

**APPENDIX A**  
**STATE OF ALASKA'S PETITION**  
**FOR RULEMAKING**

# Appendix A

## State of Alaska's Petition for Rulemaking

Note: The full petition, including exhibits, can be found here:

<https://www.fs.usda.gov/project/?project=54511>

# Appendix A



THE STATE  
of ALASKA

GOVERNOR BILL WALKER

Department of Natural Resources

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

550 W. 7<sup>th</sup> #1400  
Anchorage, AK 99501  
Main: 907.269.8431  
Fax: 907.269.8918

January 19, 2018

U.S. Department of Agriculture  
Attention Sonny Perdue, Secretary of Agriculture  
1400 Independence Avenue, S.W.  
Washington, DC 20250

Dear Secretary Perdue,

Enclosed you will find a request from the State of Alaska to consider a petition for rulemaking on the applicability of the 2001 Roadless Rule to the Tongass National Forest in Alaska. The history of the exemption and the ensuing legal challenges are covered in detail in our petition and exhibits. The State also lays out clear and sound rationale for why an exemption should be addressed through the rulemaking process.

The State appreciates your interest in this topic. We see this as one of many significant opportunities to work with you to support a diverse and robust forest products sector in Southeast Alaska. Rebuilding this sector will create jobs and prosperity for our rural communities located in the Tongass National Forest.

The State looks forward to participating in the process and is available to answer questions you or your staff may have on this subject.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Andrew Mack".

Andrew T. Mack  
Commissioner

cc:

Bill Walker, Governor of Alaska  
U.S. Senator Lisa Murkowski, Chairman, Senate Energy & Natural Resources Committee  
U.S. Senator Daniel S. Sullivan  
U.S. Representative Don Young  
Tony Tooke, Chief USFS  
Cathy Giessel, State Senator and Chair Senate Resources Committee  
Geran Tarr, State Representative and Co-chair House Resources Committee  
Andy Josephson, State Representative and Co-chair House Resources Committee

## Appendix A

Before the Department of Agriculture  
Washington, DC 20250

To: George Ervin “Sonny” Perdue, Secretary of Agriculture

From: The State of Alaska, Department of Natural Resources

Re: The Department of Agriculture Roadless Area Conservation Rule and  
The 2016 Tongass National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan

Date: January 19, 2018

**STATE OF ALASKA**  
**PETITION FOR USDA RULEMAKING TO EXEMPT THE**  
**TONGASS NATIONAL FOREST FROM APPLICATION OF**  
**THE ROADLESS RULE AND OTHER ACTIONS**

### I. SUMMARY

In a 2003 Record of Decision (ROD) Ex. 1, the USDA promulgated a regulation (Tongass Exemption) exempting the Tongass National Forest (Tongass) from the Roadless Area Conservation Rule (Roadless Rule). In this ROD, the USDA provided in-depth analysis of the requirements and limitations of the Tongass Timber Reform Act (TTRA) and the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA) if the Roadless Rule were applied to the Tongass. After this statutory analysis, the USDA concluded that the best way to implement the spirit and the letter of these laws was to exempt the Tongass from the Roadless Rule.

The USDA also concluded that exempting the Tongass was consistent not only with the intent of Congress, but also with sound management of the Tongass because roadless areas in the Tongass are adequately protected without adding the additional restrictions in the Roadless Rule. USDA stated that roadless areas are common, not rare in the Tongass and the vast majority of the 9.34 million acres of roadless areas have restrictions on road building and timber harvest irrespective of the Roadless Rule. Even without the Roadless Rule, only about four percent of the Tongass is designated as suitable for timber harvest. *See* ROD, Ex. 1.

In its decision to exempt the Tongass, USDA weighed the value of imposing these unnecessary additional restrictions against the very significant social and economic costs to Southeast Alaska that were discussed in depth in the 2001 Roadless Rule decisional documents. When USDA reconsidered the same facts in this second rulemaking that it had considered in 2001, the USDA this time concluded that the needs of the people of

Alaska outweighed adding more restrictions when roadless areas in the Tongass are adequately protected without the Roadless Rule.

After environmental interest groups challenged the Tongass Exemption in 2009, the USDA aggressively defended the rule in its 2010 opening brief in the Federal District Court for the District of Alaska. *See* USDA Brief Ex. 2. USDA argued that “the Tongass Exemption was a well-reasoned decision, supported by the evidence” and that after reweighing the same economic, social and environmental factors considered in the 2001 ROD, USDA concluded that “the roadless values on the Tongass could be protected and social and economic impacts minimized by exempting the Tongass from the Roadless Rule. USDA Brief at 1-4.

The District Court nevertheless invalidated the Tongass Exemption, but upon appeal, a three-judge panel of the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals reversed and upheld the Exemption. However, in a 6-5 *en banc* decision, the Ninth Circuit struck down the Tongass Exemption on a procedural ruling, holding that the USDA failed to adequately explain its change of position from the 2001 Roadless Rule to the 2003 Tongass Exemption. *See En Banc* Opinion, Ex.3. The Court did not find any substantive legal infirmities with the Tongass Exemption, that is, the Court did not hold that the USDA analysis or rationale could not support exempting the Tongass, or that the USDA reached the wrong decision, but only that USDA failed to provide an adequate explanation of its change of position from 2001. No judge questioned the fact that the USDA had a right to change position on exempting the Tongass, if the change was adequately explained. *Id.*

The rationale USDA provided for exempting the Tongass in the 2003 ROD and again in the 2010 USDA Brief remains valid today. The extensive damage resulting from the application of the Roadless Rule to the economic and social fabric of Southeast Alaska remains as real today as it was 15 years ago, while the Tongass roadless values remain more than adequately protected without the Roadless Rule. Therefore, for the reasons more fully explained below, the State of Alaska (State) respectfully requests that the Secretary of Agriculture grant this petition and direct the USDA and USFS to immediately undertake a rulemaking to consider once again exempting the Tongass from the Roadless Rule.

In addition, the State requests that the Secretary also direct the USFS to undertake a revision to the 2016 Tongass Land & Resource Management Plan (TLMP). In a recent amendment to the TLMP, the USFS implemented the Roadless Rule by including many of the most restrictive provisions and prohibitions of the Roadless Rule into the fabric of the TLMP. As a result, even if the Tongass is once again exempted from the Roadless Rule, these Roadless provisions would remain in the TLMP and be independently applicable unless also removed from the TLMP. A Forest Plan amendment or revision under the 2012 USFS planning rules is the mechanism for the Executive Branch to

remove these provisions. The State also requests that the provisions inserted into the TLMP in 2016 requiring a rapid transition from old growth to young growth timber harvest also be revised.

## II. HISTORY OF THE TONGASS EXEMPTION

Controversy over federal management of the Tongass goes back many decades. The most relevant history regarding whether to exempt the Tongass from the Roadless Rule begins at the turn of the 21st Century in the waning days of the Clinton Administration. Entire books have been written on the high-profile policy and legal battles over the Tongass spanning many decades, and the basic facts have been set forth in many legal briefs and judicial decisions. *See e.g.* USDA Brief Ex.2 at 1-5; State Brief in the Federal District Court for the District of Columbia (State Roadless Rule Brief), Ex. 4 at 1-3; and *State of Alaska v. USDA*, case 11-1122 RLJ, Opinion filed 9/20/17, Ex. 5 at 7-15. Therefore, only a very brief summary is presented here in addition to the more comprehensive discussions in the attached exhibits.

Beginning with an interim rule in 1999, as the USDA developed the Roadless Rule, the administration's preferred approach was to exempt the Tongass or to limit its application. USDA Brief, Ex. 2 at 1-2. It was not until the final decision in the 2001 ROD, at the very conclusion of the rulemaking process, that USDA unexpectedly fully and immediately applied the Roadless Rule to the Tongass. *Id.*

During the rulemaking process, USDA recognized that the Tongass would be so uniquely and severely impacted by the Roadless Rule that what was effectively a separate rulemaking within a rulemaking was conducted for the Tongass. USDA recognized that the Roadless Rule would severely interfere with seeking to meet timber demand as required by Tongass Timber Reform Act, that the social and economic impact on Southeast Alaska would be severe, and that adequate protections were in place to protect the environmental values of the Tongass without the Roadless Rule. *Id.* at 2-5. These were the rationale stated throughout the process for choosing limited, if any, application to the Tongass as the USDA preferred alternative; at least until the surprise ending when in the final ROD the Roadless Rule was made immediately fully applicable to the Tongass. *Id.* For example, the USDA preferred alternative in the draft environmental impact statement was "Tongass exempt". *Id.*

Many lawsuits immediately followed promulgation of the Roadless Rule, including one by the State of Alaska challenging its application to Alaska national forests. In 2003, a temporary rule exempting the Tongass (Tongass Exemption) was promulgated to satisfy a settlement of Roadless Rule litigation between USDA and the State of Alaska. It is this temporary rule that was invalidated by the Federal District Court in Alaska in 2011. The rulemaking to promulgate permanent exemptions for both

national forests in Alaska – also a term of the settlement agreement – was never commenced after the 2005 State Petitions Rule replaced and effectively (at least temporarily) repealed the Roadless Rule nationwide. *Id.*

However, a federal court in California invalidated the State Petitions rule in 2006 and reinstated the Roadless Rule nationwide even though it had been invalidated by a federal court in Wyoming and was enjoined nationwide. The reinstatement of the Roadless Rule was, however, explicitly made subject to the Tongass Exemption rule, and therefore the Tongass remained exempt until the District Court in Alaska invalidated it in 2011. *Id.*

The Tongass Exemption rule then remained in litigation until the United States Supreme Court on March 29, 2016 declined the State’s Petition for Certiorari for review of the Ninth Circuit *en banc* decision invalidating the Tongass Exemption rule due to the argued inadequate explanation of USDA’s change in policy.

Following the loss of the Tongass Exemption, the State and many supporting intervenors continue to appeal the Roadless Rule and the Roadless Rulemaking decision to apply the rule to the two national forests in Alaska in the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit. If the Court rules in the favor of the State, three different remedies are possible depending upon which claim(s) the case is decided; the Roadless Rule could be invalidated nationwide, it could be invalidated as applied to Alaska or it could be invalidated solely as applied to the Tongass.

### **III. CONTINUING RATIONALE FOR EXEMPTING THE TONGASS**

#### **A. Good Policy**

Rationales for exempting the Tongass from the Roadless Rule in a new USDA rulemaking are not entirely equivalent to Alaska’s legal claims and arguments challenging the Roadless Rule in federal court. The most important difference is that USDA can enact or change policy via a rulemaking whether such action is legally mandated or just good policy as determined by the agency. The *en banc* decision of the Ninth Circuit striking down the Tongass Exemption did not in any way cast doubt on USDA’s authority to set policy on the Roadless or on the Tongass other than to clarify the extent to which the agency must explain its rationale in the record of decision. *See En Banc* Opinion Ex. 3.

Therefore, the first and most compelling reason that USDA should grant this petition to undertake a rulemaking to restore an exemption for the Tongass is that it remains good policy. The 2010 USDA brief (Ex. 2) supporting the policy decision to exempt the Tongass remains as persuasive today as it was then. No federal court has

opined that there was any issue with the policy choice to exempt the Tongass, but instead ruled only on the procedural flaw of not including a sufficient explanation for the change in policy from the 2001 ROD. The State is therefore requesting that USDA now correct this procedural problem through a new rulemaking and in effect reinstate the Tongass Exemption based on the same sound policy decision it made in 2003. All of the rationales that USDA offered for exempting the Tongass in the 2003 ROD remain valid today. ROD Ex. 1.

## **B. Compliance with Federal Law**

In 2003, USDA offered rationales for exempting the Tongass as policy decisions that the State contends are legal requirements that mandate a Tongass or Alaska exemption. In particular, this includes compliance with ANILCA and the TTRA.

USDA devoted a considerable portion of the 2003 ROD to discussion of these two statutes and ultimately stated that the Tongass Exemption Rule

“reflects the Department’s assessment of how to best implement the letter and spirit of congressional direction along with public values, in light of the abundance of roadless values on the Tongass, the protection of the roadless values already included in the Tongass Forest Plan, and the socioeconomic costs to the local communities of applying the roadless rule’s prohibitions.” Ex. 1 at 75142.

USDA further stated that ANILCA and the TTRA “provide important congressional determinations, findings, and information relating to management of National Forest System lands on the Tongass.” *Id.*

More specifically, USDA explained that in ANILCA Congress set aside another 5.5 million acres of the Tongass wilderness and found that this additional wilderness set aside represents “a proper balance between the reservation of national conservation system units and those public lands necessary and appropriate for more intensive use and disposition” and that no additional conservation areas will be needed in the future on the Tongass. *Id.* Congress attempted to prevent the Executive Branch from circumventing this directive by prohibiting “future executive branch action which withdraws more than five thousand acres, in the aggregate, of public lands within the State of Alaska” without the approval of Congress. 16 U.S.C. §3213(a).

There is a fine line between the USDA’s statement in the 2003 ROD that the Tongass Exemption implements “the letter and spirit of congressional direction” and the State’s legal argument in the current litigation that by failing to exempt the Tongass from the Roadless Rule USDA has violated ANILCA by withdrawing millions of acres from

more intensive use without the consent of Congress. State Roadless Rule Brief, Ex.4 at 43-44. USDA may view exempting the Tongass as policy to implement the letter and the spirit of congressional direction in ANILCA or as a legal mandate to comply with ANILCA. Either way, complying with congressional intent as set forth in ANILCA is a powerful rationale for a new rulemaking to restore the Tongass Exemption.

The TTRA presents a similar rationale for a new rulemaking. In 1990, Congress amended ANILCA with the TTRA, which included a directive to the USDA Secretary to “seek to provide a supply of timber from the Tongass National Forest, which (1) meets the annual market demand for timber and (2) meets the market demand for timber for each planning cycle” consistent with multiple use and sustained yield management and the requirements of the National Forest Management Act. ROD, Ex.1 at 75142. USDA analyzed the demand numbers for the Tongass timber and the effect of the road construction and timber harvest prohibitions of the Roadless Rule and concluded that “the roadless prohibitions operate as an unnecessary and complicating factor limiting where timber harvesting may occur.” *Id.* at 75141.

The State fully concurs with the USDA policy decision that further timber harvest restrictions were not necessary and complicated compliance with the TTRA directive to seek to meet timber demand. However, as with ANILCA, the State continues to argue in federal court that the timber harvest and road construction restrictions of the Roadless Rule limit the ability of the Tongass Forest Supervisor to plan and execute timber sales to the extent that it is impossible to even seek to meet timber demand. Intentionally tying your own agency’s hands with such unnecessary restrictions that ensure failure to meet timber demands is a violation of the TTRA provisions to seek to meet demand. The State’s full argument why the TTRA legally mandates a Tongass Exemption from the Roadless Rule is presented in the State Roadless Rule Brief, Ex. 4 at 38-43.

As with ANILCA, in 2003 USDA viewed an exemption as policy to implement the letter and the spirit of TTRA while the State determined that TTRA legally mandates an exemption. But again, implementing the directive of Congress is a powerful rationale for a new rulemaking under either analysis.

### **C. Compelling Case for Exemption Rulemaking**

Addressing the serious socioeconomic consequences to Alaskans and complying with ANILCA and TTRA are all compelling rationale for a Tongass Exemption today, as they were in 2003. Other rationales offered by USDA in the 2003 ROD and supported by counsel in the 2010 USDA brief also remain valid today. As noted above, the Ninth Circuit did not invalidate the Tongass Exemption due to flawed rationales, but rather only because of an inadequate explanation for the change in policy. The State respectfully

submits this petition for a rulemaking to exempt the Tongass from the Roadless Rule in the interest of the socioeconomic well-being of its residents.

#### IV. CONTENT OF REQUESTED RULE

The Tongass Exemption Rule that was invalidated by the Ninth Circuit was a single sentence under 36 CFR § 294.14. The invalidated language in CFR § 294.14 can be replaced by new similar language as simple as: “This subpart does not apply to the Tongass National Forest.”

#### V. OTHER REQUESTED ACTION

In 2016, the USFS completed an extensive amendment process to the TLMP. Among the changes that were made to the TLMP, significant changes included the implementation of the Roadless Rule and the implementation of the Transition Strategy intended to rapidly shift timber harvest in the Tongass from primarily old-growth to young-growth timber. The State was among many objectors to this TLMP amendment based on a wide range of procedural issues and substantive issues in forestry, transportation and resource development. The State’s August 30, 2016 formal objection to the 2016 TLMP amendment is attached as Exhibit F. The exhibits filed with the objection can be accessed on the USFS Tongass website at:

<https://cloudvault.usda.gov/index.php/s/l6my9KpoJk90wUa>.

The State’s objections did not result in changes to the final TLMP.

In addition to requesting that USDA commence a rulemaking to exempt the Tongass from the Roadless Rule, the State also requests that the USDA Secretary direct the USFS to commence a new amendment or revision process for the TLMP as amended in 2016. The State asks that this new TLMP process reconsider all of the objections in the State’s objection letter in Exhibit 6. However, section III “The Amended Forest Plan violates the TTRA and ANILCA” is of particular relevance to this petition. Ex. 6 at 6.

This section explains that the Roadless Rule violates both the TTRA and ANILCA as is also discussed above. *Id.* It also explains that in adopting this TLMP amendment “USFS now compounds this violation of federal law by selecting an alternative that not only fully implements the Roadless Rule in the management plan governing the Tongass, but also implements a transition plan to young-growth timber with a rapid phase out of the old-growth timber on which the timber industry is dependent.” *Id.*

As a result of implementing the Roadless Rule restrictions in the TLMP, along with additional restrictions on old-growth timber harvest outside of roadless areas, a new

Tongass Exemption rule alone will not provide relief to Southeast Alaska. The Roadless Rule and the 2016 TLMP now each independently restrict road construction and timber harvest to such a degree as to have devastating socioeconomic effects on Alaskans. A more complete discussion of the effects of the TLMP on Alaska and the reasons why the TLMP violates TTRA and ANILCA are set forth in Exhibit 6.

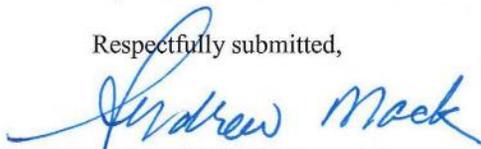
## VI. CONCLUSION

Beginning in 2003, USDA has recognized that roadless values in the Tongass are well protected without the Roadless Rule. USDA has also recognized that the prohibitions on road construction and timber harvest in the Roadless Rule come with severe socioeconomic consequences to Alaskans that outweigh any value of adding unnecessary restrictions to those already in place. With this understanding, USDA exempted the Tongass from the Roadless Rule from 2003 until 2011 when a federal court invalidated the Exemption based on a procedural flaw in the 2003 ROD. During this court battle, USDA fully defended USDA's above stated rationale for the exemption.

Subsequent to the court imposing the Roadless Rule on the Tongass, the situation has only been compounded by the USFS's incorporation of the restrictions on roadbuilding and timber harvest into the TLMP. Therefore, both an exemption rulemaking and a TLMP plan revision or amendment are now necessary to reinstate USDA's policy of Tongass exemption set forth in the 2003 ROD.

For the reasons set forth above, the State of Alaska respectfully requests that this petition for rulemaking be granted and that the USDA promptly commences a rulemaking proposing a rule to permanently exempt the Tongass National Forest from application of the Roadless Rule. The State also requests that the Secretary of Agriculture direct the USFS to commence a TLMP revision or amendment to remove provisions of the Roadless Rule that have been incorporated into the plan and to reconsider the State objections set forth in Ex. 6 that were not addressed in the final TLMP.

Respectfully submitted,



Andrew T. Mack, Commissioner  
State of Alaska, Department of Natural Resources  
550 West Seventh Avenue, suite 1400  
Anchorage, AK 99501-3561  
907.269.8431  
andy.mack@alaska.gov

## Appendix A

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# Appendix B

## Cumulative Effects

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# **APPENDIX B**

## **CUMULATIVE EFFECTS**

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## Cumulative Effects

### ***Introduction***

Cumulative effects are defined in the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations as “the impact on the environment which results from the incremental impact of the action when added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions regardless of what agency (Federal or non-Federal) or person undertakes such other actions. Cumulative impacts can result from individually minor but collectively significant actions taking place over a period of time” (40 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] 1508.7). Cumulative actions are defined as “actions, which when viewed with other proposed actions, have cumulatively significant impacts and should therefore be discussed in the same impact statement” (40 CFR 1508.25). Cumulative effects are discussed in detail for each resource in the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). This document discusses the projects considered and records which projects were considered for each resource.

For cumulative impacts to accrue, there must first be an impact from the action under review that can then be added to the impacts of other past, present, or reasonably foreseeable future actions that affect the same resource. The proposed Alaska Roadless Rule alternatives would affect management of roadless areas on the Tongass, as it relates to what and where harvests and road building could occur under the 2016 Forest Plan. The 2016 Forest Plan in turn will guide the management the Forest.

For most resources, the analysis area for the Alaska Roadless Rule constitutes lands within the boundaries of the Tongass National Forest (approximately 17.9 million acres, including 1.2 million acres of non-National Forest System [NFS] lands). However, the effect to Roadless Areas is considered both locally, at the Forest-scale, and nationally. At the national scale, the affected environment for the Alaska Roadless Rule constitutes all NFS lands currently, or in the past, managed under the Roadless Rule. As noted in CEQ’s guidance memorandum of June 24, 2005 (CEQ 2005), the effects of past actions can generally be captured by a description of the affected environment, which is detailed in the Chapter 3 of this EIS. Cumulative effects to Roadless Areas nationwide are presented in Chapter 3, *Key Issue 1 – Protection of Roadless Area Characteristics*.

The Forest Service and U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) have a number of ongoing or recently finalized rulemaking and policy efforts that alone or in combination with the Alaska Roadless rule might affect management of NFS lands and resources. As these rules and policies are finalized, the Agency can integrate or clarify certain provisions within each rule or policy to ensure consistency, clarity, and effectiveness with other ongoing initiatives. The relationships of these efforts to the proposed and alternative planning rules are discussed below.

Cumulative effects have been discussed throughout Chapter 3. The discussion of effects for many of the resources explores the effects of the alternatives in combination with other ongoing initiatives, strategies, policies, laws, etc.

### ***Assumptions***

Projects and actions included in the cumulative effects analysis were identified by reviewing past records, reviewing scoping comments, interviewing knowledgeable individuals, analyzing the existing condition of the project area using the Tongass and other geographic information system (GIS) layers, reviewing current plans, and, where necessary, making reasonable assumptions. An underlying assumption throughout this EIS is that none of the Alaska Roadless Rule alternatives propose or authorized specific actions on the ground. Although road construction and/or timber harvest could potentially increase within some roadless areas, none of the alternatives predict a projected timber sale quantity (PTSQ) greater than the amount disclosed in the 2016 Forest Plan FEIS (46 million board feet [MMBF] per year). On-the-ground activities, which would result in both direct and indirect effects, would be based on site-specific

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proposals, which are currently unknown, and would be addressed in subsequent project environmental analyses, including cumulative effects.

### ***Timeframe for Analysis***

The timeframe for this cumulative effects analysis encompasses past and future activities. Past activities include timber harvest and other activities that date back over 70 years, while future activities consider timber harvest up to 100 years in the future. Most other future activities can only be considered as reasonably foreseeable about 25 years or less into the future because of uncertainties beyond that point.

### ***Relevant Past, Present, and Reasonably Foreseeable Actions***

## Rulemaking and Policy

### Roadless Rules

In determining the cumulative effects, the Agency considered the current status of the various roadless rules:

- The Roadless Area Conservation Rule, issued in 2001 (36 CFR Part 294);
- The Idaho Roadless Rule, issued in 2008 (36 CFR Part 294 subpart C);
- The Colorado Roadless Rule, issued in (36 CFR Part 394 subpart D); and
- Utah petition for a Utah Roadless Rule

The Agency also considered current roadless area guidance, including Secretary's Memorandum 1042-157 (USDA 2012) and the Forest Service Chief's delegation of authority to approve exceptions to the 2001 Roadless Rule (USDA Forest Service 2018). The potential for combined effects of the alternatives in this programmatic EIS were considered with the anticipated effects of the Idaho Roadless Rule, the Colorado State Roadless Rule, and the Utah State rulemaking petition and preliminary alternatives. While it is possible that changes to roadless area conservation could happen at a national scale, by future congressional or executive action, these possibilities for change are too speculative and, therefore, are not analyzed.

The effects of the Idaho Roadless Rule, the Colorado State Roadless Rule, and the Utah State rulemaking petition would not overlap; together they would modify the Roadless Rule or remove roadless lands. See Chapter 3, *Key Issue 1 – Protection of Roadless Area Characteristics* for discussion.

### Locatable and Leasable Minerals

In September 2018, the Forest Service published two separate Advance Notices of Proposed Rulemaking (ANPR) in the *Federal Register* as first steps to update the agency's regulations that address surface activities associated with exploration and development of locatable minerals, and to update regulations that address leasing and subsequent development of oil and gas resources. Revision of the regulations governing both locatable minerals and oil and gas resources (36 CFR 228 Subparts A & E) will help achieve more efficient permitting processes, which in turn reduces regulatory burdens. This would have a positive effect on locatable and leasable mineral development. While development of locatable minerals within the Tongass would not be measurably affected by any of the Roadless Rule alternatives, access to leasable minerals could be improved within Roadless and Timber Priority Alaska Roadless Areas (ARAs), which would be a cumulative positive effect on leasable mineral development.

### 2012 Planning Rule

The 2012 planning rule for land management planning for the National Forest System was published in the *Federal Register* (FR) on April 9, 2012 (77 FR 21162), and it became effective on May 9, 2012. It was developed through the most collaborative rulemaking effort in Agency history to ensure an adaptive land

management planning process that is inclusive, efficient, collaborative and science-based to promote healthy, resilient, diverse and productive National Forests and Grasslands. In January 2015, the Forest Service published the final planning directives, the key set of agency guidance documents that direct implementation of the 2012 planning rule. The 2016 Forest Plan Amendment was consistent with the new planning rule. Future Plan amendments or revisions would be consistent with the rule as well.

### **Subsistence Regulations for Tongass National Forest Submerged Lands**

In May 2018, the Secretaries of the Departments of Agriculture and the Interior published the final rule for the Federal Subsistence Management Regulations for the Tongass National Forest Submerged Lands. This rule added submerged public lands within the Tongass National Forest to the subsistence regulations. Additional listings will be published as the Bureau of Land Management and the Forest Service continue their review of pre-statehood withdrawals. This rule would not affect the roadless areas, and none of the Alaska Roadless Rule alternatives would affect access or use of submerged lands for subsistence purposes.

### **USDA Strategic Plan 2018 – 2022**

The USDA Strategic Plan for 2018–2022 (USDA 2018) includes a goal to ensure national forests and grasslands are managed to ensure productive and sustainable use. Objectives of this goal include contributing to the economic health of rural communities through use and access opportunities and ensuring lands and watersheds are sustainable, healthy, and productive.

The Forest Service’s Strategic Plan for 2015-2020 (USDA Forest Service 2015) goals and objectives include sustaining the Nation’s forests and grasslands by fostering resilient, adaptive ecosystems to mitigate climate change; mitigating wildfire risk; and delivering benefits to the public by providing abundant clean water, strengthening communities, and connecting people to the outdoors.

### **Tongass Young-growth Transition**

On July 2, 2013, Secretary of Agriculture Thomas Vilsack issued Memorandum 1044-009, Addressing Sustainable Forestry in Southeast Alaska (USDA 2013). The memorandum directs management of the Tongass National Forest to expedite the transition away from old-growth timber harvesting and towards a forest products industry that uses predominantly second-growth – or young-growth – forests. Secretary Vilsack’s memorandum also directs that the transition must be implemented in a manner that preserves a viable timber industry that provides jobs and opportunities for Southeast Alaska residents. USDA’s goal is to effectuate this transition, over the next 10 to 15 years, so that at the end of this period the vast majority of timber sold by the Tongass will be young growth. The Forest Plan was amended in 2016 to effectuate this transition.

Each of the Alaska Roadless Rule action alternatives would help facilitate this transition by making more forest, including young growth, available for planning and offering timber sales under the 2016 Plan and increasing the Forest Service’s flexibility in locating harvests. None of the alternatives would alter the PTSQ. It is expected that the each of the Alaska Roadless Rule alternatives would improve the agency’s goal of transitioning away from old-growth harvesting towards a predominantly young-growth based industry.

