

Appendix C

Roadless Area Inventory



Cover image: Hikers at Paddy Creek Wilderness Trailhead
Photographer: Charlie Gill, Mark Twain National Forest

Appendix C

Roadless Area Inventory and Evaluation for Potential Wilderness

Introduction

This appendix displays the process and results of the forest evaluation per 36 CFR 219.17 dated 1982, and revised September 7, 1983. This appendix describes two parts to the process. The first part is an inventory. The inventory is a data-gathering and analysis process to identify roadless areas on the forest. The second part is the evaluation of the roadless areas (that came through the inventory) as potential Wilderness. Generally, for an area to be recommended as an area for wilderness designation, it must first qualify as a “roadless area” under criteria outlined in the Forest Service Directives. Forest Service planning regulations require that we inventory roadless areas within National Forest land during Forest Plan revision (36 CFR 219.17).

References used to guide this forest roadless inventory and evaluation included:

- FSM 1920, Section 1923
- FSH 1909.12, Chapter 7
- Code of Federal Regulations 36, Part 219 Planning, Subpart A, Section 219.17 1982, revised September 7, 1983
- Wilderness Act, Public Law 88-577 (U.S.C. 1131-1136)
- Eastern Wilderness Act, Public Law 93-622 (U.S.C. 1132 note)
- Forest RARE II documentation
- R9 Guidance for Roadless Area Inventory for Forest Plan Revision (August 13, 1997)
- R9 Guidance to FSH 0909.12, Chapters 7.2 and 4.19c (January 20, 2000)
- R9 Guidance Roadless Conservation Rule and Roadless Area Inventory (June 11, 2002)
- Recreation Opportunity Spectrum Classification Criteria

History of Roadless Inventory and Wilderness Designation on the Mark Twain National Forest

Wilderness and roadless areas were designated prior to development of the Mark Twain National Forest’s 1986 Forest Plan. Hercules Glades Wilderness was designated in 1976. Ten areas were identified through the RARE II process as roadless in 1979; of these, Congress designated six as Wilderness between 1980 and 1984. They are Bell Mountain, Piney Creek, Rock Pile Mountain, Devil’s Backbone, Paddy Creek and Irish.

The remaining four RARE II areas (Anderson Mountain, Big Creek, Spring Creek and Swan Creek) were released for non-wilderness management in the Paddy Creek Wilderness Act of 1983 and were allocated to non-wilderness management prescriptions in the 1986 Forest Plan. While these four areas were allocated to multiple-use management, they are listed in the Roadless Area Conservation Rule (RACR) as inventoried roadless areas. Because of this, these four areas were examined during this Forest Roadless Area Inventory process to determine whether they were essentially roadless and undeveloped.

In 1977 during public involvement for the RARE II DEIS the Missouri Wilderness Coalition and Ozark Chapter of the Sierra Club requested that five areas be added to the RARE II inventory process (Big Springs Addition G23-5, Lower Rock Creek G05f 8a, 8b, 9 and 10, North Fork G21W-4, Smith Creek G08-1 and Van East Mountain G05F-6). These areas did not meet the roadless criteria and were not included in the RARE II inventory. In the 1986 Forest Plan, these areas were allocated to management prescriptions with a semi-primitive non-motorized Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS) class objective to insure that land management activities would not reduce any roadless character, if present. The Forest received comments regarding these specific parcels in response to the April, 2002 Notice of Intent to revise the 1986 Forest Plan. The commenters felt that these parcels should be recommended for and protected as Wilderness. In response to public comments, all of these parcels were examined during the Forest Roadless Area Inventory process to determine whether they were essentially roadless and undeveloped.

In May of 2005, the RACR was supplanted by the Special Areas; State Petitions for Inventoried Roadless Area Management Rule. This rule allows the governor to petition the Secretary of Agriculture on the management of roadless areas. This new rule also defines inventoried roadless areas as “areas identified in a set of inventoried roadless area maps, contained in the Forest Service Roadless Areas Conservation, Final Environmental Impact Statement, Volume 2, dated November 2000, and any subsequent update or revision of those maps through the land management planning process. The forest’s areas: Anderson Mountain, Big Creek, Spring Creek and Swan Creek, formerly RARE II areas, and part of the RACR, are considered the forest’s roadless inventory until the new inventory from this effort is made official with the signing of the Record of Decision for the Revised Plan and Final Environmental Impact Statement.

Part One: Inventory

The following process was used to identify any potential areas that could meet the roadless area criteria. The results of this inventory will establish a forest roadless area inventory as part of the land management planning process. The objective of the first part of the process is only to determine if an area should be included in the inventory for further evaluation as Wilderness

Step 1 Identify Analysis Areas for Criteria Application

Identification Process

An exhaustive inventory process was used to ensure that every acre of land within the Forest was considered.

The inventory began with a Geographic Information System (GIS) analysis that was used to map all contiguous parcels within the Forest that had one-half mile or less of improved road per one thousand acres. (The function and appearance of a road is a key factor in delineating between improved or unimproved roads. An improved road may have a graveled surface, has

a constructed cross section, properly drains water from the road prism, and is stable for predominant traffic during the normal use season. An unimproved or primitive road is typically developed through use, has no surfacing, may have defined wheel tracks, has no improved drainage structures, and normally is not stable for most traffic or weather conditions.) The Forest used GIS generated transportation maps, the Forest Transportation Atlas, Travel Routes (part of the INFRA database) and field reviews to determine improved roads.

This initial GIS mapping and analysis was accomplished by reviewing every acre of the forest. The mapping process looked for ½ mile of improved road per thousand acres, it also tracked but did not map if lands exceeded this road density. This GIS analysis enabled us to accurately display all parcels of land on the entire Mark Twain National Forest that meet criteria we tell the GIS program to meet. In this analysis, the entire forest was examined, and all areas of at least 1,000 acres were mapped and analyzed based upon the density of roads within its area. All areas identified through this mapping process were carried forward in this process to identify potential roadless areas. A total of 59 areas were mapped in this initial GIS analysis. Paper maps are located in the project record.

To supplement the initial GIS analysis, a second GIS analysis was used to inventory the entire Forest by Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS) class settings. ROS is used to define remoteness of an area. This second GIS analysis used a ½ mile buffering of motorized routes on the Forest (Appendix F describes ROS inventory process). This GIS analysis enabled us to accurately display all parcels of land on the Forest that met the criteria we entered. This ROS analysis was done to further ensure that all lands on the Forest were considered for their potential as a roadless area.

The results of the ROS analysis were compared to the results of the initial GIS mapping exercise using road density. The mapped areas identified in the initial GIS analysis based on road density were overlaid on the ROS analysis map to identify any and all areas over 2,500 acres. This comparative analysis of both GIS exercises led to 3 areas from the ROS analysis being added to 59 areas from the initial road density analysis

In addition to these mapped areas meeting road density and ROS criteria, five areas were included in this analysis that were not identified in the above mapping process. These include the RACR, formerly RARE II areas - Big Creek, Swan Creek Areas of special public interest Big Springs Addition (G23-5), Carmen Springs (G21W-6), Smith Creek.

