60000.	66
F09	6	CALF CR COPELAND CR	615	41	21100.	91
S10	6	LOST CREEK	605	53	22000.	143
B03	6	BALDFACE	611	41	35360.	82
G10	6	LOWER MINAM	616	41	55500.	84
46	6	SKY LAKES	610	41	107900.	151
804	6	DISASTER CREEK	620			
908	6	COLONEL BOB	608	53	6900.	123
E12	6	WENATCHEE CREEK	609	53	12800.	105
312	6	POMPEY PEAK	614	53	15700.	88
A09	6	MCDONALD PEAK	603	53	18400.	104
F16	6	LAST CREEK	610	41	9000.	80
G06	6	BADGER CREEK	615	41	7200.	72
602	6	COOK RIDGE	606	41	21200.	130
G02	6	MT BAKER	616	41	19900.	90
H06	6	LAKE WENATCHEE	605	53	103200.	187
B10	6	ROGUE	617	53	88600.	163
53	6	KALMIOPSIS	611	41	24640.	93
408	6	UTLEY BUTTE	611	41	17400.	83
811	6	JACKSON CREEK	604	41	10600.	56
304	6	UPPER GREEN	608	53	9600.	80
E04	6	TOWER	603	53	3800.	82
			614	41	17100.	52
F08	6	BOULDER CREEK	616			
613	6	OLALLIE	615	41	19200.	108
B02	6	ROUGH AND READY	606	41	17500.	140
45	6	QUILCENE	611	41	23040.	64
803	6	CLACKAMAS MTN	609	53	43000.	155
J03	6	YAMSAI MTN	608	53	14600.	80
12	6	CRESCENT	620	41	6600.	81
A08	6	CONDREY MOUNTAIN	601	41	5920.	70
F15	6	DUMONT CREEK	610	6	9970.	84
E11	6	HOGBACK	615	41	7000.	33
311	6	JUNIPER PEAK	614	53	5000.	59
907	6	MOONLIGHT DOME	603	53	6000.	63
I09	6	MAIDEN PEAK	609	53	5100.	62
501	6	TOMYHAI SALESIA	618	41	102260.	151
G01	6	WILDHORSE	605	53	74437.	161
H05	6	SLIDE RIDGE	616	41	20800.	93
52	6	GOAT ROCKS	617	53	15900.	31
			603	53	7960.	154
E03	6	SOUTH FORK	613			
303	6	MT MARGARET	614	41	7500.	44
1	6	METOLIUS BREAKS	603	53	13300.	170
407	6	MONUMENT ROCK	604	41	9300.	79
					12900.	88

F07 6 LIMPY ROCK  
 810 6 HUNGRY RIDGE

615 41 5600.  
 608 53 14500.

84  
 54

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REGION :8:

LIST OF ALL ROADLESS AREAS

RARE-FILE	NAME	FORESTS	STATES	TOT-GROSS-ACRES	QI-2	NEW-STUDY-AREA
1 8	JOYCE KILMER-SLICKROCK	811	37	14935.	138	YES
2 8	BRADWELL BAY	805	12	22000.	89	YES

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REGION :10:

LIST OF ALL ROADLESS AREAS

RARE-FILE	NAME	FORESTS	STATES	TOT-GROSS-ACRES	QI-2	NEW-STUDY-AREA
4 10	TRACY ARM FORDS TERROR	1003	2	902000.	0	YES
3 10	REGION-WIDE ROADLESS AREA	1001	2	17986910.	0	
		1002				
7 10	GRANITE FIORDS	1005	2	590000.	0	YES
2 10	KING SALMON CAPES AREA	1005	2	120000.	191	YES
6 10	RUSSELL FIORD	1003	2	227000.	0	YES
1 10	PETERSBURG CREEK AREA	1003	2	24000.	146	YES
5 10	NELLIE JUAN	1004	2	704000.	0	YES

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C-29

REGION :57:

LIST OF ALL ROADLESS AREAS

RARE-FILE	NAME	FORESTS	STATES	TOT-GROSS-ACRES	QI-2	NEW-STUDY-AREA
1 57	EL CAAQUE	5754	72	8488.	118	YES

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APPENDIX D

GREEN LIST

The following list of areas met one of the criteria for Screen A described in the Roadless Area Review and Evaluation Report.

Definition of terms:

<u>RARE-FILE</u>	Number of area followed by Forest Service region number.
<u>NAME</u>	Name of Roadless Area
<u>TOT-GROSS-ACRES</u>	Total acres within the approximate boundary of the Roadless Area including any private, state, or other Federal land. The accuracy of measurement is plus or minus 1,000 acres in most cases. Adjustments in boundaries for any commitments through fiscal year 1973 may be made in some areas prior to the final environmental statement.
<u>QI-2</u>	Quality Index of the area as described in the Roadless Area Review and Evaluation Report.
<u>EFF-COST</u>	Effectiveness/Cost Index as described in Roadless Area Review and Evaluation Report.
<u>RECOMMENDED:</u>	
"YES"	Tentatively recommended as New Study Area by Regional Foresters, July 1, 1972.
"NO"	Not recommended by Regional Foresters, July 1, 1972.
"APS"	Areas adjacent to Primitive Areas that are already under study in connection with Primitive Area reviews.
"AOS"	Areas not adjacent to Primitive Areas that have been previously selected as New Study Areas.

GREEN LIST

RARE-FILE	NAME	RECOMMENDED	TOT-GROSS-ACRES	Q1-2	EFF-COST
263	1	MT ZIMMER	APS	0	0.0000
0J	2	10 POOSE CREEK	APS	66	28.7692
112	4	SOLOIFER LAKES	YES	139	173.7500
44	4	MILORED LAKES	YES	156	15.4901
421	4	KARELL LAKES	NO	161	78.1291
CB	2	EAST RAHAW	YES	92	30.0000
256	4	PINNACLE PEAK	YES	197	169.7856
1	8	JOYCE KILMERTSLICKROCK	NO	138	173.1933
192	4	BOULDER TOP	NO	133	128.7097
270	1	BROADWATER RIVER	APS	0	0.0000
WC	2	3 SKINNY FISH	APS	97	51.6350
51	6	GLACIER PEAK	YES	184	36.7271
68	2	LA GARITA	YES	159	72.5234
LJ	2	WAPITI VALLEY NORTH	YES	176	219.7692
68	3	MACHO CANYON	YES	131	72.7778
27	1	DEEP CREEK	YES	120	71.9502
80	2	4 CLOUD PEAK CONTIGUOUS	APS	183	135.9928
EQ	2	10 GRIMES CREEK VIRGINIA GULCH	APS	129	60.5248
LT	2	20 LINCOLN POINT	APS	162	202.5000
4	10	TRACY ARM FORDS TERPOR	AOS	0	0.0000
382	4	GROS VENTRE	YES	193	239.3990
262	1	ARUNDANCE WOLVERINE LOST CREEK	APS	0	0.0000
01	2	9 MT ORNO	APS	150	158.5544
WW	2	23 MAROON BELLS SNOWMASS EAST	YES	142	48.0209
111	4	BORAH PEAK	YES	174	216.8224
169	4	ASHOORN GORGE	YES	141	31.2139
43	6	CUMMINS CREEK	YES	146	3.0902
19	1	HYALITE	YES	172	168.7225
CA	2	MONTGOMERY PASS	YES	127	56.4444
255	4	LAKE FORK LICK CREEK SOUTH	YES	188	140.2985
9	3	JICARITA CREEK	YES	164	51.7251
420	4	VICTORY MTN	YES	104	110.3791
50	6	GFAHART MTN	YES	94	169.0000
67	3	CABALLO MOUNTAIN	YES	78	52.4370
L1	2	TROUT CREEK	YES	157	185.9211
26	1	RENSHAW MOUNTAIN	YES	116	63.8734
EP	2	17 LIZARD HEAD	APS	117	57.1540
LS	2	19 MIGGINS FORK	APS	153	229.5000
RO	2	4 DEEP CR DECKER CR AREA	APS	116	45.0246
19	3	MANZANO	YES	131	163.7500
8	1	SALMO PRIEST	YES	119	28.0325
246	1	KLOPTON CREEK CORRAI CREEK	NO	107	22.9833