### **Actions within the Boundaries of the Tongass National Forest**

The 2016 Forest Plan FEIS, Appendix C (USDA Forest Service 2016) provides a full and detailed list of all the projects considered in the cumulative effects analysis, which has not changed substantially to date. Such reasonably foreseeable activities include, but are not limited to, timber harvest, residential development, mining, recreation and tourism, and road construction. This section summarizes and updates the list of past, present, and future activities considered based on a review of published material and available information about the Tongass National Forest and adjoining lands on various agency websites and the scoping process. It also examines other past projects, but most importantly, by looking

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hard at current conditions, residual effects of past human actions and natural events are captured, regardless of which particular action or event contributed those effects. The CEQ issued an interpretive memorandum on June 24, 2005 regarding analysis of past actions which states, “agencies can conduct an adequate cumulative effects analysis by focusing on the current aggregate effects of past actions without delving into the historical details of individual past actions.” For these reasons, the primary method of analyzing past actions is based on the cumulative change in environmental conditions to the present, as described in the affected environment sections of the EIS. To keep the cumulative effects analysis useful, manageable, and concentrated on the effects that are meaningful, greater effort is given to future activities that are more certain and geographically close to the affected lands with a focus on issues of greatest concern.

Table B-1 lists and describes the past, present, and reasonably foreseeable projects and activities that are considered for analysis of cumulative effects. Table B-2 identifies the primary areas with potential interactions among the identified projects and actions and the primary resource areas.

**Table B-1**  
**Regional Projects Considered in Cumulative Effects Analyses**

Action or Activity	Location	Timing	Description
<b>Past Actions</b>			
Timber harvests and road construction	Throughout Southeast Alaska	1950s to present	Over 460,000 acres of forest have been harvested and 9,400 miles of road have been constructed on Forest as of 2016. Additionally, there have been over 450,000 acres of forest land harvested on non-National Forest System (NFS) lands within the Forest boundary. Harvests and road construction have been concentrated on Prince of Wales and adjacent islands with large portions on Wrangell, Mitkof, Kupreanof, Kuiu, Revillagigedo, and Baranof Islands.
Land Adjustments	Throughout Southeast Alaska	Various	NFS lands have been conveyed to non-federal parties under the Native Allotment Act, Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA), Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA) and other authorities. In 2015, Sealaska Corporation received its final ANCSA entitlement and conveyance of 70,075 acres. Public Law 113-291 added 8 new Land Use Designation (LUD) II areas, containing 152,000 acres. Other land adjustments have occurred in the past and the Forest Service began acquiring lands at Cube Cove on Admiralty Island in 2016 and continues through the present.
Mining	Throughout Southeast Alaska	1800s to present	Historic mines include the Treadwell Mine and the Alaska Juneau Mine in Juneau; the Kensington and Jualin mines north of Juneau (recently reopened); the Ross-Adams uranium mine on Prince of Wales Island; the undeveloped Quartz Hill molybdenum deposit in the non-Wilderness Misty-Fjord National Monument; copper mines in the Ketchikan area; and many other deposits that were explored or developed throughout the Tongass. Mineral exploration and extraction have continued, at some level, since the first discoveries. More recently, the Greens Creek mine has been operating since the late 1980s, less three years during a shutdown in the 1990s, and the Kensington Mine reopened in 2010.
Energy	Throughout Southeast Alaska	1800s to present	There are about 20 existing hydropower projects on the Forest with a total capacity of about 200 megawatts.

**Table B-1 (continued)  
Regional Projects Considered in Cumulative Effects Analyses**

Action or Activity	Location	Timing	Description
Recreation and Tourism	Throughout Southeast Alaska	1800s to present	Tourism has occurred in Southeast Alaska since the late 1800s. Over 1.2 million people visited Southeast Alaska in 2016. Tourism activities on the Forest include use hunting and fishing outfitters and guides, helicopter landings and tours, access of the Forest from lodges, and enjoying Forest Service visitor centers. Dispersed recreation has steadily increased in Southeast Alaska along with the growth of the tourism industry, the growth of communities, and the development of roads
Community Development	Throughout Southeast Alaska	1800s to present	Settlement and community development in Southeast Alaska occurred primarily from the late 1800s to the present. Mining, fishing, and fish canneries were the primary early factors encouraging settlement, later followed by logging. Today there are 32 communities in Southeast Alaska. Eleven of these communities have less than 100 people ranging up to Juneau with over 33,000. The footprint of these communities ranges in size from a few acres to several thousand acres. Road development is associated with community development and is covered above under timber harvest activities.
Fish and Wildlife Habitat Enhancement and Regulatory Actions	Forest-Wide	1960s to present	A range of fish and wildlife habitat enhancement projects has occurred throughout Southeast Alaska. These projects were designed to improve forest, riparian, and stream habitats for fish and wildlife. They include extensive pre-commercial thinning, riparian thinning, snag creation, instream and riparian rehabilitation; placement of large woody debris in streams; improving fish passage; and decommissioning roads. The number of locations and number of projects will vary year to year based on funding and need.
Yellow cedar decline	Throughout Southeast Alaska	Past 50 years	Yellow-cedar decline and mortality has dramatically changed many of the forests of Southeast Alaska and this decline is believed to have been climate related. Aerial surveys have mapped approximately 585,000 acres of decline in a wide band from western Chichagof and Baranof Islands to the Ketchikan area (USDA Forest Service and ADNR 2015).
Fire	Throughout Southeast Alaska	Historical	Because of high precipitation levels, fire has not been a major factor in shaping the forests of Southeast Alaska. However, approximately 400 to 500 acres have burned annually on the Tongass.
Windthrow Events	Throughout Southeast Alaska	Historical	Small-scale windthrow events are very common throughout Southeast Alaska forests. These small events involve individual trees or small groups of trees. The open gaps in the canopy that result, allow young trees to colonize and fill the openings. Therefore, over time, complex, mixed-aged stands are produced.

## Appendix B

**Table B-1 (continued)  
Regional Projects Considered in Cumulative Effects Analyses**

Action or Activity	Location	Timing	Description
<b>Present and Reasonably Foreseeable Actions</b>			
Timber harvests and road construction	Throughout Southeast Alaska	Present + 100 years	Harvests and road construction will continue under the Forest Plan and may vary year to year. The 2016 Forest Plan FEIS predicted harvests of old- and young-growth over 42,000 and 284,000 acres, respectively, over the next 100 years with about 1,000 miles of new road. Harvests would affect an estimated 3.5 percent of the 9.7 million acres of forested land, 6 percent of all productive forest land, and less than 1 percent of productive old growth forests on the Tongass over 100 years. Harvests and road construction are expected to continue as described in the 2016 Forest Plan FEIS and transition to a young-growth based industry over 15 years. Additional harvests and road construction are expected on other lands.
Land Adjustments	Forest-wide	2018-2019	Public Law 115-31 authorized land exchange between the Alaska Mental Health Trust Authority and the Forest Service. The land exchange encompasses lands from nine remote Alaska communities and comprises approximately 18,000 non-federal acres and 21,000 federal acres. Timber harvests are prohibited on the lands received from the Alaska Mental Health Trust Authority but are expected to occur on the lands provided. On the Tongass National Forest, the State of Alaska has approximately 12,145 acres remaining of land entitlement under the Alaska Statehood Act (43 CFR 2627.1(a)). The Forest Service began purchasing lands at Cube Cove and continues through the present and into the near future. At almost 23,000 acres, it was the largest single in-holding in the Admiralty Island National Monument.
Mining	Throughout Southeast Alaska	Present and beyond	Mineral exploration and development are expected to continue on the Forest and adjacent lands. Both the Greens Creek Mine on Admiralty Island and the Kensington Mine north of Juneau are active mines and expected to continue for some years based on successful continued exploration. As a result of successful exploration, the Greens Creek Mine has periodically sought and been authorized to expand its tailings tailings—the material left after the minerals have been removed—storage facility, most recently in 2013. Continued expansion is expected at both mines. Active mines generate waste water, waste rock, air emissions, and tailings. Several other sites are being prospected and explored with the intent to develop new mines. Development of leasable minerals, including geothermal, could occur, but there are no current leasable mineral activities on the Tongass and they are unlikely soon.
Energy	Throughout Southeast Alaska	Present and beyond	Hydropower will continue to be an important source of energy on the in Southeast Alaska. New sites, such as Angoon Hydroelectric and Sweetheart Lake, are expected to be developed and decrease community reliance on diesel. Transmission lines will be constructed to deliver energy to communities.
Recreation and Tourism	Throughout Southeast Alaska	Present and beyond	Recreation and tourism are expected to continue and increase in the future.

**Table B-1 (continued)**  
**Regional Projects Considered in Cumulative Effects Analyses**

<b>Action or Activity</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Timing</b>	<b>Description</b>
General – Climate Change	Throughout Southeast Alaska	Present and beyond	Some climate models for Southeast Alaska predict rising temperatures, a 10 percent decrease in summer precipitation in portions of the region, and decreased soil moisture due to increased evaporation during warmer, drier summer weather. These factors may lead to an increase in fire frequency and severity, further yellow-cedar decline, higher rates of insect and disease infestations, more severe windthrow events, and uncertain effects on stream flows, water temperature, and fisheries.
Fish and Wildlife Habitat Enhancement	Throughout Southeast Alaska	Present and beyond	Fish and wildlife habitat enhancement projects will continue to be implemented on the Forest and other lands.
Yellow Cedar Decline	Throughout Southeast Alaska	Present and beyond	As the climate continues to warm, yellow-cedar decline is likely to continue to spread, especially in the south and east. Conversely, yellow-cedar appears to be spreading northward as climate warms, into areas that retain snow longer into the spring.
Fire	Throughout Southeast Alaska	Present and beyond	Approximately 400 to 500 acres burn annually on the Tongass National Forest. Due to climate change, there may be an increased risk of forest fires but the effects are likely to be minor at the forest level.
Regional Transportation	Throughout Southeast Alaska	Present and beyond	The State of Alaska will continue to maintain and improve its regional transportation system including road and marine systems. As funding allows, new road systems may be developed to connect communities.
Other Transportation Projects	Throughout Southeast Alaska	2016 and beyond	The Forest Service will conduct transportation projects which will vary year to year based on funding and need. These include maintaining or improving existing roads and bridges, placing roads in storage, paving existing dirt roads, and improving fish passage at culverts. The State and local communities will also implement various transportation projects such as paving or resurfacing roads, road realignments, safety improvements, vessel and marine terminal improvements, etc.

## Appendix B

**Table B-2  
Interactions Between Resources and Actions or Projects**

<b>Actions or Projects</b>	<b>Roadless Areas</b>	<b>Resource-based Industries</b>	<b>Fish, Wildlife and Biodiversity</b>	<b>Climate</b>	<b>Karst</b>	<b>Sensitive and Invasive Plants</b>	<b>Transportation</b>	<b>Energy</b>	<b>Timber</b>	<b>Minerals</b>	<b>Recreation</b>	<b>Scenery</b>	<b>Subsistence</b>
<b>Past</b>													
Timber harvests and road construction	X	X	X		X	X	X		X		X	X	X
Land Adjustments		X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Mining	X	X	X		X								
Energy	X		X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Recreation and Tourism	X	X	X	X		X					X	X	
Community Development		X	X	X		X	X	X			X	X	X
Fish and Wildlife Habitat Enhancement			X			X							X
Yellow-cedar decline		X	X						X				
Fire			X	X					X				
Windthrow Events			X	X					X				
<b>Present and Reasonably Foreseeable</b>													
Timber harvests and road construction	X	X	X		X	X	X		X		X	X	X
Land Adjustments		X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Mining	X	X	X		X								
Energy	X		X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Recreation and Tourism	X	X	X	X		X					X	X	
General – Climate Change			X	X		X		X	X		X		
Fish and Wildlife Habitat Enhancement			X			X							X
Yellow Cedar Decline			X	X					X				
Fire		X	X					X					
Regional Transportation	X	X	X	X		X	X	X		X	X	X	X
Other Transportation Projects	X	X	X	X		X	X	X		X	X	X	X

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## **Appendix B**

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**APPENDIX C**  
**REFERENCE DATA TABLES FROM**  
**THE 2016 FOREST PLAN**  
**AMENDMENT FEIS BY RESOURCE**

# Appendix C

## Referenced Data Tables from the 2016 Forest Plan Amendment FEIS by Resource

Note: Alternative 5 in the tables was the selected alternative for the 2016 Forest Plan Amendment.

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## 2016 Forest Plan Amendment FEIS

### Biodiversity Tables

**Table 3.9-1**  
**Biogeographic Provinces in Southeast Alaska and the Tongass National Forest**

No.	Province	Description
1.	Yakutat Forelands	A very young, nearly flat landscape with extensive flooding and active isostatic rebound (uplifting of the ground after glaciers recede). Most surfaces vary from 200 to 1,500 years old. Dune formation and succession are ongoing processes due to glacial rebound and wave action. Plant community patterns reflect a diverse mosaic of naturally occurring older and young forests, shrublands, bogs, and meadows. Sitka spruce, alder, and cottonwood are abundant on well drained, recently deglaciated, and active fluvial surfaces. Most of the province is inside the Tongass Forest boundary, but the southern lobe that extends into Glacier Bay National Park is not.
2.	Yakutat/ Glacier Bay Upland	The climate varies from very wet hyper-maritime along the coast to very wet maritime inland. Mountains abruptly rising more than 10,000 feet from sea level, extensive active glaciers, and fiords dominate this landscape. Sitka spruce, alder, and cottonwood are abundant at lower elevations; alpine and lichen over rock plant communities dominate the land from 2,000 to over 10,000 feet elevation.
3.	East Chichagof Island	This province is drier and colder than the outer coast of Chichagof Island; the winter snow pack is generally greater. Chichagof Island is deeply dissected into three peninsulas, which may be functioning biologically more like separate islands. Vegetation in this province represents a modal condition similar to the Admiralty Island Province.
4.	West Chichagof Island	This province is dominated by a very wet hyper-maritime climate and exposure to outer coastal storms. Hundreds of small islands dot the coast. Topography is gentle when compared to the mountains of Baranof Island and the coastline is highly irregular. The Sitka spruce/Pacific reedgrass plant association is abundant along the outermost coastal fringe; otherwise, vegetation is similar to the other northern islands.
5.	East Baranof Island	This province is colder than West Baranof or East Chichagof Island. Mountain glaciers occur along the divide between east and west Baranof. Topography is rugged and steep to saltwater, with little flat land. Plant associations on East Baranof are similar to much of the mainland due to the steep topography and cold environment. Spruce, devil's club, salmonberry forest associations are common on avalanche and steep erosional slopes; alpine and rock/lichen plant communities are abundant.
6.	West Baranof Island	This province is similar to the West Chichagof Island Province with the exception of southern Baranof, where precipitation exceeds 250 inches per year. Topographically, Baranof Island is the most rugged of all the islands in Southeast Alaska. The southern half of this province is highly dissected by steep-sided fiords; the outer coast is dotted with hundreds of small islands. All forest plant associations except those in the Western red-cedar series and those found around large mainland rivers occur in this province. Kruzof Island has some unique vegetation communities, which have not been classified.
7.	Admiralty Island	This province is represented by relatively gentle topography and moderate rainfall. Winter conditions are moderated by the surrounding marine environment. Winds from Chatham and Icy Straits, Lynn Canal, and off the mainland are often severe. All forest plant associations but those in the Western red-cedar series, those found around large mainland rivers, and those occurring only on outer coastal areas occur in this province. Forest productivity is high. Fresh and saltwater marshes in the numerous bays and inlets, and alpine and bog communities, are abundant.
8.	Lynn Canal	Rain shadows and the dominating influence of the continental climate make this the driest and seasonally warmest province in Southeast Alaska. Precipitation is generally less than 60 inches per year. The topography is rugged and glaciated. The southern portion of the Chilkat Peninsula is more similar to the East Chichagof Island Province. Western and mountain hemlock and Sitka spruce plant associations are common. Alpine tundra and extensive rock/lichen communities dominate much of the land from 2,000 to over 8,000 feet elevation.
9.	Northern Coast Range	This province has little maritime influence. Topography is rugged and glaciated. The Taku and Whiting Rivers extend into Canada. All forest plant associations except those in the Western red-cedar series and those occurring only on outer coastal areas occur in this province.
10.	Kupreanof/ Mitkof Islands	The climate is cooler and the winter snow pack greater than on the islands to the south. The eastern edge of this province is strongly influenced by wind-born loess (silt) coming from the Stikine River and the mainland. All forest plant associations except those in the Western red-cedar series and those occurring only on outer coastal areas occur in this province. This province contains the highest percentage of muskeg wetlands within the Tongass.

## Appendix C

**Table 3.9-1  
Biogeographic Provinces in Southeast Alaska and the Tongass National Forest**

No.	Province	Description
11.	Kuiu Island	Kuiu Island is deeply dissected, creating several prominent peninsulas. The topography is gentle compared to neighboring Baranof Island or the mainland. The climate is cooler and winter snow pack greater than on islands to the south, yet milder than the mainland or islands nearer the mainland. The western portion of Kuiu Island is subject to severe windstorms from both the ocean and Chatham Strait. Most forested plant associations occur here, but those found in outer coastal environments dominate.
12.	Central Coast Range	This province is warmer than the Northern Coast Range Province. The topography is similar, but overall less precipitous. The Stikine River system is located in the center of this province and has a major continental influence, providing a migration corridor for plant and animal species. Plant associations found along saltwater are similar to those occurring elsewhere in northern Southeast Alaska except for those near the mouth of the Stikine River. Here, unique plant associations subject to high loess-carrying winds can be found.
13.	Etolin Island and Vicinity	Similar to the Kupreanof/Mitkof Islands Province, this province is also subject to continental influence from the mainland and the Stikine River. Glacial flour (very finely ground particles of rock, silt, or clay created by a glacier when its rock-filled ice scrapes over bedrock and which flow out from beneath a glacier in the meltwater) is present in the marine environment in the northern part of this province nearly year-round. All forest plant associations except those occurring only on outer coast areas are present.
14.	North Central Prince of Wales Island	Topography is relatively gentle, limestone is common, and precipitation is relatively low due to interception by lands to the south and southwest. All forest plant associations except those found around the mainland river systems occur in this province. Overall forest productivity is high. Karst topography and numerous caves are present.
15.	Revilla Island/ Cleveland Peninsula	Climate is variable with warm and wet conditions predominating on land nearest the outer coast; much colder conditions occur near the mainland. Revilla, Gravina, and Annette Islands are influenced by human activities and populations, whereas the Cleveland Peninsula and Duke Island are generally in a natural condition. Revilla Island has many exceptional estuaries. Muskeg ponds are common on Duke Island, attracting many wintering and migratory birds.
16.	Southern Outer Islands	These islands are isolated and are subject to strong oceanic influences. Temperatures are moderate year-round. The topography is low-lying and gentle. These islands are relatively rich in endemic vertebrate species, including dusky shrew, long-tailed vole, and ermine. Major coastal seabird colonies are present.
17.	Dall Island and Vicinity	These islands are subject to strong oceanic influences. Temperatures are moderate year-around. The topography is rugged and dissected, with abundant limestone outcrops. Dall Island appears to be a glacial refugia but inventories of plants and animals are limited. Major coastal seabird colonies are present on Dall Island.
18.	South Prince of Wales Island	The climate is warm and wet, and deep snow is rare or highly transient. The topography is steep and rugged and the coastline is highly dissected. The vegetation in this province is strongly influenced by southeasterly storms; mixed conifer and western hemlock-red-cedar plant associations dominate.
19.	North Misty Fjords	Compared to South Misty Fjords, this province has considerable topographic relief and characterized as having a colder, mainland-type climate with many glaciers. Vegetation occurs in long, narrow strips along the valleys and lower slopes of fjords. Much of the vegetation is muskeg, with cottonwoods in some of the river bottoms and subalpine fir along the Canadian border.
20.	South Misty Fjords	South Misty Fjords is typical of the other mainland provinces and is the warmest. Topographic relief is lower in comparison with North Misty. Forest plant associations are more diverse than the other coastal provinces, and the vegetation is less fragmented by rock and ice than in North Misty Fjords. The southwestern portion of this province is rolling, nearly continuous muskeg with conifer forests in the bottoms and flats. This province is the northern limit of Pacific silver fir, yew, and honeysuckle.
21.	Ice Fields	Permanent ice fields, active glaciers (some advancing and some receding), and nunataks (mountain peaks between glaciers) dominate this province.
22.	Chilkat River Complex	The Chilkat River Complex lies at the northern end of the Inside Passage and is outside the Tongass Forest boundary. It consists of tall ridge systems, large glacial rivers, and includes glaciers and snowfields. Many of the rivers and drainage basins extend across the international boundary into Canada. Because of the overlap of coastal and interior floras and faunas, the province contains Alaska's highest vascular plant species richness and the highest mammalian diversity in Southeast Alaska (Carstensen et al. 2007).

**Table 3.9-1  
Biogeographic Provinces in Southeast Alaska and the Tongass National Forest**

No.	Province	Description
23.	Glacier Bay/ Fairweather Range	This is the largest province in Southeast Alaska (2.5 million acres) and is located outside the Tongass Forest boundary. The vast majority is high mountains and glaciers and the majority is non-vegetated. The highest peaks are in the Fairweather Range along the western edge of the province, with Mt. Fairweather at over 15,000 feet. A large flat, foreland, the Gustavus Foreland, occurs in the area around Gustavus and to the north in the Bartlett River valley. Lowlands are also fairly extensive along the Dundee River and other smaller drainages on the southwest side of Glacier Bay. Glacier Bay National Park protects virtually the entire province (97 percent), except for about 75,000 acres in the vicinity of Gustavus.

## Appendix C

**Table 3.9-3  
Distribution of Productive Old-Growth Forest on the Tongass National Forest by  
Biogeographic Province (NFS Lands Only)**

	Biogeographic Province	POG Type						SD67 (Large- tree)	Total POG <sup>1</sup>
		Low Volume		Medium Volume		High Volume			
		SD4H	SD4N	SD4S	SD5H	SD5N	SD5S		
1	Yakutat Forelands	7,236	9,462	17,655	2,027	4,810	9,786	44,086	95,063
2	Yakutat Uplands	2,818	6,338	19,613	940	2,928	7,955	3,422	44,014
3	East Chichagof Island	62,554	53,403	102,274	22,113	45,303	79,309	34,249	399,206
4	West Chichagof Island	14,370	12,889	24,961	1,942	6,255	10,205	2,021	72,643
5	East Baranof Island	10,238	15,056	28,694	4,581	12,165	15,934	1,999	88,668
6	West Baranof Island	32,287	38,900	80,413	7,190	19,561	32,010	4,095	214,457
7	Admiralty Island	86,690	53,040	110,609	43,387	64,465	139,659	97,582	595,432
8	Lynn Canal	21,197	20,584	46,114	9,059	13,009	36,072	11,952	157,988
9	North Coast Range	35,539	38,193	88,207	23,434	42,808	72,156	22,346	322,684
10	Kupreanof/Mitkof Island	83,983	32,071	63,614	21,802	30,124	56,570	19,587	307,752
11	Kuiu Island	42,752	19,502	41,743	24,830	44,565	83,920	34,527	291,839
12	Central Coast Range	30,442	27,179	66,014	12,942	27,058	62,492	20,026	246,153
13	Etolin Island	49,821	24,777	54,019	11,892	25,011	43,053	12,483	221,055
14	North Central Prince of Wales	105,415	26,834	63,175	69,451	42,078	77,283	101,923	486,160
15	Revilla Island/Cleveland Peninsula	79,213	43,718	94,573	54,625	69,974	130,787	31,937	504,827
16	Southern Outer Islands	17,397	10,290	26,735	9,203	15,613	20,346	12,450	112,035
17	Dall Island and Vicinity	7,457	5,724	16,801	3,473	10,995	14,580	7,920	66,951
18	South Prince of Wales	25,437	11,198	32,240	10,316	11,043	22,010	38,830	151,074
19	North Misty Fjords	13,543	35,198	78,979	3,858	18,996	34,893	12,743	198,210
20	South Misty Fjords	52,861	40,471	104,917	11,396	29,521	55,878	14,089	309,132
21	Ice Fields	4,940	21,671	50,563	1,479	10,426	21,939	5,875	116,893
	<b>Forest-wide</b>	<b>786,196</b>	<b>546,500</b>	<b>1,211,915</b>	<b>349,950</b>	<b>546,711</b>	<b>1,026,839</b>	<b>534,143</b>	<b>5,002,255</b>

<sup>1</sup> Totals may not sum or match exactly to other tables in this section due to rounding.

**Table 3.9-4  
Distribution of Old-Growth Forest on the Tongass National Forest by Elevation (NFS  
Lands Only)**

<b>Elevation Zone</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Productive Old Growth</b>	<b>Unproductive Old Growth</b>	<b>Total Old Growth</b>
Less than 800 feet	All upland old growth below 800 feet in elevation	2,931,865	1,975,371	4,907,236
800 to 1,500 feet	All upland old growth between 800 and 1,500 feet in elevation	1,454,171	1,033,305	2,487,476
Greater than 1,500 feet	All upland old growth more than 1,500 feet in elevation	616,219	1,428,456	2,044,674
<b>Total</b>		<b>5,002,255</b>	<b>4,437,131</b>	<b>9,439,386</b>

Source: Tongass GIS database 2015

## Appendix C

**Table 3.9-5  
Forest-wide Distribution of Young Growth (NFS Lands Only)<sup>1</sup>**

Biogeographic Province	Natural Young Growth (acres)	Harvested Young Growth (acres) <sup>2</sup>			Total Harvested Young-growth	Total Young-growth <sup>3</sup> (acres)	Harvested Young Growth in the Beach and Estuary Fringe <sup>4</sup> (acres)	Harvested Young Growth in RMA <sup>4</sup> (acres)	Harvested Young Growth in Old-growth Habitat LUD <sup>4</sup> (acres)
		0-25 Years	26-50 Years	>50 Years					
1 Yakutat Forelands	36,670	1,213	2,363	24	40,262	40,314	13	116	10
2 Yakutat Uplands	11,869	708	666		13,242	13,258	-	94	0
3 East Chichagof Island	3,296	9,303	29,180	4,596	47,331	46,456	5,264	10,875	8,041
4 West Chichagof Island	329	0	0	0	329	337	-	-	-
5 East Baranof Island	868	2,192	4,799	6,214	14,283	14,117	2,988	2,932	1,667
6 West Baranof Island	864	6	9,938	6,468	17,716	17,348	2,410	5,302	3,027
7 Admiralty Island	5,280	457	2,094	3,179	14,103	11,088	3,707	1,065	-
8 Lynn Canal	2,951	863	4,519	0	8,320	8,338	480	1,937	1,051
9 North Coast Range	5,253	0	0	459	5,930	5,714	534	76	0
10 Kupreanof/Mitkof Island	1,652	7,714	23,153	4,329	39,036	36,888	5,735	2,523	3,533
11 Kuiu Island	3,463	4,236	18,584	2,121	30,934	28,473	3,585	2,918	1,231
12 Central Coast Range	2,750	589	2,324	3,388	9,269	9,054	1,306	1,382	95
13 Etolin Island	3,403	7,504	23,451	5,352	41,419	39,843	6,874	2,205	3,496
14 North Central Prince of Wales	51	33,570	102,636	25,911	170,306	162,363	14,155	21,197	14,619
15 Revilla Island/Cleveland Peninsula	555	13,969	15,619	14,067	49,119	44,346	9,336	4,905	3,999
16 Southern Outer Islands	258	2,191	12,007	1,042	18,114	15,525	2,634	1,465	920
17 Dall Island and Vicinity	-	0	0	285	1,299	285	762	75	4
18 South Prince of Wales	-	851	1,689	679	4,275	3,226	1,323	565	569
19 North Misty Fjords	280	0	1,001	77	6,549	1,357	673	1,629	313
20 South Misty Fjords	-	0	0	0	2,405	0	353	355	-
21 Ice Fields	3,333	5	4,007	51	10,006	7,395	-	2,457	1,759
<b>Forest-wide</b>	<b>83,125</b>	<b>85,372</b>	<b>258,029</b>	<b>78,216</b>	<b>421,616</b>	<b>544,250</b>	<b>62,133</b>	<b>64,073</b>	<b>44,333</b>

<sup>1</sup> Totals may not sum or match exactly to other tables in this section due to rounding

<sup>2</sup> Includes 422,000 acres of stands from even-aged harvest.

<sup>3</sup> Includes 83,000 acres of natural young growth, 422,000 acres of managed stands from even-aged harvest, and about 40,000 acres of partial harvested stands.

<sup>4</sup> Includes all harvested acres from even-age and partial harvest.