A total of 67 areas were carried forward in the process.

Delineation of Boundaries

The 67 areas were bounded as recommended in FSH 1909.12, 7.26, using natural features (streams or drainages) or permanent man-made features (improved roads) as much as possible, and drawn on 7.5-minute quadrangle maps. Boundaries were drawn so that they did not cross power lines, state/county roads or major access roads, or cherry-stem around roads into or through the roadless parcel. Boundaries were also located to avoid conflict with important existing and potential public uses outside the boundary, which could result in non-conforming demands on the area if it were to become a Wilderness (R9 direction 8/17/1997). The intent was to delineate the largest possible areas without exceeding the road density criteria that was applied later in step 3.

Another consideration is the shape of the identified parcel of land. Regional direction addresses this by a recommendation to screen out “amoeba” shaped configurations that may meet the minimum acreage requirements but could never be managed to provide the needed

degree of solitude. In the same manner, narrow, elongated, gerrymandered areas are not found suitable when delineating boundaries (RO direction 8/17/1997).

Naming System

For those parcels included in the RACR and formerly RARE II, the RARE II number is used, along with the area’s name. (i.e. #9224 Swan Creek

For all other parcels, an alpha-numeric naming system was used to identify each as follows:

G = denotes GIS mapping exercise or R = ROS mapping exercise

21 = District Number

A = District Initial Ava (optional)

1, 2, 3, and so on = assigned parcel number

(Example: G21A -1 is the first parcel on the Ava District, G21A-2 is the second parcel on the Ava District, and G23-01 is the first parcel on the Doniphan-Eleven Point District.)

Two overlapping parcels on the Ava District (G21A-2 and R21A-1) were combined.

Also note that three parcels identified in the original GIS exercise were on lands that had been transferred to another agency, and so were not included in the final list. These parcels were G21C-6 (Cassville Unit), G03-6 (Houston/Rolla Unit), and G04-4 (Poplar Bluff District.) These areas are displayed in Table 1, have a Non-FS remark, but will not be carried forward into the analysis.

Final List of Areas for Inventory

A total 64 parcels of land were carried forward into step 2.

Table 1 – Areas to Inventory

District/Unit Name	Parcel Number / Name	Total acres	Remarks
Ava	G21A-1	3,180	
	G21A-3	2,625	
	G21A-4	2,580	
	G21A-5	40	Adjacent to Wilderness
	G21A-6	20	Adjacent to Wilderness
	G21A-7	20	Adjacent to Wilderness
	R21A-1/G21A-2	3,335	ROS Mapping
	9224 Swan Creek	8,755	RARE II/RACR
	9225 Big Creek	10,825	RARE II/RACR
Cassville	G21C-1	480	
	G21C-2	280	
	G21C-3	80	
	G21C-4	550	
	G21C-5	630	
	G21C-6		Non FS
	G21C-7	1,200	Adjacent to Wilderness
	G21C-8	20	Adjacent to Wilderness
Cedar Creek	G08-1	1,685	Public Interest

District/Unit Name	Parcel Number / Name	Total acres	Remarks
Eleven Point	G23-1	3,080	
	G23-2 Irish Excluded Lands	900	RARE II/RACR/ Adjacent to Wilderness
	G23-3 Irish Excluded Lands	320	RARE II/RACR/ Adjacent to Wilderness
	G23-4	3,200	
	G23-5	3,715	Public Interest
	R23-1	6,390	ROS Mapping
	R23-2	10,065	ROS Mapping
Fredericktown	G05F-1a	555	
	G05F-1b	680	
	G05F-2	80	Adjacent to Wilderness
	G05F-2b	40	Adjacent to Wilderness
	G05F-3	1,080	
	G05F-4	720	
	G05F-5	2,430	Public Interest
	G05F-6	2,130	
	G05F-7	1,040	
	G05F-8a	3,040	Public Interest
	G05F-8b	1,640	Public Interest
	G05F-9	2,320	Public Interest
	G05F-10	4,210	Public Interest
G05-11	880		
9222 Anderson Mountain	3,255	RARE II/RACR	
Houston/Rolla	G03-1	1,780	
	G03-2	690	
	G03-3	1,160	
	G03-4	440	
	G03-5	2,805	
	G03-6		Non-FS
	G03-7	1,480	
	G03-8	40	Adjacent to Wilderness
	G03-9	160	Adjacent to Wilderness
Poplar Bluff	G04-1	4,380	
	G04-2	2,200	
	G04-3	1,250	
	G04-4		Non-FS
	G04-5	2,080	Public Interest
Potosi	G05P-1	2,735	
	G05P-2a	2,745	
	G05P-2b	2,045	
	G05P-3a	200	Adjacent to Wilderness
	G05P-3b	10	Adjacent to Wilderness
	G05P-3c	20	Adjacent to Wilderness
Salem	G07S-1	2,080	
Willow Springs	G21W-1	1,040	
	G21W-4	5,810	Public Interest
	G21W-5	1,160	Adjacent to Wilderness
	G21W-6	8,600	Public Interest
	9223 Spring Creek	5,340	RARE II/RACR; Includes G21W-2 and G21W-3

Step 2 Apply Inventory Criteria 7.11(1), 2(b and c)

Roadless Area Inventory Criteria

Roadless areas qualify for placement on the inventory of potential wilderness if, in addition to meeting the statutory definition of wilderness, as per FSH 1909.12 Sec 7.1, they meet one or more of the criteria listed in 7.11, and then also meet criteria listed in 7.11(a) which lists criteria for including improvements, and 7.11 (b) which lists criteria for Roadless Areas in the East for areas east of the 100th meridian.”

The Wilderness Act, Public Law 88-577 (16 U.S.C. 1131-1136) Section 2c gives the following statutory definition of Wilderness:

An area of wilderness is further defined to mean in this Act an area of undeveloped Federal land retaining its primeval character and influence, without permanent improvements or human habitation, which is protected and managed so as to preserve its natural conditions and which (1) generally appears to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprint of man’s work substantially unnoticeable; (2) has outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation; (3) has at least five thousand acres of land or is of sufficient size as to make practicable its preservation and use in an unimpaired condition; and (4) may also contain ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historical value.

FSH 1909.12, Section 7.11 lists the following criteria:

1. Areas containing 5,000 acres or more.
2. Areas containing less than 5,000 acres but:
 - a. Due to physiography or vegetation, they are manageable in their natural condition.
 - b. They are self-contained ecosystems such as an island.
 - c. They are contiguous to existing wilderness, primitive areas, Administrative endorsed wilderness, or roadless areas in other Federal ownership, regardless of their size.
3. They do not contain improved roads maintained for travel by standard passenger-type vehicles, except as permitted in areas east of the 100th meridian (sec. 7.11b).

Note reference in section above to Section 7.11b, which provides criteria for Roadless Areas in the East including item 5. “The area contains no more than a half mile of improved road for each 1,000 acres, and the road is under Forest Service jurisdiction.” These criteria under 7.11 (b) for eastern forests were applied next followed by criteria for improvements in 7.11 (a).