261	1	HELL ROARING BUFFALO FORK	APS	71606.	0	0.0000
74	3	SIERRA ANCHA	YES	1500.	141	176.2500
59	3	SOUTHERN GUADALUPE MOUNTAINS	YES	19800.	168	186.8764
42	6	COUGAR LAKES	ADS	115680.	164	35.1225
WV	2	22 MAROON BELLS SNOWMASS WEST	YES	52650.	153	119.6939
254	4	PAYETTE LAKES LICK CREEK NORTH	YES	53325.	188	86.1263
1	57	EL CAAGUE	YES	8488.	118	149.4776
190	4	HAPPY VALLEY	NO	13000.	83	93.8261
SK	2	COLONY	YES	22400.	180	173.7931
66	3	PAJARITO BASIN	YES	33700.	172	70.6874
LR	2	18 MT KENT	APS	5100.	171	110.3924
RC	2	3 UPPER RIO GRANDE	APS	41790.	93	41.2947
8	5	JOHNSON	YES	4400.	104	7.8222
25	1	GATES OF THE MOUNTAINS	YES	6000.	48	25.7143
246	4	DARK CANYON WOODENSHOE CANYON	YES	40000.	150	186.3354
59	6	THREE SISTERS	YES	78090.	84	7.8519
73	3	HELLS GATE	YES	32840.	156	195.5344
33	4	WOLF MOUNTAIN	YES	39730.	151	48.7344
41	6	ALPINE LAKES	ADS	267000.	191	59.5899
81	5	UPPER KERN	YES	130625.	150	36.9512
17	1	HILGARD	YES	79000.	179	127.1673
253	4	PATRICK BUTTE LAVA RIDGE	YES	59280.	194	73.0610
CFI	2	INOIAN PEAKS	YES	19900.	131	95.8419
357	4	ITALIAN PEAKS WILDEPNESS CANDIDATE	YES	42500.	157	196.2500
7	10	GRANITE FIELDS	ADS	590000.	0	0.0000
65	3	SANTA FE BASIN	YES	7545.	174	136.7500
73	5	WHITE MTNS	YES	112000.	138	172.5000
LQ	2	17 WOOD RIVER	APS	16000.	118	140.6623
58	6	STRAWBERRY MTN	YES	17800.	138	10.1420
24	1	UPPER BEAVER	YES	18120.	80	18.8260
GD1	2	CHOCHETOPA CREEK	YES	3400.	110	69.2593
410	4	LONE PEAK	YES	12960.	145	182.4444
80	5	PAIUTE	NO	62260.	125	156.2751
BK	2	11 TWIN LAKE CONEY LAKE	APS	3660.	158	93.2581
72	3	VERDE	YES	11840.	162	203.0709
32	4	TEN MILE CREEK	YES	47000.	161	43.8674
65	5	MOKELUMNE	YES	9818.	122	22.7268
289	1	ROCK ISLAND LAKE	APS	950.	0	0.0000
6	3	SOUTH FORK	YES	9400.	105	93.1137
17	5	PORTUGUESE	YES	11878.	124	11.7924
16	1	THOMPSON SETON	YES	95500.	125	47.7171
100	4	BEAR CREEK	YES	32000.	79	88.3914
64	3	BEAR CREEK	YES	4550.	158	81.6937
28A	4		YES	3820.	161	48.4287
5	1	HELLS HALF AGRE	YES	71700.	127	46.4824
31	3	ERICKSON PEAK	YES	9000.	126	157.5000
49	4	SILVER CREEK TOBOGGAN LAKES	YES	10080.	169	212.5126
GT1	2	W. ELK	YES	74600.	160	122.9244
16	3	APACHE KID	YES	41400.	158	141.2111
363	4	TEYON CORRIDOR	YES	28156.	157	194.7313
57	6	MT WASHINGTON	YES	5230.	82	17.5020
23	1	ARRASTA STONEMALL	YES	9400.	84	40.9119
8J	2	10 LITTLE GOOSE	APS	14960.	130	67.4303
315	4	SHOXY MOUNTAINS	YES	30860.	174	131.9317
56	3	CAPTAN MOUNTAIN	YES	99600.	137	4.8438
284	4	BIG DEER CR CANDIDATE	YES	9540.	130	100.0161
49	5	DEER CREEK ISHI	YES	15000.	90	37.2924
28H	1	SHELVE LAKE	APS	711.	0	0.0000

15	1	TUCHUCK	YES	21960.	128	47.0033
5	3	COLUMBINE HOMO	YES	34600.	118	108.8747
AL	2	GORE EAGLES NEST	APS	41796.	121	51.5000
UC	2	WOODS LAKE	APS	800.	127	56.4444
63	3	NORTH FORK LAKE	YES	14200.	160	189.3333
96	4	MT NAOMI	YES	52800.	141	176.4171
4	1	LITTLE CLEARWATER RIVER	YES	66600.	143	53.1462
22	1	SILVER KING FALLS CREEK	YES	29700.	84	42.4462
WH	2	8 SWEETWATER	APS	17580.	96	60.7050
30	3	JONES RIDGE	YES	3500.	115	143.7500
2	10	KING SALMON CAPES AREA	YES	120000.	191	219.9416
23	5	MT SHASTA	YES	24740.	150	111.4414
56	6	MT JEFFERSON	YES	5650.	118	4.3747
BI	2	9 PINEY CREEK	APS	17200.	135	69.9398
LY	2	25 MIDDLE FORK	APS	40000.	194	183.3071
SJ1	2	ELECTRIC PEAK	YES	14600.	157	142.3727
314	4	ROULDER MOUNTAINS	YES	55000.	168	148.7923
109	5	CUCAMONGA	YES	3500.	113	141.2500
6	10	RUSSELL FIDRO	AOS	227000.	0	0.0000
48	5	MILL CREEK ISHI	YES	24000.	93	81.7582
164	4	PINE VALLEY MTN	YES	41134.	156	190.4124
189	4	OAK CREEK	NO	14000.	120	147.3684
267	1	PEO LOUGE CREEK HELI ROARING	APS	42002.	0	0.0000
15	5	ETNA	YES	10600.	139	6.2512
48	6	DIAMOND PEAK	YES	8000.	84	12.4675
14	1	GRIZZLY BASIN	YES	5500.	115	97.3077
AA	2	INOIAN PEAKS	YES	41031.	169	121.0157
4	3	LATIR PEAK	YES	18600.	112	122.5412
UB	2	MT SNEEFELS	APS	18400.	111	59.2000
62	3	SAN PEDRO PARKS ADDITION	YES	5500.	61	65.7843
394	4	HOOVER WILDERNESS EXTENSION	YES	56908.	163	201.2148
202	4	FISH LAKE MOUNTAIN	YES	18560.	126	153.8487
3	1	WEST PINTLAR	YES	1800.	126	141.7500
WG	2	7 RED DIRT	APS	7000.	103	60.0831
227	4	RURY MOUNTAINS	YES	55180.	157	172.9182
55	6	MT HOOD	YES	15500.	147	6.7631
22	5	CASTLE CRAGS	YES	13280.	133	37.3404
9H	2	8 ROCK CREEK	APS	14090.	138	64.0928
LX	2	24 JAKEYS FORK	APS	20500.	183	194.3782
RH1	2	SNOW MESA-BRISTOL HFAO	YES	12160.	119	116.6935
OR1	2	HAD CREEK	YES	44300.	174	88.4983
282	4	CLAR CREEK GARDEN CREEK	YES	43264.	142	104.1254
108	5	SHEEP MTN	YES	31680.	139	174.0514
266	1	SAODLEBACK MOUNTAIN	APS	11304.	0	0.0000
GSI	2	19 BEAVER CASTLE	YES	11600.	144	57.4021
14	5	SHACKLEFORD	YES	4440.	129	15.2720
13	1	SWAN RUNNER	YES	60000.	163	102.3013
115	4	HANSON LAKES	YES	16000.	169	211.2500
47	6	THE BROTHERS	YES	13229.	122	19.4680
393	4	CARSON ICEBERG	YES	53820.	168	137.6210
UA	2	UNCOMPAGHRE	APS	8790.	136	68.7666
233	1	UPPER MALLARO CREEK	APS	27000.	85	16.3695
61	3	GRANITE MOUNTAIN	YES	5500.	134	167.5000
20	1	NORTH ABSAROKA	YES	221044.	179	79.7557
AF	2	6 OERRY AREA	APS	10900.	97	61.8304
54	6	MT ADAMS	YES	18100.	108	7.2507
LM	2	WAPTII VALLEY SOUTH	YES	40000.	183	226.6254
46	5	SHINBONE	YES	77300.	88	6.5091