**Table 3.9-12**  
**Estimated Percent of Original POG Remaining (Total and in Reserves) after 100 Years by**  
**Biogeographic Province and Alternative (NFS lands only)**

No.	Biogeographic Province	POG		% Original POG Remaining after 100+ Years (Total / In Reserves) by Alternative				
		Original Acres	% Remaining in 2015	Alt 1	Alt 2	Alt 3	Alt 4	Alt 5
1	Yakutat Forelands	98,656	96	95 / 75	96 / 75	96 / 75	96 / 75	96 / 75
2	Yakutat Uplands	45,387	97	97 / 95	97 / 95	97 / 95	97 / 95	97 / 95
3	East Chichagof Island	443,241	90	88 / 52	89 / 52	89 / 52	89 / 52	89 / 52
4	West Chichagof Island	72,643	100	100 / 100	100 / 100	100 / 100	100 / 100	100 / 100
5	East Baranof Island	102,083	87	85 / 53	86 / 53	86 / 53	86 / 53	86 / 53
6	West Baranof Island	231,308	93	92 / 78	93 / 78	92 / 78	93 / 78	93 / 78
7	Admiralty Island	604,254	99	99 / 99	99 / 99	99 / 99	99 / 99	99 / 99
8	Lynn Canal	163,358	97	96 / 67	96 / 67	96 / 67	96 / 67	96 / 67
9	North Coast Range	323,361	100	100 / 67	100 / 67	100 / 67	100 / 67	100 / 67
10	Kupreanof/Mitkof Island	345,136	89	87 / 39	88 / 39	87 / 39	88 / 39	87 / 39
11	Kuiu Island	319,310	91	89 / 63	90 / 63	91 / 63	90 / 63	91 / 63
12	Central Coast Range	252,672	97	97 / 68	97 / 68	97 / 68	97 / 68	97 / 68
13	Etolin Island & Vicinity	259,071	85	83 / 39	84 / 39	84 / 39	83 / 39	83 / 39
14	North Central Prince of Wales	656,415	74	72 / 40	73 / 41	73 / 41	72 / 41	72 / 41
15	Revilla Island/ Cleveland Pen.	553,391	91	90 / 62	91 / 62	90 / 62	90 / 62	90 / 62
16	Southern Outer Islands	129,891	86	85 / 69	86 / 69	86 / 69	85 / 69	85 / 69
17	Dall Island and Vicinity	68,249	98	98 / 84	98 / 84	98 / 84	98 / 84	98 / 84
18	South Prince of Wales	155,349	97	97 / 68	97 / 68	97 / 68	97 / 68	97 / 68
19	North Misty Fiords	204,479	97	97 / 90	97 / 90	97 / 90	97 / 90	97 / 90
20	South Misty Fiords	311,537	99	99 / 99	99 / 99	99 / 99	99 / 99	99 / 99
21	Ice Fields	123,566	95	94 / 79	95 / 79	95 / 79	95 / 79	95 / 79
	<b>Forest-wide</b>	<b>5,463,379</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>90 / 67</b>	<b>91 / 67</b>	<b>91 / 67</b>	<b>91 / 67</b>	<b>91 / 67</b>

<sup>1</sup> Numbers may not appear to sum correctly due to rounding.

## Appendix C

**Table 3.9-13  
Estimated Percent of Original High-Volume POG Remaining (Total and in Reserves)  
after 100 Years by Biogeographic Province and Alternative (NFS lands only)<sup>1</sup>**

No.	Biogeographic Province	High-volume POG		% Original High-volume POG Remaining after 100+ Years (Total / In Reserves) by Alternative				
		Original Acres	% Remaining in 2015	Alt 1	Alt 2	Alt 3	Alt 4	Alt 5
1	Yakutat Forelands	61,377	96	94 / 70	95 / 70	96 / 70	96 / 70	96 / 70
2	Yakutat Uplands	15,335	93	93 / 90	93 / 90	93 / 90	93 / 90	93 / 90
3	East Chichagof Island	191,888	83	81 / 49	82 / 49	82 / 49	82 / 49	82 / 49
4	West Chichagof Island	18,480	100	100 / 100	100 / 100	100 / 100	100 / 100	100 / 100
5	East Baranof Island	40,159	75	73 / 41	74 / 41	74 / 41	74 / 41	74 / 41
6	West Baranof Island	68,304	81	81 / 70	81 / 70	81 / 70	81 / 70	81 / 70
7	Admiralty Island	308,323	98	98 / 98	98 / 98	98 / 98	98 / 98	98 / 98
8	Lynn Canal	65,061	94	93 / 63	93 / 63	93 / 63	93 / 63	93 / 63
9	North Coast Range	137,818	100	100 / 66	100 / 66	100 / 66	100 / 66	100 / 66
10	Kupreanof/Mitkof Island	134,319	79	77 / 37	78 / 37	78 / 37	78 / 37	78 / 37
11	Kuiu Island	183,616	89	86 / 59	88 / 59	88 / 59	87 / 59	88 / 59
12	Central Coast Range	114,465	96	95 / 67	96 / 67	95 / 67	95 / 67	96 / 67
13	Etolin Island & Vicinity	109,059	74	72 / 34	73 / 34	73 / 34	72 / 34	72 / 34
14	North Central Prince of Wales	348,976	63	62 / 35	62 / 37	63 / 37	62 / 37	62 / 37
15	Revilla Island/ Cleveland Pen.	269,121	86	85 / 60	86 / 60	86 / 60	86 / 60	86 / 60
16	Southern Outer Islands	61,801	78	77 / 59	78 / 59	78 / 59	77 / 59	77 / 59
17	Dall Island and Vicinity	34,469	97	97 / 86	97 / 86	97 / 86	97 / 86	97 / 86
18	South Prince of Wales	75,089	96	95 / 66	95 / 67	95 / 67	95 / 67	95 / 67
19	North Misty Fiords	71,334	93	93 / 86	93 / 86	93 / 86	93 / 86	93 / 86
20	South Misty Fiords	101,292	98	98 / 98	98 / 98	98 / 98	98 / 98	98 / 98
21	Ice Fields	43,245	88	88 / 76	88 / 76	88 / 76	88 / 76	88 / 76
	<b>Forest-wide</b>	<b>2,453,537</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>85 / 63</b>	<b>85 / 63</b>	<b>85 / 63</b>	<b>85 / 63</b>	<b>85 / 63</b>

<sup>1</sup> High-volume POG includes SD5S, SD5N, and SD67 classes.

<sup>2</sup> Numbers may not appear to sum correctly due to rounding.

**Table 3.9-14**  
**Estimated Percent of Original Large-Tree POG Remaining (Total and in Reserves) after 100 Years by Biogeographic Province and Alternative (NFS lands only)<sup>1</sup>**

No.	Biogeographic Province	Large-tree POG		% Original Large-tree POG Remaining after 100+ Years (Total / In Reserves) by Alternative				
		Original Acres	% Remaining in 2015	Alt 1	Alt 2	Alt 3	Alt 4	Alt 5
1	Yakutat Forelands	45,164	98	95 / 68	97 / 68	98 / 68	98 / 68	98 / 68
2	Yakutat Uplands	3,834	89	89 / 83	89 / 83	89 / 83	89 / 83	89 / 83
3	East Chichagof Island	47,460	72	71 / 49	72 / 49	72 / 49	72 / 49	71 / 49
4	West Chichagof Island	2,021	100	100 / 100	100 / 100	100 / 100	100 / 100	100 / 100
5	East Baranof Island	56,023	33	33 / 20	33 / 20	33 / 20	33 / 20	33 / 20
6	West Baranof Island	9,150	45	47 / 41	47 / 41	47 / 41	47 / 41	47 / 41
7	Admiralty Island	100,229	97	97 / 97	97 / 97	97 / 97	97 / 97	97 / 97
8	Lynn Canal	13,563	88	88 / 58	88 / 58	88 / 58	88 / 58	88 / 58
9	North Coast Range	22,549	99	99 / 64	99 / 64	99 / 64	99 / 64	99 / 64
10	Kupreanof/Mitkof Island	30,802	64	62 / 31	62 / 31	62 / 31	62 / 31	62 / 31
11	Kuiu Island	42,768	81	77 / 43	79 / 43	79 / 43	78 / 43	79 / 43
12	Central Coast Range	21,982	91	91 / 60	91 / 60	91 / 60	91 / 60	91 / 60
13	Etolin Island & Vicinity	23,888	52	51 / 25	51 / 25	51 / 25	51 / 25	51 / 25
14	North Central Prince of Wales	152,999	67	64 / 38	66 / 40	66 / 40	65 / 40	65 / 40
15	Revilla Island/ Cleveland Pen.	46,506	69	68 / 46	68 / 46	68 / 46	68 / 46	68 / 46
16	Southern Outer Islands	17,807	70	68 / 48	68 / 48	68 / 48	68 / 48	68 / 48
17	Dall Island and Vicinity	8,310	95	95 / 91	95 / 91	95 / 91	95 / 91	95 / 91
18	South Prince of Wales	40,113	97	96 / 69	96 / 69	96 / 69	96 / 69	96 / 69
19	North Misty Fiords	14,623	87	87 / 79	87 / 79	87 / 79	87 / 79	87 / 79
20	South Misty Fiords	14,811	95	95/ 95	95/ 95	95/ 95	95/ 95	95/ 95
21	Ice Fields	7,877	75	75/ 68	75/ 68	75/ 68	75/ 68	75/ 68
	<b>Forest-wide</b>	<b>672,481</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>78 / 57</b>	<b>79 / 58</b>	<b>79 / 58</b>	<b>79 / 58</b>	<b>79 / 58</b>

<sup>1</sup> Large tree POG is defined as the SD 67 classes (a subset of high-volume POG).

<sup>2</sup> Numbers may not appear to sum correctly due to rounding.

## Appendix C

**Table 3.9-16**  
**Cumulative Percent of Original Total POG Remaining on All Landownerships**  
**after 100 Years of Forest Plan Implementation by Biogeographic Province and**  
**Alternative (NFS and Non-NFS Lands)**

No.	Biogeographic Province	Estimated Original Total POG (Acres)	Percent Original Total POG Remaining	Percent Total POG Remaining after 100+ Years <sup>1,2</sup>				
				Alternative				
				1	2	3	4	5
1	Yakutat Forelands	123,675	85%	79%	79%	80%	80%	80%
2	Yakutat Uplands	45,426	97%	97%	97%	97%	97%	97%
3	East Chichagof Island	507,958	84%	79%	80%	80%	80%	80%
4	West Chichagof Island	72,958	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
5	East Baranof Island	103,046	87%	84%	85%	85%	85%	86%
6	West Baranof Island	247,420	92%	88%	89%	89%	89%	89%
7	Admiralty Island	634,873	95%	94%	94%	94%	94%	94%
8	Lynn Canal	180,172	97%	90%	91%	91%	91%	91%
9	North Coast Range	382,583	94%	88%	88%	88%	88%	88%
10	Kupreanof/Mitkof Island	406,907	82%	76%	77%	77%	77%	77%
11	Kuiu Island	327,703	91%	88%	89%	90%	89%	89%
12	Central Coast Range	259,558	97%	95%	96%	95%	95%	95%
13	Etolin Island	275,571	85%	80%	82%	81%	81%	81%
14	North Central Prince of Wales	906,143	63%	56%	57%	57%	56%	56%
15	Revilla Island/ Cleveland Peninsula	648,823	88%	81%	82%	81%	81%	81%
16	Southern Outer Islands	141,131	83%	79%	80%	80%	79%	80%
17	Dall Island and Vicinity	135,765	68%	57%	57%	57%	57%	57%
18	South Prince of Wales	192,458	88%	82%	82%	82%	82%	82%
19	North Misty Fjords	207,657	96%	96%	96%	96%	96%	96%
20	South Misty Fjords	311,823	99%	99%	99%	99%	99%	99%
21	Ice Fields	123,674	95%	94%	94%	95%	95%	95%
<b>Total for Southeast Alaska<sup>3</sup></b>		<b>6,235,343</b>	<b>86%</b>	<b>83%</b>	<b>83%</b>	<b>83%</b>	<b>83%</b>	<b>83%</b>

<sup>1</sup> The estimate assumes all scheduled suitable POG is harvested; does not account for Model Implementation Reduction Factor (MIRF).

<sup>2</sup> Based on an inventory of existing harvest on non-NFS lands and the estimation of future harvest by major landowner category. To estimate the future harvest of POG on non-NFS lands, it was assumed that 75 percent of the remaining POG would be harvested on Native corporation lands and 50 percent of the remaining POG would be harvested on state lands, other private lands, and lands owned by municipalities, over the life of the Forest Plan (100 years).

<sup>3</sup> Does not include land area in biogeographic provinces 22 and 23 which are almost exclusively non-NFS land.

**Table 3.9-17**  
**Cumulative Percent of Original High-Volume POG Remaining on All**  
**Landownerships after 100 Years of Forest Plan Implementation by**  
**Biogeographic Province and Alternative (NFS and Non-NFS Lands)**

No.	Biogeographic Province	Estimated Original High-Volume POG (Acres)	Percent Original High-Volume POG Remaining	Percent Original High-Volume POG Remaining after 100+ Years <sup>1,2</sup>				
				Alternative				
				1	2	3	4	5
1	Yakutat Forelands	74,753	83%	79%	80%	81%	81%	81%
2	Yakutat Uplands	15,384	93%	93%	93%	93%	93%	93%
3	East Chichagof Island	225,290	75%	72%	72%	72%	72%	72%
4	West Chichagof Island	18,598	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
5	East Baranof Island	40,496	75%	73%	74%	74%	73%	74%
6	West Baranof Island	74,710	81%	78%	78%	78%	78%	78%
7	Admiralty Island	325,440	94%	93%	93%	93%	93%	93%
8	Lynn Canal	71,127	94%	89%	90%	90%	90%	90%
9	North Coast Range	165,343	91%	86%	87%	87%	87%	87%
10	Kupreanof/Mitkof Island	166,887	69%	65%	66%	65%	66%	65%
11	Kuiu Island	186,894	89%	85%	87%	87%	86%	87%
12	Central Coast Range	117,349	95%	94%	94%	94%	94%	94%
13	Etolin Island	116,073	73%	70%	70%	70%	70%	70%
14	North Central Prince of Wales	485,130	52%	48%	49%	49%	48%	48%
15	Revilla Island/ Cleveland Peninsula	310,772	83%	78%	78%	78%	78%	78%
16	Southern Outer Islands	67,773	74%	71%	72%	72%	71%	72%
17	Dall Island and Vicinity	70,553	60%	55%	55%	55%	55%	55%
18	South Prince of Wales	93,875	83%	80%	80%	80%	80%	80%
19	North Misty Fiords	72,780	93%	92%	92%	92%	92%	92%
20	South Misty Fiords	101,392	98%	98%	98%	98%	98%	98%
21	Ice Fields	43,282	88%	88%	88%	88%	90%	88%
<b>Total for Southeast Alaska<sup>3</sup></b>		<b>2,845,053</b>	<b>79%</b>	<b>76%</b>	<b>76%</b>	<b>76%</b>	<b>76%</b>	<b>76%</b>

<sup>1</sup> The estimate assumes all scheduled suitable POG is harvested; does not account for Model Implementation Reduction Factor (MIRF).

<sup>2</sup> Based on an inventory of existing harvest on non-NFS lands and the estimation of future harvest.

<sup>3</sup> Does not include land area in biogeographic provinces 22 and 23 which are almost exclusively non-NFS land.

## Appendix C

**Table 3.9-18  
Cumulative Percent of Original Large-tree POG Remaining on All  
Landownerships after 100 Years of Forest Plan Implementation by  
Biogeographic Province and Alternative (NFS and Non-NFS Lands)**

No.	Biogeographic Province	Estimated Original SD67 POG (Acres)	Percent Original SD67 POG Remaining	Percent SD67 POG Remaining after 100+ Years <sup>1,2</sup>				
				Alternative				
				1	2	3	4	5
1	Yakutat Forelands	52,545	87%	84%	85%	86%	86%	86%
2	Yakutat Uplands	3,841	89%	89%	89%	89%	89%	89%
3	East Chichagof Island	65,774	60%	55%	56%	56%	55%	55%
4	West Chichagof Island	2,079	100%	97%	98%	98%	97%	98%
5	East Baranof Island	6,192	35%	33%	33%	34%	33%	33%
6	West Baranof Island	12,468	52%	42%	42%	42%	42%	42%
7	Admiralty Island	109,747	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%
8	Lynn Canal	16,623	89%	78%	79%	78%	78%	78%
9	North Coast Range	37,331	77%	64%	66%	67%	65%	66%
10	Kupreanof/Mitkof Island	48,728	49%	44%	45%	45%	45%	45%
11	Kuiu Island	44,459	81%	78%	79%	79%	78%	78%
12	Central Coast Range	23,494	89%	72%	80%	81%	76%	75%
13	Etolin Island	27,581	53%	48%	48%	48%	48%	48%
14	North Central Prince of Wales	228,389	51%	48%	48%	48%	48%	48%
15	Revilla Island/ Cleveland Peninsula	68,569	64%	55%	55%	55%	55%	55%
16	Southern Outer Islands	21,098	63%	9%	60%	60%	59%	59%
17	Dall Island and Vicinity	28,220	44%	36%	36%	36%	36%	36%
18	South Prince of Wales	50,376	83%	80%	80%	80%	80%	80%
19	North Misty Fiords	15,397	85%	84%	84%	84%	84%	84%
20	South Misty Fiords	14,861	95%	95%	95%	95%	95%	95%
21	Ice Fields	7,896	75%	75%	75%	75%	75%	75%
<b>Total for Southeast Alaska</b>		<b>886,260</b>	<b>68%</b>	<b>63%</b>	<b>63%</b>	<b>64%</b>	<b>63%</b>	<b>63%</b>

<sup>1</sup> The estimate assumes all scheduled suitable POG is harvested; does not account for Model Implementation Reduction Factor (MIRF).

<sup>2</sup> Based on an inventory of existing harvest on non-NFS lands and the estimation of future harvest by major landowner category.

<sup>3</sup> Does not include land area in biogeographic provinces 22 and 23 which are almost exclusively non-NFS land.

## 2016 Forest Plan Amendment FEIS

### Wildlife Tables

**Table 3.10-2**  
**Existing Forest-wide Deer Habitat Capability Using the Interagency Deer Model (NFS Lands Only)**

	Biological Province	Existing Habitat Capability 2015 (Deer per Square Mile)	Original (1954) Habitat Capability (Deer per Square Mile)	% Original Habitat Capability Remaining	No. WAAs with Modeled Deer Density of at least 18 Deer per Square Mile <sup>1/</sup>
1	Yakutat Forelands	13.3	13.7	97%	2
2	Yakutat Uplands	2.3	2.4	98%	0
3	East Chichagof Island	11.7	13.7	86%	1
4	West Chichagof Island	14.5	14.5	100%	1
5	East Baranof Island	7.0	8.5	82%	0
6	West Baranof Island	12.2	13.7	89%	4
7	Admiralty Island	17.6	17.9	98%	10
8	Lynn Canal	5.5	5.8	95%	1
9	North Coast Range	6.2	6.2	100%	0
10	Kupreanof/Mitkof Island	16.9	19.2	88%	7
11	Kuiu Island	25.5	28.1	91%	7
12	Central Coast Range	9.0	9.5	96%	1
13	Etolin Island	15.7	18.9	83%	3
14	North Central Prince of Wales	17.7	24.5	72%	11
15	Revilla Island/Cleveland Peninsula	13.5	15.0	90%	7
16	Southern Outer Islands	28.1	32.1	88%	9
17	Dall Island and Vicinity	30.4	30.6	99%	3
18	South Prince of Wales	21.8	22.2	98%	5
19	North Misty Fiords	3.7	3.8	99%	2
20	South Misty Fiords	8.4	8.4	100%	0
21	Ice Fields	0.7	0.8	94%	0
	<b>Forest-wide</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>89%</b>	<b>57</b>

<sup>1</sup> For WAAs that overlap a biological province boundary only the overlapping portion counted toward the total.

<sup>2</sup> Note that the model treats harvested stands in the stem exclusion stage (25 years old or older) the same value regardless of thinning treatments that are implemented.<sup>3</sup> Note that wolves very rarely occur on Admiralty, Baranof, and Chichagof Islands.

## Appendix C

**Table 3.10-6  
Migratory and Resident Birds Identified as Species of Concern in Southeast Alaska<sup>1</sup>**

Common Name	Scientific Name	General Habitat	Preferred Habitat <sup>2</sup>	Abundance and Occurrence
Sooty Grouse	<i>Dendragapus fuliginosus</i>	Habitat affinities vary by season and region. Coastal birds tend to remain in old-growth or recently logged forests all year. Inland birds prefer forest edges in summer, coniferous forests in winter (Kaufman 1996). Found in coniferous and mixed forests in Southeastern Alaska; also in dwarf conifer forests at treeline.	2, 3	Rare; breeding, winter
Western Screech-Owl	<i>Megascops kennicottii</i>	Open coniferous and deciduous forests and along rivers, creeks, ponds and bogs. Also forest edges and in suburban areas in parks, orchards and gardens. Often nest near water (Campbell et al. 1990). In southern part of range in mesquite groves and saguaros (Kaufman 1996). Probably non-migratory in Alaska due to sufficient habitat to meet year-round requirements (P. Schempf, pers. commun.). In Yakutat, appears to favor riparian spruce (B. Andres, pers. commun.).	2	Uncommon; breeding, winter
Black Swift	<i>Cypseloides niger (borealis)</i>	Appear to be restricted to river valleys with steep unvegetated cliffs. Although nesting has not been confirmed in Southeastern Alaska, summer sightings in adequate habitat suggest Black Swifts are a probable breeder.	5	Rare; breeding
Vaux's Swift	<i>Chaetura vauxi</i>	Nests in coniferous and mixed forests, especially old growth. Often observed foraging over lakes, rivers, open country and clearcuts. Many records from Southeastern Alaska are along rivers and estuaries.	2	Uncommon; migration, breeding
Rufous Hummingbird	<i>Selasphorus rufus</i>	Found in a variety of habitats throughout breeding range including old growth, young growth, thickets, and shrubby hillsides	2	Common; migration, breeding
Red-Breasted Sapsucker	<i>Sphyrapicus ruber</i>	Often associated with mature stands, especially hemlock and/or spruce in Pacific Northwest and Southeastern Alaska, but may not be an obligate old-growth species.	2	Abundant; breeding
Olive-sided Flycatcher	<i>Contopus cooperi</i>	In Central Alaska, most often found in open conifer forest. Usually associated with openings (muskegs, meadows, burns, and logged areas) and water (streams, beaver ponds, bogs, and lakes). Apparently requires an uneven canopy or openings for aerial hawking, and wet areas productive of insect prey.	3	Uncommon; breeding
Western Wood-Pewee	<i>Contopus sordidulus</i>	In Southeastern Alaska, occurs along large mainland rivers, much less common on islands.	3	Uncommon; breeding
Hammond's Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax hammondi</i>	In Southeastern Alaska, found in riparian deciduous forests.	2, 3	Uncommon; breeding
Pacific-slope Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax difficilis</i>	Prefers old-growth coniferous forests, especially near streams.	2, 3	Common; breeding
Steller's Jay	<i>Cyanocitta stelleri</i>	In Alaska, found predominately in coniferous forests	2	Abundant; breeding, winter

**Table 3.10-6 (continued)**  
**Migratory and Resident Birds Identified as Species of Concern in Southeast Alaska<sup>1</sup>**

Common Name	Scientific Name	General Habitat	Preferred Habitat <sup>2</sup>	Abundance and Occurrence
Northwestern Crow	<i>Corvus caurinus</i>	Coastal beaches, rocky shores, estuaries, coastal ponds and inshore islands.	2, 6, 7, 8	Abundant; breeding, winter
Chestnut-backed Chickadee	<i>Poecile rufescens</i>	In Southeastern Alaska, common in mature hemlock/spruce forests and also in pole and sawtimber stages of successional forests	2	Abundant; breeding, winter
American Dipper	<i>Cinclus mexicanus</i>	Dippers are a riparian-obligate species and are totally dependent on the productivity of streams and rivers.	4, 5	Fairly common; breeding
Varied Thrush	<i>Ixoreus naevius</i>	Found mostly in thick, wet, coniferous forests of the coast.	1, 2, 3	Abundant; migration, breeding, winter
Townsend's Warbler	<i>Dendroica townsendi</i>	Largely restricted to mature forests with tall coniferous trees throughout its breeding range. Most abundant in large undisturbed tracts of contiguous forest, but will also use forests in late successional stages.	2, 3	Common; breeding
Blackpoll Warbler	<i>Dendroica striata</i>	Habitat preference variable, but usually found in tall shrubs (riparian woodland) or in coniferous or deciduous forest or woodland	2	Rare; migration
MacGillivray's Warbler	<i>Oporornis tolmiei</i>	In southeastern Alaska, it is found in shrubs along hemlock/spruce edges, deciduous woodlands with shrubs, clearcuts, and riparian shrubs.	1	Uncommon; breeding
Golden-crowned Sparrow	<i>Regulus satrapa</i>	Prefers low to tall alder and willow scrub on hillsides and near tundra. Commonly found in proximity to lakes, streams, and bogs. In winter prefers uninterrupted brushland, streamside thickets, and chaparral.	1	Fairly common; breeding, winter
Golden-crowned kinglet	<i>Zonotrichia atricapilla</i>	Found in coniferous forests (spruce, fir, and hemlock) all times of year; also in mixed forests in south coastal and central Alaska. In winter and migration, can be found in other trees and shrubs.	1, 3	Common; breeding, winter

<sup>1</sup> Source: Boreal Partners in Flight Landbird Conservation Plan for Alaska Biogeographic Regions (1999)

<sup>2</sup> 1=shrub thicket; 2=hemlock/Sitka spruce/cedar forest; 3=mixed deciduous/spruce woodland; 4=fluvial waters; 5=cliffs, bluffs, and screes; 6=moraines, alluvia, and barrier islands; 7=beaches and tidal flats; 8=rocky shores and reefs.

## Appendix C

**Table 3.10-7  
Endemic Wildlife Species Documented on the Tongass National Forest**

Species	Known Distribution
Prince of Wales spruce grouse ( <i>Falcipennis canadensis isleibi</i> )	Prince of Wales Island and nearby island including Heceta, Suemez, Warren, Kosciusko, Zarembo, and Mitkof
Admiralty Island beaver ( <i>Castor canadensis phaeus</i> )	Admiralty Island
Prince of Wales flying squirrel ( <i>Glaucomys sabrinus griseifrons</i> )	Prince of Wales Archipelago
Pacific marten ( <i>Martes caurina</i> )	In Southeast Alaska, restricted to Admiralty and Kuiu islands
Coronation Island long-tailed vole ( <i>Microtus longicaudus coronarius</i> )	Coronation, Warren, and Forrester islands
Sitka root vole ( <i>Microtus oeconomus sitkensis</i> )	Baranof and Chichagof islands complex
Admiralty Island meadow vole ( <i>Microtus pennsylvanicus admiraltiae</i> )	Admiralty Island
Baranof Island ermine ( <i>Mustela ermine initis</i> )	Baranof and Chichagof islands
Admiralty Island ermine ( <i>Mustela erminea salva</i> )	Admiralty Island
Revillagigedo Island red-backed vole ( <i>Myodes gapperi solus</i> )	Revillagigedo Island
Warren Island red-backed vole ( <i>Myodes gapperi wrangeli</i> )	Wrangell and Sergief islands
Keen's myotis ( <i>Myotis keenii</i> )	Records from Juneau south
Alexander Archipelago mink ( <i>Neovison vison nesolestes</i> )	Admiralty Island
Forrester Island deermouse ( <i>Peromyscus keeni oceanicus</i> )	Forrester Island
Sitka deermouse ( <i>Peromyscus keeni sitkensis</i> )	Baranof, Chichagof, Warren, Coronation, and Duke islands
Insular dusky shrew ( <i>Sorex monticolus elassodon</i> )	Alexander Archipelago and Haida Gwaii
Warren Island dusky shrew ( <i>Sorex monticolus malitiosus</i> )	Warren Island
Alexander Archipelago black bear ( <i>Ursus americanus pugnax</i> )	Throughout Southeast Alaska, except Admiralty, Baranof, and Chichagoff islands
"Glacier bear" ( <i>Ursus americanus emmonsii</i> )	Yakutat/Glacier Bay region
Yakutat brown bear ( <i>Ursus arctos dallii</i> )	North mainland from Yakutat to Glacier Bay
Sitka brown bear ( <i>Ursus arctos sitkensis</i> )	Alexander Archipelago and northern mainland

Source: ISLES 2013

**Table 3.10-11  
Habitat Conditions Resulting from Each Alternative Using the FRESH Deer Model in 25 years and 100 years (NFS Lands Only)**

No.	Biogeographic Province	Existing Habitat Quality (Deer Days Per Hectare)	Percent of Existing Habitat Quality Remaining									
			Alt 1		Alt 2		Alt 3		Alt 4		Alt 5	
			25 yrs	100 yrs	25 yrs	100 yrs	25 yrs	100 yrs	25 yrs	100 yrs	25 yrs	100 yrs
1	Yakutat Forelands	0.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
2	Yakutat Uplands	0.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
3	East Chichagof Island	35.7	99	98	99	97	99	97	99	98	99	97
4	West Chichagof Island	89.1	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
5	East Baranof Island	30.6	99	99	100	100	100	99	100	99	100	99
6	West Baranof Island	56.9	100	100	101	100	101	100	100	100	100	100
7	Admiralty Island	50.6	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
8	Lynn Canal	24.4	100	100	102	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
9	North Coast Range	19.3	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
10	Kupreanof/Mitkof Island	96.8	99	99	100	99	100	99	99	99	99	99
11	Kuiu Island	64.8	99	99	99	98	99	98	99	98	99	98
12	Central Coast Range	31.8	101	100	102	100	102	100	101	100	101	100
13	Etolin Island	72.9	99	98	100	98	100	98	99	98	99	98
14	North Central Prince of Wales	79.1	99	98	101	98	101	98	100	98	100	97
15	Revilla Island/ Cleveland Peninsula	68.8	100	99	100	99	100	99	100	99	100	99
16	Southern Outer Islands	96.4	99	99	100	99	100	99	100	99	100	99
17	Dall Island and Vicinity	76.5	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
18	South Prince of Wales	95.1	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
19	North Misty Fiords	21.6	100	100	100	100	101	100	100	100	100	100
20	South Misty Fiords	56.3	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
21	Ice Fields	3.0	100	100	101	100	101	100	100	101	100	100
	<b>Forest-wide</b>	<b>40.9</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>99</b>

Note: No snow zone assigned to Biogeographic Province 1 and 2 due to very low use by deer; therefore, model not run.