Analysis

The Mark Twain National Forest applied FSH 1909.12, 7.11 requirements including 7.11(a) and 7.11(b), which also helped, assess whether an area met the statutory definition of wilderness.

Core acres listed below are based only on the distance buffered one-half mile from improved roads in accordance with FSH 1909.12, 7.11b and ROS remoteness mapping protocols to identify the semi-primitive motorized class.

Table 2 - Step 2 Results

District/Unit Name	Parcel Number / Name	Total Acres	Core Area
Areas 5,000 acres or more in Size			
Ava	#9224 Swan Creek*	8,755	1,220
	#9225 Big Creek*	10,825	1,340
Doniphan/Eleven Point	R23-1	6,390	1,910
	R23-2	10,065	1,620
Willow Springs	G21W-6	8,600	1,190
	#9223 Spring Creek*	5,340	1,550
	G21W-4	5,810	1,630
Areas less than 5,000 acres that meet 2c criteria			
Ava	G21A-5	40	n/a
	G21A-6	20	n/a
	G21A-7	20	n/a
Cassville	G21C-7	1,200	n/a
	G21C-8	20	n/a
Doniphan/Eleven Point	G23-2 Irish Excluded Lands*	900	n/a
	G23-3 Irish Excluded Lands*	320	n/a
Fredericktown	G05F-2	80	n/a
	G05F-2b	40	n/a
Houston/Rolla	G03-8	40	n/a
	G03-9	160	n/a
Potosi	G05P-3a	200	n/a
	G05P-3b	10	n/a
	G05P-3c	20	n/a
Willow Springs	G21W-5	1,160	n/a
Areas 2,500 to 4,999 Acres in Size			
Ava	G21A-1	3,180	410
	G21A-3	2,625	770
	G21A-4	2,580	130
	R21A-1	3,335	460
Doniphan/Eleven Point	G23-1	3,080	1,680
	G23-4	3,200	590
	G23-5	3,715	970
Fredericktown	G05F-8a	3,040	2,250
	G05F-10	4,210	2,450
	#9222 Anderson Mountain *	3,255	2,110
Houston/Rolla	G03-5	2,805	240
Poplar Bluff	G04-1	4,380	1,500
Potosi	G05P-1	2,735	850
	G05P-2a	2,745	290
Areas Under 2,499 Acres in Size			
Cedar Creek	G08-1	1,685	430
Cassville	G21C-1	480	70
	G21C-2	280	20
	G21C-3	80	0
	G21C-4	550	50
	G21C-5	630	50
Fredericktown	G05F-1a	555	410
	G05F-1b	680	630
	G05F-3	1,080	45
	G05F-4	720	25
	G05F-5	2,430	1,600
	G05F-6	2,130	1,430

District/Unit Name	Parcel Number / Name	Total Acres	Core Area
	G05F-7	1,040	80
	G05F-8b	1,640	1,060
	G05F-9	2,320	880
	G05-11	880	95
Houston/Rolla	G03-1	1,780	290
	G03-2	690	20
	G03-3	1,160	55
	G03-4	440	55
	G03-7	1,480	210
Poplar Bluff	G04-2	2,200	600
	G04-3	1,250	0
	G04-5	2,080	460
Potosi	G05P-2b	2,045	540
Salem	G07S-1	2,080	825
Willow Springs	G21W-1	1,040	390

* denotes RAREII/RACR areas

Summarized Results of Step 2 Analysis

Table 2 shows all areas by total acres and core area acres. All areas were carried further into the inventory analysis even though at face value, most areas do not offer opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation. For many of these areas, the size of these areas is not sufficient to make practicable to manage their preservation and use in an unimpaired condition. These characteristics are further analyzed in Step 4 in regard to 7.11a and 7.11b(4).

Step 3 Apply Road Density Criteria 7.11 (3) and 7.11(b)(5)

In Step 3, existing Forest Plan transportation maps (GIS), the Forest Transportation Atlas, the Travel Routes part of the INFRA database and field review were used to provide data to identify roads in the parcels carried forward from Step 2.

These parcels were analyzed for improved roads against the following criteria:

- The parcel contains no more than a half-mile of improved road for each 1,000 acres, and the road is under Forest Service jurisdiction (FSH 1909.12, 7.11b, criteria 5). Typically, forest system roads with maintenance levels 3 through 5 are considered improved roads.
- On the Mark Twain National Forest, some maintenance level 2 roads would meet the definition under FSH 1909.12, 7.11b, criteria 5 for an improved road under Forest Service jurisdiction. This could include some arterial and collector roads. To determine if roads are improved, information from the INFRA travel routes database and field inspections were utilized.
- Roads under Forest Service Special Use Permits are considered improved roads. Improved roads are defined as being maintained for travel by standard passenger-type vehicles for a further description see the Revised Forest Plan Glossary. (FSH 1909.12, 7.11b, criteria 5)
- Normally, roads under State, County, Townships or other ownerships are not included in a roadless area since the Forest Service does not have authority to regulate use on those roads.

Analysis

Those areas with ½ mile or less of improved road per 1,000 acres are shown in Table 3.

Table 3 - Areas with 1/2 mile or less of Improved Road per 1,000 acres

District/Unit Name	Parcel Number / Name	Miles of Improved Road per 1,000 acres	Included in Roadless Area Conservation Rule
Ava	#9225 Big Creek	0.3	Yes
	G21A-1	0.0	No
	G21A-5	0.0	No
	G21A-6	0.0	No
	G21A-7	0.0	No
Cassville	G21-1	0.0	No
	G21-2	0.0	No
	G21-3	0.0	No
	G21-4	0.0	No
	G21-5	0.0	No
	G21C-8	0.0	No
Cedar Creek	G08-1	0.3	No
Doniphan/Eleven Point	G23-1	0.1	No
	G23-4	0.0	No
	R23-1	0.1	No
	G23-2 Irish Excluded Lands	0.0	Yes
	G23-3 Irish Excluded Lands	0.0	Yes
Fredericktown	G05F-1a	0.0	No
	G05F-1b	0.0	No
	G05F-2	0.0	No
	G05F-2b	0.0	No
	G05F-3	0.2	No
	G05F-4	0.0	No
	G05F-5	0.0	No
	G05F-6	0.0	No
	G05F-7	0.0	No
	G05F-8a	0.2	No
	G05F-8b	0.0	No
	G05F-9	0.0	No
	G05F-10	0.0	No
	G05F-11	0.0	No
#9222 Anderson Mountain	0.0	Yes	
Houston/Rolla	G03-1	0.0	No
	G03-3	0.2	No
	G03-4	0.0	No
	G03-7	0.2	No
	G03-8	0.0	No
	G03-9	0.0	No
Poplar Bluff	G04-5	0.5	No
Potosi	G05P-1	0.4	No
	G05P-2a	0.0	No
	G05P-2b	0.0	No
	G05P-3a	0.0	No
	G05P-3b	0.0	No
	G05P-3c	0.0	No
Salem	G07-1	0.3	No
Willow Springs	G21W-4	0.2	No
	#9223 Spring Creek	0.3	Yes

Parcels with greater than 1/2 mile of improved road per 1,000 acres (roads under Forest Service jurisdiction) listed below do not qualify as roadless under criteria 5 of FSH 1909.12, 7.11b. The road density for each parcel is listed in the following tables.