ORI	2	14 RAINBOW LAKES	YES	3000.	121	45,3750
LW	23	DUNOIR	APS	15200.	165	207,2727
265	1	FISHTAIL PLATEAU	APS	74175.	0	0,0000
12	1	ROCKY MTH FACE CONTINENTAL DIV	YES	42100.	121	42,7180
XC	2	29 GORE EAGLES NEST	APS	79000.	77	51,4987
53	4	SNAKE LAKE	YES	3400.	93	91,9269
114	4	WHITE CLOUOUS	YES	220000.	180	200,3035
13	5	SNOOZER	YES	20000.	108	16,5264
G10	6	LOWER MINAM	ADS	55500.	84	12,9788
1	10	PFTERSBURG CREEK ARFA	YES	74000.	146	170,0971
46	6	SKY LAKES	YES	107900.	151	41,9054
5	10	MELLIE JUAN	ADS	704000.	0	0,0000
232	1	MTOOLE BARGAMIN	APS	12800.	112	21,6884
60	3	WHITE MOUNTAINS WILDERNESS ADDITIONS	YES	12880.	158	2,5043
4E	2	5 OOME PEAK	APS	11500.	94	69,7419
225	4	FOX CREEK PEAK	YES	880.	145	182,2857
53	6	KALMIDPSTS	YES	17400.	83	5,3331
45	5	REC MTN	YES	9600.	67	7,9017
LV	2	22 SIXMILE	APS	3300.	162	205,6154
29	1	HO0000	YES	157539.	171	50,2220
LNI	2	SOUTH FORK	YES	75700.	140	174,5964
264	1	LAKE PLATEAU	APS	77365.	0	0,0000
113	4	PIONFER MTHS	YES	73000.	168	173,2201
11	1	MIDDLE FORK CONTINENTAL DIVIDE	YES	302708.	145	64,4799
351	4	LION HEAD WILDERNESS CANDIDATE	YES	13900.	141	161,9752
45	6	QUILCENE	YES	43000.	155	18,2403
CC	2	SHIPMAN PARK	YES	9700.	112	40,3866
OAJ	2	DAVIS PEAK	YES	16100.	138	52,6493
GNI	2	14 MAROON BELLS SNOWMASS	YES	10700.	120	85,0331
29	3	POTAL PEAK	YES	16000.	147	183,7500
2	8	HRA0MELL RAY	YES	22000.	89	41,2211
271	1	GOOSE LAKE	APS	500.	0	0,0000
WD	2	4 WHITE RIVER	APS	75100.	155	89,6112
224	4	CAMP CREEK GOAT CREEK	YES	22400.	128	160,1788
PA	2	3 ABYSS LAKE	YES	24160.	134	138,3504
LK	2	WAPITT VALLEY EAST	YES	19480.	176	219,7692
11	3	SIERRA NEGRA	YLS	8300.	0	0,0000
343	4	WEST SLOPE TETONS WILDERNESS CANDIDATE	YES	172000.	188	19,7460
52	6	GOAT ROCKS	YES	7960.	154	12,1244
ER	2	ELK CREEK	APS	18466.	0	0,0000
LU	2	21 BOEDEKER BUTTE	APS	2600.	165	214,5000
RF	2	SANGRE DE CRISTO	YES	71107.	194	142,5072
28	1	SCOTCHMAN PEAK	YES	17020.	148	35,6467

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APPENDIX E

RED LIST

The following Roadless Areas each met one or more of the criteria in Screen B. These are the lowest priority areas.

Definition of terms:

<u>RARE-FILE</u>	Number of area followed by Forest Service region number.
<u>NAME</u>	Name of Roadless Area
<u>TOT-GROSS-ACRES</u>	Total acres within the approximate boundary of the Roadless Area including any private, state, or other Federal land. The accuracy of measurement is plus or minus 1,000 acres in most cases. Adjustments in boundaries for any commitments through fiscal year 1973 may be made in some areas prior to the final environmental statement.
<u>QI-2</u>	Quality Index of the area as described in the Roadless Area Review and Evaluation Report.
<u>INT-25</u>	Acres of National Parks and National Wildlife Refuges within 25 miles of the Roadless Area.
<u>EXWP-25</u>	Acres of existing National Forest Wilderness and Primitive Areas within 25 miles of the Roadless Area.
<u>PREV-COMM-2</u>	Commitments to non-wilderness land use exist through fiscal year 1973 such that less than 5,000 acres of roadless and undeveloped area will remain in the Roadless Area.
<u>TOT-OPP-COST</u>	Total Opportunity Costs as described in the Roadless Area Review and Evaluation Report.

RED LIST

RARE-FILE NAME.....9.. TOT-GROSS-ACKES 01-2 INT-25.... EXMP-25... PREV-COMM-2 TOT-DPP-COST

U#	2	24	6300.	132	0	71329	82
009	2	CHAIR MOUNTAIN	21700.	89	0	42411	6245
MM	2	CODD AKE K	11290.	80	0	0	574
C05	6	HEDO IC	5500.	73	0	0	2562
350	4	MT JEFFERSON	7680.	113	40223	0	302
59	5	SAN JOAQUIN	5500.	136	761320	109559	44
184	1	CANYON PEAK	3600.	70	0	94272	304
AG	2	RABBIT EARS	9200.	70	0	72472	206
DT	2	LWL MOUNTAIN	9856.	57	0	72472	192
SC	2	MT. ELBERT	8400.	82	0	61275	75
F14	6	PARK WINEMA	1300.	46	0	35440	409
302	4	SHEEP-EATER AREA	27260.	61	0	0	15381
36	5	BACK AON	19000.	58	0	0	1214
310	6	UPPER LEWIS	32100.	93	241992	125091	7399
802	6	BLACK CANYON	13600.	54	0	0	1350
AU7	6	CRAGGY MOUNTAIN	14900.	108	0	76900	2484
56	4	LANDER P AK	10320.	144	0	0	289
906	6	WONDER MTN	6700.	96	896599	0	937
51	5	SOGA CREEK	8000.	81	106933	35415	878
136	1	ELKHORN	4600.	64	0	28562	40
CL	2	NEOTA-FLATTOPS	8000.	138	0	27464	166