## Appendix C

**Table 3.10-13  
Estimated Harvest (acres) of High-Volume (SD5N, SD5S, and SD67)  
and Large-Tree (SD67) Productive Old-Growth by Elevation Category  
and Alternative after 100 years (NFS lands only)**

Elevation Category	Alternative				
	1	2	3	4	5
<b>High-Volume POG</b>					
< 800 feet	16,116	8,120	6,297	9,921	9,844
> 800 feet	11,349	5,901	7,420	8,328	7,972
<b>Total</b>	<b>27,464</b>	<b>14,022</b>	<b>13,716</b>	<b>18,248</b>	<b>17,816</b>
<b>Large-Tree POG</b>					
< 800 feet	6,076	2,989	1,937	3,542	3,594
> 800 feet	3,227	1,640	1,748	2,478	2,211
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,303</b>	<b>4,629</b>	<b>3,685</b>	<b>6,021</b>	<b>5,805</b>

**Table 3.10-14  
Comparison of Alternatives in terms of their Long-term Ability to Meet the Wolf Guideline of Providing Sufficient Habitat to Support 18 Deer per Square Mile after 25 and 100+ Years of Forest Plan Implementation 1 (NFS Lands Only)**

No.	Biogeographic Province	Existing Habitat Capability 2015 (Deer per Square Mile)	Existing No. WAAs with Modeled Deer Density of at least 18 Deer per Square Mile <sup>1/</sup>	Model-generated Habitat Capability by Alternative (Deer Per Square Mile and Number of WAAs with Modeled Deer Density of at least 18 Deer per Square Mile) <sup>2</sup>									
				Alt 1		Alt 2		Alt 3		Alt 4		Alt 5	
				25 yrs	100 yrs	25 yrs	100 yrs	25 yrs	100 yrs	25 yrs	100 yrs	25 yrs	100 yrs
1	Yakutat Forelands	13.3	2	12.4(2)	11.9(2)	12.6(2)	11.9(2)	12.7(2)	12.7(2)	12.7(2)	12.7(2)	12.7(2)	12.7(2)
2	Yakutat Uplands	2.3	0	2.3(0)	2.3(0)	2.3(0)	2.3(0)	2.3(0)	2.3(0)	2.3(0)	2.3(0)	2.3(0)	2.3(0)
3	East Chichagof Island	11.7	1	11.4(1)	11.3(1)	11.6(1)	11.4(1)	11.5(1)	11.4(1)	11.5(1)	11.3(1)	11.5(1)	11.4(1)
4	West Chichagof Island	14.5	1	14.0(0)	14.0(0)	14.0(0)	14.0(0)	14.0(0)	14.0(0)	14.0(0)	14.0(0)	14.0(0)	14.0(0)
5	East Baranof Island	7.0	0	6.8(0)	6.8(0)	6.9(0)	6.8(0)	6.8(0)	6.8(0)	6.9(0)	6.8(0)	6.8(0)	6.8(0)
6	West Baranof Island	12.2	4	11.9(4)	11.9(4)	12.1(4)	12.0(4)	12.0(4)	11.9(4)	11.9(4)	11.9(4)	11.9(4)	11.9(4)
7	Admiralty Island	17.6	10	17.3(10)	17.3(10)	17.3(10)	17.3(10)	17.3(10)	17.3(10)	17.3(10)	17.3(10)	17.3(10)	17.3(10)
8	Lynn Canal	5.5	1	5.4(1)	5.4(1)	5.4(1)	5.4(1)	5.5(1)	5.4(1)	5.4(1)	5.4(1)	5.4(1)	5.4(1)
9	North Coast Range	6.2	0	6.1(0)	6.1(0)	6.1(0)	6.1(0)	6.1(0)	6.1(0)	6.1(0)	6.1(0)	6.1(10)	6.1(0)
10	Kupreanof/Mitkof Island	16.9	7	16.5(3)	16.4(3)	16.8(3)	16.6(3)	16.8(3)	16.6(3)	16.6(3)	16.5(3)	16.7(3)	16.4(3)
11	Kuiu Island	25.5	7	25.0(7)	25.1(7)	25.1(7)	25.1(7)	25.1(7)	25.1(7)	25.1(7)	25.1(7)	25.1(7)	25.0(7)
12	Central Coast Range	9.0	1	8.9(1)	8.8(1)	8.9(1)	8.8(1)	8.9(1)	8.8(1)	8.9(1)	8.8(1)	8.9(1)	8.8(1)
13	Etolin Island	15.7	3	15.2(2)	14.9(2)	15.5(1)	15.1(1)	15.5(1)	15.0(1)	15.4(2)	14.9(1)	15.3(2)	14.9(1)
14	North Central Prince of Wales	17.7	11	16.8(9)	16.5(9)	17.4(11)	16.7(10)	17.4(11)	16.7(10)	17.3(11)	16.6(10)	17.2(11)	16.6(10)
15	Revilla Island/ Cleveland Peninsula	13.5	7	12.9(6)	12.9(6)	13.1(6)	12.9(6)	13.1(6)	12.9(6)	13.0(6)	12.9(6)	13.0(6)	12.8(6)
16	Southern Outer Islands	28.1	9	27.4(9)	27.0(9)	27.8(9)	27.4(9)	27.8(9)	27.3(9)	27.9(9)	26.9(9)	27.9(9)	27.1(9)
17	Dall Island and Vicinity	30.4	3	29.5(3)	29.5(3)	29.5(3)	29.5(3)	29.5(3)	29.5(3)	29.5(3)	29.5(3)	29.5(3)	29.5(3)
18	South Prince of Wales	21.8	5	20.9(5)	20.8(5)	21.0(5)	20.9(5)	20.9(5)	20.9(5)	20.9(5)	20.8(5)	20.9(5)	20.8(5)
19	North Misty Fjords	3.7	2	3.7(1)	3.7(1)	3.7(1)	3.7(1)	3.7(1)	3.7(1)	3.7(1)	3.7(1)	3.7(1)	3.7(1)
20	South Misty Fjords	8.4	0	8.2(0)	8.2(0)	8.2(0)	8.2(0)	8.2(0)	8.2(0)	8.2(0)	8.2(0)	8.2(0)	8.2(0)
21	Ice Fields	0.7	0	0.7(0)	0.7(0)	0.7(0)	0.7(0)	0.7(0)	0.7(0)	0.7(0)	0.7(0)	0.7(0)	0.7(0)
<b>Forest-wide</b>		<b>10.1</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>9.8(64)</b>	<b>9.7(64)</b>	<b>9.9(65)</b>	<b>9.8(64)</b>	<b>9.9(65)</b>	<b>9.8(64)</b>	<b>9.9(66)</b>	<b>9.8(64)</b>	<b>9.9(66)</b>	<b>9.8(64)</b>

1 For WAAs that overlap a biological province boundary only the overlapping portion counted toward the total.  
 2 Note that the model treats harvested stands in the stem exclusion stage (25 years old or older) the same value regardless of thinning treatments that are implemented.  
 3 Note that wolves very rarely occur on Admiralty, Baranof, and Chichagof Islands.

## Appendix C

**Table 3.10-15  
Estimated Road Miles and Average Road Density below 1,200 ft. in Elevation on NFS Lands and All Lands Combined for All Roads and for Open Roads by Alternative after 100 Years**

Category	Existing		Alt 1		Alt 2		Alt 3		Alt 4		Alt 5	
	NFS Lands Only	All Lands										
<b>Road Miles</b>												
<b>All Roads</b>	4,858	8,900	5,726	11,917	5,830	12,020	5,796	11,987	5,659	11,850	5,772	11,963
<b>Open Roads</b>	2,201	5,777	2,327	6,264	2,353	6,290	2,347	6,283	2,322	6,259	2,341	6,277
<b>Road Density (mi/mi<sup>2</sup>)</b>												
<b>All Roads</b>	0.39	0.63	0.46	0.85	0.47	0.86	0.47	0.85	0.46	0.84	0.46	0.85
<b>Open Roads</b>	0.18	0.41	0.19	0.45	0.19	0.45	0.19	0.45	0.19	0.45	0.19	0.45

**Table 3.10-16  
Relative Changes in Deer Habitat Capability (DHC) by Biogeographic Province by Alternative in 25 years and 100 years based on the Interagency Deer Habitat Capability Model (All Lands)**

Biogeographic Province		Original Deer Habitat Capability (Deer/mi <sup>2</sup> )	Existing Deer Habitat Capability as % Original	Deer Habitat Capability By Alternative (% Original Habitat Quality Remaining)									
				Alt 1		Alt 2		Alt 3		Alt 4		Alt 5	
				25 yrs	100 yrs	25 yrs	100 yrs	25 yrs	100 yrs	25 yrs	100 yrs	25 yrs	100 yrs
1	Yakutat Forelands	13.6	84%	82%	79%	84%	79%	84%	84%	84%	84%	84%	84%
2	Yakutat Uplands	2.3	98%	97%	97%	98%	97%	98%	98%	98%	98%	98%	98%
3	East Chichagof Island	14.4	74%	73%	72%	74%	73%	74%	73%	74%	73%	73%	73%
4	West Chichagof Island	14.0	99%	99%	99%	99%	99%	99%	99%	99%	99%	99%	99%
5	East Baranof Island	8.3	81%	81%	81%	82%	81%	81%	81%	82%	81%	81%	81%
6	West Baranof Island	13.7	83%	83%	84%	84%	84%	84%	84%	83%	83%	84%	83%
7	Admiralty Island	18.3	92%	92%	92%	92%	92%	92%	92%	92%	92%	92%	92%
8	Lynn Canal	6.2	83%	83%	83%	83%	83%	83%	83%	83%	83%	83%	83%
9	North Coast Range	7.2	76%	76%	76%	76%	76%	76%	76%	76%	76%	76%	76%
10	Kupreanof/Mitkof Island	19.6	76%	76%	75%	77%	76%	77%	76%	76%	76%	76%	75%
11	Kuiu Island	27.7	88%	88%	89%	88%	88%	88%	88%	88%	88%	88%	88%
12	Central Coast Range	9.5	92%	92%	92%	93%	92%	93%	92%	92%	92%	92%	92%
13	Etolin Island	18.7	79%	77%	76%	79%	78%	79%	77%	78%	76%	78%	76%
14	North Central Prince of Wales	24.7	54%	53%	52%	55%	53%	55%	53%	54%	52%	54%	52%
15	Revilla Island/ Cleveland Peninsula	13.6	79%	79%	78%	79%	79%	79%	78%	79%	78%	79%	78%
16	Southern Outer Islands	31.8	81%	81%	80%	82%	81%	82%	81%	82%	80%	82%	80%

**Table 3.10-16  
Relative Changes in Deer Habitat Capability (DHC) by Biogeographic Province by Alternative in 25 years and 100 years based on the Interagency Deer Habitat Capability Model (All Lands)**

Biogeographic Province		Original Deer Habitat Capability (Deer/mi <sup>2</sup> )	Existing Deer Habitat Capability as % Original	Deer Habitat Capability By Alternative (% Original Habitat Quality Remaining)									
				Alt 1		Alt 2		Alt 3		Alt 4		Alt 5	
				25 yrs	100 yrs	25 yrs	100 yrs	25 yrs	100 yrs	25 yrs	100 yrs	25 yrs	100 yrs
17	Dall Island and Vicinity	25.4	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%
18	South Prince of Wales	22.6	82%	82%	81%	82%	82%	82%	82%	82%	81%	82%	81%
19	North Misty Fjords	3.8	97%	97%	97%	97%	97%	97%	97%	97%	97%	97%	97%
20	South Misty Fjords	8.2	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
21	Ice Fields	0.8	93%	93%	93%	93%	93%	93%	93%	93%	93%	93%	93%
	<b>Forest-wide</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>78%</b>	<b>78%</b>	<b>77%</b>	<b>79%</b>	<b>78%</b>	<b>79%</b>	<b>78%</b>	<b>78%</b>	<b>78%</b>	<b>78%</b>	<b>78%</b>

## 2016 Forest Plan FEIS

### Water Tables

**Table 3.4-6**  
**Estimated Road Miles and Percent of 6<sup>th</sup> Field Subwatersheds in Road Density**  
**Categories on NFS Lands under Existing Conditions and after 100 Years of Full**  
**Implementation<sup>1</sup>**

Road Type	Alternative					
	Existing	1	2	3	4	5
Existing Roads <sup>2</sup> (miles)	5,093	5,093	5,093	5,093	5,093	5,093
New Road Construction (miles)	–	944	1,056	1,020	871	994
Road Construction over Decommissioned Roadbeds (miles)	–	428	600	566	445	527
Road Reconstruction <sup>3</sup> (miles)	–	887	1,191	1,129	900	1,058
<b>Total Roads</b> (miles)	5,093	6,036	6,148	6,113	5,964	6,086
Percent New Road Increase	–	19%	21%	20%	17%	19%
<b>Road Density Categories (Mi/Sq. Mi.)<sup>4</sup></b>						
0	66.6%	57.1%	54.6%	56.4%	62.4%	60.8%
>0 - 1.0	23.9%	32.4%	34.5%	32.5%	27.0%	27.9%
>1.0 - 2.4	8.4%	8.2%	8.4%	8.6%	8.2%	8.6%
>2.4 - 3.0	0.8%	1.3%	1.4%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%
>3.0	0.3%	1.1%	1.1%	1.0%	1.0%	1.1%
Percent of watersheds with Average Road Density less than 1.0 mile/sq. mi.	90.5%	89.4%	89.1%	88.9%	89.3%	88.8%
Average Road Density (miles/sq. mi.) for all NFS Lands	0.20	0.23	0.24	0.23	0.23	0.23

<sup>1</sup> Assumes full implementation of Forest Plan at PTSQ levels. Includes adjusted road miles estimated to be needed to harvest all scheduled timber in the alternative.

<sup>2</sup> Note that the 5,093 miles of existing roads consists of 46% open roads, 27% closed roads (i.e., in storage), and 27% decommissioned roads.

<sup>3</sup> Estimated existing road miles that would need to be reconstructed.

<sup>4</sup> Percentages are based on 927 6<sup>th</sup> field subwatersheds that contain at least 100 acres of NFS lands.

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**APPENDIX D**  
**OUTFITTER/GUIDE USE AREA**  
**DATA TABLES**

# Appendix D

## Outfitter/Guide Use Area Data Tables

Table D-1 Reported Outfitter/Guide Service Days by Outfitter/Guide Use Area ..... D1  
Table D-2 Change in Roadless Area Acres by Outfitter/Guide Use Area and Alternative ..... D-4  
Table D-3 Change in Development LUD Acres without Roadless Protection by Outfitter/Guide  
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Table D-5 Change in Young-Growth Suitable Acres by Outfitter/Guide Use Area and Alternative.. D-19

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**Table D-1**  
**Reported Outfitter/Guide Service Days by Outfitter/Guide Use Area**

Outfitter/Guide Use Area	Reported Service Days					Grand Total	Annual Average
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017		
01-01 SKAGWAY AREA	5,392	3,716	3,496	3,561	3,411	19,576	3,915
01-02 HAINES AREA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
01-03 EAST CHILKATS	446	454	179	146	246	1,471	294
01-04A BERNERS BAY	70	0	95	0	6	171	34
01-04B N. JUNEAU COAST	175	72	121	89	6	463	93
01-04C TAKU INLET	10	0	0	0	30	40	8
01-04D SLOCUM INLET	264	109	90	171	108	742	148
01-04E JUNEAU ICEFIELD	0	0	28	72	72	172	34
01-05A TAKU HARBOR	91	113	93	256	171	724	145
01-05B PORT SNETTISHAM	798	1,009	736	606	748	3,897	779
01-05C WINDHAM BAY	784	805	873	1,080	638	4,180	836
01-05D TRACY ARM	97	134	145	152	181	709	142
01-05E FORDS TERROR	197	170	244	152	138	901	180
01-05F ENDICOTT ARM	268	510	653	808	584	2,823	565
04-01A GUT BAY, BARANOF	304	255	237	214	211	1,221	244
04-01B PORT ARMSTRONG	125	88	113	130	68	524	105
04-01C NELSON BAY	3	11	11	0	44	69	14
04-02A REDOUBT LAKE	296	117	171	223	30	837	167
04-02B WHALE BAY	269	229	289	235	173	1,195	239
04-02C NECKER ISLANDS	143	86	71	56	90	446	89
04-02D SW BARANOF	26	24	10	12	40	112	22
04-03 SITKA AREA	5,213	4,733	6,005	5,614	6,597	28,162	5,632
04-04A RODMAN BAY	250	428	385	347	508	1,918	384
04-04B KELP BAY	4,048	4,427	5,316	5,343	5,494	24,628	4,926
04-04C BARANOF WARM SPRINGS	103	152	91	64	102	512	102
04-05 SW ADMIRALTY	263	341	220	278	398	1,500	300
04-05B MITCHELL BAY	118	4	6	6	118	252	50
04-06A PYBUS BAY	704	731	623	580	644	3,282	656
04-06B ELIZA HARBOR	108	113	133	249	241	844	169
04-07A GAMBIER BAY	151	114	138	110	96	609	122
04-07B CANOE ROUTE	61	115	129	171	108	584	117
04-08 NE ADMIRALTY	5	0	197	152	147	501	100
04-09A SEYMOUR CANAL	48	65	105	93	88	399	80
04-09B PACK CREEK	692	915	710	1,202	1,020	4,539	908
04-10A GREENS CREEK	221	401	358	178	272	1,430	286
04-10B NW ADMIRALTY	103	103	93	79	88	466	93
04-11A PORT FREDERICK	10	15	78	1,358	3,021	4,482	896
04-11B FRESHWATER BAY	178	228	1,838	2,235	2,468	6,947	1,389
04-12 TENAKEE INLET	95	89	108	230	407	929	186
04-13 PERIL STRAIT	744	1,057	1,473	1,254	1,368	5,896	1,179
04-14 SLOCUM ARM	54	101	86	106	120	467	93
04-15A LISIANSKI	68	3	82	33	14	200	40
04-15B WEST YAKOBI ISLAND	13	12	74	119	100	318	64
04-15C STAG BAY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
04-15D PORTLOCK HARBOR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
04-16A POINT ADOLPHUS	343	136	776	547	507	2,309	462
04-16B NORTH CHICHAGOF	32	61	236	218	188	735	147
04-16C IDAHO INLET	1,249	1,509	1,776	1,174	1,357	7,065	1,413
04-16D PLI WILDERNESS	9	7	82	109	124	331	66
04-16E PORT ALTHORP	1,330	1,469	1,711	1,917	1,820	8,247	1,649
CRD 00-00NO AREA DESIGNATED	2,574	1,920	2,125	1,798	926	9,343	1,869
J01 JUNEAU ICEFIELD 1 - GILKEY BACKCOUNTRY	1,979	847	1,004	678	477	4,985	997
J02 JUNEAU ICEFIELD 2 - EAGLE	36	0	0	8	0	44	9
J03 JUNEAU ICEFIELD 3 - HERBERT	8,777	10,727	11,368	13,934	14,436	59,242	11,848

## Appendix D

**Table D-1 (continued)**  
**Reported Outfitter/Guide Service Days by Outfitter/Guide Use Area**

Outfitter/Guide Use Area	Reported Service Days					Grand Total	Annual Average
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017		
J04 JUNEAU ICEFIELD 4 - MENDENHALL	498,478	513,379	526,612	526,179	519,867	2,584,515	516,903
J05 JUNEAU ICEFIELD 5 - LEMON	0	3	145	129	70	347	69
J06 JUNEAU ICEFIELD 6 - DEATH VALLEY	47	0	0	9	32	88	18
J07 JUNEAU ICEFIELD 7 - NORRIS	9,832	8,801	8,433	9,087	7,531	43,684	8,737
J08 JUNEAU ICEFIELD 8 - TAKU	8,190	6,308	8,316	3,853	4,895	31,562	6,312
J09 JUNEAU ICEFIELD 9 - TWIN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
K01 WEST MISTY	28	30	26	9	4	97	19
K02 NORTHEAST MISTY	138	90	63	25	67	383	77
K03 SOUTH MISTY	35	70	76	38	19	238	48
K04 DUKE ISLAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
K05 SOUTH MISTY LAKES	26	20	56	50	15	167	33
K06 MISTY CORE LAKES	8,635	7,228	5,861	5,474	5,140	32,338	6,468
K07 WALKER CHICKAMIN	30	44	15	15	6	110	22
K08 BURROUGHS UNUK	16	40	19	33	10	118	24
K09 ALAVA PRINCESS MANZANITA		4	17	8	57	86	17
K10 RUDYERD WINSTANLEY	72	70	80	14	48	284	57
K11 GRAVINA ISLAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
K12 BELL ISLAND	402	376	461	471	441	2,151	430
K13 EAST CLEVELAND	0	0	8	0	0	8	2
K14 WEST CLEVELAND	3	9	0	0	0	12	2
K15 WILSON BAKEWELL	50	28	88	118	52	336	67
K16 KETCHIKAN CORE SPNW	2	1	0	0	0	3	1
K17 GEORGE CARROLL THORNE	41	59	70	108	56	334	67
K18 CENTRAL REVILLA SPNW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
K19 NORTH REVILLA	217	269	101	286	193	1,066	213
K20 HYDER SPNW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
K21 PERCY HOTSPUR MARY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
K22 HYDER NA	190	569	225	451	423	1,858	372
K23 BETTON ISLAND	8	7,517	7,505	8,861	7,347	31,238	6,248
K24 KETCHIKAN CORE NA	536	1,368	1,058	1,297	1,999	6,258	1,252
K25 SOUTH REVILLA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
K26 CENTRAL REVILLA NA	0	0	28	15	74	117	23
K27 MARGARET BAY	1,682	1,929	1,954	1,914	2,309	9,788	1,958
K28 NAHA BAY	0	0	0	0	7	7	1
P01 MITKOF ISLAND	1,179	1,106	1,105	681	568	4,639	928
P02 DUNCAN CANAL - WEST SIDE	130	80	111	61	110	492	98
P04 DUNCAN CANAL - EAST SIDE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
P05 WRANGELL NARROWS/WOEWODSKI IS.	27	23	13	0	52	115	23
P06 KUPREANOF ISLAND - NORTH SHORE	92	137	235	172	114	750	150
P07 PETERSBURG CREEK/DUNCAN SALT CHUCK	1,050	851	884	2,105	2,591	7,481	1,496
P08 NORTH LINDENBERG PENINSULA	200	227	482	224	255	1,388	278
P09 CENTRAL KUPREANOF ISLAND/ROAD SYSTEM	0	3	0	64	0	67	13
P10 SOUTHWEST KUPREANOF ISLAND	263	405	398	349	337	1,752	350
P11 ROWAN BAY/BAY OF PILLARS	907	822	540	459	613	3,341	668
P12A SAGINAW/SECURITY/ WASHINGTON BAYS	548	696	808	1,225	1,764	5,041	1,008

**Table D-1 (continued)**  
**Reported Outfitter/Guide Service Days by Outfitter/Guide Use Area**

Outfitter/Guide Use Area	Reported Service Days					Grand Total	Annual Average
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017		
P12B KUIU ISLAND ROAD SYSTEM	167	91	174	156	108	696	139
P13 TEBENKOF BAY/KUIU WILDERNESS	156	179	60	85	117	597	119
P14 KEKU STRAIT/PORT CAMDEN	403	454	496	806	506	2,665	533
P15 SOUTH KUIU ISLAND	116	157	0	56	19	348	70
P16 REID/NO NAME BAYS	80	64	0	35	2	181	36
P21 MUDDY RIVER AREA	474	330	411	263	257	1,735	347
P22 THOMAS BAY/POINT VANDEPUT	2,150	2,146	1,329	1,838	1,873	9,336	1,867
P23 FARRAGUT BAY/CAPE FANSHAW	81	85	108	150	180	604	121
P24 BAIRD/PATTERSON GLACIERS	13	8	30	16	33	100	20
SKAGWAY ICEFIELD - DENVER	8,950	10,109	7,319	7,271	9,816	43,465	8,693
SI-EF SKAGWAY ICEFIELD - EAST FORK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SI-LG SKAGWAY ICEFIELD - LE GRANDE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SI-M SKAGWAY ICEFIELD - MEADE	13,324	14,352	15,219	15,204	16,751	74,850	14,970
SI-S SKAGWAY ICEFIELD - SCHUBEE	0	173	0	0	0	173	35
TBRD 00-00NO AREA DESIGNATED	1,872	1,495	953	1,006	870	6,196	1,239
W10 STIKINE - LECONTE WILDERNESS	1,115	15	9	24	8	1,171	234
W100 NORTH ETOLIN ISLAND	1,205	31	19	8	10	1,273	255
W120 SOUTH ETOLIN ISLAND WILDERNESS	794	7	9	0	12	822	164
W130 VANK ISLAND GROUP	52	0	0	0	0	52	10
W140 KASHEVAROF GROUP	125	14	24	93	210	466	93
W150 LECONTE BAY (S-LC WILDERNESS)	285	162	156	317	287	1,207	241
W30 GARNET/MILL CREEK	31	24	0	221	158	434	87
W40 MADAN/BOULDER	589	0	41	11	15	656	131
W50 BRADFIELD CANAL AND RIVER	136	2	7	0	0	145	29
W60 ANAN CREEK	2,396	350	235	340	285	3,606	721
W70 CLEVELAND PEN./DEER ISLAND	963	10	0	0	0	973	195
W80 WRANGELL ISLAND	756	3	0	0	0	759	152
W90 ZAREMBO	95	26	26	8	11	166	33
Y01 YAKUTAT BAY	0	0	46	0	0	46	9
Y02 LOST TAWAH	20	0	35	12	0	67	13
Y03 KUNYOSH SEAL CREEKS	0	0	12	0	0	12	2
Y04 AHRNKLIN ANTLEN	0	0	213	0	0	213	43
Y05 PIKE LAKES MOSER CREEK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Y06 DANGEROUS RIVER	0	144	11	0	0	155	31
Y07 OLD MIDDLE ITALIO	229	670	364	232	0	1,495	299
Y08 ITALIO	61	180	87	45	0	373	75
Y09 LOWER AKWE	184	238	604	400	0	1,426	285
Y10 UPPER AKWE	0	2	28	5	0	35	7
Y11 USTAY TANIS	11	4	0	0	0	15	3
Y12 DRY BAY ALSEK	286	388	175	5	0	854	171
Y13 BRABAZONS	0	0	10	0	0	10	2
Y14 HARLEQUIN LAKE	0	6	79	11	0	96	19
Y15 RUSSELL NUNATAK FJORDS	0	4	33	33	28	98	20
Y16 SITUK RIVER	345	1,787	2,897	1,955	2,278	9,262	1,852