Table 4 - Areas with 1/2 to 1 mile of Improved Road per 1,000 Acres

District/Unit Name	Parcel Number / Name	Miles of Improved Road per 1,000 acres	Included in Roadless Area Conservation Rule
Ava	9224 Swan Creek	0.6	Yes
	G21A-3	0.6	No
Doniphan/Eleven Point	G23-5	0.9	No
	R23-2	0.7	No
Poplar Bluff	G04-1	0.6	No
Willow Springs	G21W-1	0.8	No
	G21W-5	0.9	No

Table 5 - Areas with more than 1 mile of Improved Road per 1,000 Acres

District/Unit Name	Parcel Number / Name	Miles of Improved Road per 1,000 acres	Included in Roadless Area Conservation Rule
Ava	R21A-1	1.2	No
	G21A-4	1.3	No
Cassville	G21C-7	2.3	No
Houston/Rolla	G03-5	1.4	No
	G03-2	1.5	No
Poplar Bluff	G04-2	1.8	No
	G04-3	3.4	No
Willow Springs	G21W-6	0.9	No

Summarized Results of Step 2 Analysis

All parcels with more than 1/2 mile of improved road per 1,000 acres are eliminated from further consideration (see tables 4 and 5). Specific parcels that did not meet this criteria of 7.11b include 9224 Swan Creek and R21A-1 at Ava; G21C-7 at Cassville; G23-5 (Big Springs Addition) and R23-2 on the Eleven Point unit; G04-5 (Mud Creek) at Poplar Bluff; as well as G21W-5 and G21W-6 (Carmen Springs) at Willow Springs.

- Only areas that meet the road density criteria under FSH 1909.12, 7.11b(5) were carried forward into Step 4. These are shown in Table 6.

Step 4 Additional Criteria (FSH 1909.12, 7.11a and 7.11b)

This step examines the roadless character of areas that remained at the end of Step 3. Each District was visited to discuss the criteria and gather information needed to complete inventory of these remaining parcels of land for criteria listed under 7.11a and b of FSH 1909.12, which will help determine if areas can be managed under 7.11 2a.

FSH 1909.12 7.11(a) lists acceptable improvements that may be allowed and still qualify the area for inventory. This list was used in examining each parcel for including improvements.

Additional criteria were developed for the Eastern United States (FSH 1909.12, 7.11b) since most if not all land show some signs of human activity and modification. Eight other criteria must be met to qualify for the roadless area inventory in the East.

1. The land is regaining a natural, untrammelled appearance.

2. Improvements to the area are being affected by forces of nature rather than humans and are disappearing or muted.
3. The area has existing or attainable National Forest System ownership patterns, both surface and subsurface, that could ensure perpetuation of identified wilderness values
4. The location of the area is conducive to perpetuation of wilderness values. Consider the relationship of the area to sources of noise, air, and water pollution as well as unsightly conditions that would have an effect on the wilderness experience. The amount and pattern of Federal ownership is also an influencing factor.
5. The area contains no more than a half mile of improved road for each 1,000 acres, and the road is under Forest Service jurisdiction (identified in Step 3.)
6. No more than 15 percent of the area is in non-native, planted vegetation
7. Twenty percent or less of the area has been harvested within the past 10 years.
8. The area contains only a few dwellings on private lands and location of these dwellings and their access needs insulate their effects on natural conditions of Federal lands.

Analysis Table

The following table displays the criteria under FSH 1909.12, 7.11b, and denotes whether parcels meet those criteria, using a Y for yes or N for no. This table also shows the size in acres of the core area in the column headed 4 to compare to the criteria for semi-primitive non motorized ROS classification thereby meeting 7.11, 2a. Those areas with “n/a” are those areas under 5,000 acres that meet the criteria under FSH 1909.12, 7.11, 2c being contiguous to existing wildernesses SPNM core area is not applicable. In addition, the road density for each area is shown in miles in Table 6 under column headed 5.

Table 6 – Analysis of FSH 1909.12, 7.11b Criteria 1 through 8.

Area Number/Name	Area Size (total acres)	Criteria for Roadless Areas in the East (FSH 1909.12, Chapter 7, Section 7.11b) (Number in each column refers to list above)								New Roadless Area Inventory
		1	2	3	4 (core acres)	5 (miles)	6	7	8	
Ava										
G21A-1	3,180	N	N	N	410	0.0	Y	Y	N	N
G21-5	40	Y	Y	Y	n/a	0.0	Y	Y	Y	Y
G21-6	20	Y	Y	Y	n/a	0.0	Y	Y	Y	Y
G21-7	20	Y	Y	Y	n/a	0.0	Y	Y	Y	Y
9225 Big Creek*	10,825	N	N	Y	1,340	0.3	Y	Y	Y	N
Cassville										
G21C-1	480	Y	Y	Y	70	0.0	Y	Y	Y	N
G21C-2	280	Y	Y	Y	20	0.0	Y	Y	Y	N
G21C-3	80	Y	Y	Y	0	0.0	Y	Y	Y	N
G21C-4	550	Y	Y	Y	50	0.0	Y	Y	Y	N
G21C-5	630	Y	Y	Y	50	0.0	Y	Y	Y	N
G21C-8	20	Y	Y	Y	n/a	0.0	Y	Y	Y	Y
Cedar Creek										
G08-1	1,685	N	N	Y	430	0.3	Y	Y	Y	N
Doniphan/Eleven Point										
G23-1	3,080	Y	Y	Y	1,680	0.1	Y	Y	Y	N
G23-2*	900	Y	Y	Y	n/a	0.0	Y	Y	Y	Y
G23-3*	320	Y	Y	Y	n/a	0.0	Y	Y	Y	Y