255	1	HAMMOND CREEK	43	3	0	1024
296	4	BEAVERHEAD MOUNTAIN IV				
108	6	REBEL CREEK	62	0	0	50739
UK	2	LAKE HUPE	94	0	0	2122
WM	2	GRAND MESA	96	0	27347	91
176	1	GOLD HILL	52	0	102124	41
28	5	SALT CREEK	73	0	0	2193
302	6	STRANBERRY	70	0	0	2504
406	6	GLACIER MTN	61	0	0	1219
A14	6	LITTLE GRAYBACK	80	0	33653	1510
F06	6	DOUGAR BLUFF	42	0	0	1246
E02	6	TEXAS BUTTE	85	0	0	2212
61	2	12 S ITALIAN CREEK	35	0	0	1206
611	6	TWIN LAKES	119	0	71329	YES
374	1	BLUE JOINT CHICKEN CREEK	106	0	14160	1146
634	4	MT HARKISON	75	0	0	1749
819	6	PEBBLE CREEK	67	0	0	1297
128	1	DEAD HORSE	53	1013100	0	1393
6V	2	ORIEL CREEK	46	1	173453	103323
103	1	HAKREN PEAK	73	0	0	4578
214	1	TEEPER SPRING CREEK	94	0	1044272	1698
1U	6	LASCARL CREST	98	0	0	2811
801	6	BEAVER CREEK	57	0	0	1264
905	6	JEFFERSON RIDGE	91	896599	0	1531
101	6	CASCAOE CREST	96	0	35440	2291
F13	4	PARK RUGUE	51	0	35440	1719
90	4	MINERAL CREEK	63	0	0	124
50	5	WILL RU PEAK BEN LOMOND	67	0	0	137
A06	6	BUTT MTN	54	106933	35415	812
135	1	BROWN MOUNTAIN	60	160293	23071	346
326	4	UPPER CROW	60	0	28562	102
254	1	PETTIT LAKE	143	0	1232744	136
295	4	NORTH FORK ST JOE RIVER	63	0	94272	1531
334	6	BEAVERHEAD MOUNTAIN III	62	0	0	12374
603	6	CUSSEO HULLM	105	0	0	1553
E19	6	EAGLE HUCKLEBERRY	103	0	0	4816
H03	6	N FORK OHATILLA RIVER	76	0	0	1164
107	6	STORMY	51	0	464741	4194
90	5	WALKER CREEK	83	0	0	2133
826	6	KUDOPECKER	105	386862	0	1329
175	1	WHISP RIVER	106	0	970265	2126
221	1	CABINET FACE	98	0	0	2963
912	6	MOJNI PUSHELL	77	0	1044272	1381
F05	6	RUGGED RIDGE	46	0	0	1785
9	5	WILLIAMS CREEK	69	0	0	1251
A13	6	TEN BEAR	85	0	0	1531
279	1	GREEN RIVER	85	0	0	3440
128	4	KINNEY	42	0	76900	1688
143	4	CUPUSER CREEK	71	0	0	163
381	4	CAPE HORN LAKES	64	0	0	129
81	1	MCGOWAN CREEK	52	0	0	340
610	6	SLATE CREEK	51	310442	0	15
127	1	MEADOW CREEK UPPER NURTH FURK	75	0	0	3413
C03	6	BIG BEND	73	0	0	2293
19	4	COAL RIDGE	77	0	0	1023
	6	MT BUNAPARTE	91	0	0	1408
	6	HEBO IB	70	0	0	2722
	4	MINERS GULCH	102	0	237177	169

OK	2	18 RAINBOW LAKES	4000.	121	0	72472	107
SA	2	GALENA MTN.	6500.	99	0	61275	59
B	3	IRAMPAS PEAK	2240.	120	0	167416	51
167	1	ROEKICK MTN	20800.	60	0		1869
213	1	CHERRY PEAK	31800.	107	0	1044272	1253
19	5	SOMES MTN	5700.	74	0		4017
182	1	KENNELLY M/N	10900.	42	0		1526
A05	6	KOGUE-UMPUQA OLIVIOE	11260.	99	0	35440	1453
B09	6	INDIGO	23840.	70	0	2773	2773
F12	6	MT BAILEY	15900.	77	0	35440	4056
74	4	SOUTH SALLI RIVER RANGE	128000.	145	0	0 YES	2361
300	4	GWL CREEK	7100.	41	40223	0	104
119	1	WHEELS CREEK	7741.	131	0	1244659	418
LH	2	PAT DHARA	5800.	85	0	351104	56
253	1	SIWASH	23300.	44	0		2635
294	4	BEAVERHEAD MOUNTAIN II	26180.	104	0		6439
333	6	BEAR CREEK	6700.	57	0		1729
014	6	BLUE SLIDE	15100.	55	241992	82680	2236
106	6	MCLENNEN MOUNTAIN	8120.	74	0	2200	2200
58	1	NEO ROCKS	4600.	90	40223	0	30
CJ	2	CRUSTIER MOUNTAIN	5000.	68	262191	27464	183
220	1	WARO EAGLE	8960.	111	0	1044277	203
WK	2	DEEP CREEK	8900.	109	0	102124	129
911	6	ELK KEAOE	8400.	67	0		2415
A12	6	BLITZER LICK	5400.	32	0		1798
278	1	BADGER CREEK	72326.	118	0	0 YES	1245
18	3	KYAN HILL	28000.	131	57191	0 YES	224
GJ	2	SANFURO CREEK	9600.	65	13666	0	223
380	4	NORTH FORK FISH CREEK	8320.	59	310442	0	65
RM	2	UWARTZITE	7120.	183	0	69253	76
208	6	BRAITAIN BUTTE	6100.	83	0	18709	183
199	1	G1GG PEAK	54000.	106	0		1957
06	2	PAGODA CREEK	58832.	94	0		81846
332	4	LIME AKE K KELLY CREEK	73600.	70	0		1110
ME	2	SAVAGE RUN	11940.	73	0	0 YES	467
411	6	N FORK MALHEUR RIVER	8900.	132	0	33653	142
181	1	BARNUM	12800.	72	0		2346
212	1	PATS KNDB NORTH CUTDFF	23700.	45	0	950000	1286
04	2	17 FISHHOOK	39040.	0	0	72472	1520
58	4	TOSTI CREEK ROCK CREEK	60800.	102	310442	0	1282
18	5	ORLEANS MTN	19565.	95	0	1454300	1749
515	6	PRESENTIN	13400.	57	505000	0	1172
A04	6	THOUSAND SPRINGS	7000.	79	0		1652
B08	6	SILVER	27520.	83	0		1555
MU	2	EAGLE PEAK	12590.	74	0		129
252	1	MOSQUITO FLY	17900.	53	0		1203
324	4	KAFT RIV R MOUNTAINS	36000.	75	0		4790
B09	6	GRANITE MTN	20200.	108	0		1969
HJ1	6	GRADE CREEK	21200.	31	0		2751
105	6	FRENCH PETE	18600.	104	0		6145
57	1	HIDDEN LAKE	5300.	79	40223	0 YES	56
B8	2	2 LAKE FORK SAGUACHE CREEK	5338.	66	0	48486	160
101	5	BEAR CANYON	9600.	90	0	142918	76
F03	6	CANTON CRK STEELHEAD CRK	19800.	56	0		6058
100	1	HOOKNOSE ABERCROMBLE	31200.	93	0		1878
A11	6	SHERWOOD	7600.	79	0	35440	1530
277	1	SD FERR TWO MEDICINE	24893.	89	0	0 YES	505
17	3	WITHERINGTON	15000.	78	0	0 YES	153