## Appendix D

**Table D-2  
Change in Roadless Area Acres by Outfitter/Guide Use Area and Alternative**

Outfitter/Guide Use Area	Total Acres	Total Roadless Acres							
		Change in Roadless Acres from Alt 1							
		Alt 1	Alt 2	Alt 3	Alt 4a*	Alt 4b**	Alt 5	Alt 6	
01-01 SKAGWAY AREA	255,036	246,399	0	0	0	-2,168	-2,168	-246,399	
01-02 HAINES AREA	19,514	18,345	48	48	0	-2,666	-7,728	-18,345	
01-03 EAST CHILKATS	361,545	242,377	-1,975	-1,975	-1,975	-18,405	-49,984	-242,377	
01-04A BERNERS BAY	239,889	230,291	325	-41,315	323	-17,455	-19,951	-230,291	
01-04B N. JUNEAU COAST	49,659	44,382	0	0	0	0	-15,567	-44,382	
01-04C TAKU INLET	259,153	241,670	-37	-37	-37	-37	-31,760	-241,670	
01-04D SLOCUM INLET	17,214	16,113	0	0	0	0	-13,653	-16,113	
01-04E JUNEAU ICEFIELD	230,787	230,065	0	-2	0	0	-25,693	-230,065	
01-05A TAKU HARBOR	19,639	13,992	0	0	0	0	-3,085	-13,992	
01-05B PORT SNETTISHAM	370,367	351,849	32	32	0	0	-32,546	-351,849	
01-05C WINDHAM BAY	161,216	158,831	380	380	0	-43,769	-117,288	-158,831	
01-05D TRACY ARM	330,739	3	0	0	0	0	0	-3	
01-05E FORDS TERROR	24,386	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
01-05F ENDICOTT ARM	368,545	1,135	0	0	0	-6	-6	-1,135	
04-01A GUT BAY, BARANOF	93,986	5	0	0	0	0	0	-5	
04-01B PORT ARMSTRONG	70,962	66,670	14	14	0	0	0	-66,670	
04-01C NELSON BAY	44,166	42,659	0	0	0	0	0	-42,659	
04-02A REDOUBT LAKE	45,074	40,552	542	542	-26	-5,416	-5,849	-40,552	
04-02B WHALE BAY	221,835	9	5	5	0	0	0	-9	
04-02C NECKER ISLANDS	6,197	3,133	2,862	2,862	0	-20	-20	-3,133	
04-02D SW BARANOF	54,366	52,229	276	276	0	0	0	-52,229	
04-03 SITKA AREA	345,862	293,354	1,004	1,004	-617	-25,894	-59,090	-293,354	
04-04A RODMAN BAY	75,427	45,273	7,777	7,777	-159	-5,197	-34,269	-45,273	
04-04B KELP BAY	144,680	129,335	92	92	-83	-11,369	-22,229	-129,335	
04-04C BARANOF WARM SPRINGS	28,929	28,690	0	0	0	0	0	-28,690	
04-05 SW ADMIRALTY	114,955	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
04-05B MITCHELL BAY	61,008	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
04-06A PYBUS BAY	55,674	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
04-06B ELIZA HARBOR	85,206	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
04-07A GAMBIER BAY	119,252	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
04-07B CANOE ROUTE	86,687	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
04-08 NE ADMIRALTY	128,063	39,831	-192	-192	-192	-192	-2,351	-39,831	
04-09A SEYMOUR CANAL	88,164	58	0	0	0	0	0	-58	
04-09B PACK CREEK	65,426	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
04-10A GREENS CREEK	2,575	350	0	0	0	0	0	-350	
04-10B NW ADMIRALTY	256,234	39,172	1	1	0	0	-10,674	-39,172	

**Table D-2  
Change in Roadless Area Acres by Outfitter/Guide Use Area and Alternative**

Outfitter/Guide Use Area	Total Acres	Change in Roadless Acres from Alt 1						
		Alt 1	Alt 2	Alt 3	Alt 4a*	Alt 4b**	Alt 5	Alt 6
04-11A PORT FREDERICK	112,512	86,804	2,491	2,333	-141	-24,019	-47,650	-86,804
04-11B FRESHWATER BAY	160,078	97,253	-1,170	-10,968	-11,129	-49,091	-49,151	-97,253
04-12 TENAKEE INLET	312,370	246,612	7,224	-50,485	-13,983	-43,616	-103,908	-246,612
04-13 PERIL STRAIT	232,130	167,544	25,959	-63,639	5,162	-1,124	-52,108	-167,544
04-14 SLOCUM ARM	97,008	115	2	1	0	0	-61	-115
04-15A LISIANSKI	90,638	87,687	85	-53,515	77	77	-4,559	-87,687
04-15B WEST YAKOBI ISLAND	39,706	16	0	-1	0	0	-1	-16
04-15C STAG BAY	26,663	2	0	-1	0	0	0	-2
04-15D PORTLOCK HARBOR	107,904	3	0	-3	0	0	0	-3
04-16A POINT ADOLPHUS	8,888	8,864	0	-6,788	0	0	0	-8,864
04-16B NORTH CHICHAGOF	64,726	59,180	164	-40,499	161	-14,871	-15,129	-59,180
04-16C IDAHO INLET	53,504	52,050	61	-51,951	61	60	-94	-52,050
04-16D PLI WILDERNESS	23,079	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
04-16E PORT ALTHORP	19,475	18,531	115	-13,966	3	3	0	-18,531
CRD 00-00NO AREA DESIGNATED	925,876	715,373	-1,872	-153,756	-36,446	-117,500	-269,574	-715,373
J01 JUNEAU ICEFIELD 1 - GILKEY BACKCOUNTRY	315,751	312,611	0	-150	0	0	0	-312,611
J02 JUNEAU ICEFIELD 2 - EAGLE	10,300	10,299	0	0	0	0	0	-10,299
J03 JUNEAU ICEFIELD 3 - HERBERT	12,636	12,636	0	0	0	0	-226	-12,636
J04 JUNEAU ICEFIELD 4 - MENDENHALL	38,095	36,240	0	0	0	0	-8,958	-36,240
J05 JUNEAU ICEFIELD 5 - LEMON	12,427	12,399	0	0	0	0	-1,539	-12,399
J06 JUNEAU ICEFIELD 6 - DEATH VALLEY	54,498	54,498	0	0	0	0	0	-54,498
J07 JUNEAU ICEFIELD 7 - NORRIS	37,781	37,558	0	0	0	0	0	-37,558
J08 JUNEAU ICEFIELD 8 - TAKU	35,343	35,343	0	0	0	0	0	-35,343
J09 JUNEAU ICEFIELD 9 - TWIN	61,660	58,247	0	0	0	0	0	-58,247
K01 WEST MISTY	192,830	38	0	-7	-7	-15	-16	-38
K02 NORTHEAST MISTY	1,300,687	128,050	0	0	0	-9	-11	-128,050
K03 SOUTH MISTY	628,890	2,396	0	0	0	0	0	-2,396
K04 DUKE ISLAND	40,202	39,104	314	314	0	0	0	-39,104
K05 SOUTH MISTY LAKES	14,878	920	0	0	0	0	0	-920
K06 MISTY CORE LAKES	57,861	6	0	0	0	0	0	-6
K07 WALKER CHICKAMIN	14,320	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
K08 BURROUGHS UNUK	29,455	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
K09 ALAVA PRINCESS MANZANITA	20,568	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
K10 RUDYERD WINSTANLEY	20,285	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
K11 GRAVINA ISLAND	39,700	37,104	257	257	0	-3,222	-16,621	-37,104
K12 BELL ISLAND	137,694	132,575	-107	-112	-147	-147	-21,582	-132,575

## Appendix D

**Table D-2  
Change in Roadless Area Acres by Outfitter/Guide Use Area and Alternative**

Outfitter/Guide Use Area	Total Acres	Total Roadless Acres						
		Change in Roadless Acres from Alt 1						
		Alt 1	Alt 2	Alt 3	Alt 4a*	Alt 4b**	Alt 5	Alt 6
K13 EAST CLEVELAND	87,531	84,111	-53	-53	-158	-158	-33,996	-84,111
K14 WEST CLEVELAND	73,232	71,967	-959	-959	-1,041	-1,041	-28,208	-71,967
K15 WILSON BAKEWELL	13,440	10,921	0	0	0	0	0	-10,921
K16 KETCHIKAN CORE SPNW	46,341	42,995	17	-8,705	-5,054	-7,953	-17,407	-42,995
K17 GEORGE CARROLL THORNE	137,434	115,968	-3,545	-23,522	-23,475	-46,485	-55,236	-115,968
K18 CENTRAL REVILLA SPNW	92,792	60,796	-211	-29,578	-8,386	-29,942	-27,940	-60,796
K19 NORTH REVILLA	70,401	58,474	-275	-275	-277	-9,496	-13,234	-58,474
K20 HYDER SPNW	121,348	117,154	0	0	0	0	-35,150	-117,154
K21 PERCY HOTSPUR MARY	6,924	5,278	601	601	0	0	0	-5,278
K22 HYDER NA	7,261	4,126	0	0	0	0	-4,003	-4,126
K23 BETTON ISLAND	5,028	4,327	636	636	-1	-1	-1	-4,327
K24 KETCHIKAN CORE NA	19,239	13,970	-295	-905	-905	-957	-957	-13,970
K25 SOUTH REVILLA	40,219	8,319	-4,104	-5,518	-5,334	-7,001	-6,696	-8,319
K26 CENTRAL REVILLA NA	15,451	405	1	-375	-385	-405	-405	-405
K27 MARGARET BAY	9,707	627	4	-238	-143	-434	-505	-627
K28 NAHA BAY	5,273	4,475	97	-4,267	73	71	-112	-4,475
P01 MITKOF ISLAND	109,302	34,625	-28	-3,994	-4,091	-17,855	-22,154	-34,625
P02 DUNCAN CANAL - WEST SIDE	73,636	66,507	1,445	1,445	-3	-9,652	-29,547	-66,507
P04 DUNCAN CANAL - EAST SIDE	53,325	31,394	-5,803	-17,584	-17,584	-24,484	-22,889	-31,394
P05 WRANGELL NARROWS/WOEWODSKI IS.	17,033	14,843	171	-11	-296	-1,554	-11,864	-14,843
P06 KUPREANOF ISLAND - NORTH SHORE	11,303	11,203	3	-132	-135	-1,564	-1,433	-11,203
P07 PETERSBURG CREEK/DUNCAN SALT CHUCK	49,950	1,235	-2	-86	-86	-87	-51	-1,235
P08 NORTH LINDENBERG PENINSULA	75,605	58,697	-10,523	-27,996	-28,021	-38,861	-48,632	-58,697
P09 CENTRAL KUPREANOF ISLAND/ROAD SYSTEM	223,302	189,522	-13,136	-16,403	-16,409	-51,685	-131,908	-189,522
P10 SOUTHWEST KUPREANOF ISLAND	93,507	86,893	188	-33,391	-248	-10,287	-42,816	-86,893
P11 ROWAN BAY/BAY OF PILLARS	28,721	24,586	1,203	-19,408	663	663	0	-24,586
P12A SAGINAW/SECURITY/WASHINGTON BAYS	32,450	25,213	71	-69	-141	-511	-1,061	-25,213
P12B KUIU ISLAND ROAD SYSTEM	134,852	41,215	3,380	-3,632	-7,115	-18,005	-30,442	-41,215
P13 TEBENKOF BAY/KUIU WILDERNESS	127,218	42	27	4	0	-3	-3	-42
P14 KEKU STRAIT/PORT CAMDEN	102,299	96,505	1,875	1,837	-38	-2,604	-21,871	-96,505
P15 SOUTH KUIU ISLAND	62,824	61,572	266	266	0	0	0	-61,572
P16 REID/NO NAME BAYS	43,191	26,964	14,010	10,785	166	-607	-11,873	-26,964

**Table D-2  
Change in Roadless Area Acres by Outfitter/Guide Use Area and Alternative**

Outfitter/Guide Use Area	Total Acres	Total Roadless Acres						
		Change in Roadless Acres from Alt 1						
		Alt 1	Alt 2	Alt 3	Alt 4a*	Alt 4b**	Alt 5	Alt 6
P21 MUDDY RIVER AREA	63,357	42,959	4,591	-3,205	-7,801	-26,529	-28,795	-42,959
P22 THOMAS BAY/POINT VANDEPUT	76,810	73,211	29	29	0	-4,006	-12,087	-73,211
P23 FARRAGUT BAY/CAPE FANSHAW	66,716	65,709	120	120	59	-2,736	-33,445	-65,709
P24 BAIRD/PATTERSON GLACIERS	402,216	399,160	0	0	0	-9	-1,651	-399,160
SI-D SKAGWAY ICEFIELD - DENVER	19,600	19,542	0	0	0	0	0	-19,542
SI-EF SKAGWAY ICEFIELD - EAST FORK	499	499	0	0	0	0	0	-499
SI-LG SKAGWAY ICEFIELD - LE GRANDE	640	640	0	0	0	0	0	-640
SI-M SKAGWAY ICEFIELD - MEADE	25,730	25,710	0	0	0	0	0	-25,710
SI-S SKAGWAY ICEFIELD - SCHUBEE	2,934	2,846	0	0	0	0	0	-2,846
TBRD 00-00NO AREA DESIGNATED	901,507	356,596	10,601	-177,587	-64,363	-98,008	-130,321	-356,596
W10 STIKINE - LECONTE WILDERNESS	263,581	34	0	0	0	-14	-18	-34
W100 NORTH ETOLIN ISLAND	151,750	119,827	-4,479	-19,125	-20,705	-34,693	-73,665	-119,827
W120 SOUTH ETOLIN ISLAND WILDERNESS	82,517	146	-10	-10	-10	-73	-142	-146
W130 VANK ISLAND GROUP	22,927	13,047	161	161	0	0	-8,802	13,047
W140 KASHEVAROF GROUP	11,470	4,564	1,014	1,014	0	0	0	-4,564
W150 LECONTE BAY (S-LC WILDERNESS)	175,361	234	14	14	0	-5	-5	-234
W30 GARNET/MILL CREEK	56,850	54,974	0	0	0	-33	-45,028	-54,974
W40 MADAN/BOULDER	105,035	103,718	27	27	0	0	-21,855	-103,718
W50 BRADFIELD CANAL AND RIVER	516,308	486,087	259	-4,412	-4,638	-127,005	-147,457	-486,087
W60 ANAN CREEK	38,615	36,832	298	-36,537	179	15	-247	-36,832
W70 CLEVELAND PEN./DEER ISLAND	48,383	37,356	-3,393	-7,072	-8,034	-15,096	-28,344	-37,356
W80 WRANGELL ISLAND	113,539	69,420	-4,658	-20,386	-20,694	-37,496	-51,148	-69,420
W90 ZAREMBO	116,402	53,861	-8,205	-11,881	-11,891	-31,987	-31,979	-53,861
Y01 YAKUTAT BAY	69,745	8,299	300	-7,358	-7,754	-7,754	-96	-8,299
Y02 LOST TAWAH	9,112	3,275	0	0	0	-3,165	-3,275	-3,275
Y03 KUNYOSH SEAL CREEKS	49,765	46,882	-496	-496	-496	-5,260	-5,307	-46,882
Y04 AHRNKLIN ANTLEN	30,315	28,212	0	0	0	-2,059	-2,126	-28,212
Y05 PIKE LAKES MOSER CREEK	43,577	10,658	0	0	0	-5,401	-5,476	-10,658
Y06 DANGEROUS RIVER	27,110	24,483	0	-18,285	-4,044	-4,418	-4,475	-24,483
Y07 OLD MIDDLE ITALIO	20,869	19,689	0	-19,689	-1,723	-1,723	-1,723	-19,689
Y08 ITALIO	23,500	23,293	0	-23,028	-48	-48	-48	-23,293
Y09 LOWER AKWE	3,234	1,638	0	-1,638	-1,422	-1,422	-1,422	-1,638
Y10 UPPER AKWE	43,230	41,747	-1	-32,615	-184	-184	-184	-41,747
Y11 USTAY TANIS	53,356	49,773	0	-24,035	-498	-498	0	-49,773
Y12 DRY BAY ALSEK	53,339	51,215	0	-28,901	-3,668	-3,668	0	-51,215
Y13 BRABAZONS	436,629	425,585	0	0	0	0	0	-425,585

## Appendix D

**Table D-2**  
**Change in Roadless Area Acres by Outfitter/Guide Use Area and Alternative**

Outfitter/Guide Use Area	Total Acres	Change in Roadless Acres from Alt 1						
		Alt 1	Alt 2	Alt 3	Alt 4a*	Alt 4b**	Alt 5	Alt 6
Y14 HARLEQUIN LAKE	103,270	75,232	0	-290	0	-1,066	-1,074	-75,232
Y15 RUSSELL NUNATAK FJORDS	214,066	1,826	-64	-64	-64	-64	-64	-1,826
Y16 SITUK RIVER	38,676	19,634	-5,665	-7,458	-7,513	-11,012	-9,243	-19,634
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,725,517</b>	<b>9,200,172</b>	<b>20,182</b>	<b>-1,097,656</b>	<b>-342,894</b>	<b>-342,895</b>	<b>-2,294,991</b>	<b>-9,200,171</b>

\*The first set of estimates for Alternative 4 (4a) shows the net change in acres classified as roadless;

\*\*The second set of estimates for Alternative 4 (4b) also subtracts the acres that would be managed as Timber Priority because road construction would be allowed in these areas.

**Table D-3  
Change in Development LUD Acres without Roadless Protection by Outfitter/Guide Use Area and Alternative**

Outfitter/Guide Use Area	Total Acres	Total Development LUD Acres					
		Change in Development LUD Acres from Alt 1					
		Alt 1	Alt 2	Alt 3	Alt 4	Alt 5	Alt 6
01-01 SKAGWAY AREA	255,036	0	0	0	0	2,168	2,168
01-02 HAINES AREA	19,514	482	0	0	0	5,261	5,261
01-03 EAST CHILKATS	361,545	16,662	1,880	1,880	1,880	49,885	49,885
01-04A BERNERS BAY	239,889	1,901	0	0	0	18,938	18,953
01-04B N. JUNEAU COAST	49,659	633	0	0	0	7,012	8,361
01-04C TAKU INLET	259,153	2,914	37	37	37	28,885	28,885
01-04D SLOCUM INLET	17,214	297	0	0	0	13,653	13,653
01-04E JUNEAU ICEFIELD	230,787	21	0	0	0	6,351	14,356
01-05A TAKU HARBOR	19,639	2,462	0	0	0	3,085	3,085
01-05B PORT SNETTISHAM	370,367	831	0	0	0	32,546	32,546
01-05C WINDHAM BAY	161,216	1,148	0	0	0	117,288	117,288
01-05D TRACY ARM	330,739	0	0	0	0	0	0
01-05E FORDS TERROR	24,386	0	0	0	0	0	0
01-05F ENDICOTT ARM	368,545	36	0	0	0	6	6
04-01A GUT BAY, BARANOF	93,986	0	0	0	0	0	0
04-01B PORT ARMSTRONG	70,962	0	0	0	0	0	0
04-01C NELSON BAY	44,166	0	0	0	0	0	0
04-02A REDOUBT LAKE	45,074	1,686	26	26	26	5,849	5,849
04-02B WHALE BAY	221,835	0	0	0	0	0	0
04-02C NECKER ISLANDS	6,197	0	0	0	0	20	20
04-02D SW BARANOF	54,366	0	0	0	0	0	0
04-03 SITKA AREA	345,862	24,617	204	204	247	58,721	58,721
04-04A RODMAN BAY	75,427	24,411	-6,317	-6,317	153	34,263	34,263
04-04B KELP BAY	144,680	10,500	129	129	142	22,288	22,288
04-04C BARANOF WARM SPRINGS	28,929	0	0	0	0	0	0
04-05A SW ADMIRALTY	114,955	0	0	0	0	0	0
04-05B MITCHELL BAY	61,008	0	0	0	0	0	0
04-06A PYBUS BAY	55,674	0	0	0	0	0	0
04-06B ELIZA HARBOR	85,206	0	0	0	0	0	0
04-07A GAMBIER BAY	119,252	0	0	0	0	0	0
04-07B CANOE ROUTE	86,687	0	0	0	0	0	0
04-08 NE ADMIRALTY	128,063	0	0	0	0	0	0
04-09A SEYMOUR CANAL	88,164	0	0	0	0	0	0
04-09B PACK CREEK	65,426	0	0	0	0	0	0
04-10A GREENS CREEK	2,575	0	0	0	0	0	0
04-10B NW ADMIRALTY	256,234	0	0	0	0	0	0
04-11A PORT FREDERICK	112,512	15,851	-2,171	-2,076	131	47,641	47,641

## Appendix D

**Table D-3  
Change in Development LUD Acres without Roadless Protection by Outfitter/Guide Use Area and Alternative**

Outfitter/Guide Use Area	Total Acres	Total Development LUD Acres					
		Change in Development LUD Acres from Alt 1					
		Alt 1	Alt 2	Alt 3	Alt 4	Alt 5	Alt 6
04-11B FRESHWATER BAY	160,078	47,178	1,298	10,401	10,401	49,118	49,118
04-12 TENAKEE INLET	312,370	47,757	-4,632	6,152	11,714	103,837	103,837
04-13 PERIL STRAIT	232,130	49,702	-17,629	-17,624	458	52,108	52,108
04-14 SLOCUM ARM	97,008	34	0	0	0	61	61
04-15A LISIANSKI	90,638	0	0	0	0	0	0
04-15B WEST YAKOBI ISLAND	39,706	0	0	0	0	0	0
04-15C STAG BAY	26,663	0	0	0	0	0	0
04-15D PORTLOCK HARBOR	107,904	0	0	0	0	0	0
04-16A POINT ADOLPHUS	8,888	0	0	0	0	0	0
04-16B NORTH CHICHAGOF	64,726	4,864	1	4	4	15,129	15,129
04-16C IDAHO INLET	53,504	0	0	0	0	94	94
04-16D PLI WILDERNESS	23,079	0	0	0	0	0	0
04-16D PORT ALTHORP	19,475	0	0	0	0	0	0
CRD 00-00NO AREA DESIGNATED	925,876	77,545	15,026	35,794	40,870	249,980	255,933
J01 JUNEAU ICEFIELD 1 - GILKEY BACKCOUNTRY	315,751	0	0	0	0	0	5,518
J02 JUNEAU ICEFIELD 2 - EAGLE	10,300	0	0	0	0	0	34
J03 JUNEAU ICEFIELD 3 - HERBERT	12,636	0	0	0	0	0	0
J04 JUNEAU ICEFIELD 4 - MENDENHALL	38,095	0	0	0	0	0	0
J05 JUNEAU ICEFIELD 5 - LEMON	12,427	0	0	0	0	0	0
J06 JUNEAU ICEFIELD 6 - DEATH VALLEY	54,498	0	0	0	0	0	0
J07 JUNEAU ICEFIELD 7 - NORRIS	37,781	0	0	0	0	0	0
J08 JUNEAU ICEFIELD 8 - TAKU	35,343	0	0	0	0	0	0
J09 JUNEAU ICEFIELD 9 - TWIN	61,660	0	0	0	0	0	0
K01 WEST MISTY	192,830	244	0	7	7	16	16
K02 NORTHEAST MISTY	1,300,687	32	0	0	0	9	9
K03 SOUTH MISTY	628,890	0	0	0	0	0	0
K04 DUKE ISLAND	40,202	0	0	0	0	0	0
K05 SOUTH MISTY LAKES	14,878	0	0	0	0	0	0
K06 MISTY CORE LAKES	57,861	0	0	0	0	0	0
K07 WALKER CHICKAMIN	14,320	0	0	0	0	0	0
K08 BURROUGHS UNUK	29,455	0	0	0	0	0	0
K09 ALAVA PRINCESS MANZANITA	20,568	0	0	0	0	0	0
K10 RUDYERD WINSTANLEY	20,285	0	0	0	0	0	0
K11 GRAVINA ISLAND	39,700	1,229	-29	-29	0	16,033	16,033
K12 BELL ISLAND	137,694	412	0	0	0	21,435	21,435
K13 EAST CLEVELAND	87,531	425	-17	-17	-17	33,235	33,235

**Table D-3  
Change in Development LUD Acres without Roadless Protection by Outfitter/Guide Use Area and Alternative**

Outfitter/Guide Use Area	Total Acres	Total Development LUD Acres					
		Change in Development LUD Acres from Alt 1					
		Alt 1	Alt 2	Alt 3	Alt 4	Alt 5	Alt 6
K14 WEST CLEVELAND	73,232	23	-17	-17	0	24,193	24,193
K15 WILSON BAKEWELL	13,440	0	0	0	0	0	0
K16 KETCHIKAN CORE SPNW	46,341	2,251	16	4,984	4,984	17,353	17,353
K17 GEORGE CARROLL THORNE	137,434	17,604	3,871	23,417	23,417	55,182	55,182
K18 CENTRAL REVILLA SPNW	92,792	24,930	268	6,313	6,313	27,903	27,903
K19 NORTH REVILLA	70,401	9,384	245	245	245	13,203	13,203
K20 HYDER SPNW	121,348	267	0	0	0	3,932	3,932
K21 PERCY HOTSPUR MARY	6,924	0	0	0	0	0	0
K22 HYDER NA	7,261	2,875	0	0	0	3,411	3,411
K23 BETTON ISLAND	5,028	0	0	0	0	0	0
K24 KETCHIKAN CORE NA	19,239	1,707	0	611	611	662	662
K25 SOUTH REVILLA	40,219	29,442	3,981	4,856	4,856	6,523	6,523
K26 CENTRAL REVILLA NA	15,451	12,318	9	385	385	405	405
K27 MARGARET BAY	9,707	7,090	58	206	206	497	497
K28 NAHA BAY	5,273	54	0	24	24	112	112
P01 MITKOF ISLAND	109,302	56,934	96	4,061	4,061	22,124	22,124
P02 DUNCAN CANAL - WEST SIDE	73,636	2,071	3	3	3	29,547	29,547
P04 DUNCAN CANAL - EAST SIDE	53,325	19,031	5,258	14,549	14,549	22,344	22,344
P05 WRANGELL NARROWS/WOEWDOSKI IS.	17,033	756	113	295	295	11,863	11,863
P06 KUPREANOF ISLAND - NORTH SHORE	11,303	15	0	1	1	1,431	1,431
P07 PETERSBURG CREEK/DUNCAN SALT CHUCK	49,950	156	2	27	27	51	51
P08 NORTH LINDENBERG PENINSULA	75,605	13,772	10,099	24,236	24,253	48,200	48,200
P09 CENTRAL KUPREANOF ISLAND/ROAD SYSTEM	223,302	29,374	12,691	14,294	14,294	131,457	131,457
P10 SOUTHWEST KUPREANOF ISLAND	93,507	3,303	0	0	0	42,816	42,816
P11 ROWAN BAY/BAY OF PILLARS	28,721	46	0	0	0	0	0
P12A SAGINAW/SECURITY/WASHINGTON BAYS	32,450	4,044	1	139	139	1,061	1,061
P12B KUIU ISLAND ROAD SYSTEM	134,852	77,174	-3,159	3,849	7,115	30,442	30,442
P13 TEBENKOF BAY/KUIU WILDERNESS	127,218	46	-12	-12	0	3	3
P14 KEKU STRAIT/PORT CAMDEN	102,299	1,548	0	38	38	21,870	21,870
P15 SOUTH KUIU ISLAND	62,824	0	0	0	0	0	0
P16 REID/NO NAME BAYS	43,191	13,399	-11,948	-11,948	0	11,873	11,873
P21 MUDDY RIVER AREA	63,357	16,664	-3,343	4,340	7,688	28,700	28,700

## Appendix D

**Table D-3  
Change in Development LUD Acres without Roadless Protection by Outfitter/Guide Use Area and Alternative**

Outfitter/Guide Use Area	Total Acres	Total Development LUD Acres					
		Change in Development LUD Acres from Alt 1					
		Alt 1	Alt 2	Alt 3	Alt 4	Alt 5	Alt 6
P22 THOMAS BAY/POINT VANDEPUT	76,810	1,183	0	0	0	12,087	12,087
P23 FARRAGUT BAY/CAPE FANSHAW	66,716	264	-56	-56	-56	33,449	33,449
P24 BAIRD/PATTERSON GLACIERS	402,216	0	0	0	0	1,651	1,651
SI-D SKAGWAY ICEFIELD - DENVER	19,600	0	0	0	0	0	0
SI-EF SKAGWAY ICEFIELD - EAST FORK	499	0	0	0	0	0	0
SI-LG SKAGWAY ICEFIELD - LE GRANDE	640	0	0	0	0	0	0
SI-M SKAGWAY ICEFIELD - MEADE	25,730	0	0	0	0	0	0
SI-S SKAGWAY ICEFIELD - SCHUBEE	2,934	0	0	0	0	0	0
TBRD 00-00NO AREA DESIGNATED	901,507	327,916	4,355	54,027	58,168	125,863	125,893
W10 STIKINE - LECONTE WILDERNESS	263,581	29	0	0	0	18	18
W100 NORTH ETOLIN ISLAND	151,750	26,582	5,706	17,865	18,014	73,460	73,460
W120 SOUTH ETOLIN ISLAND WILDERNESS	82,517	34	10	10	10	142	142
W130 VANK ISLAND GROUP	22,927	9,469	0	0	0	8,802	8,802
W140 KASHEVAROF GROUP	11,470	5,507	-4	-4	0	0	0
W150 LECONTE BAY (S-LC WILDERNESS)	175,361	46	0	0	0	5	5
W30 GARNET/MILL CREEK	56,850	996	0	0	0	44,825	44,825
W40 MADAN/BOULDER	105,035	88	0	0	0	14,632	14,632
W50 BRADFIELD CANAL AND RIVER	516,308	17,987	0	3,155	3,155	147,457	147,457
W60 ANAN CREEK	38,615	0	0	62	62	247	247
W70 CLEVELAND PEN./DEER ISLAND	48,383	9,235	4,457	5,880	5,880	28,280	28,280
W80 WRANGELL ISLAND	113,539	30,677	4,759	16,386	16,386	50,941	50,941
W90 ZAREMBO	116,402	49,974	6,162	9,716	9,717	29,928	29,928
Y01 YAKUTAT BAY	69,745	57	0	0	0	0	0
Y02 LOST TAWAH	9,112	4,489	0	0	0	3,275	3,275
Y03 KUNYOSH SEAL CREEKS	49,765	2,563	496	496	496	5,307	5,307
Y04 AHRNKLIN ANTLEN	30,315	1,608	0	0	0	2,126	2,126
Y05 PIKE LAKES MOSER CREEK	43,577	2,617	0	0	0	5,476	5,476
Y06 DANGEROUS RIVER	27,110	426	0	0	0	431	431
Y07 OLD MIDDLE ITALIO	20,869	0	0	0	0	0	0
Y08 ITALIO	23,500	0	0	0	0	0	0
Y09 LOWER AKWE	3,234	0	0	0	0	0	0
Y10 UPPER AKWE	43,230	0	0	0	0	0	0
Y11 USTAY TANIS	53,356	0	0	0	0	0	0
Y12 DRY BAY ALSEK	53,339	0	0	0	0	0	0
Y13 BRABAZONS	436,629	0	0	0	0	0	0
Y14 HARLEQUIN LAKE	103,270	429	0	0	0	1,074	1,074