Area Number/Name	Area Size (total acres)	Criteria for Roadless Areas in the East (FSH 1909.12, Chapter 7, Section 7.11b) (Number in each column refers to list above)								New Roadless Area Inventory
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
		(core acres)				(miles)				
G23-4	3,200	N	N	Y	590	0.0	Y	Y	Y	N
R23-1	6,390	N	N	Y	1,910	0.1	Y	Y	Y	N
Fredericktown										
G05F-1a	555	Y	N	N	410	0.0	Y	Y	N	N
G05F-1b	680	N	N	N	630	0.0	Y	Y	N	N
G0F5-2	80	Y	Y	Y	n/a	0.0	Y	Y	Y	Y
G05F-2b	40	Y	Y	Y	n/a	0.0	Y	Y	Y	Y
G05F-3	1,080	Y	Y	Y	45	0.2	Y	Y	Y	N
G05F-4	720	Y	Y	Y	24	0.0	Y	Y	Y	N
G05F-5	2,430	N	N	Y	1,600	0.2	Y	Y	Y	N
G05F-6	2,130	N	N	Y	1,430	0.0	Y	Y	Y	N
G05F-7	1,040	N	Y	Y	80	0.0	Y	Y	Y	N
G05F-8a	3,040	N	N	Y	2,250	0.2	Y	Y	Y	N
G05F-8b	1,640	Y	N	Y	1,060	0.9	Y	Y	Y	N
G05F-9	2,320	Y	N	Y	880	0.0	Y	Y	Y	N
G05F-10	4,210	Y	N	Y	2,450	0.0	Y	Y	Y	N
G05F-11	880	Y	Y	Y	95	0.0	Y	Y	Y	N
9222 Anderson Mtn*	3,255	N	N	Y	2,110	0.0	Y	Y	Y	N
Houston/Rolla										
G03-1	1,730	N	N	Y	290	0.0	Y	Y	Y	N
G03-3	1,160	Y	N	Y	55	0.2	Y	Y	Y	N
G03-4	440	Y	Y	Y	55	0.0	Y	Y	Y	N
G03-7	1,480	N	N	Y	210	0.2	Y	Y	Y	N
G03-8	40	Y	Y	Y	n/a	0.0	Y	Y	Y	Y
G03-9	160	Y	Y	Y	n/a	0.0	Y	Y	Y	Y
Poplar Bluff										
G04-5	2,080	Y	N	Y	825	0.5	Y	Y	Y	N
Potosi										
G05P-1	2,735	N	N	Y	850	0.4	Y	Y	Y	N
G05P-2a	2,745	Y	N	Y	290	0.0	Y	Y	Y	N
G05P-2b	2,045	Y	N	Y	540	0.0	Y	Y	Y	N
G05P-3a	200	Y	Y	Y	n/a	0.0	Y	Y	Y	Y
G05P-3b	10	Y	Y	Y	n/a	0.0	Y	Y	Y	Y
G05P-3c	20	Y	Y	Y	n/a	0.0	Y	Y	Y	Y
Salem										
G07S-1	2,080	Y	N	Y	825	0.3	Y	Y	Y	N
Willow Springs										
G12W-4	5,810	N	N	Y	1,630	0.2	Y	Y	N	N
9223 Spring Creek*	5,340	Y	N	Y	1,550	0.3	Y	Y	N	N

* Denotes RAREII/RACR

Analysis Narrative

With the exception of the core area criteria for contiguous areas, an area must meet all eight criteria in order to qualify as an inventoried roadless area in the East.

Of the 48 specific areas carried forward in step 4, 13 parcels meet the road density criteria that are contiguous to a designated Wilderness and meet the criteria for areas under 5,000 7.11, 2c. These are noted in Table 6 under column titled “new roadless area inventory”.

Criteria 4

For a close examination of the remaining 35 areas, it is important to understand the application of criteria 4 (perpetuation of wilderness values and experience).

Areas less than 5,000 acres were considered manageable in their natural condition; conducive to perpetuating wilderness values; and able to provide “outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation”, if they could provide a semi-primitive, non motorized (SPNM) opportunity to meet **criteria 7.11, 2a**.

In general, a core area of approximately 2,500 acres or more is needed to provide a semi-primitive opportunity according to the ROS handbook. R9 guidance advises the use of ROS as a guide in helping determine which areas qualify as roadless inventory areas.

Specifically, we determined that areas, regardless of size, must have an approximate core area of at least 2,500 acres meeting semi-primitive non motorized opportunity. We recognized that the “core” may be less than 2,500 acres if “solitude and primitive and unconfined recreation” could be provided based on topography, water bodies, proximity to roads, population centers and other sights and sounds of human activity. Appendix F of the Forest Plan states the recommended size of an area for management as SPNM; it may be less than 2,500 acres if the lands are contiguous to the primitive area or within a designated Wilderness.

As shown in Table 6, there are three parcels of land with a core area over 2,000 acres in size (G05F-8a and 10 part of Lower Rock Creek) and #9222 Anderson Mountain) none of these areas are adjacent to designated Wilderness though all are adjacent to private lands. Currently all areas are almost completely (over 90%) surrounded by private lands which will have influence over the solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation, manageability of the natural condition, and make impracticable the areas preservation and use in an unimpaired condition. None of these three areas meets the semi primitive non motorized objectives to provide a SPNM opportunity.

Table 6 displays nine parcels of land with core areas between 1,000 and 2,000 acres. None of these are adjacent to designated Wilderness. Due to the location of private lands which influences the solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation, manageability of the natural condition, and make impracticable the areas preservation and use in an unimpaired condition. These include 9222 Anderson Mountain, G05F -5 (Van East), G05F -6, G05F -7, G05F-8b and G05F-9 (Lower Rock Creek) within the Fredericktown District, and G21W-6 and 9223 Spring Creek on the Willow Springs unit.

Table 6 also identifies twenty-three parcels where the core areas are less than 1,000 acres. These areas have such small core areas that the opportunity for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation is not achievable due to the proximity of improved roads and private land.

All Criteria in Specific Areas

In some parcels the location of private lands or the amount of Forest Service ownership as outlined in **7.11b, criterion 3 and 8** cannot be met. Ownership is a factor in G21A-1 at Ava and G05F-2 at Fredericktown. Many other parcels contain private lands with dwellings and roads. The location of these improvements is not conducive to wilderness values. This is evident in regard to most parcels on the Ava, Fredericktown, and Willow Springs units, especially G21A-1; G05F-1, G05F-5, G05F-8a, G05F-8b, G05F-9, G05F-10 (Lower Rock Creek) and 9223 Spring Creek.

Again, criteria from the ROS classification system were used to identify areas that met **7.11b criteria 2, 4, 8** above. One of the criteria from the ROS system relevant to identifying roadless areas is evidence of humans, which is used as an indicator of the opportunity to recreate in environmental settings having varying degrees of human influence or modification. This indicator is primarily based on the visual impact and affect of modifications on the recreation experience, as distinguished from only the physical existence of modifications. It takes into account the ability of the landscape to conceal evidence of human modifications. The deciduous forest found in Missouri is a primary factor under this consideration, because trees are without leaves for about five months, thereby reducing the screening effect of the forest from uses on other ownerships both within and adjacent to the area. We used the criteria for Primitive or Semi-Primitive Non Motorized opportunities per ROS handbook to help identify areas where “the imprint of man’s work [is] substantially unnoticeable.”

None of the parcels provides the SPMN experience core of 2,500 acre (**criteria 4**), due in part to the proximity to improved roads. Many of these improved roads are located on private lands adjacent to the identified parcels, though some are under Forest Service jurisdiction. This is evident in regard to all parcels on the Fredericktown District, including #9222 Anderson Mountain; G05F-5 (Van East); G05F-8a, G05F-8b, G05F-9, G05F-10(Lower Rock Creek); 9225 Big Creek at Ava; as well as parcels G21W-1 and G21W-6 on the Willow Springs unit.