141	4	BASIN CREEK	26000.	73	0	0	252
910	6	MATHNEY RIDGE	5600.	42	896599	0	2431
229	1	ELK CITY FACE	20480.	85	0	159086	1072
316	4	LOWER PIONEER MOUNTAINS	73000.	108	0	0	1177
7	6	M+S-BACHELOR BUTTE	27790.	105	0	342963	1986
205	6	HEADHOKS RIM	11200.	74	0	18709	1172
E05	6	UPPER JULANNON	28700.	84	0	0	1156
112	6	CHUCKSNEY MOUNTAIN	13900.	77	0	0	4383
C01	6	HEBO IA	15000.	96	0	0	6977
RL	2	FOX MOUNTAIN	6810.	66	0	240000	YES
166	4	BIG HOLLOW	6000.	30	147034	0	48
309	6	SHARK ROCK	4900.	126	241992	0	695
410	6	MALHEUR RIVER	5600.	98	0	33653	258
F10	6	SAWTOOTH	4200.	117	0	35440	1309
A03	6	BOUNJARY SPRINGS	3420.	82	0	35440	394
180	1	SATIKE MTN	15000.	48	0	0	2231
211	1	SOUTH STEGAL SOUTH CUTOFF	17840.	36	0	950000	1156
514	6	HIGGINS MTN	13700.	64	55000	0	3301
932	6	MT ZION	5600.	65	0	0	1427
284	1	SAM TOUTH	8942.	70	0	0	103
57	4	BALCON RIDGE	5140.	69	310442	0	145
371	4	GROS VENTRE SLIDE	8960.	85	310442	0	71
236	1	CROOKED RIVER	9000.	105	0	159086	464
323	4	BOULVER BASIN	3000.	119	0	124659	109
823	6	THIRTY MILE	21600.	68	0	0	1115
E16	6	TIMOTHY	20500.	73	0	0	2019
I04	6	ECHO MOUNTAIN	6000.	101	0	0	1034
CH	2	NORTH ST VRAIN	8560.	114	262191	27464	151
316	6	CORTRIGHT	2200.	102	241992	0	454
6	5	8 MILE	19800.	76	0	0	6757
F02	6	PUDDIN ROCK	5100.	64	0	0	1155
G06	6	IMNAMA FACE	29000.	71	0	0	1509
A10	6	SPHAGNUM BDG	8230.	85	0	35440	1755
GH	2	CAYON CREEK	7600.	89	13666	0	175
244	4	MT PEALE	9000.	119	337258	0	213
109	1	CROW PEAK	2867.	80	0	28562	36
M 204	6	CULEMAN RIM	8500.	70	0	18709	843
197	1	LOCO MOUNTAIN	24371.	100	0	0	1323
DE	2	SUGARLOAF	35328.	82	0	0	1020
71	3	LEONARD CANYON	9185.	83	0	0	10772
308	6	CLEAR CREEK	9800.	85	0	0	1974
815	6	LUCKY JIM	11900.	97	0	505524	1297
J11	6	PACKARD CREEK	6000.	74	0	0	2340
US	2	TWO ELK	11500.	69	0	61275	YES
16	4	CART HOLLOW	6000.	79	0	237177	78
210	1	NORTH STEGAL	9400.	36	0	950000	493
A02	6	BUTTE FORK	3140.	135	0	76900	598
16	5	SHERER RIDGE	14020.	65	0	1454300	2390
G13	6	IVIN MOUNTAIN	13200.	108	0	0	1419
89	5	KINCON	32400.	100	386862	0	2192
B06	6	LAWSON	18080.	61	0	76900	1579
MM	2	BUFF LU POAK	8520.	57	0	0	98
16	6	BEARALLOW	6000.	67	0	342363	387
807	6	FAREWELL CREEK	5600.	82	0	505524	478
322	4	TRAIL CREEK	6630.	139	0	200942	73
250	1	BEAN BASIN	67600.	109	0	0	4249
307	4	SAL MOUNTAIN	8300.	84	0	0	32103
71	5	S FK SAN JUANIN	58740.	105	761320	109559	6531



F19	6	DONEGAN	5500.	68	0	0	1719
Iu2	6	MIDDLE SANTIAM	16500.	87	0	0	6720
50	5	SNOW MTN	30000.	95	0	0	1384
315	6	TATCUSH	5900.	108	241992	0	922
LU	2	PINEY PASS	1800.	112	0	914604	14
95	1	GRAHAM CUAL	8900.	44	0	0	7956
156	1	LONG CANYON	41000.	74	0	0	2985
505	6	LAKE	9000.	64	0	0	1793
FU1	6	FAIRVIEW	8200.	67	0	0	2536
HU5	6	MISSION CREEK	23800.	84	0	0	3212
5	2	GRIDER	5600.	68	0	0	1052
GG	2	AGATE	6000.	91	13656	0	136
505	6	ALMA CUPPER	7700.	97	505000	0	985
203	6	ORAKE MCDOWELL PEAK	6280.	93	18709	0	349
64	1	UPPER LGST HURSE	1600.	104	0	1244659	18
DJ1	2	NIPPLE CREEK	50816.	101	0	0	1656
307	6	TRAPPER	10800.	108	0	0	2637
136	1	SNOWIES	84778.	80	0	0	1752
15	4	FARM CREEK	5950.	78	0	237177	47
87	1	CLIFF COOPERATION CREEK	16400.	87	0	0	1024
255	4	QUINN	226000.	93	0	0	1958
BUS	6	COLLIER	5600.	61	0	0	1511
G12	6	MT EMILY	11000.	76	0	0	1031
400	4	MONLIOR RANGE	172006.	84	0	0	1376
163	1	WREX	54100.	74	0	0	2701
ML	2	DEER CREEK	13320.	60	0	0	141
215	1	GILT EDG SILVER CREEK	5800.	63	0	1044272	229
702	6	BLACK CANYON	11400.	85	0	0	1037
15	6	UPPER LITTLE OESCHUTES	19430.	97	0	35440	1308
188	1	TENDERFOOT DEEP CREEK	88729.	82	0	0	2935
379	4	BACON CREEK	3200.	34	310442	0	25
314	6	PARK ADIPTION	5600.	155	241992	0	438
4	4	HIGH LINE	6400.	85	0	0	240
604	6	JOSEPH	28300.	87	0	0	1109
812	6	CRAGGIES	9600.	81	0	76900	1209
125	1	BENCH CREEK	10800.	45	0	0	810
4	6	SQUAW CR DK FALLS	4900.	108	0	342963	378
GP	2	16 GOTHIC MOUNTAIN	6400.	67	0	71324	169
47	5	CASTLE PEAK	6000.	96	0	285756	492
226	1	UHAR FALLS CREE	35200.	109	0	0	1817
313	4	HAYSTACK MOUNTAIN	19200.	67	0	0	1782
306	6	SILUOXN	10200.	54	0	0	2195
D02	6	RAGGED RIDGE	23100.	88	0	0	1635
E06	6	JUMPOFF JDE	12900.	98	0	0	1030
46	1	BUTLER CREEK	27913.	84	0	0	1466
14	4	WHITEROCKS RIVER	6000.	57	0	237177	48
130	4	PHI KAPPA	8000.	64	0	200942	74
162	1	TROUT CREEK	23040.	101	0	94272	1320
804	6	SHASTA CUSTA	13920.	50	0	0	2151
G11	6	LAKE FORK	17400.	86	0	221355	1239
DM	2	13 BLACKTAIL	4864.	56	0	0	136
87	5	SILICKSCK	7180.	16	386862	0	64
805	6	DRIVENWAY BUTTE	6900.	107	0	505524	344
701	6	HILL CREEK	10700.	62	0	0	1176
CE	2	GREEN RI GE	18200.	66	0	0	1132
54	5	BUCKS LAKE	12400.	102	136933	19080	1385
F17	6	QUARTZ CRDEK	5500.	46	0	0	1719

76



14	6	SUMMIT LAKE MINDIGO	23000.	100	0	35440	1540
187	1	MCGREGGOK LAKE	11840.	64	0		1732
313	6	DAVIS MTN	6600.	66	241992	0	1776
909	6	SOUTH QUINAULT RIDGE	6900.	67	896599	0	2323
B11	6	GRASSY KNOB	12000.	57	0	0	1631
H07	6	WASCON RIDGE	14400.	94	0	464741	1524
258	1	GRANBUTHER MOUNTAIN	22200.	69	0	0	2319
B0	2	GRUMMUNO CREEK	6452.	81	0	137000	184
60	1	FREO BURR	6400.	123	0	1244659	88
240	1	SOUTH FORK FACE	46700.	108	0	0	2374
E20	6	HELLHOLE	60000.	60	0	0	2257
F03	6	CALE CR. COPELAND CR.	21100.	91	0	0	6468
2	3	FRIEBORN CANYON	4790.	81	0	7400	55
E03	6	BALLOFAE	33360.	82	0	76900	2322
218	4	ROCKWOLD PEAK	13440.	41	0	0	1375
38	4	SHEEP CREEK	60000.	108	0	0	21927
161	1	GALENA CREEK	7400.	61	0	94277	11327
352	4	KEYNOLUS PASS	6120.	61	40223	0	147
166	1	LWL PEAK	12600.	54	0	0	1916
53	5	BEN LOMONO	12850.	70	0	19080	1387
312	6	PUMPEY P AK	16400.	104	0	62680	3300
A09	6	MCDONALD PEAK	8400.	80	0	0	1768
F16	6	LAST CREEK	7200.	72	0	0	2410
204	4	HELL HILL	9600.	72	0	23177	99
257	1	616 CREEK SLATE CREEK	53700.	52	0	0	3411
78	5	AGNEW	14400.	88	0	0	1170
B10	6	ROGUE	24640.	93	0	0	2943
12	3	CANJILUN MOUNTAIN	5000.	132	0	0	78
205	1	BALDY	7100.	38	0	1046272	242
00	2	HARDSKARABLE	7000.	70	0	102124	56
178	1	RICHARDS MTN	24960.	73	0	0	2977
E04	6	TOWER	17100.	52	0	1759	4539
F08	6	BOULDER CREEK	19200.	108	0	35440	2325
M 193	1	MIDDLE FORK JUDITH	86688.	71	0	0	559
146	4	HIDDEN LAKES	24000.	73	0	0	76
77	3	HORSE MESA	9500.	92	0	124140	76
12	5	SLIDE CREEK	6900.	54	0	0	2430
B02	6	ROUGH AND READY	23040.	64	0	0	1315
WY	2	25 OFFICULT	34500.	100	0	71329	1132
37	4	BREAD WINNER	15000.	90	0	0	19640
00	2	NEVER SUMMER	9728.	134	0	27464	248
12	6	CRESCENT	5920.	70	0	55440	454
185	1	ALLEN PEAK	12200.	73	0	94272	2329
A08	6	CONOREY MOUNTAIN	9970.	84	0	0	1372
F15	6	DUMONT CREEK	7000.	33	0	0	1651
E11	6	HOGBACK	5000.	59	0	0	349
52	5	CHIPS CREEK	8000.	96	0	19080	605
311	6	JUNIPER PEAK	6000.	62	0	82680	923
907	6	MOUNTLIGHT DOME	5100.	62	0	0	1415
76	1	DAILY RAILROAD	9200.	79	0	1244659	257
328	4	FRENCHMAN CREEK	6000.	132	0	200942	145
1	5	FOX	15400.	74	0	0	4885
G01	6	WILDHORSE	20800.	93	0	0	1138
H05	6	SLIOE RIDGE	13900.	31	0	464741	1775
29	4	SNOW BANK MOUNTAIN	30000.	98	0	0	1039
BE	2	HAZELTON	3870.	94	0	137000	51
1	6	METOLIUS BREAKS	9300.	79	0	99600	413