**Table D-3  
Change in Development LUD Acres without Roadless Protection by Outfitter/Guide Use Area and Alternative**

Outfitter/Guide Use Area	Total Acres	Total Development LUD Acres					
		Change in Development LUD Acres from Alt 1					
		Alt 1	Alt 2	Alt 3	Alt 4	Alt 5	Alt 6
Y15 RUSSELL NUNATAK FJORDS	214,066	727	64	64	64	64	64
Y16 SITUK RIVER	38,676	7,713	2,237	2,237	2,237	5,760	5,760
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,725,517</b>	<b>1,180,770</b>	<b>34,226</b>	<b>233,306</b>	<b>293,692</b>	<b>2,147,367</b>	<b>2,168,273</b>

## Appendix D

**Table D-4  
Change in Old-Growth Suitable Acres by Outfitter/Guide Use Area and Alternative**

Outfitter/Guide Use Area	Total Acres	Old-Growth Suitable Acres					
		Change in Old-Growth Suitable Acres from Alt 1					
		Alt 1	Alt 2	Alt 3	Alt 4	Alt 5	Alt 6
01-01 SKAGWAY AREA	255,036	0	0	0	0	0	0
01-02 HAINES AREA	19,514	0	0	0	0	0	0
01-03 EAST CHILKATS	361,545	6,355	256	256	3,420	4,341	4,341
01-04A BERNERS BAY	239,889	95	0	0	7	9	9
01-04B N. JUNEAU COAST	49,659	0	0	0	0	0	0
01-04C TAKU INLET	259,153	13	0	0	0	0	0
01-04D SLOCUM INLET	17,214	0	0	0	0	0	0
01-04E JUNEAU ICEFIELD	230,787	1	0	0	0	0	0
01-05A TAKU HARBOR	19,639	0	0	0	0	0	0
01-05B PORT SNETTISHAM	370,367	0	0	0	0	0	0
01-05C WINDHAM BAY	161,216	110	0	0	4	4	4
01-05D TRACY ARM	330,739	0	0	0	0	0	0
01-05E FORDS TERROR	24,386	0	0	0	0	0	0
01-05F ENDICOTT ARM	368,545	10	0	0	1	1	1
04-01A GUT BAY, BARANOF	93,986	0	0	0	0	0	0
04-01B PORT ARMSTRONG	70,962	0	0	0	0	0	0
04-01C NELSON BAY	44,166	0	0	0	0	0	0
04-02A REDOUBT LAKE	45,074	7	8	8	12	12	12
04-02B WHALE BAY	221,835	0	0	0	0	0	0
04-02C NECKER ISLANDS	6,197	0	0	0	0	0	0
04-02D SW BARANOF	54,366	0	0	0	0	0	0
04-03 SITKA AREA	345,862	2,335	-16	-16	2,517	2,517	2,517
04-04A RODMAN BAY	75,427	749	19	19	2,661	2,662	2,662
04-04B KELP BAY	144,680	2,530	26	26	3,875	3,875	3,875
04-04C BARANOF WARM SPRINGS	28,929	0	0	0	0	0	0
04-05A SW ADMIRALTY	114,955	0	0	0	0	0	0
04-05B MITCHELL BAY	61,008	0	0	0	0	0	0
04-06A PYBUS BAY	55,674	0	0	0	0	0	0
04-06B ELIZA HARBOR	85,206	0	0	0	0	0	0
04-07A GAMBIER BAY	119,252	0	0	0	0	0	0
04-07B CANOE ROUTE	86,687	0	0	0	0	0	0
04-08 NE ADMIRALTY	128,063	0	0	0	0	0	0
04-09A SEYMOUR CANAL	88,164	0	0	0	0	0	0
04-09B PACK CREEK	65,426	0	0	0	0	0	0
04-10A GREENS CREEK	2,575	0	0	0	0	0	0
04-10B NW ADMIRALTY	256,234	0	0	0	0	0	0
04-11A PORT FREDERICK	112,512	1,999	15	69	3,269	3,369	3,369

**Table D-4  
Change in Old-Growth Suitable Acres by Outfitter/Guide Use Area and Alternative**

Outfitter/Guide Use Area	Total Acres	Change in Old-Growth Suitable Acres from Alt 1					
		Alt 1	Alt 2	Alt 3	Alt 4	Alt 5	Alt 6
04-11B FRESHWATER BAY	160,078	16,587	341	3,480	12,073	12,236	12,236
04-12 TENAKEE INLET	312,370	13,380	359	3,538	11,656	11,656	11,656
04-13 PERIL STRAIT	232,130	2,998	-35	-35	1,534	2,536	2,536
04-14 SLOCUM ARM	97,008	0	0	0	0	0	0
04-15A LISIANSKI	90,638	0	0	0	0	0	0
04-15B WEST YAKOBI ISLAND	39,706	0	0	0	0	0	0
04-15C STAG BAY	26,663	0	0	0	0	0	0
04-15D PORTLOCK HARBOR	107,904	0	0	0	0	0	0
04-16A POINT ADOLPHUS	8,888	0	0	0	0	0	0
04-16B NORTH CHICHAGOF	64,726	0	0	0	0	0	0
04-16C IDAHO INLET	53,504	0	0	0	0	0	0
04-16D PLI WILDERNESS	23,079	0	0	0	0	0	0
04-16D PORT ALTHORP	19,475	0	0	0	0	0	0
CRD 00-00NO AREA DESIGNATED	925,876	13,650	4,148	8,041	14,165	15,133	15,133
J01 JUNEAU ICEFIELD 1 - GILKEY BACKCOUNTRY	315,751	0	0	0	0	0	0
J02 JUNEAU ICEFIELD 2 - EAGLE	10,300	0	0	0	0	0	0
J03 JUNEAU ICEFIELD 3 - HERBERT	12,636	0	0	0	0	0	0
J04 JUNEAU ICEFIELD 4 - MENDENHALL	38,095	0	0	0	0	0	0
J05 JUNEAU ICEFIELD 5 - LEMON	12,427	0	0	0	0	0	0
J06 JUNEAU ICEFIELD 6 - DEATH VALLEY	54,498	0	0	0	0	0	0
J07 JUNEAU ICEFIELD 7 - NORRIS	37,781	0	0	0	0	0	0
J08 JUNEAU ICEFIELD 8 - TAKU	35,343	0	0	0	0	0	0
J09 JUNEAU ICEFIELD 9 - TWIN	61,660	0	0	0	0	0	0
K01 WEST MISTY	192,830	49	0	0	0	1	1
K02 NORTHEAST MISTY	1,300,687	0	0	0	0	0	0
K03 SOUTH MISTY	628,890	0	0	0	0	0	0
K04 DUKE ISLAND	40,202	0	0	0	0	0	0
K05 SOUTH MISTY LAKES	14,878	0	0	0	0	0	0
K06 MISTY CORE LAKES	57,861	0	0	0	0	0	0
K07 WALKER CHICKAMIN	14,320	0	0	0	0	0	0
K08 BURROUGHS UNUK	29,455	0	0	0	0	0	0
K09 ALAVA PRINCESS MANZANITA	20,568	0	0	0	0	0	0
K10 RUDYERD WINSTANLEY	20,285	0	0	0	0	0	0
K11 GRAVINA ISLAND	39,700	94	0	1,021	1,020	1,021	1,021
K12 BELL ISLAND	137,694	0	0	0	0	0	0
K13 EAST CLEVELAND	87,531	15	-13	-15	-13	101	101

## Appendix D

**Table D-4  
Change in Old-Growth Suitable Acres by Outfitter/Guide Use Area and Alternative**

Outfitter/Guide Use Area	Total Acres	Old-Growth Suitable Acres					
		Change in Old-Growth Suitable Acres from Alt 1					
		Alt 1	Alt 2	Alt 3	Alt 4	Alt 5	Alt 6
K14 WEST CLEVELAND	73,232	0	0	0	0	0	0
K15 WILSON BAKEWELL	13,440	0	0	0	0	0	0
K16 KETCHIKAN CORE SPNW	46,341	583	13	3,134	2,486	3,136	3,136
K17 GEORGE CARROLL THORNE	137,434	3,973	1,465	7,163	9,529	9,530	9,530
K18 CENTRAL REVILLA SPNW	92,792	6,148	88	1,431	5,258	5,258	5,258
K19 NORTH REVILLA	70,401	2,181	78	78	2,384	2,655	2,655
K20 HYDER SPNW	121,348	8	0	0	0	1	1
K21 PERCY HOTSPUR MARY	6,924	0	0	0	0	0	0
K22 HYDER NA	7,261	14	0	0	0	1	1
K23 BETTON ISLAND	5,028	0	0	0	0	0	0
K24 KETCHIKAN CORE NA	19,239	450	0	53	53	53	53
K25 SOUTH REVILLA	40,219	8,016	1,620	1,901	2,257	2,257	2,257
K26 CENTRAL REVILLA NA	15,451	3,564	7	217	221	221	221
K27 MARGARET BAY	9,707	2,058	25	80	203	203	203
K28 NAHA BAY	5,273	0	0	0	0	0	0
P01 MITKOF ISLAND	109,302	15,557	2	1,426	3,384	3,542	3,542
P02 DUNCAN CANAL - WEST SIDE	73,636	0	0	0	0	0	0
P04 DUNCAN CANAL - EAST SIDE	53,325	3,762	2,252	4,489	6,362	6,592	6,592
P05 WRANGELL NARROWS/WOEWODSKI IS.	17,033	130	18	64	349	497	497
P06 KUPREANOF ISLAND - NORTH SHORE	11,303	0	0	0	0	0	0
P07 PETERSBURG CREEK/DUNCAN SALT CHUCK	49,950	35	0	1	1	1	1
P08 NORTH LINDENBERG PENINSULA	75,605	4,666	3,227	6,708	8,764	8,856	8,856
P09 CENTRAL KUPREANOF ISLAND/ROAD SYSTEM	223,302	8,384	425	957	5,781	5,781	5,781
P10 SOUTHWEST KUPREANOF ISLAND	93,507	0	0	0	0	0	0
P11 ROWAN BAY/BAY OF PILLARS	28,721	4	0	0	0	0	0
P12A SAGINAW/SECURITY/WASHINGTON BAYS	32,450	311	0	0	0	0	0
P12B KUIU ISLAND ROAD SYSTEM	134,852	14,741	-1,281	1,147	4,247	4,248	4,248
P13 TEBENKOF BAY/KUIU WILDERNESS	127,218	0	0	0	0	0	0
P14 KEKU STRAIT/PORT CAMDEN	102,299	180	0	13	811	811	811
P15 SOUTH KUIU ISLAND	62,824	0	0	0	0	0	0
P16 REID/NO NAME BAYS	43,191	0	0	0	297	297	297
P21 MUDDY RIVER AREA	63,357	2,891	-738	2,397	6,724	6,771	6,771

**Table D-4**  
**Change in Old-Growth Suitable Acres by Outfitter/Guide Use Area and Alternative**

Outfitter/Guide Use Area	Total Acres	Old-Growth Suitable Acres					
		Change in Old-Growth Suitable Acres from Alt 1					
		Alt 1	Alt 2	Alt 3	Alt 4	Alt 5	Alt 6
P22 THOMAS BAY/POINT VANDEPUT	76,810	0	0	0	0	0	0
P23 FARRAGUT BAY/CAPE FANSHAW	66,716	0	0	0	0	0	0
P24 BAIRD/PATTERSON GLACIERS	402,216	0	0	0	0	0	0
SI-D SKAGWAY ICEFIELD - DENVER	19,600	0	0	0	0	0	0
SI-EF SKAGWAY ICEFIELD - EAST FORK	499	0	0	0	0	0	0
SI-LG SKAGWAY ICEFIELD - LE GRANDE	640	0	0	0	0	0	0
SI-M SKAGWAY ICEFIELD - MEADE	25,730	0	0	0	0	0	0
SI-S SKAGWAY ICEFIELD - SCHUBEE	2,934	0	0	0	0	0	0
TBRD 00-00NO AREA DESIGNATED	901,507	62,406	1,866	13,676	20,255	21,218	21,218
W10 STIKINE - LECONTE WILDERNESS	263,581	4	0	0	0	0	0
W100 NORTH ETOLIN ISLAND	151,750	3,208	-5	1,587	2,969	4,101	4,101
W120 SOUTH ETOLIN ISLAND WILDERNESS	82,517	4	0	0	16	16	16
W130 VANK ISLAND GROUP	22,927	459	0	0	0	0	0
W140 KASHEVAROF GROUP	11,470	706	0	0	0	0	0
W150 LECONTE BAY (S-LC WILDERNESS)	175,361	0	0	0	0	0	0
W30 GARNET/MILL CREEK	56,850	1	0	0	0	0	0
W40 MADAN/BOULDER	105,035	0	0	0	0	0	0
W50 BRADFIELD CANAL AND RIVER	516,308	2	0	0	0	0	0
W60 ANAN CREEK	38,615	0	0	12	12	13	13
W70 CLEVELAND PEN./DEER ISLAND	48,383	1,529	101	329	1,697	1,697	1,697
W80 WRANGELL ISLAND	113,539	8,221	1,581	9,678	9,677	9,678	9,678
W90 ZAREMBO	116,402	14,336	1,818	2,776	8,427	8,525	8,525
Y01 YAKUTAT BAY	69,745	0	0	0	0	0	0
Y02 LOST TAWAH	9,112	52	0	0	0	0	0
Y03 KUNYOSH SEAL CREEKS	49,765	0	0	0	0	0	0
Y04 AHRNKLIN ANTLEN	30,315	0	0	0	0	0	0
Y05 PIKE LAKES MOSER CREEK	43,577	0	0	0	0	0	0
Y06 DANGEROUS RIVER	27,110	0	0	0	0	0	0
Y07 OLD MIDDLE ITALIO	20,869	0	0	0	0	0	0
Y08 ITALIO	23,500	0	0	0	0	0	0
Y09 LOWER AKWE	3,234	0	0	0	0	0	0
Y10 UPPER AKWE	43,230	0	0	0	0	0	0
Y11 USTAY TANIS	53,356	0	0	0	0	0	0
Y12 DRY BAY ALSEK	53,339	0	0	0	0	0	0
Y13 BRABAZONS	436,629	0	0	0	0	0	0
Y14 HARLEQUIN LAKE	103,270	0	0	0	0	0	0

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**Table D-4  
Change in Old-Growth Suitable Acres by Outfitter/Guide Use Area and Alternative**

Outfitter/Guide Use Area	Total Acres	Old-Growth Suitable Acres					
		Change in Old-Growth Suitable Acres from Alt 1					
		Alt 1	Alt 2	Alt 3	Alt 4	Alt 5	Alt 6
Y15 RUSSELL NUNATAK FJORDS	214,066	0	0	0	0	0	0
Y16 SITUK RIVER	38,676	11	0	-7	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,725,517</b>	<b>229,574</b>	<b>17,667</b>	<b>75,703</b>	<b>158,364</b>	<b>165,433</b>	<b>165,433</b>

**Table D-5  
Change in Young-Growth Suitable Acres by Outfitter/Guide Use Area and Alternative**

Outfitter/Guide Use Area	Total Acres	Change in Young-Growth Suitable Acres from Alt 1					
		Young-Growth Suitable Acres	Alt 1	Alt 2	Alt 3	Alt 4	Alt 5
01-01 SKAGWAY AREA	255,036	0	0	0	38	38	38
01-02 HAINES AREA	19,514	654	0	0	0	5	75
01-03 EAST CHILKATS	361,545	3,791	688	688	688	1,055	1,091
01-04A BERNERS BAY	239,889	3	0	0	12	37	95
01-04B N. JUNEAU COAST	49,659	2	0	0	0	0	0
01-04C TAKU INLET	259,153	15	6	6	6	69	69
01-04D SLOCUM INLET	17,214	31	0	0	0	11	15
01-04E JUNEAU ICEFIELD	230,787	0	0	0	0	0	0
01-05A TAKU HARBOR	19,639	0	0	0	0	0	122
01-05B PORT SNETTISHAM	370,367	69	0	0	0	0	0
01-05C WINDHAM BAY	161,216	66	0	0	24	24	55
01-05D TRACY ARM	330,739	0	0	0	0	0	0
01-05E FORDS TERROR	24,386	0	0	0	0	0	0
01-05F ENDICOTT ARM	368,545	0	0	0	0	0	0
04-01A GUT BAY, BARANOF	93,986	0	0	0	0	0	0
04-01B PORT ARMSTRONG	70,962	0	0	0	0	0	0
04-01C NELSON BAY	44,166	0	0	0	0	0	0
04-02A REDOUBT LAKE	45,074	702	0	0	1	1	60
04-02B WHALE BAY	221,835	0	0	0	0	0	0
04-02C NECKER ISLANDS	6,197	0	0	0	0	0	0
04-02D SW BARANOF	54,366	0	0	0	0	0	0
04-03 SITKA AREA	345,862	9,857	1	1	1	1	28
04-04A RODMAN BAY	75,427	7,508	-30	-30	0	0	0
04-04B KELP BAY	144,680	3,535	0	0	1	1	6
04-04C BARANOF WARM SPRINGS	28,929	0	0	0	0	0	0
04-05A SW ADMIRALTY	114,955	0	0	0	0	0	0
04-05B MITCHELL BAY	61,008	0	0	0	0	0	0
04-06A PYBUS BAY	55,674	0	0	0	0	0	0
04-06B ELIZA HARBOR	85,206	0	0	0	0	0	0
04-07A GAMBIER BAY	119,252	0	0	0	0	0	0
04-07B CANOE ROUTE	86,687	0	0	0	0	0	0
04-08 NE ADMIRALTY	128,063	0	0	0	0	0	0
04-09A SEYMOUR CANAL	88,164	0	0	0	0	0	0
04-09B PACK CREEK	65,426	0	0	0	0	0	0
04-10A GREENS CREEK	2,575	0	0	0	0	0	0
04-10B NW ADMIRALTY	256,234	0	0	0	0	0	0

## Appendix D

**Table D-5  
Change in Young-Growth Suitable Acres by Outfitter/Guide Use Area and Alternative**

Outfitter/Guide Use Area	Total Acres	Young-Growth Suitable Acres	Change in Young-Growth Suitable Acres from Alt 1					
		Alt 1	Alt 2	Alt 3	Alt 4	Alt 5	Alt 6	
04-11A PORT FREDERICK	112,512	3,800	-2	-2	0	5	115	
04-11B FRESHWATER BAY	160,078	12,374	178	203	303	350	1,204	
04-12 TENAKEE INLET	312,370	10,145	89	89	89	140	143	
04-13 PERIL STRAIT	232,130	9,063	85	85	112	129	188	
04-14 SLOCUM ARM	97,008	0	0	0	0	0	0	
04-15A LISIANSKI	90,638	0	0	0	0	0	0	
04-15B WEST YAKOBI ISLAND	39,706	0	0	0	0	0	0	
04-15C STAG BAY	26,663	0	0	0	0	0	0	
04-15D PORTLOCK HARBOR	107,904	0	0	0	0	0	0	
04-16A POINT ADOLPHUS	8,888	0	0	0	0	0	0	
04-16B NORTH CHICHAGOF	64,726	855	0	0	3	3	3	
04-16C IDAHO INLET	53,504	0	0	0	0	0	0	
04-16D PLI WILDERNESS	23,079	0	0	0	0	0	0	
04-16D PORT ALTHORP	19,475	0	0	0	0	0	0	
CRD 00-00NO AREA DESIGNATED	925,876	17,001	2,569	3,574	3,892	4,074	4,199	
J01 JUNEAU ICEFIELD 1 - GILKEY BACKCOUNTRY	315,751	0	0	0	0	0	0	
J02 JUNEAU ICEFIELD 2 - EAGLE	10,300	0	0	0	0	0	0	
J03 JUNEAU ICEFIELD 3 - HERBERT	12,636	0	0	0	0	0	0	
J04 JUNEAU ICEFIELD 4 - MENDENHALL	38,095	0	0	0	0	0	0	
J05 JUNEAU ICEFIELD 5 - LEMON	12,427	0	0	0	0	0	0	
J06 JUNEAU ICEFIELD 6 - DEATH VALLEY	54,498	0	0	0	0	0	0	
J07 JUNEAU ICEFIELD 7 - NORRIS	37,781	0	0	0	0	0	0	
J08 JUNEAU ICEFIELD 8 - TAKU	35,343	0	0	0	0	0	0	
J09 JUNEAU ICEFIELD 9 - TWIN	61,660	0	0	0	0	0	0	
K01 WEST MISTY	192,830	5	0	0	0	0	0	
K02 NORTHEAST MISTY	1,300,687	0	0	0	0	0	0	
K03 SOUTH MISTY	628,890	0	0	0	0	0	0	
K04 DUKE ISLAND	40,202	0	0	0	0	0	0	
K05 SOUTH MISTY LAKES	14,878	0	0	0	0	0	0	
K06 MISTY CORE LAKES	57,861	0	0	0	0	0	0	
K07 WALKER CHICKAMIN	14,320	0	0	0	0	0	0	
K08 BURROUGHS UNUK	29,455	0	0	0	0	0	0	
K09 ALAVA PRINCESS MANZANITA	20,568	0	0	0	0	0	0	
K10 RUDYERD WINSTANLEY	20,285	0	0	0	0	0	0	
K11 GRAVINA ISLAND	39,700	340	-1	302	27	323	466	

**Table D-5  
Change in Young-Growth Suitable Acres by Outfitter/Guide Use Area and Alternative**

Outfitter/Guide Use Area	Total Acres	Change in Young-Growth Suitable Acres from Alt 1					
		Young-Growth Suitable Acres	Alt 1	Alt 2	Alt 3	Alt 4	Alt 5
K12 BELL ISLAND	137,694	12	0	0	0	33	33
K13 EAST CLEVELAND	87,531	117	0	0	0	69	80
K14 WEST CLEVELAND	73,232	1	0	0	0	21	55
K15 WILSON BAKEWELL	13,440	0	0	0	0	0	0
K16 KETCHIKAN CORE SPNW	46,341	507	0	87	3	42	96
K17 GEORGE CARROLL THORNE	137,434	4,179	317	318	365	365	369
K18 CENTRAL REVILLA SPNW	92,792	7,655	4	19	53	48	80
K19 NORTH REVILLA	70,401	2,278	5	5	133	144	154
K20 HYDER SPNW	121,348	19	0	0	0	1	1
K21 PERCY HOTSPUR MARY	6,924	0	0	0	0	0	0
K22 HYDER NA	7,261	186	0	0	0	29	29
K23 BETTON ISLAND	5,028	0	0	0	0	0	0
K24 KETCHIKAN CORE NA	19,239	272	12	38	35	35	38
K25 SOUTH REVILLA	40,219	8,223	424	426	436	435	437
K26 CENTRAL REVILLA NA	15,451	4,575	0	2	2	2	2
K27 MARGARET BAY	9,707	2,505	0	0	0	0	7
K28 NAHA BAY	5,273	0	0	0	0	0	0
P01 MITKOF ISLAND	109,302	9,761	3	4	20	25	52
P02 DUNCAN CANAL - WEST SIDE	73,636	647	0	0	0	33	44
P04 DUNCAN CANAL - EAST SIDE	53,325	4,356	826	826	826	826	826
P05 WRANGELL NARROWS/WOEWODSKI IS.	17,033	71	0	0	0	35	35
P06 KUPREANOF ISLAND - NORTH SHORE	11,303	11	0	0	0	0	9
P07 PETERSBURG CREEK/DUNCAN SALT CHUCK	49,950	0	0	0	0	0	0
P08 NORTH LINDENBERG PENINSULA	75,605	3,685	742	755	756	804	815
P09 CENTRAL KUPREANOF ISLAND/ROAD SYSTEM	223,302	6,887	1,312	1,318	1,347	1,368	1,404
P10 SOUTHWEST KUPREANOF ISLAND	93,507	1,632	0	0	0	118	124
P11 ROWAN BAY/BAY OF PILLARS	28,721	288	0	0	0	0	0
P12A SAGINAW/SECURITY/WASHINGTON BAYS	32,450	390	0	0	14	14	14
P12B KUIU ISLAND ROAD SYSTEM	134,852	19,585	0	0	25	34	49
P13 TEBENKOF BAY/KUIU WILDERNESS	127,218	0	0	0	0	0	0
P14 KEKU STRAIT/PORT CAMDEN	102,299	332	0	0	18	104	124

## Appendix D

**Table D-5  
Change in Young-Growth Suitable Acres by Outfitter/Guide Use Area and Alternative**

Outfitter/Guide Use Area	Total Acres	Change in Young-Growth Suitable Acres from Alt 1					
		Alt 1	Alt 2	Alt 3	Alt 4	Alt 5	Alt 6
P15 SOUTH KUIU ISLAND	62,824	0	0	0	0	0	0
P16 REID/NO NAME BAYS	43,191	381	-86	-86	13	41	67
P21 MUDDY RIVER AREA	63,357	4,218	0	0	0	0	13
P22 THOMAS BAY/POINT VANDEPUT	76,810	384	0	0	0	0	0
P23 FARRAGUT BAY/CAPE FANSHAW	66,716	12	0	0	0	0	49
P24 BAIRD/PATTERSON GLACIERS	402,216	0	0	0	0	0	0
SI-D SKAGWAY ICEFIELD - DENVER	19,600	0	0	0	0	0	0
SI-EF SKAGWAY ICEFIELD - EAST FORK	499	0	0	0	0	0	0
SI-LG SKAGWAY ICEFIELD - LE GRANDE	640	0	0	0	0	0	0
SI-M SKAGWAY ICEFIELD - MEADE	25,730	0	0	0	0	0	0
SI-S SKAGWAY ICEFIELD - SCHUBEE	2,934	0	0	0	0	0	0
TBRD 00-00NO AREA DESIGNATED	901,507	127,019	1,054	1,109	1,320	1,322	1,536
W10 STIKINE - LECONTE WILDERNESS	263,581	0	0	0	0	0	0
W100 NORTH ETOLIN ISLAND	151,750	4,460	513	547	587	958	1,142
W120 SOUTH ETOLIN ISLAND WILDERNESS	82,517	0	0	0	0	0	0
W130 VANK ISLAND GROUP	22,927	4,426	0	0	0	81	95
W140 KASHEVAROF GROUP	11,470	2,812	0	0	0	0	0
W150 LECONTE BAY (S-LC WILDERNESS)	175,361	0	0	0	0	0	0
W30 GARNET/MILL CREEK	56,850	0	0	0	0	49	221
W40 MADAN/BOULDER	105,035	27	0	0	0	12	12
W50 BRADFIELD CANAL AND RIVER	516,308	4,572	0	0	25	26	35
W60 ANAN CREEK	38,615	1	0	0	0	0	0
W70 CLEVELAND PEN./DEER ISLAND	48,383	1,641	0	0	0	0	3
W80 WRANGELL ISLAND	113,539	5,841	487	505	496	502	512
W90 ZAREMBO	116,402	13,995	749	874	922	922	1,084
Y01 YAKUTAT BAY	69,745	43	0	205	205	0	205
Y02 LOST TAWAH	9,112	727	0	0	0	0	0
Y03 KUNYOSH SEAL CREEKS	49,765	462	4	4	4	4	4
Y04 AHRNKLIN ANTLEN	30,315	76	0	351	350	355	355
Y05 PIKE LAKES MOSER CREEK	43,577	193	0	927	690	693	927
Y06 DANGEROUS RIVER	27,110	229	0	223	181	223	223
Y07 OLD MIDDLE ITALIO	20,869	0	0	0	0	0	0
Y08 ITALIO	23,500	0	0	0	0	0	0
Y09 LOWER AKWE	3,234	0	0	0	0	0	0
Y10 UPPER AKWE	43,230	0	0	0	0	0	0

**Table D-5**  
**Change in Young-Growth Suitable Acres by Outfitter/Guide Use Area and Alternative**

Outfitter/Guide Use Area	Total Acres	Young-Growth Suitable Acres	Change in Young-Growth Suitable Acres from Alt 1					
		Alt 1	Alt 2	Alt 3	Alt 4	Alt 5	Alt 6	
Y11 USTAY TANIS	53,356	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Y12 DRY BAY ALSEK	53,339	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Y13 BRABAZONS	436,629	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Y14 HARLEQUIN LAKE	103,270	189	0	214	209	214	214	
Y15 RUSSELL NUNATAK FJORDS	214,066	345	0	0	0	0	0	
Y16 SITUK RIVER	38,676	3,935	338	354	353	351	361	
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,725,517</b>	<b>333,974</b>	<b>10,288</b>	<b>13,943</b>	<b>14,587</b>	<b>16,606</b>	<b>19,907</b>	

## Appendix D

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# **APPENDIX E**

## **COMMUNITIES**

# Appendix E

## Communities

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# Communities

## Affected Environment

Southeast Alaska includes more than 30 towns and villages located in and around the Forest (Table E-1). The communities identified in Table E-1 include incorporated places, as well as Census Designated Places (CDPs). CDPs are statistical areas delineated by the U.S. Census Bureau. CDPs typically represent areas with local population, but have no legal status. Estimated population totals by community ranged from less than 20 (Elfin Cove and Point Baker) to more than 32,000 (Juneau) in 2017. About one-third (11) of the 32 Southeast communities identified in Table E-1 lost population between 2010 and 2017, with estimated decreases ranging from -1 percent (Hydaburg and Sitka) to -30 percent (Elfin Cove). Viewed in absolute terms, losses ranged from less than 10 residents (Elfin Cove, Kupreanof, Point Baker, and Hydaburg) to more than 100 (Sitka, Craig, and Yakutat), reflecting the relative size of the affected communities. The regional population total fluctuated over this period, increasing from 71,664 in 2010 to a high of 74,518 in 2014 and has since dropped three years in a row, by a combined total of 1,600 people, with Juneau experiencing the largest declines (Alaska DOL 2018; see *Key Issue 2* in this EIS, Figure 2-1).