In many of the parcels open, unimproved system roads are part of the Forest Transportation System, are open to ATVs in accordance with State Laws and Regulations, and are still evident to forest users. This is especially true within 9225 Big Creek on the Ava unit and G23-4 and R23-1 on the Eleven Point, G05P-1 on Potosi, and G21W-6 at Willow Springs. Therefore the imprint of man’s work is substantially noticeable within these lands, which **does not meet 7.11b criteria 1 and 2.**

Other parcels, including 9224 Swan Creek on the Ava unit, G04-5 on Poplar Bluff, G21W-4 (North Fork) on the Willow Springs Unit, and G08-1 (Smith Creek on the Cedar Creek District) contain improvements such as closed roads, special uses roads or facilities which are still evident to forest users.

Only two of the RACR/RARE II areas the Irish Excluded Lands G21-2 and 3, which are contiguous to the Irish Wilderness currently meet the criteria for the new roadless inventory in accordance with criteria found FSH 1909.12 Chapter 7.11, 7.11a, and 7.11b for potential wilderness in the East. None of the other areas inventoried through the forest plan revision process meet those criteria that were used in conjunction with the statutory definition from the Wilderness Act to identify wilderness characteristics for lands within the Mark Twain NF.

Specifics of each parcel of land are documented in the planning record. This documentation includes a map in addition to a listing of area improvements including roads and any other uses that affect the Forest Service ability to manage lands to preserve wilderness character on parcels of land if found.

Results

Forty-eight areas were examined in step 4; thirty-five areas were removed from the inventory.

Thirteen parcels met the criteria to qualify for inventory as roadless areas for potential wilderness for in the East.

Each of these parcels is contiguous to an existing Wilderness, and therefore meets the criteria for areas less than 5,000 acres (FSH 1909.12, 7.11a, 2c), as well as for road density (FSH 1909.12, 7.11b, 5). Two of these are RACR areas, as indicated with an *.

- Ava: G21A-5, G21A-6, G21A-7
- Cassville: G21-8
- Doniphan/Eleven Point: G23-2 Irish Excluded*, G23-3 Irish Excluded*,
- Fredericktown:G05F-2 , G05F-2b
- Houston/Rolla: G03-8 , G03-9
- Potosi: G05P-3a , G05P-3b, G05P-3c

Step 5 Conclusion of Final Roadless Area Inventory

The Mark Twain NF conducted an inventory to begin a forest evaluation per 36 CFR 219.17 dated 1982, and revised September 7, 1983 to identify roadless areas within the forest boundary. The process used is based upon the definition of wilderness found in the Wilderness Act. Specialist reviewed in detail 64 parcels of land and identified 13 to be included in the new roadless area inventory in accordance with the State Petitions for Inventoried Roadless Area Management Rule.

This process utilized criteria found in FSH 1909.12, Chapter 7 to objectively determine if parcels of land within the forest qualify as roadless areas. East of the 100th Meridian areas are compared to additional criterion found in 7.11b, along with those in 7.11 and 7.11a that are used for the rest of the United States. These criterion help personnel place areas on the inventory of potential Wilderness.

Two of these are tracts on the Doniphan/Eleven Point unit are lands excluded from the Irish Wilderness within legislation designating the Irish Wilderness. These and the other eleven areas are contiguous to existing Wilderness were either acquired since the designation of each Wilderness area or previously did not meet the criteria for inclusion due to improvements or management activity.

For the evaluation step, each parcel of land will be given a new numeric identifier that ties the area to the Region (9), Forest (5), district and sequential number, e.g. 952101. These parcels are listed below by District and adjoining Wilderness area; approximate acreage is listed.

Table 7 - Final Roadless Area Inventory

District/Unit Name	Adjacent to:	Parcel Number	New Numeric Identifier	Acres
Ava	Hercules Glades Wilderness	G21A-5	952101	40
		G21A-6	952102	20
		G21A-7	952103	20
Cassville	Piney Creek Wilderness	G21C-8	952104	20
		Doniphan/Eleven Point	Irish Wilderness	G23-2
		G23-3	952302	320
Fredericktown	Rock Pile Wilderness	G05F-2	950504	80
		G05F-2b	950505	40
Houston/Rolla	Paddy Creek Wilderness	G03-8	950301	40
		G03-9	950302	160
Potosi	Bell Mountain Wilderness	G05P-3a	950501	200
		G05P-3b	950502	10
		G05P-3c	950503	20

Part Two: Evaluation of Forest Inventoried Roadless Areas

This part consists of the Evaluation of the Mark Twain NF's thirteen inventoried roadless areas. Evaluations were completed for the eleven parcels of land that adjoin existing Wilderness areas and that were placed on the new Forest Roadless Area Inventory. All of these roadless areas share common factors for capability, availability, manageability and demand. Following this section, each Wilderness is individually discussed in relation to the specific parcels to be included within a modified boundary.

The Irish Wilderness Excluded Lands have been previously studied. When the Irish Wilderness was designated in May of 1984, Congress excluded these lands from the Irish Wilderness to allow for mineral exploration. The evaluation of these lands is found at the end of this part before the Conclusion.

Capability

All of these parcels of land fit two of the primary criteria of "potential Wilderness" as defined in Forest Service Handbook 1909.12, which are:

- Areas containing less than 5,000 acres but they are contiguous to existing wilderness, regardless of their size.
- The area contains no more than a half-mile of improved road for each 1,000 acres, and the road is under Forest Service jurisdiction.

All areas are regaining a natural, untrammelled appearance. The forces of nature are affecting improvements within these areas, and they have disappeared or are muted.

These parcels have the same type of topography, geography and vegetation as the adjacent Wildernesses and appear natural and free from disturbance by humans. All are within a subsection of the Ozark Highlands, as noted in individual descriptions that follow.

Challenges for the existing Wilderness areas are reflected in recent visitor exit surveys conducted at trailheads serving Bell Mountain, Hercules, Irish, and Paddy Creek Wildernesses, which indicated that most visitors were satisfied with the experience they had, and reported physical and social settings to be within guidelines of the Forest Plan.

None of these parcels contains any special features, but contributes to the whole of the existing Wilderness.

Manageability

Due to the location of all parcels, their addition to the existing Wilderness area will increase the Forest's ability to manage this enduring resource and their natural character. All lands recommended for study are regaining their natural character and signs of human use are disappearing. Many parcels have been managed under standards and guidelines, which reduce the amount of management activities conducted within those land allocations. These include management prescriptions 6.1, 6.2 and 8.1.

Even lands currently under other management prescriptions have not been actively managed primarily due to their location adjoining a Wilderness or their small size.

Availability

None of the parcels recommended for study are similar to examples listed in Forest Service Handbook 1909.12, 7.22a as lands generally unavailable for Wilderness.

There are no current uses on the acreages that would preclude a Wilderness designation.

No other resource potential is identified for these parcels though any management considerations due to fire, insect infestations or disease would be the same as those for the designated Wilderness areas under the 1986 Forest Plan.

The majority of current use of the Wildernesses on the Mark Twain National Forest is recreation, in a manner similar to use throughout the Forest, with no motorized or mechanized use. In general, Wilderness use is concentrated on weekends in spring and fall. Overall use has remained nearly constant for the past five years. Hunting and hiking pressure seems to be about the same as in the past five years. Horseback riding in some Wilderness areas has increased while others show declines.