M 193

44	5	EAST FORK TRINITY	4100.	110	0	265756	2057
104	1	HARVEY CREEK	13900.	90	J	0	1350
407	6	MONUMENT ROCK	12900.	88	J	33653	1243
F07	6	LIMPY ROCK	5600.	84	J	0	1719
810	6	HUNGKY RIDGE	14500.	54	0	464741	1417

\*\*\*\*\*

APPENDIX F

AREAS RECOMMENDED BY REGIONAL FORESTERS NOT ON GREEN LIST

Definition of terms:

RARE-FILE

Number of area followed by Forest Service region number.

NAME

Name of Roadless Area

TOT-GROSS-ACRES

Total acres within the approximate boundary of the Roadless Area including any private, state, or other Federal land. The accuracy of measurement is plus or minus 1,000 acres in most cases. Adjustments in boundaries for any commitments through fiscal year 1973 may be made in some areas prior to the final environmental statement.

QI-2

Quality Index of the area as described in the Roadless Area Review and Evaluation Report.

PUB-INVOLV

Results of Public Involvement actions to August 1972.

- 1 - general uniform agreement by public for a New Study Area
- 2 - general uniform agreement against a New Study Area
- 3 - divided public opinion
- 4 - no information or little opinion given by public.

EFF-COST

Effectiveness/Cost Index as described in Roadless Area Review and Evaluation Report.

AREAS RECOMMENDED BY REGIONAL FORESTERS NOT ON GREEN LIST

RARE-FILE	NAME	TOT-GROSS-ACRES	Q1-2	PUB-INVOLV	EFF-COST
10	MIDDLE MOUNTAIN	5820	152	3	140.4127
76	ALDER CREEK	30500	150	3	187.5000
604	ZIGZAG MTN	17990	135	3	6.0852
9	KANAR CREEK	71000	129	3	161.2500
5	FLINT RANGE	35268	155	3	97.0504
75	SALOMF	14900	141	3	150.0643
68	N FK SAN JOAQUIN	39980	121	3	21.3106
27	WET HEAVER CREEK	8794	104	3	130.6429
18	MONUMENT PEAK	39266	112	3	53.1123
41	PAJARITO C	5500	87	3	108.7500
MP	LARANJE PEAK	15290	101	3	55.1500
61A	CASTLE CREEK	15000	97	3	121.2500
OPI	16 SERVICE CREEK	33400	119	3	35.5828
40	PAJARITO B	9100	94	3	118.0056
25	FOSSIL CREEK HEADWATERS	11720	102	3	128.5376
32	BLACK ROCK	14100	134	3	168.4964
24	HACKBERRY	18320	87	3	109.1644
AC	UPPER CHICAGO CREEK	10200	153	3	128.9752
49	A FOUR	15607	90	3	74.3175
HAI	SHEEP MOUNTAIN	13900	106	3	93.8471
49A	SAWYER PEAK	5000	76	3	23.8994
23	WEST CLEAR CREEK	23456	124	3	9.1261
15	GUADALUPE	6320	90	3	113.7600
22	SECRET MOUNTAIN RED ROCK	32700	134	3	167.8851
21	LTONHEAD	18000	122	3	113.7824
39	TUMACACORI A	39600	104	3	130.3291
3	CENTERFIRE	10800	98	3	50.4000
234	SOUTH SNAKE	22400	143	3	178.9497
201	THOUSAND LAKE MOUNTAIN	32000	152	3	131.0157
2	ITALIAN PEAK	9800	122	3	140.6588
38	WHESTONE	16600	66	3	83.0000
HJ	HUSTON PARK	29510	121	3	26.7468
78	GOLDFIELD	11300	132	3	185.7333
233	MT MORIAH	32000	121	3	151.2500
45	FRISCO	14246	142	3	164.4634
200	TUSHAR MOUNTAIN	36280	146	3	154.8772
1	WEST BIG HOLE	38369	135	4	147.5726
52	SADDLE MOUNTAIN	8400	111	3	139.1642
1	ASPEN MOUNTAIN	17600	95	3	110.7285
78A	LIME CREEK	21800	98	3	122.7816
28A		8740	92	3	116.5217

F-2

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APPENDIX G

FEDERAL AGENCIES TO WHICH DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENTS WERE SENT

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation  
Appalachian Regional Commission  
Department of the Army (Corps of Engineers)  
Atomic Energy Commission  
Department of Commerce  
Department of Defense  
Delaware River Basin Commission  
Environmental Protection Agency  
Federal Power Commission  
General Services Administration  
Department of Health, Education and Welfare  
Department of Housing and Urban Development  
Department of the Interior  
National Capital Planning Commission  
Office of Economic Opportunity  
Susquehanna River Basin Commission  
Tennessee Valley Authority  
Department of Transportation  
Department of the Treasury  
Department of State