**Table E-1**  
**Southeast Alaska Community Statistics**

Community	Population		Median Household Income		Percent Below Poverty Line in 2017 <sup>2</sup>	Subsistence Use (lbs per capita) <sup>4</sup>	
	2017 <sup>1</sup>	Percent Change 2010 to 2017	Percent Native in 2017 <sup>2</sup>	Percent of State Median <sup>3</sup>			
Angoon	404	-12	49	34,375	45	21	182
Coffman Cove	199	13	3	63,375	83	0	276
Craig	1,089	-9	20	62,826	83	15	232
Edna Bay	43	2	0	na	na	100	383
Elfin Cove	14	-30	28	na	na	0	263
Gustavus	544	23	11	61,875	81	4	241
Haines	1,738	1	10	76,506	101	3	137
Hollis	128	14	11	93,375	123	10	169
Hoonah	773	2	53	60,625	80	12	343
Hydaburg	374	-1	84	31,250	41	31	531
Hyder	90	3	na	na	na	na	345
Juneau	32,269	3	11	90,749	119	7	na
Kake	604	8	65	52,500	69	16	179
Kasaan	80	63	39	50,000	66	14	452
Ketchikan	8,125	1	16	56,372	74	12	na
Klawock	833	10	45	46,000	60	24	350
Kupreanof	21	-22	33	na	na	0	na
Metlakatla	1,422	1	72	54,250	71	13	70
Naukatli Bay	119	5	13	na	na	39	242
Pelican	67	-24	47	54,250	71	8	355
Petersburg	2,896	-2	7	64,201	84	8	161
Point Baker	13	-13	0	na	na	100	289
Port Alexander	55	6	0	66,875	88	0	312
Port Protection	34	-29	0	na	na	73	451
Saxman	444	8	74	40,000	53	15	217
Sitka	8,748	-1	14	70,765	93	9	205
Skagway	1,034	12	7	70,000	92	6	48
Tenakee Springs	135	3	0	59,688	78	2	330
Thorne Bay	533	13	1	51,354	67	8	118

## Appendix E

**Table E-1 (continued)  
Southeast Alaska Community Statistics**

Community	Population		Median Household Income		Percent Below Poverty Line in 2017 <sup>2</sup>	Subsistence Use (lbs per capita) <sup>4</sup>	
	2017 <sup>1</sup>	Percent Change 2010 to 2017	Percent Native in 2017 <sup>2</sup>	2017 <sup>2</sup>			Percent of State Median <sup>3</sup>
Whale Pass	43	39	0	na	na	0	247
Wrangell	2,387	1	22	56,094	74	12	168
Yakutat	552	-17	30	64,583	85	6	386

Notes:

na = not available

<sup>1</sup> Population estimates are from the Alaska DOL (2018).

<sup>2</sup> Estimates are annual totals developed as part of the 2013-2017 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates. Total population estimates developed as part of the ACS differ in some cases from those prepared by the Alaska DOL.

<sup>3</sup> Median state income in Alaska was \$76,114 in 2017 (U.S. Census Bureau 2018b).

<sup>4</sup> The year these data were collected varies by community, as follows:

1987: Elfin Cove, Gustavus, Hyder, Metlakatla, Pelican, Port Alexander, Skagway, and Tenakee Springs;

1996: Kake, Point Baker, Port Protection, and Sitka.

1997: Craig and Klawock.

1998: Coffman Cove, Edna Bay, Hollis, Kasaan, Naukati Bay, and Thorne Bay.

1999: Saxman

2000: Petersburg, Wrangell, and Yakutat.

2012: Angoon, Haines, Hoonah, Hydaburg, and Whale Pass.

Source: ADF&G 2018, Alaska DOL 2018, U.S. Census Bureau 2018a, 2018b, 2018c

Communities in Southeast Alaska include places that are predominantly Native, such as Hydaburg, Saxman, Metlakatla, and Kake; communities that are predominantly non-Native, like Edna Bay, Point Baker, and Whale Pass; and places with more mixed ethnicity where Alaska Natives range from about one-third to two-thirds of the population (Table E-1; see also Figure 3.12-1 in the *Subsistence* section).

The U.S. Census identified 16 communities in Southeast Alaska with 10 percent or more of their population below the poverty line. All but three of the communities identified in Table E-1 where data are available had median household incomes below the state average. It should, however, be noted that using standard socioeconomic indicators to characterize communities in Southeast Alaska is challenging due to the small population sizes, alternative lifestyle choices and values, and the mixing of cash and subsistence economies. What may be perceived as a low-income community by standard economic metrics may more accurately be characterized as a community where residents practice a subsistence activities, value a homestead culture, and earn seasonal or project-based income.

- Wild foods account for a large share of the diet for residents of the studied communities, ranging from 48 pounds per capita for Skagway in 1987 to over 500 pounds per capita for Hydaburg in 2012 (Table E-1). The average American diet includes about 225 pounds of meat, fish, and poultry on a per capita basis (Schroeder and Mazza 2005). In more than half of the identified communities, wild foods came close to, or exceeded, this national average (Table E-1). Although residents of subsistence communities purchase food, most could meet their entire protein need from wild sources.
- Marine resources, including fish, mammals, and plants, comprise the majority of subsistence harvests in all communities when measured by food weight. Marine resources account for more than half of total per capita harvest in all Southeast Alaska communities, ranging from 55 percent in Tenakee Springs to 88 percent in Skagway (see Figure 3.12-2 in the *Subsistence* section of this EIS). As a result, management activities that restrict access for subsistence harvest of land mammals have had a relatively small effect on overall subsistence harvest by weight (Schroeder and Mazza 2005).

Employment and business license data are presented by Southeast Alaska community in Table E-2. These measures, as explained in the table footnotes, provide different perspectives on the presence of natural resource- and visitor-related business activities by communities. An estimated total of 29,500 residents were employed in Southeast Alaska communities in 2016, with 3 percent of total employed in the natural resources and mining industry and 10 percent employed in the leisure and hospitality industry.

**Table E-2**  
**Southeast Alaska Community Employment and Business License Data**

Community	Total Employment (2016) <sup>1</sup>	Percent of Total Employed – Natural Resources and Mining Industry (2016) <sup>2</sup>	Percent of Total Employed – Leisure and Hospitality Industry (2016) <sup>3</sup>	Total Number of Business Licenses (2018) <sup>2</sup>	Percent of Total Business Licenses - Forest Products Industry (2018) <sup>2,3</sup>	Percent of Total Business Licenses - Visitor Industry (2018) <sup>2,4</sup>
Angoon	176	4%	10%	23	0%	52%
Coffman Cove	74	7%	0%	59	8%	17%
Craig	474	8%	6%	251	6%	17%
Edna Bay	12	25%	0%	17	18%	0%
Elfin Cove	13	0%	0%	0	0%	0%
Gustavus	180	2%	9%	134	3%	23%
Haines	720	4%	16%	465	3%	13%
Hollis	66	6%	6%	27	7%	22%
Hoonah	382	4%	28%	116	6%	18%
Hydaburg	125	1%	3%	19	5%	21%
Hyder	20	5%	10%	20	0%	25%
Juneau	15,431	3%	9%	3,824	0%	8%
Kake	211	4%	1%	16	0%	19%
Kasaan	102	3%	3%	11	0%	18%
Ketchikan	3,559	1%	13%	2,221	1%	10%
Klawock	396	8%	7%	118	7%	19%
Kupreanof	na	na	na	3	0%	0%
Metlakatla	632	0%	1%	19	0%	0%
Naukati	41	5%	5%	30	13%	7%
Pelican	32	0%	3%	30	0%	23%
Petersburg	1,113	2%	8%	466	2%	9%
Point Baker	6	0%	0%	4	0%	0%
Port Alexander	24	0%	0%	17	6%	41%
Port Protection	16	0%	6%	3	33%	33%
Saxman	173	1%	17%	1	0%	100%
Sitka	3,642	1%	10%	1,332	0%	11%
Skagway	425	0%	17%	324	0%	22%
Tenakee Springs	42	2%	0%	24	17%	17%
Thorne Bay	187	6%	12%	98	14%	12%
Whale Pass	22	18%	9%	24	17%	29%
Wrangell	882	2%	7%	308	2%	11%
Yakutat	276	1%	13%	119	2%	35%
<b>Total</b>	<b>29,500</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>10,133</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>11%</b>

Notes:

na = not available

<sup>1</sup> Employment data by community were compiled for 2016, the most recent year available, from Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis, Alaska Local and Regional Information (ALARI) data (Alaska DOL 2019). These data are a combination of Census data and Alaska's Permanent Fund Dividend information. Employment estimates are for the resident workforce only and do not include summer season transients.

<sup>2</sup>The Natural Resources and Mining Industry as defined in the includes the Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting; and Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction sectors (Alaska DOL 2019).

<sup>3</sup>The Leisure and Hospitality Industry includes the Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation; Accommodation and Food Services; Repair and Maintenance; and Personal and Laundry Services sectors, among others (Alaska DOL 2019).

<sup>4</sup> These counts and percentages are based on a point-in-time analysis of business license data from December 2018. Data were reviewed at the six-digit North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) code level based on the physical location of the business, rather than the mailing address (as identified in the Alaska DCCED database).

<sup>5</sup> This assessment used the same definition of the Forest Products industry as a previous review conducted in 2012 (Alaska DCCED 2012). This definition identified 34 forestry-related business types (at the six-digit NAICS level) that make up the Forest Products industry, including timber harvesting, timber processing, direct and indirect forestry support, and manufacturing activities. Business licenses in 16 of these 34 sectors were identified in Southeast Alaska communities.

<sup>6</sup> Recreation and tourism-related employment is difficult to accurately quantify because visitors spend their money throughout the local economy. Recreation and tourism is not classified or measured as a standard industrial category. Components of travel and tourism activities are instead partially captured in other economic sectors, such as retail trade (e.g., grocery stores and gift shops), transportation, hotels and other lodging places, and amusement and recreation services. This assessment identified business licenses in 24 six-digit NAICS sectors that are primarily visitor-oriented, and did not include business licenses for gasoline stations, grocery stores, or food and drinking establishments, which may be partially supported by visitors.

Sources: Alaska DCCED 2018, Alaska DOL 2019

## Appendix E

Shares of total employment in the natural resources and mining industry ranged from 0 to 18 percent (Whale Pass) and 25 percent (Edna Bay). Craig and Klawock also had relatively large shares of employment in natural resources and mining, which accounted for 8 percent of total employment in each community. Employment in the leisure and hospitality industry by community ranged from 0 to 28 percent (Hoonah). Six other communities also had more than 10 percent of total employment in the leisure and hospitality industry (Table E-2).

Review of the state business license database identified more than 10,000 business licenses in Southeast Alaska communities, with forest products businesses accounting for 2 percent and the visitor industry making up 11 percent of the total (Table E-2). Viewed at the community level, forest products businesses ranged from 0 to 33 percent of total business licenses. Visitor-related business licenses as a share of the total ranged from 0 to 100 percent. In both cases, the upper ranges reflect the small number of total licenses in the affected community (Table E-2).

### Individual Community Profiles

The following community profiles are presented alphabetically. Data cited in the profiles are from Table E-1 unless otherwise noted.

#### Angoon (Aangóon)

Angoon is a Tlingit village and the only settlement on Admiralty Island located on the southwest coast of Kootznahoo Inlet. The population totaled 404 residents in 2017. Angoon is located 55 air miles southwest of Juneau and 41 air miles northeast of Sitka. Angoon residents practice a subsistence activities and participate in commercial fishing. The community is only accessible by floatplane or boat. Scheduled and charter floatplane services are available from the state-owned seaplane base on Kootznahoo Inlet. Angoon's facilities also include a deep draft dock, small boat harbor, and an Alaska Marine Highway System ferry terminal.

#### Coffman Cove (Shaan da)

Coffman Cove is located on the northeast coast of Prince of Wales Island. It was first settled as a logging camp during the 1950s and incorporated as a city government in 1989. Residents that remained after closure of the pulp mills have largely transitioned to livelihoods such as value-added niche forest products, tourism, and seafood products. Population has fluctuated over the past two decades; as of 2017, the population totaled 199 residents. Coffman Cove is accessible by floatplane, boat, and paved road from Hollis, where the ferry terminal is located. Nearby recreational opportunities including camping, hiking, biking, kayaking, and wildlife viewing attract visitors to the community.

#### Craig

Craig is located on the west coast of Prince of Wales Island. Tlingit and Haida tribes historically used the area around Craig for its rich natural resources. Cold storage, fish processing, canneries, and a nearby sawmill have been mainstays of Craig's local economy since the early 1900s. Craig includes a city government, federally-recognized tribe (Craig Tribal Association), and a village corporation established via the 1971 Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (Shaan-Seet Incorporated). Craig's population totaled 1,089 in 2017. The community serves as the Prince of Wales Island regional hub for medical services, retail goods and services, arts and entertainment, educational opportunities, and gatherings for island residents. With the decline of the timber industry, Craig has worked to diversify its economy including adding marine infrastructure, encouraging independent tourism, and improving an industrial park.

#### Edna Bay

Edna Bay is a small, remote community on Kosciusko Island, located off Prince of Wales Island's northwest coast. It is one of Alaska's newest city governments, incorporating in 2014. Edna Bay was

originally established as a company logging camp for assembling ocean-going log rafts. Currently, Edna Bay is largely a community of commercial fishing families and includes both seasonal and year-round residents. Year-round residents are largely either retired or work in commercial fishing or forest products. Because of Edna Bay's remote location, household livelihoods are supplemented with subsistence hunting, fishing, and gathering. Edna Bay's population has declined by about half from 1990 to 2017, from 86 to 43 residents.

## **Elfin Cove**

Elfin Cove, located on Chichagof Island at Cross Sound, is a fish-buying and supply center for the commercial fishing industry. The population is highly seasonal as residents participate in commercial fishing, sport fishing, and charter services. The July 2017 population was 14 residents. There are several lodges located in Elfin Cove that operate on a seasonal basis. Additional retail businesses that serve visitors also provide employment opportunities. A state-owned seaplane base is available with air taxi service from Juneau. Skiffs provide local transportation.

## **Gustavus**

Gustavus is the gateway community to Glacier Bay National Park and attracts a large quantity of seasonal residents and recreation enthusiasts. The population totaled 544 in 2017. Glacier Bay National Park is the largest employer in the community followed by a variety of tourism establishments. Gustavus offers a state-owned airport with year-round daily air taxi service and jet service during the summer season. Floatplanes also land at nearby Bartlett Cove. Air traffic is relatively high during peak summer months, and several cruise ships include Glacier Bay in their itinerary, but do not visit the Gustavus community. There is a 10-mile paved road connecting the national park with the airport. Gustavus residents use portions of the project area for their recreation use and subsistence gathering. There are also outfitters and guides who use National Forest System lands who have businesses originating in Gustavus.

## **Haines**

Haines is a northern terminus of the Alaska Marine Highway System, a cruise ship port of call, and hub for transportation to and from Southeast Alaska. The population totaled 1,738 residents in 2017. Many jobs are seasonal, with tourism businesses and access to the interior Alaska highway system becoming increasingly important. Haines is a major transshipment point because of its ice-free deep-water port and dock and year-round road access to Canada and interior Alaska. Air service is provided daily via the Haines airport and seaplane base.

## **Hollis**

Hollis is situated on the east side of Prince of Wales Island on Twelvemile Arm. Hollis was originally a mining town in the early 1900s with nearby gold and silver deposits. During the 1950s, Hollis transitioned to a company logging camp and timber operations base for Ketchikan's pulp mill. Today, Hollis is considered a community that provides timber and recreation industry support services, and contains a growing number of seasonal residences. Hollis also serves as the island's transportation gateway; the year-round, daily ferry service between Ketchikan and Hollis is a key mode of access to Prince of Wales Island. The population totaled 128 residents in 2017.

## **Hoonah (Xunaa)**

Hoonah is the largest Tlingit village in Alaska, with a population of 773 residents as of 2017. Many residents maintain a subsistence activities that includes hunting, fishing, and gathering edible plants and berries. The State of Alaska owns and operates the local airport and seaplane base. Air taxi services and the Alaska Marine Highway System provide regular access to Hoonah. Icy Strait Point, a restored cannery at Point Sophia owned by Huna Totem Corporation, opened as Southeast's newest cruise

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industry port of call in 2004. The introduction of cruise industry to Hoonah's local economy has yielded multiple economic benefits as new retail, leisure, and hospitality businesses have opened or increased operations to serve visitors. Hoonah is surrounded by an extensive road system on northwest Chichagof Island.

### Hydaburg

Hydaburg is located on the southwest coast of Prince of Wales Island and is Alaska's largest Haida village, dating from the early 1700s. Current-day Hydaburg was established in the early 1900s and was incorporated as a city government during the 1960s. Hydaburg includes a federally-recognized tribe (Hydaburg Cooperative Association) and a village corporation established via the 1971 Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (Haida Corporation). As of 2017, the population totaled 374 residents. Fisheries are important to the community, both for subsistence and employment opportunities. Hydaburg is also home to world-renowned totem carvers, culture bearers, and other artisans practicing Haida art, culture, and tradition.

### Hyder

Hyder is a small community located at the head of Portland Canal, a 70-mile-long fjord that forms part of the United States/Canadian border. As of 2017, Hyder had a population of 90 residents. Historically, Nass River Tsimshians inhabited the area, which they called Skam-a-Kounst, "a safe place," prior to the coming of white prospectors in the late 1890s. The first official exploration and building at the town site occurred in 1896 by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, with an initial economic base in mining. Hyder's present-day economy is primarily based on tourism, mining, logging, fishing, and sport hunting/fishing, and, as such, is largely seasonal. Hyder is just 2 miles from Stewart, British Columbia, and the two towns share visitor services. Hyder is one of three Southeast Alaska communities connected by road to Canada and many tourists enter Hyder from Canada.

### Juneau (Dzántik'I Héeni)

Juneau, Alaska's state capital, is the largest community in the analysis area with an estimated population of 32,269 in 2017. The community is a service and recreation center for residents and visitors alike. Tourism is a significant contributor to the local economy, especially during the summer months. The most popular local attractions include the Mendenhall Glacier, Mount Roberts Tram, Juneau Icefield, and Tracy Arm. Juneau is accessible by only air or water transportation. Scheduled commercial jet and air taxi service is available year-round at the Juneau International Airport. Marine facilities include multiple seaplane facilities, deep draft docks, small boat harbors, and a state ferry terminal. The Alaska Marine Highway System and commercial barge services provide year-round marine transportation access.

### Kake (Kéex')

Kake (Kéex'), a predominantly Tlingit village, is located alongside Kupreanof Island's west side alongside Keku Strait and directly south of Admiralty Island. The population totaled 604 residents during 2017. Kake is 38 air miles northwest of Petersburg and 95 air miles southwest of Juneau. Kake's economy is primarily based on government, education, tourism, and fishing employment. Subsistence activities and resources are also an important component of Kake's economy and community fabric. The Organized Village of Kake, a federally-recognized tribe, was established during 1947. A first-class city government, incorporated under the laws of the State of Alaska, was incorporated during 1952. Kake Tribal Corporation, an Alaska Native village corporation, was established pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act during 1971. Kake community members, the Kéex' Kwaan people, uses Kuiu, Kupreanof, Admiralty, and Baranof Islands and mainland's Hobart Bay for subsistence activities.

## **Kasaan**

Kasaan is located on eastern Prince of Wales Island in Kasaan Bay. Haidas migrated north from the Queen Charlotte Islands in the early 1700s to the Island and established the village known as “Old Kasaan.” In 1898 the Copper Queen mine, camp, sawmill, post office, and store were built on Kasaan Bay, and the Haida people subsequently relocated to this new site in 1904. Kasaan was incorporated as a city government during the 1970s. It includes a federally-recognized tribe (Organized Village of Kasaan), and a village corporation established via the 1971 Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (Kavilco Incorporated). In 2017, the population totaled 80 residents. The majority of local residents are employed in the public sector. In recent years, Kasaan has also been encouraging tourism by marketing its Totems Historic District, newly-built Discovery Cabins, and reopening the Totem Trail Café.

## **Ketchikan (Kicháan)**

Ketchikan is located on Revillagigedo Island near the southernmost boundary of Alaska, approximately 235 miles south of Juneau. As of 2017, Ketchikan had a population of 8,125 residents. Historically, the Ketchikan area was a summer fishing camp for the Tlingit Alaska Natives. Its abundant fish and timber resources eventually attracted non-Natives, with the first cannery opening in Ketchikan in 1886 and four more by 1912. Currently, Ketchikan is an industrial center and a major port of entry in Southeast Alaska (it is the first Alaska port-of-call for northbound ships). It has a diverse economy, supported by a large fishing fleet, fish processing facilities, timber and tourism. While the timber industry remains important to the economy and a home base for several timber companies, the Ketchikan Pulp Corporation’s pulp mill closed in 1997. Tourism and local retail are growing economic sectors, particularly related to cruise ship passengers.

## **Klawock (Lawáak)**

Klawock is on the west coast of Prince of Wales Island, 7 miles from Craig, connected by paved road. The city population totaled 833 residents in 2017, and together, Klawock and Craig form the major population center of Prince of Wales Island. Originally, Klawock was used by the Tlingits as a summer fishing camp, later becoming a permanent village site. Currently, Klawock includes a federally-recognized tribe (Klawock Cooperative Association), and Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (1971) village corporation (Klawock Heenya Corporation). Klawock’s economy includes commercial fishing, retail and other service professionals, and the timber industry; Viking Lumber is located between Klawock and Craig. At the same time, many residents continue to pursue subsistence activities. Klawock airport has the only runway that can accommodate wheeled-aircraft on Prince of Wales Island. The community maintains a strong Tlingit cultural tradition with the Klawock Totem Park, which includes restored totem poles, a heritage center, and a traditional long house.

## **Kupreanof**

The City of Kupreanof is located across the Wrangell Narrows from Petersburg, on the northeast shore of Kupreanof Island. Incorporated as a city in 1975, the municipality has no full-time staff, few services, and no public utilities. Kupreanof is a small, non-Native community, with a total estimated population of 21 residents in 2017. The community is built entirely on the waterfront; there are no roads. Residents use skiffs to travel to Petersburg for schooling, goods, and services. The majority of Kupreanof’s working residents are self-employed, although some commute by boat to jobs in Petersburg. Subsistence and recreation uses of resources around Kupreanof supplement household incomes; deer, salmon, halibut, shrimp and crab are favorites.

## **Metlakatla**

Metlakatla is located on Annette Island, 15 miles south of Ketchikan, with an estimated population of 1,422 in 2017. Believed to have been occupied at one time by Tlingit Indians, Metlakatla was settled in 1887 by Church of England minister William Duncan and about 830 Tsimshian followers from northern

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British Columbia. In 1891, an Act of Congress declared Annette Island an Indian Reservation (the Annette Island Reserve), the only one in Alaska. Today, Metlakatla is a traditional Tsimshian community with a subsistence activities. The 86,000-acre Island reservation and surrounding 3,000 feet of coastal waters are not subject to state jurisdiction. The Metlakatla Indian Community regulates commercial fishing in these waters, and as the largest employer, operates a salmon hatchery on Tamgas Creek, the tribal court, and all local services and utilities.

### Naukati Bay

Naukati Bay, commonly referred to as “Naukati”, is located on the northwest coast of Prince of Wales Island. The population totaled 119 residents in 2017. Naukati was originally established as a logging camp to support Ketchikan’s pulp mill. The community remained after the pulp mill closed and, while unincorporated as a city, residents are represented by two non-profit associations (*i.e.*, Naukati West and Naukati East) for addressing local issues and improving local infrastructure. Residents are primarily logging, small sawmill, and homesteading families, with growth in emerging tourism enterprises during the past decade. Many residents rely on subsistence activities to maintain cultural ties and support economic well-being. Naukati is also home to Shikat Bay Farm, an oyster nursery that raises oyster spat (seed) for oyster farmers across coastal Alaska.

### Pelican

Pelican is a fishing community with most residents participating in commercial, sport, and subsistence fishing activities. Located in Chichagof Island’s remote Lisianski Inlet, Pelican is dependent on boats, floatplanes, and the Alaska Marine Highway System for service. Daily scheduled air taxi service is available from Juneau and Sitka. Additional community facilities include a state-owned seaplane base, a small boat harbor, dock, and state ferry terminal. As of 2017, the population totaled 67 residents.

### Petersburg (Gánti Yaaks Séedi)

Petersburg is located on the northern tip of Mitkof Island, with an estimated population of 2,896 in 2017. Petersburg’s economy is primarily based on the commercial fishing and timber industries. The city includes several fish processors operating cold storage, canneries, and custom packing services and the state-run Crystal Lake salmon hatchery. Petersburg also has two small active saw mills, and provides supplies and services for many of the area logging camps. Many residents also participate in subsistence gathering. While there is no deep-water dock suitable for large cruise ships, there are outfitters and guides who use National Forest System lands who have businesses originating in Petersburg.

### Point Baker

Point Baker is on the northern tip of Prince of Wales Island and is only accessible via seaplane or boat, with an estimated population of 13 residents in 2017. Point Baker is considered a small fishing community, but neighboring lodges have been established providing sportfishing, wildlife viewing, and other outdoor experiences. The community’s proximity to Sumner Strait, an exceptional fishing site for all five species of Pacific salmon and halibut, makes Point Baker a particularly appealing fishing destination. Point Baker remains an unincorporated community where residents practice a subsistence and homestead lifestyle without city government.

### Port Alexander

Port Alexander is a small community located on the south end of Baranof Island, 65 air miles south of Sitka. The population totaled 55 residents in 2017. Port Alexander has long provided safe harbor for commercial fishing boats during Chatham Strait gales and storms. Commercial fishing, subsistence activities, and tourism are important elements of the local economy. Access to Port Alexander is by floatplane or boat. The State of Alaska owns and maintains a seaplane base. Residents and visitors fly to Port Alexander via commercial or chartered floatplane service from Sitka, Petersburg, Wrangell, and

Juneau. Other local facilities include a breakwater, dock, and small boat harbor. There are no roads in Port Alexander; skiffs provide local transportation.

## **Port Protection**

Port Protection is on the northern tip of Prince of Wales Island, near Point Baker, and is only accessible via seaplane or boat. The population totaled 34 residents in 2017. Port Protection was established as a fish buying center that provided safe harbor, fuel, and supplies for commercial fishing vessels. Port Protection has remained a small fishing community with no roads, where residents practice a rural and subsistence activities. All homes and other buildings are located along docks or upland boardwalks.

## **Saxman**

Saxman is located on west Revillagigedo Island on the Tongass Highway, about three miles south of Ketchikan. The population totaled 444 residents in 2017. In 1894, Tlingits from the old Cape Fox and Tongass villages chose Saxman as the site for a new village and the location of a government school and a Presbyterian church, later incorporating as a municipality in 1929. In 1971 and 1973, respectively, Saxman was recognized and then certified as a Native village under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act. Most employment opportunities for Saxman residents are in the City of Ketchikan, though the City of Saxman, the Saxman Seaport, and the Cape Fox Corporation provide employment for some residents. The Saxman Totem Park, with a tribal house, a carving center, and a cultural hall for traditional Tlingit dance, has become an attraction for Ketchikan area visitors.