Many hikers choose to hike in Wilderness, not because there is an outstanding opportunity for solitude or a primitive or unconfined type of recreation, but for other reasons, including:

- most of our Wildernesses have trails that offer a variety of scenic views,
- trails are a length that can be hiked in a day or two, generally without excessive backtracking,
- Wilderness are located throughout the forest in various land blocks so that at least one is relatively close to most of our recreating publics,
- there are loop trails of various lengths,
- trails have trailhead camping facilities, and
- each area has a free map.

Likewise, many hunters don't choose Wilderness because there is an outstanding opportunity for solitude or a primitive or unconfined type of recreation. Instead, Wilderness was chosen because:

- it is close,
- they hunted there before it was designated as Wilderness,
- they think they may be successful, or
- they want to hunt where they won't be competing with (or potentially a target for) road hunters or a large number of other hunters.

Need

Carrying capacity was calculated for Wilderness on a forest utilizing the carrying capacities set up in Forest-wide direction on page IV-27 of the 1986 Forest Plan, the total number of acres of Wilderness times a capacity coefficient of 1.6 Recreation Visitor Days per acre per year gives a total capacity of 101,410 RVDs of primitive use per year. Current use within Forest Wildernesses is about 60% of this capacity overall, though an area may sometimes be overcrowded due to its specific location.

Visitor exit surveys conducted in 1999 at trailheads serving Bell Mountain, Hercules, Irish and Paddy Creek Wildernesses indicate that most visitors were satisfied with the experience they had, and reported physical and social settings to be within guidelines of the Forest Plan. However, several visitors indicated that they found the primitive nature of trails and trail markings, and lack of facilities within Wildernesses to be too challenging for their liking. Most of these individuals were not seeking a wilderness experience, and many of them did not understand the difference between Wildernesses and developed recreation areas.

Wilderness recreation opportunity is well distributed in Missouri and Arkansas. As noted in the Ozark Ouachita Highlands Assessment, only 7 out of the 107 principal cities (those with a population of 50,000 or greater) are more than 250 miles from a congressionally- designated Wilderness within the draw area.

Bell Mountain Wilderness Additions (Potosi District)

These three additions are located along the western boundary of the existing Wilderness, between the Bell Mountain Wilderness and Highway A (see map on page C – 28.) These areas qualify as roadless due to their location along an existing Wilderness and the lack of roads or motorized trails.

Table 8 – Bell Mountain Wilderness Additions

Area Number	Gross Acres	FS acres	% USFS lands
950501	188	188	100
950502	10	10	100
950503	20	20	100

Two of the parcels, 950502 and 950503, block in the boundary of the Wilderness. Parcel 950501, which is larger, fills in the boundary and extends to Highway A. All of these parcels will be affected by traffic on Highway A to the same degree as the existing Wilderness, and to some extent will serve as a buffer to its center.

There are no current activities occurring within these acreages, which are managed for semi-primitive, non-motorized recreation opportunities. All are found within the St. Francois Knobs and Basins subsection of the Ozark Highlands.

For more specific information concerning these parcels, refer to the Bell Mountain Wilderness description under Management Prescription 5.1 of the Revised Forest Plan.

This Wilderness receives quite a bit of use due to its location just north of two state parks and the paved road system around it. These additions totaling 230 acres include only lands owned by the Forest Service and are a logical expansion of the Wilderness boundary.

Hercules Glade Wilderness Additions (Ava Unit)

These three additions are located along the boundary of the existing Wilderness area, and qualify as roadless due to their location along the existing Wilderness and the lack of roads or motorized trails (see map on page C – 23.)

Table 9 – Hercules Glade Wilderness Additions

Area Number	Gross Acres	FS acres	% USFS lands
952101	40	40	100
952102	20	20	100
952103	20	20	100

There are no current activities occurring on these acreages, which are managed for semi-primitive, motorized recreation opportunities. These parcels have the same type of topography, geography and vegetation as the Hercules Glade Wilderness and appear natural and free from disturbance by humans. All are within the White River Hills subsection of the Ozark Highlands and the glade ecosystem.

All parcels help block in the boundary of the Wilderness. Two parcels, 952101 and 952102, fill in gaps within the existing boundary; the third parcel expands a corner along Beaver Creek in the northwest corner.

For more detailed information concerning these parcels, refer to the Hercules Glade Wilderness description under Management Prescription 5.1 of the Revised Forest Plan.

These additions, totaling eighty acres include only lands owned by the Forest Service and are a logical expansion of the Wilderness boundary.

Paddy Creek Wilderness Additions (Houston Unit)

These two additions (see map on page C – 24) are located along the boundary of the existing Wilderness and fall within the land between the Paddy Creek Wilderness and improvements that affect quality of recreation opportunities found within the Wilderness.

Table 10 – Paddy Creek Wilderness Additions

Area Number	Gross Acres	FS acres	% USFS lands
950301	40	40	100
950302	160	160	100

There are no current activities occurring on these acreages, which are managed for roaded natural recreation opportunities. All are found within the Gasconade River Hills subsection of the Ozark Highlands.

Both parcels help block in the boundary of the Wilderness. Parcel 950301 blocks in the boundary along a powerline, which forms the southern boundary; the other parcel fills in a corner that expands the boundary to Slabtown road on the northwestern edge.

For more detailed information concerning these parcels, refer to the Paddy Creek Wilderness description under Management Prescription 5.1 of the Revised Forest Plan.

This Wilderness receives a lot of use due to its location south of Fort Leonard Wood Military Reservation and the road system around it. These additions, totaling 200 acres include only lands owned by the Forest Service and are a logical expansion of the Wilderness boundary.

Piney Creek Wilderness Addition (Cassville Unit)

This addition is located along the boundary of the existing Wilderness.

Table 11 – Piney Creek Wilderness Addition

Area Number	Gross Acres	FS acres	% USFS lands
952104	20	20	100

This parcel (see map on page C – 24) has the same type of topography, geography and vegetation as the Piney Creek Wilderness and appears natural and free from disturbance by humans. It is within the White River Hills subsection of the Ozark Highlands.

For more detailed information concerning this parcel, refer to the Piney Creek Wilderness description under Management Prescription 5.1 of the Revised Forest Plan.

The parcel helps block in the boundary of the Wilderness along an arm of Table Rock Lake and its acquisition contributes to the area's solitude since access is no longer needed to the lake and uses on once private ownership have ended. This addition, totaling twenty acres includes only land owned by the Forest Service and is a logical expansion of the Wilderness boundary.

Rock Pile Mountain Wilderness Additions (Fredericktown Unit)

These two additions are located along the boundary of the existing Wilderness (see map on page C – 26.)

Table 12 – Rock Pile Mountain Wilderness Additions

Area Number	Gross Acres	FS acres	% USFS lands
950504	80	80	100
950505	40	40	100

There are no current activities occurring on these acreages, which are managed for semi-primitive, motorized recreation opportunities. These parcels have the same type of topography, geography and vegetation as the Rock Pile Mountain Wilderness and appear natural and free from disturbance by humans. All are within the St. Francois Knobs and Basins subsection of the Ozark Highlands.