**MAP B**  
**ROADLESS AREAS - WESTERN UNITED STATES**  
**Chief's Proposed New Study Areas**

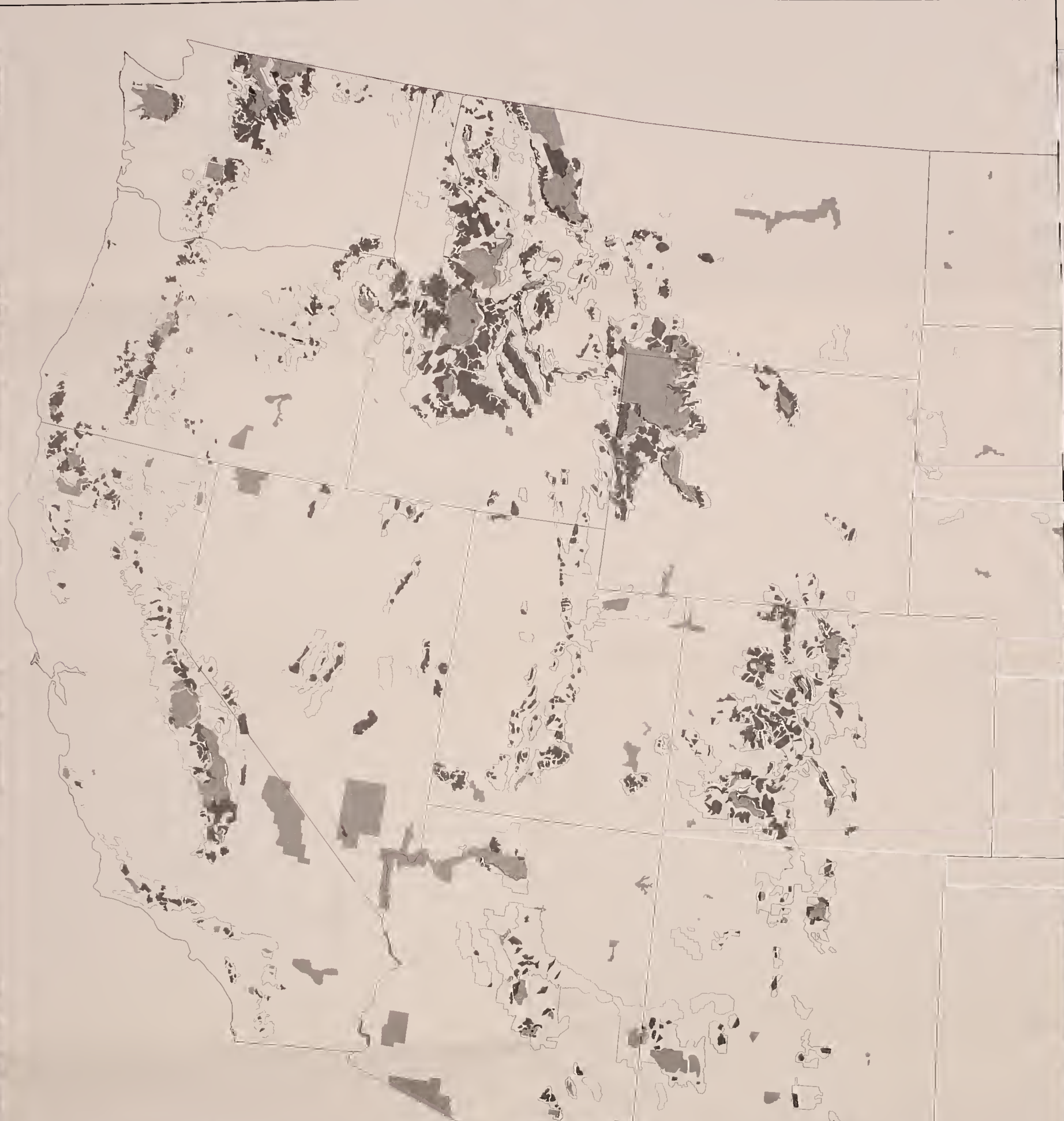
(Refer to Map "C" for 9 Areas in Alaska,  
Eastern United States and Puerto Rico)

**Legend**

- National Forest Boundary
- Dedicated Areas - Wilderness, Primitive Areas,  
National Parks and Wildlife Refuges
- Chief's Proposed New Study Areas







**MAP A**  
**ROADLESS AREAS - WESTERN UNITED STATES**

(Refer to Map "C" for 9 Areas in Alaska,  
Eastern United States and Puerto Rica)

**Legend**

- National Forest Boundary
- Dedicated Areas - Wilderness, Primitive Areas,  
National Parks and Wildlife Refuges
- Roadless Areas



# Field Offices of the Forest Service



U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. 20250

**EASTERN REGION**  
Address: 633 West Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee, Wis. 53203

**SOUTHERN REGION**  
Address: 1720 Peachtree Rd. NW., Atlanta, Ga. 30309

**SOUTHERN REGION**  
(continued)

**Illinois—**  
Shawnee Harrisburg

**Indiana—**  
Hoosier Bedford

**Michigan—**  
Hiawatha Escanaba  
Huron Cadillac  
Manistee Cadillac  
Ottawa Ironwood

**Minnesota—**  
Chippewa Cass Lake  
Superior Duluth

**Missouri—**  
Clark Rolla  
Mark Twain Springfield

**New Hampshire—**  
White Mountain Laconia

**Ohio—**  
Wayne Bedford, Ind.

**Pennsylvania—**  
Allegheny Warren

**Vermont—**  
Green Mountain Rutland

**West Virginia—**  
Monongahela Elkins

**Wisconsin—**  
Chequamegon Park Falls  
Nicolet Rhinelander

**Alabama—**  
National Forests in Alabama, 1765 Highland Ave., P.O. Box 40, Montgomery, 36101.  
William B. Bankhead Talladega  
Conecuh Tuskegee

**Arkansas—**  
Ouachita Hot Springs  
Ozark Russellville  
St. Francis Russellville

**Florida—**  
National Forests in Florida, 214 South Bronough St., P.O. Box 1050, Tallahassee, 32302  
Apalachicola Osceola  
Ocala

**Georgia—**  
National Forests in Georgia, 322 Oak St. NW., Gainesville, 30501  
Chattahoochee Oconee

**Kentucky—**  
Daniel Boone Winchester

**Louisiana—**  
Kisatchie Pineville

**Mississippi—**  
National Forests in Mississippi, 350 Milner Bldg., P.O. Box 1291, Jackson, 39205  
Bienville Holly Springs  
Delta Homochitto  
DeSoto Tombigbee

**North Carolina—**  
National Forests in North Carolina, B-level Plateau Bldg., 50 S. French Broad, P.O. Box 2570, Asheville, 28802  
Croatan Pisgah  
Nantahala Uwharrie

**South Carolina—**  
National Forests in South Carolina, Rm. 350, 1801 Main St., Columbia, 29201  
Francis Marion Sumter

**Tennessee—**  
Cherokee Cleveland

**Texas—**  
National Forests in Texas, Federal Bldg., P.O. Box 969, Lufkin, 75901  
Angelina Sabine  
Davy Crockett Sam Houston

**Virginia—**  
George Washington Harrisonburg  
Jefferson Roanoke

**ALASKA REGION**  
Address: Federal Office Bldg., P.O. Box 1628, Juneau, Alaska 99801

**Alaska—**  
Chugach Anchorage  
North Tongass Juneau  
South Tongass Ketchikan

Below are listed Forest Service Regional Offices and addresses, followed by National Forests and their headquarters locations. Research unit and State and Private Forestry Area headquarters are listed on the back page.

**NORTHERN REGION**  
Address: Federal Bldg., Missoula, Mont. 59801

**Idaho—**  
Clearwater  
Coeur d'Alene  
Kaniksu  
Nezperce  
St. Joe

**Montana—**  
Beaverhead  
Bitterroot  
Custer  
Deerlodge  
Flathead  
Gallatin  
Helena  
Kootenai  
Lewis and Clark  
Lolo

**Washington—**  
Colville

**SOUTHWESTERN REGION**  
Address: 517 Gold Ave. SW., Albuquerque, N. Mex. 87101

**Arizona—**  
Apache  
Coconino  
Coronado  
Kaibab  
Prescott  
Sitgreaves  
Tonto

**New Mexico—**  
Carson  
Cibola  
Gila  
Lincoln  
Santa Fe

**CALIFORNIA REGION**  
Address: 630 Sansome St., San Francisco, Calif. 94111

**California—**  
Angeles  
Cleveland  
Eldorado  
Inyo  
Klamath  
Lassen  
Los Padres  
Mendocino  
Modoc  
Plumas  
San Bernardino  
Sequoia  
Shasta-Trinity<sup>1</sup>  
Sierra  
Six Rivers  
Stanislaus  
Tahoe

Pasadena  
San Diego  
Placerville  
Bishop  
Yreka  
Susanville  
Santa Barbara  
Willows  
Alturas  
Quincy  
San Bernardino  
Porterville  
Redding  
Fresno  
Eureka  
Sonora  
Nevada City

**INTERMOUNTAIN REGION**  
Address: 324 25th St., Ogden, Utah 84401

**Idaho—**  
Boise  
Caribou  
Challis  
Payette  
Salmon  
Sawtooth  
Targhee

**Nevada—**  
Humboldt  
Toiyabe

**Utah—**  
Ashley  
Cache  
Dixie  
Fishlake  
Manti-La Sal  
Uinta  
Wasatch

Boise  
Pocatello  
Challis  
McCall  
Salmon  
Twin Falls  
St. Anthony

Elko  
Reno

Vernal  
Logan  
Cedar City  
Richfield  
Price  
Provo  
Salt Lake City

**PACIFIC NORTHWEST REGION**  
Address: 319 SW. Pine St., P.O. Box 3623, Portland, Oreg. 97208

**Oregon—**  
Deschutes  
Fremont  
Malheur  
Mount Hood  
Ochoco  
Rogue River  
Siskiyou  
Siuslaw  
Umatilla  
Umpqua  
Wallowa-Whitman<sup>1</sup>  
Willamette  
Winema

Bend  
Lakeview  
John Day  
Portland  
Prineville  
Medford  
Grants Pass  
Corvallis  
Pendleton  
Roseburg  
Baker  
Eugene  
Klamath Falls

**Washington—**  
Gifford Pinchot  
Mount Baker  
Okanogan  
Olympic  
Snoqualmie  
Wenatchee

Vancouver  
Bellingham  
Okanogan  
Olympia  
Seattle  
Wenatchee

## RESEARCH HEADQUARTERS

**Laboratory**  
Forest Products Laboratory  
North Walnut St., P.O. Box 5130, Madison, Wis., 53705

**Institutes**  
Institute of Tropical Forestry  
P.O. Box AQ, Rio Piedras, P.R., 00928

Institute of Northern Forestry  
Fairbanks, Alaska, 99701

**Forest and Range Experiment Stations**  
Pacific Northwest—809 NE. Sixth Ave., P.O. Box 3141, Portland, Oreg., 97208

Pacific Southwest—1960 Addison St., Berkeley, Calif., 94701

Intermountain—507 25th St., Ogden, Utah, 84401

Rocky Mountain—240 West Prospect St., Fort Collins, Colo., 80521

North Central—Folwell Ave., St. Paul, Minn., 55101

Northeastern—6816 Market St., Upper Darby, Pa., 19082

Southern—Federal Bldg., 701 Loyola Ave., New Orleans, La., 70113

Southeastern—Post Office Bldg., P.O. Box 2570, Asheville, N.C., 28802

## STATE AND PRIVATE FORESTRY AREAS

State and Private Forestry offices are located in the Regional Headquarters with the exception of the following Areas:

**Northeastern Area—S&PF**  
(Includes States in the Eastern Region—see map)  
6816 Market St., Upper Darby, Pa. 19082

**Southeastern Area—S&PF**  
(Includes States in the Southern Region—see map)  
1720 Peachtree Rd. NW., Atlanta, Ga., 30309

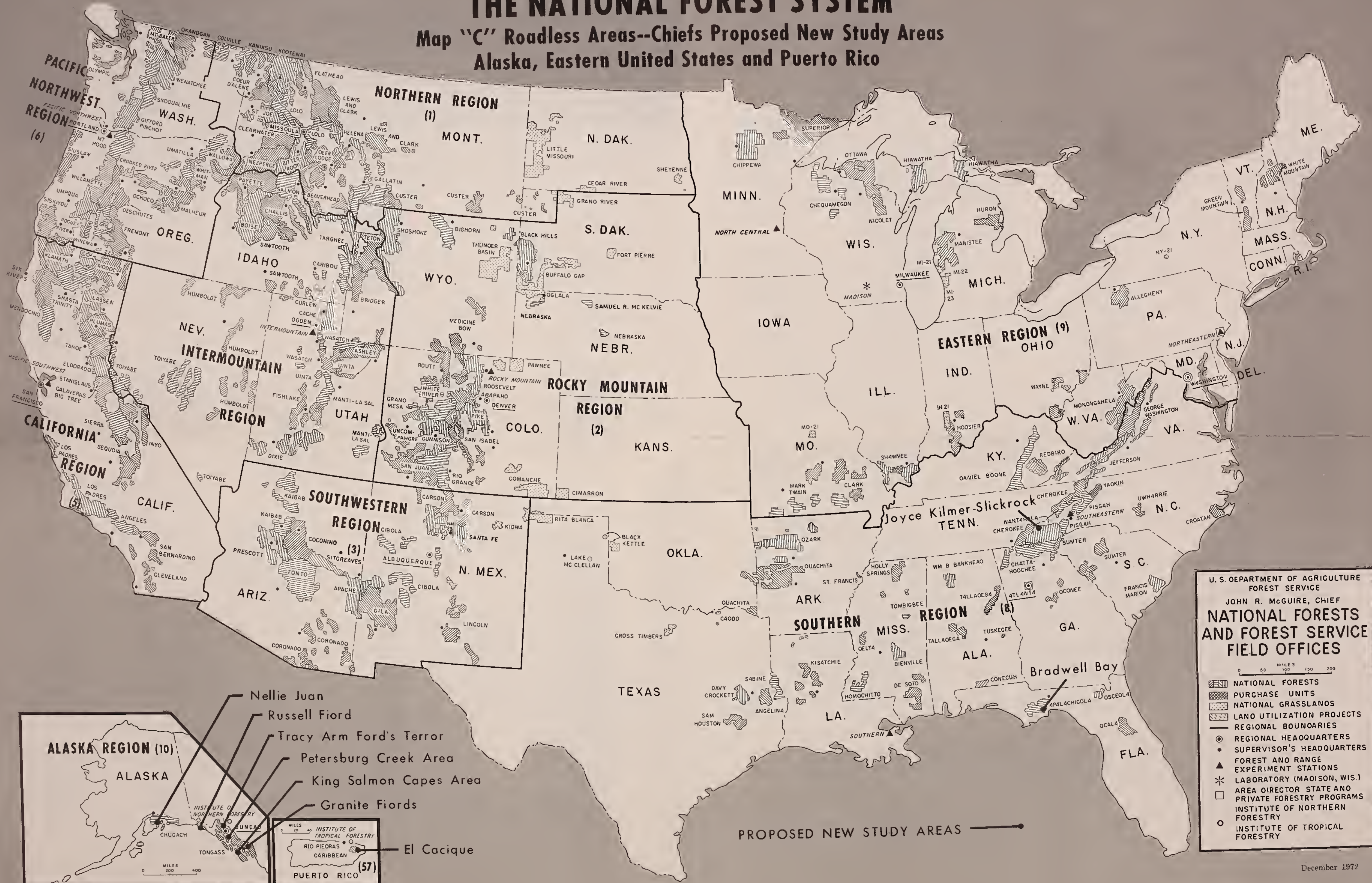
The Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, is dedicated to the principle of multiple use management of the Nation's forest resources for sustained yields of wood, water, forage, wildlife, and recreation. Through forestry research, cooperation with the States and private forest owners, and management of the National Forests and National Grasslands, it strives—as directed by Congress—to provide increasingly greater service to a growing Nation.

<sup>1</sup> Two separately proclaimed National Forests under one supervisor.



# THE NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM

## Map "C" Roadless Areas--Chiefs Proposed New Study Areas Alaska, Eastern United States and Puerto Rico



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
FOREST SERVICE  
JOHN R. MCGUIRE, CHIEF  
**NATIONAL FORESTS  
AND FOREST SERVICE  
FIELD OFFICES**

0 50 100 150 200  
MILES

- NATIONAL FORESTS
- PURCHASE UNITS
- NATIONAL GRASSLANDS
- LAND UTILIZATION PROJECTS
- REGIONAL BOUNDARIES
- REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS
- SUPERVISOR'S HEADQUARTERS
- FOREST AND RANGE EXPERIMENT STATIONS
- LABORATORY (MADISON, WIS.)
- AREA DIRECTOR STATE AND PRIVATE FORESTRY PROGRAMS
- INSTITUTE OF NORTHERN FORESTRY
- INSTITUTE OF TROPICAL FORESTRY

**ALASKA REGION (10)**

ALASKA

Nellie Juan  
Russell Fiord  
Tracy Arm Ford's Terror  
Petersburg Creek Area  
King Salmon Capes Area  
Granite Fiords  
El Cacique

INSTITUTE OF NORTHERN FORESTRY  
CHUGACH  
TONGASS  
JUNEAU

INSTITUTE OF TROPICAL FORESTRY  
RIO PIEORAS  
CARIBBEAN  
PUERTO RICO (57)

0 200 400  
MILES

PROPOSED NEW STUDY AREAS









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