All parcels help block in the boundary of the Wilderness and acquisition of private lands contribute to the area’s solitude since uses on once private ownership have ended. Parcel 950504 borders Trace Creek almost three quarters of a mile; the other parcel is along FS Road 2124 and the Wilderness trailhead.

For more detailed information concerning these parcels, refer to the Rock Pile Mountain Wilderness under Management Prescription 5.1 of the Revised Forest Plan.

These additions, totaling 120 acres include only lands owned by the Forest Service and are a logical expansion of the Wilderness boundary.

Irish Wilderness Excluded Lands (Eleven Point Unit)

When Congress designated the Irish Wilderness in May of 1984, these two parcels of land (see map on page C – 25) were excluded from the Wilderness area to allow for mineral exploration. These areas qualified as roadless at that time and have been managed to perpetuate those wilderness qualities. There are no roads or motorized trails located within these areas.

Table 13 – Irish Wilderness Additions

Area Number	Gross Acres	FS acres	% USFS lands
952301	900	900	100
952302	320	320	100

There are no current uses within these acreages and all are currently managed as wilderness areas. These parcels have the same type of topography, geography and vegetation as the Irish Wilderness and appear natural and free from disturbance by humans. All are found within the Current River Hills subsection of the Ozark Highlands.

For more information, refer to the Irish Wilderness description under Management Prescription 5.1. Current management of the Irish Excluded Lands is described under Management Prescription 8.1 of the 1986 Forest Plan.

These additions, totaling 1,220 acres, include only lands in Forest Service ownership. Area 952301 on the northwestern corner will fill in the area north of the Eleven Point National Scenic River boundary, east and south of Oregon County Road 149-164 and the Irish Wilderness’ eastern boundary. Area 952302 is located on the eastern side of the Wilderness and fills in half of Section 13 west of Highway J.

Note: acreage for parcel 952301 has always been 900 acres but has been stated incorrectly since the 1970s.

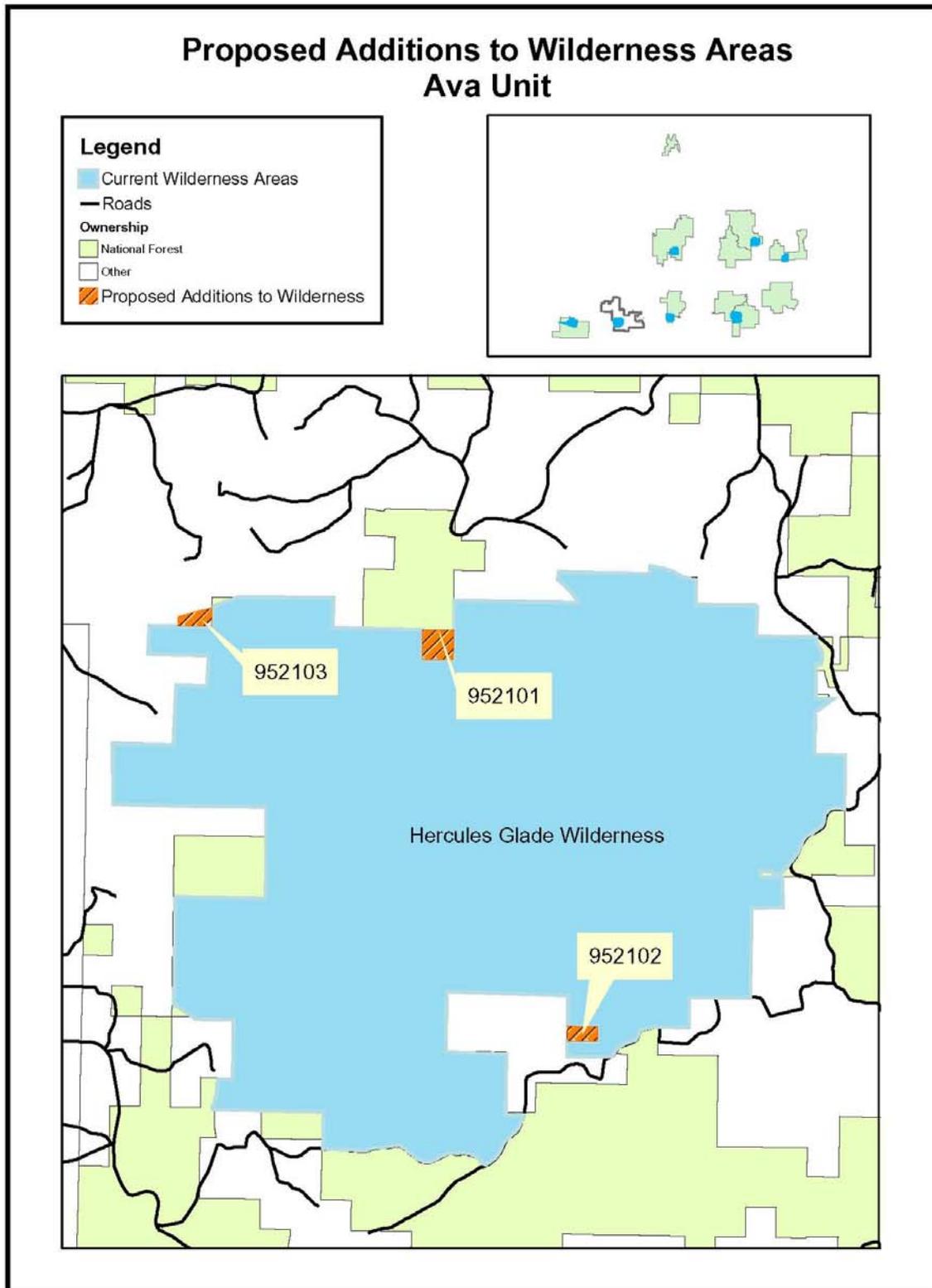
Conclusion

All thirteen parcels evaluated were selected for inclusion in Forest Plan alternatives 1-4. Under these alternatives, Forest Inventoried Roadless Areas evaluated will be allocated to management prescription 8.1 as outlined in the Revised Forest Plan. Standards and guidelines for these Areas would be the same as the current management for its adjacent Wilderness, except for the Irish Wilderness Excluded Lands. These two areas are currently under MP 8.1 and managed with specific standards and guidelines in accordance with the Irish Wilderness Act of 1984, Public Law 98-289.

Table 8 lists and displays how proposed additions are included in Forest Plan revision alternatives. See Chapter 3 of the Final Environmental Impact Statement for details and comparison of effect of recommending various alternatives for Wilderness designation.

Table 14 - Forest Inventoried and Evaluated Roadless Areas Included in Proposed Alternatives as Potential Wilderness

Roadless Area Name	Alternative				
	1	2	3	4	5
Bell Mountain Additions	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Hercules Glades Additions	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Irish Excluded Lands	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Paddy Creek Additions	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Piney Creek Addition	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Rock Pile Additions	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No



Proposed Additions to Wilderness Areas Cassville Unit

Legend

-  Current Wilderness Areas
-  Proposed Additions
-  Roads
- Ownership**
-  National Forest
-  Other