## **Sitka (Sheet'ká)**

With an estimated population of 8,748 in 2017, Sitka is one of the larger communities in the analysis area and a popular visitor destination. Sitka is located on scenic Baranof Island and is a port of call for cruise ships throughout the summer season. Despite varied cruise ship visitation during the past decade, the leisure and hospitality industry remains an important part of Sitka's economy. Other economic sectors include fishing, fish processing, government, health care services, transportation, and retail. The local government operates five small boat harbors, a seaplane base, and an airport. The community is served by the Alaska Marine Highway System and goods are transported to the community via regular commercial barge service.

## **Skagway**

Skagway, with a population of 1,034 in 2017, is an important port of call for cruise ships and a transfer site for interior bus tours, such as to the Klondike Gold Rush National Historic Park. More than 600,000 cruise ship passengers and numerous state ferry travelers visit Skagway each year. Skagway is also the site of trans-shipment of lead/zinc ore, fuel, and freight via the Port and Klondike Highway to and from Canada. The Klondike Highway and Alaska Highway provide road connections to British Columbia, the Yukon Territory, interior Alaska, and the Lower 48 states. Skagway is primarily accessed by air, road, and marine services. The State of Alaska owns the airport and seaplane base at the boat harbor with scheduled air service from Juneau.

## **Tenakee Springs**

Tenakee Springs, located on Chichagof Island, has long been considered a retirement community and summer retreat for Juneau and Sitka residents, with limited opportunities for local employment. The population totaled 135 residents in 2017. While fish processing has been a mainstay of its economy, tourism is growing in importance. Tenakee Springs is dependent on seaplanes and the Alaska Marine Highway Service for access. The City of Tenakee Springs operates a seaplane base and heliport with scheduled or chartered service from Juneau. The Alaska Marine Highway System provides access on a limited basis. Additional marine facilities include a small boat harbor and ferry terminal. Local transportation is primarily by bicycle or off-highway vehicle along a 3-mile local path.

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### Thorne Bay

Thorne Bay is on the east coast of Prince of Wales Island, with a population of 533 residents in 2017. Originally established as a floating logging camp for the Ketchikan pulp mill in 1960, it grew substantially in 1962 when the Hollis logging camp was relocated there. A shop, log sort yard, and camp were built and soon thereafter, roads were constructed connecting Thorne Bay to Hollis, Craig, and Klawock. During the peak of island timber activities, Thorne Bay was considered the largest logging camp in North America. Today, Thorne Bay contains one of the log transfer sites on the island. Employment is primarily in barge and freight services, small sawmills, government, commercial fishing, and tourism as guided sport fishing charter opportunities increasingly attract visitors. To supplement incomes, residents engage in subsistence activities, fish, and trap.

### Whale Pass

Whale Pass is a small community located on northern Prince of Wales Island, with a population of 43 residents in 2017. It was originally established as a logging camp during the early 1960s and the camps remained through the early 1980s. Whale Pass is situated at a remote area of the island, but is connected to other island communities via a gravel road. State government land disposal sales facilitated the transition from company-owned logging camp to a year-round community that incorporated in 2016. The economy is dependent on natural resources and tourism, with high levels of employment in both the natural resources and mining and leisure and hospitality sectors. Residents also engage in subsistence activities.

### Wrangell (Kaachxana.áak'w)

Wrangell is located on the north end of Wrangell Island, near the mouth of the Stikine River, an historic trade route to the Canadian interior. Total estimated population was 2,387 as of 2017. Wrangell began as an important Tlingit site primarily because of its proximity to the Stikine River. In 1867, a military post named Fort Wrangell was established as part of the Alaska Territory. The community continued to grow as a fur trading center, and as an outfitter for gold prospectors between 1861 and the 1930s. In 2008, residents decided by local election that the City of Wrangell should dissolve and incorporate as the City and Borough of Wrangell. This added the communities of Meyers Chuck, Union Bay, Thoms Place, Olive Cove, and Farm Island to the new unified city and borough. The Wrangell economy is primarily based on commercial fishing, fish processing, and tourism. While timber used to be part of the economy, by 2012 no timber-related employment was identified in Wrangell.

### Yakutat (Yaakwdáat)

Yakutat is located along the northern Gulf of Alaska at the mouth of Yakutat Bay. The population totaled 552 residents in 2017. The original settlers, believed to have been Eyak people from the Copper River area, were later conquered by the Tlingits. By the mid-1800s, foreign traders were well established along the coast. The contemporary town grew up around "the old village," which was established in 1889 by missionaries. Incorporated as a first-class city in 1948, Yakutat is governed by a mayor and a city council. Yakutat Borough, incorporated in 1992, expanded the original city boundaries to include a large section of the Gulf Coast north of Cape Fairweather. Yakutat is accessible by jet service from Juneau and Anchorage. The economy is primarily dependent on fishing, fish processing, government, and tourism. Wrangell-Saint Elias National Park, Russell Fiords Wilderness, and Glacier Bay National Park are located northwest, northeast, and southeast of Yakutat, respectively.

# ***Environmental Consequences***

## **Analyzing Impacts to Communities**

This DEIS provides a programmatic assessment of the potential impacts that may result from the alternatives considered for a proposed Alaska Roadless Rule. This assessment and the proposed alternatives are programmatic, meaning that they establish direction and allowable activities for broad land areas, rather than schedule specific activities in specific locations. This makes it difficult to predict effects on individual communities. This is a common source of frustration to local residents, who want to know exactly how they and the places they care about could be affected. While many potentially affected outputs of forest management, such as scheduled timber harvest, generally translate into social and economic activity, such as employment in the timber industry, it is difficult to predict which communities would benefit the most from that activity. Forest Service activities provide economic opportunities to the private sector. How that sector and the various industries that comprise it respond depends on many variables in addition to Forest Service management. Communities that rely on a given resource-related industry would, however, be expected to be the first to benefit or lose from significant changes in planned output levels affecting that industry.

The 2016 Forest Plan FEIS provides detailed assessments for the 32 communities addressed in the preceding section. In addition to providing detailed overviews of existing conditions, the 2016 EIS profiles evaluated potential effects to each community's use area. Originally identified as part of the 1997 Forest Plan Revision (USDA Forest Service 1997a), community use areas represent the general area commonly used or related to by many of the community's residents in their local day-to-day work, recreational, and subsistence activities. In addition, the Sitka black-tailed deer habitat capability model output was analyzed for the Wildlife Analysis Areas (WAAs) where each community obtained approximately 75 percent of their average annual deer harvest. This analysis originally prepared for the 1997 Forest Plan FEIS was updated for the 2016 Forest Plan FEIS. WAAs are a division of land used by ADF&G for wildlife analysis.

The analysis presented here draws upon these information sources to assess the effects of the six alternatives under consideration by community. Each community discussion includes a map of that community's use area. These maps are accompanied by tables that summarize the Alaska Roadless Area (ARA) management categories and change in roadless area acres that would occur in the community's use area by alternative. The summary tables also identify changes in acres in development LUDs, changes in suitable acres available for harvest, and changes in acres of estimated harvest over 100 years by alternative for each community use area. These community use area maps and tables are intended to help community residents (and other readers) gain a better understanding of what management direction is proposed for their immediate surroundings under each alternative.

The following assessment considers potential impacts to 32 Southeast Alaska communities using four primary measures by alternative: 1) acres by ARA management category and change in acres managed as roadless; 2) change in acres in development LUDs; 3) change in suitable old-growth acres available for harvest, and 4) changes in estimated harvest over 100 years.

### **ARA Management Categories and Changes in Roadless Area Acres**

Alternatives 2, 3, 4, and 5 propose to correct and modify IRA boundaries based on ownership changes and updated mapping. Updated roadless areas would be known as Alaska Roadless Areas (or ARAs) and the Alaska Roadless Rule would apply to those identified lands. ARAs would be assigned to one of five categories of Alaska roadless areas: Land Use Designation (LUD) II Priority, Watershed Priority, Community Priority, Roadless Priority, and Timber Priority. These categories are described in Chapter 2 of this EIS and briefly summarized below:

- The LUD II Priority management category provides for lands to be managed in a roadless state to retain their wildland character in accordance with applicable LUD II requirements.

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- The Watershed Priority management category is more protective than the 2001 Roadless Rule and provides for activities specific to aquatic habitat improvement and protection. Alternative 2 is the only alternative with lands that would be managed under this category.
- The Community Priority management category allows for small-scale timber harvest and associated road construction and reconstruction. In addition, it allows for infrastructure development to connect and support local communities and traditional Alaska Native cultural uses. This management category is only proposed under Alternative 3, and only lands adjacent to five communities – Sitka, Wrangell, Juneau, Ketchikan, and Yakutat – would be managed under this category. The Forest Service is seeking public input on this management category, specifically with respect to whether this designation should be applied to other communities/areas.
- The Roadless Priority management category is similar to the 2001 Roadless Rule but is less restrictive and provides for Alaska specific concerns, specifically for infrastructure development to connect and support local communities, and road construction for leasable minerals.
- The Timber Priority management category exempts timber harvest and road construction/reconstruction within ARAs to facilitate timber management. This management category is only proposed for Alternative 4.

As described in Chapter 2, additional regulatory protection would also be applied to T77 and TNC/Audubon Conservation Priority Areas (high-priority watershed areas) outside of the designated roadless area boundaries under Alternative 3. Old-growth harvest is currently prohibited in these areas under the existing 2016 Forest Plan. The additional protection would provide regulatory continuity for the T77 and TNC/Audubon Conservation Priority Areas in their entirety.

Management activities have the potential to have detrimental effects to roadless area characteristics. This is especially the case with timber harvest and associated road building. Additional timber harvest opportunities would primarily be provided by removing roadless protections for areas that are currently protected under the 2001 Roadless Rule (i.e., areas that are presently within IRAs). Timber harvest would also be allowed in ARAs assigned to the Timber Priority management category.

Under Alternative 3, roadless protection would be removed from the 826,000 LUD II acres that are currently within an IRA. LUD II acres removed from roadless designation would still retain their Congressionally-designated protections, which require that these areas be managed in a roadless state to retain their wildland character. Therefore, decreases shown for Alternative 3 tend to overstate the number of acres that would no longer be protected.

### Changes in Development LUDs

Not all acres removed from roadless management would be available for development. LUD II acres removed from roadless designation under Alternative 3, for example, would, as noted above, still retain their Congressionally-designated protections, which require that these areas be managed in a roadless state to retain their wildland character. Other areas removed from roadless protection occur in non-development LUDs, such as Old-Growth Habitat and Remote and Semi-remote Recreation, which do not allow old-growth timber harvest. The change in acres in development LUDs (Timber Production, Modified Landscape, and Scenic Viewshed) managed as roadless serves as a measure of development potential. Approximately 7 percent (1,181,000 acres) of the Forest is presently managed in development LUDs. This total would increase under all action alternatives, with net gains ranging from about 34,200 acres (Alternative 2) to more than 2.1 million acres (Alternatives 5 and 6).

### Changes in Suitable Timber

Not all lands allocated to development LUDs are available for timber management. As described in Appendix A to the 2016 Forest Plan, old-growth forest located within Phases 2 and 3 of the Tongass Timber Sale Program Adaptive Management Strategy or within the T77 Watersheds and The Nature Conservancy/Audubon Conservation Priority Areas is identified as not suitable for timber production. As a result, not all increases in development LUD acres would provide additional opportunities for timber

harvest. Changes in suitable old-growth and young-growth acres available for harvest are, therefore, used as a relative measure of timber opportunity to differentiate between alternatives. These estimated changes do not represent estimates of how much harvest would occur under each alternative. Actual harvest locations would depend on the timber sales that are carried out during plan implementation.

Forest-wide, approximately 230,000 acres are presently considered suitable old-growth available for harvest. This total would increase under all the action alternatives, with gains ranging from about 18,000 acres (Alternative 2) to 165,000 acres (Alternatives 5 and 6). Approximately 334,000 acres are considered suitable for young-growth harvest, with estimated increases ranging from 2 to 6 percent of the existing total, about 10,000 acres (Alternative 2) to 20,000 acres (Alternative 6).

## Estimated Timber Harvest over 100 Years

Total acres harvested are assumed to remain constant across all alternatives. After 25 years of Forest Plan implementation, an estimated 24,000 old-growth acres would be harvested. Old growth would continue to be harvested over time, but at a much reduced rate, with an estimated total of 42,500 old-growth acres expected to be harvested after 100 years. The corresponding totals for young-growth are 43,300 acres after 25 years and 284,100 acres after 100 years. Estimated harvest totals over 100 years show the amount of harvest likely to occur by alternative if the estimated harvest level is evenly distributed across the Forest-wide suitable land base. Viewed by community use area, this measure is sensitive to the relative distribution of Forest-wide suitable acres. Decreases in the share of total Forest-wide suitable acres relative to Alternative 1, for example, result in corresponding decreases in estimated harvest over 100 years, despite the increase in suitable acres available for harvest.

## Potential Impacts by Resource Area

The alternatives have implications for specific places on the Forest and particular parts of the community use areas of various communities. They also have potential implications for resource dependent industries, infrastructure development, Alaska Native customary and traditional uses, and the availability of subsistence resources. The following paragraphs discuss these potential implications in general terms to provide some background for the following community assessments.

### Forest Products

The action alternatives would all increase the suitable acres available for harvest, with the potential to provide additional opportunities for the Forest Service to develop economic timber sale offerings. Suitable acres would be added in three broad categories or areas: areas that have been substantially altered as identified by known prior road construction or timber harvest<sup>1</sup> (Alternatives 2 to 6); logical extension areas (Alternatives 3 to 6); and areas more distant from roads (Alternatives 4 to 6) (as discussed in Chapter 2 and the *Key Issue 2* section of this EIS). In addition, suitable old-growth acres would be added in Community Priority ARAs (Alternative 3). The added suitable acres in areas where roads already exist (roaded roadless) or could be logically extended (logical extensions) are generally considered relatively economic to harvest. Acres identified as more distant from roads are likely to be more expensive to harvest and less likely to be accessed for timber production under the current 2016 Forest Plan.

Estimated direct forest products employment in the first decade of implementation would be very similar under all six alternatives as discussed in the *Key Issue 2*. Estimated employment is presented as a range from a maximum allowable export of timber scenario based on the existing Region 10 limited export policy to a maximum domestic processing scenario that assumes only Alaska yellow-cedar would be exported unprocessed.

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<sup>1</sup> Removed areas include both development and non-development LUDs. These areas are generally known as “roaded roadless” areas but also include additional areas considered to be substantially altered.

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### Recreation and Tourism

Changes in land management have the potential to affect recreation opportunities on the Forest. Impacts could occur where timber management and development activities conflict with recreation opportunities for community residents and/or commercial recreation operators and their clients. Changes in suitable old-growth and young-growth acres for harvest provide an indicator of potential timber opportunity for each community use area by alternative. For some recreation uses, additional development for timber harvest and other infrastructure could provide increased access to the Forest and more opportunities. Impacts to ROS settings and recreation places are assessed in the *Recreation* section of this EIS.

The *Recreation* section also assesses potential impacts to commercial outfitter/guide businesses. This assessment used changes in suitable old-growth acres in conjunction with information on existing outfitter/guide use to help focus on potentially affected areas. A screening review based on these factors identified 15 outfitter/guide use areas where potential conflicts between existing outfitter/guide use and future management could occur based on recent patterns of existing use. These are outfitter/guide use areas with recent outfitter/guide use where there would be increases in suitable old-growth acres under one or more of the action alternatives. These potential impacts are discussed in more detail in the *Recreation* section.

### Infrastructure Development

With some exceptions, Federal and state road development is presently limited in IRAs. Exceptions include roads with reserved or outstanding rights, roads provided for by statute or treaty, or road development related to a Federal Aid Highway. Roadless protection would be removed to various degrees under the action alternatives with corresponding implications for regional highway development. In most cases, changes in roadless management, as well as changes in the number of acres managed as roadless, would be more permissive with respect to regional road systems. In addition to those roads presently excepted, Roadless Priority ARAs would also allow roads needed for the connection of communities and development of the regional transportation system as identified in the State of Alaska's SATP. Timber Priority ARAs and areas removed from roadless protection would remove roadless rule-related restrictions on road building. As a result, more areas would be available for additional types of regional road development under Alternatives 4 to 6. Future road projects would be subject to funding constraints and evaluated in detail on a project-by-project basis. Potential transportation effects are discussed in more detail in the *Transportation, Energy, Communications, and Infrastructure* section of this EIS.

None of the alternatives are expected to substantially affect the development of energy projects or related infrastructure. Removing roadless designations in areas under Alternatives 2 through 6 would simplify the process for projects but would not necessarily result in an increase in the number of projects developed. In areas where new roadless areas are added or expanded, the permitting process could be more complicated, but projects would not be prohibited. An exemption for utility systems in Roadless Priority ARAs under Alternatives 2, 3, 4, and 5 and Community Priority ARAs (Alternative 3), would allow for tree cutting and road construction. Under Alternative 4, Timber Priority ARAs would not prohibit tree cutting or road construction at all. Where restrictions are removed, or exemptions added, the greatest effect may be in making the permitting process for developers less burdensome, resulting in more a rapid permitting process rather than an increase in the number of sites developed.

### Alaska Native Customary and Traditional Uses

Areas allocated to Roadless Priority and Community Priority ARAs would explicitly allow the cutting, utilization, customary trade, and removal of trees for the purposes of Alaska Native customary and traditional uses, as well as road construction deemed necessary by a federally recognized Tribe for access to Alaska Native cultural sites. This type of use would also be allowed in Timber Priority ARAs, which allow all timber harvest and road construction. These types of uses would also be allowed in areas removed from roadless protection, subject to applicable Forest Plan standards and guidelines.

## Subsistence

Marine resources, including fish, mammals, and plants, account for more than half of total per capita harvest in all Southeast Alaska communities, ranging from 55 percent in Tenakee Springs to 88 percent in Skagway (see Figure 3.12-2 in the *Subsistence* section of this EIS). These resources are not expected to be affected by any of the alternatives. Among the subsistence resources of greatest importance (salmon, other finfish, marine invertebrates, and deer), deer is the only one that could be potentially significantly affected by the alternatives evaluated in the 2016 Forest Plan FEIS (USDA Forest Service 2016). Therefore, the subsistence analyses prepared for each community use area for that EIS used deer as a key indicator for potential impacts to subsistence resources.

Extensive analysis on deer was done for the 1997 Forest Plan and subsequent 2008 and 2016 Forest Plan Amendments. Analyses conducted during the 2016 Forest Plan FEIS also included information on summer and winter forage and effects of roadbuilding, noting that the expected ecological response of deer to old-growth and mature young-growth timber harvest, road building, and vegetation succession will be similar to those predicted previously, but the extent of future impacts would be expected to be reduced from earlier analyses because lower levels of old-growth harvest are proposed in all action alternatives.

As part of the 2016 Forest Plan FEIS, the interagency deer habitat capability model was used to assess existing habitat capability within the planning area, and describes model limitations, and results. Forest-wide, approximately 89 percent of the original (1954) habitat capability remains, ranging from 72 to 100 percent depending on the biogeographic province. The greatest reductions in deer habitat capability have occurred, and will continue to occur, in provinces where timber harvest has been concentrated (the North Central Prince of Wales, East Baranof, and Etolin Island biogeographic provinces). The model output was also analyzed for the WAAs where each community obtained approximately 75 percent of their average annual deer harvest. This analysis originally prepared for the 1997 Forest Plan FEIS was updated for the 2016 Forest Plan FEIS (USDA Forest Service 2016).

All six alternatives evaluated in this EIS, including No Action, would result in a reduction in deer habitat capability from existing conditions due to the harvest of mature young-growth and productive old-growth (POG) forest. Over the long term, reductions in habitat capability would reduce carrying capacity, or the numbers of deer an area is capable of supporting given the available resources. This could lead to a decline in the deer population, particularly following severe winters, if the demand for resources (e.g., food or habitat) exceeds the amount available.

Timber harvest tends to affect deer-related subsistence activities in two ways. In the short run, approximately 20 to 30 years following harvest, deer populations tend to increase in harvested areas. In the long run, populations tend to decline as the canopy in even-aged forest stands closes, resulting in lower habitat quality. Reductions in habitat quality can be reduced through management (e.g., thinning) of young-growth stands. Deer populations in unharvested areas are likely to remain at fairly constant levels that are typically lower than a comparable harvested area in the short run, but higher in the long run. Road construction also affects subsistence by providing subsistence hunters with ready access to areas that may have been previously inaccessible. This effect may be perceived as either positive or negative depending on the parties involved, as increased access may lead to increased competition for resources. Potential effects are likely to vary by community and may be perceived differently by members of the same or neighboring communities. Potential effects by community are assessed in the *Communities* section in the 2016 Forest Plan FEIS (USDA Forest Service 2016).

While there would be some new road access under all alternatives in the long run, nearly all new roads constructed under the alternatives would be closed following harvest. These roads would, therefore, not be available for use by highway vehicles or high-clearance vehicles. They would, however, be available for access by other methods and would, as a result, have the potential to affect existing subsistence patterns.

## Individual Community Assessments

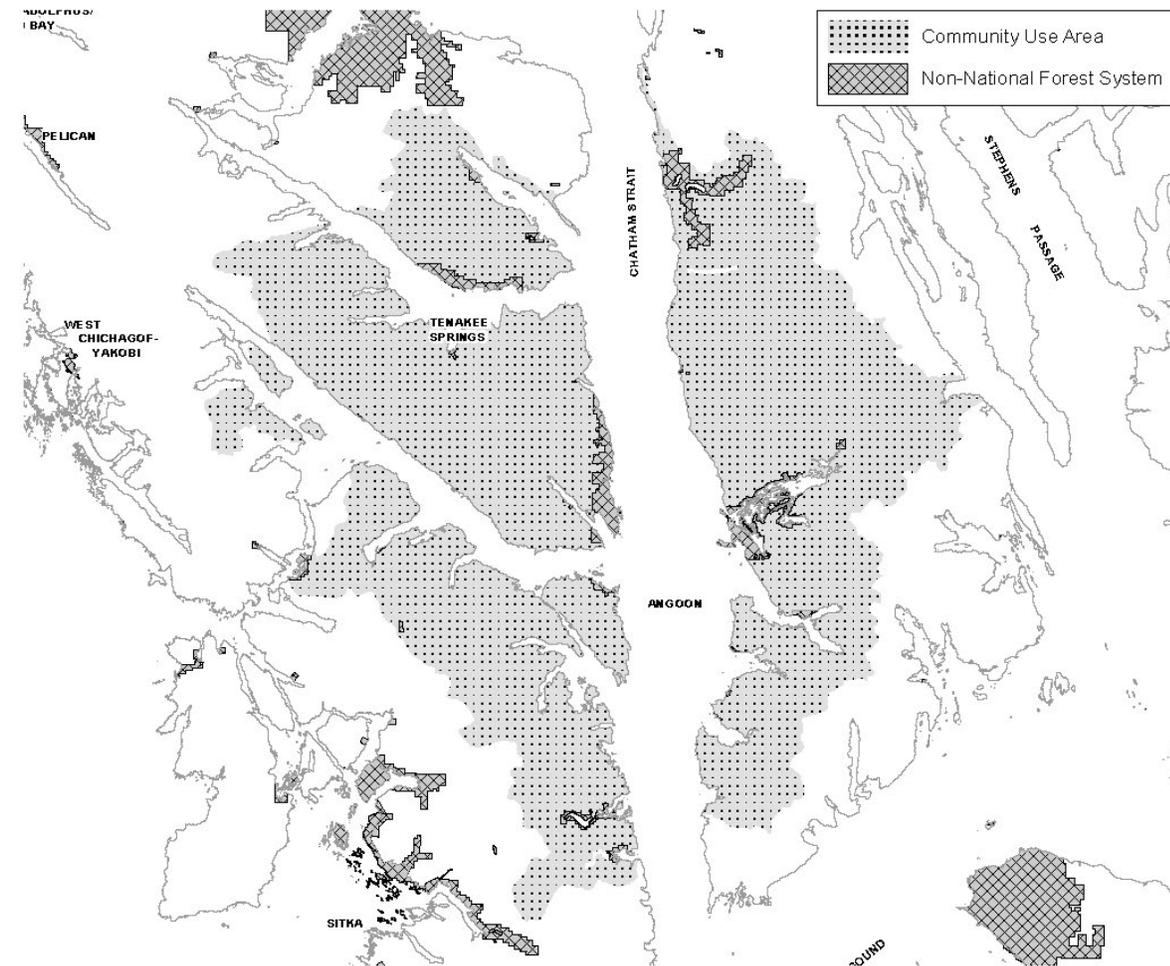
The following community assessments are presented in alphabetical order.

## Appendix E

### Angoon (Aangóon)

Angoon's community use area (CUA) encompasses a total of 1,092,035 acres (Figure E-1). Almost half of this area (43 percent) is presently managed as roadless (Table E-3). This share would drop to 36 percent under Alternative 3 and 26 percent under Alternative 5, with no acres managed as roadless under Alternative 6. The removal of LUD II acres under Alternative 3 accounts for approximately 97 percent of the decrease in roadless acres under this alternative. These areas would retain their congressional protections and continue to be managed in a roadless state. Alternative 4 includes ARA acres that would be managed as Timber Priority and allow timber harvest and road building. Timber Priority acres account for 14 percent of the ARA in the Angoon CUA under Alternative 4. Areas allocated to Roadless Priority and Community Priority ARAs would explicitly allow the cutting, utilization, customary trade, and removal of trees for the purposes of Alaska Native customary and traditional uses, as well as road construction deemed necessary by a federally recognized Tribe for access to Alaska Native cultural sites. This type of use would also be allowed in Timber Priority areas, which allow all timber harvest and road construction.

**Figure E-1**  
**Angoon's Community Use Area**



**Table E-3  
Roadless Areas, ARA Management Categories, and Development Opportunity in  
Angoon's Community Use Area**

Roadless Category (acres)	Alternative					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Total Community Use Area	1,092,035	1,092,035	1,092,035	1,092,035	1,092,035	1,092,035
Total Roadless Area	465,353	489,721	390,264	449,224	280,708	0
Roadless Share	43%	45%	36%	41%	26%	0%
<b>ARA Management Categories (acres)</b>						
LUD II Priority	na	78,541	0	78,561	72,994	0
Watershed Priority	na	218,082	218,082	0	0	0
Roadless Priority	Na	193,099	171,885	309,350	207,714	0
Community Priority	na	0	297	0	0	0
Timber Priority	na	0	0	61,313	0	0
<b>Development Opportunity</b>						
Development LUDs (acres)	137,947	121,290	137,503	154,973	322,608	322,608
<b>Timber Opportunity (Acres Suitable for Harvest)</b>						
Old-Growth	26,485	26,327	31,028	49,455	50,571	50,571
Young-Growth	34,357	34,423	34,423	34,472	34,505	34,816
<b>Estimated Harvest over 100 Years (acres)</b>						
Old-Growth	4,901	4,523	4,317	5,415	5,438	5,438
Young-Growth	29,231	28,412	28,113	28,101	27,967	27,955

na = not applicable

Not all acres removed from roadless management would be available for development. The change in acres in development LUDs serves as a measure of development potential as it presently exists by alternative. Approximately 13 percent (137,947 acres) of the Angoon CUA is presently managed in development LUDs. This total would increase under Alternatives 4, 5, and 6, with net gains ranging from about 17,026 acres (Alternative 4) to 184,661 acres (Alternatives 5 and 6). Under Alternatives 2 and 3, the total area of the Angoon CUA managed in development LUDs would decrease by approximately 16,657 and 444 acres, respectively.

Suitable old-growth and young-growth acres available for harvest would increase under Alternatives 3 through 6, as well as for young-growth under Alternative 2. Net gains in suitable old-growth would range from about 4,500 acres (Alternative 3) to 24,086 acres (Alternatives 5 and 6). Under Alternative 2, suitable old-growth acres available for harvest would decrease by about 160 acres. Increases in suitable young-growth acres would be 1 percent or less under all action alternatives.

Total acres harvested are assumed to remain constant across all alternatives. Estimated harvest totals over 100 years show the amount of harvest likely to occur by alternative if the estimated harvest level is evenly distributed across the Forest-wide suitable land base. Estimated old-growth harvest would range from about 4,300 acres (Alternative 3) to 5,440 acres (Alternatives 5 and 6) in the Angoon CUA. This represents a decrease relative to Alternative 1 for Alternatives 2 and 3, and an increase for Alternatives 4 to 6. Estimated young-growth harvest would range from about 28,000 acres (Alternative 6) to 29,200 acres (Alternative 1), with a decrease in potential young-growth harvest relative to Alternative 1 in all cases, with larger decreases under Alternatives 5 and 6 (Table E-3).

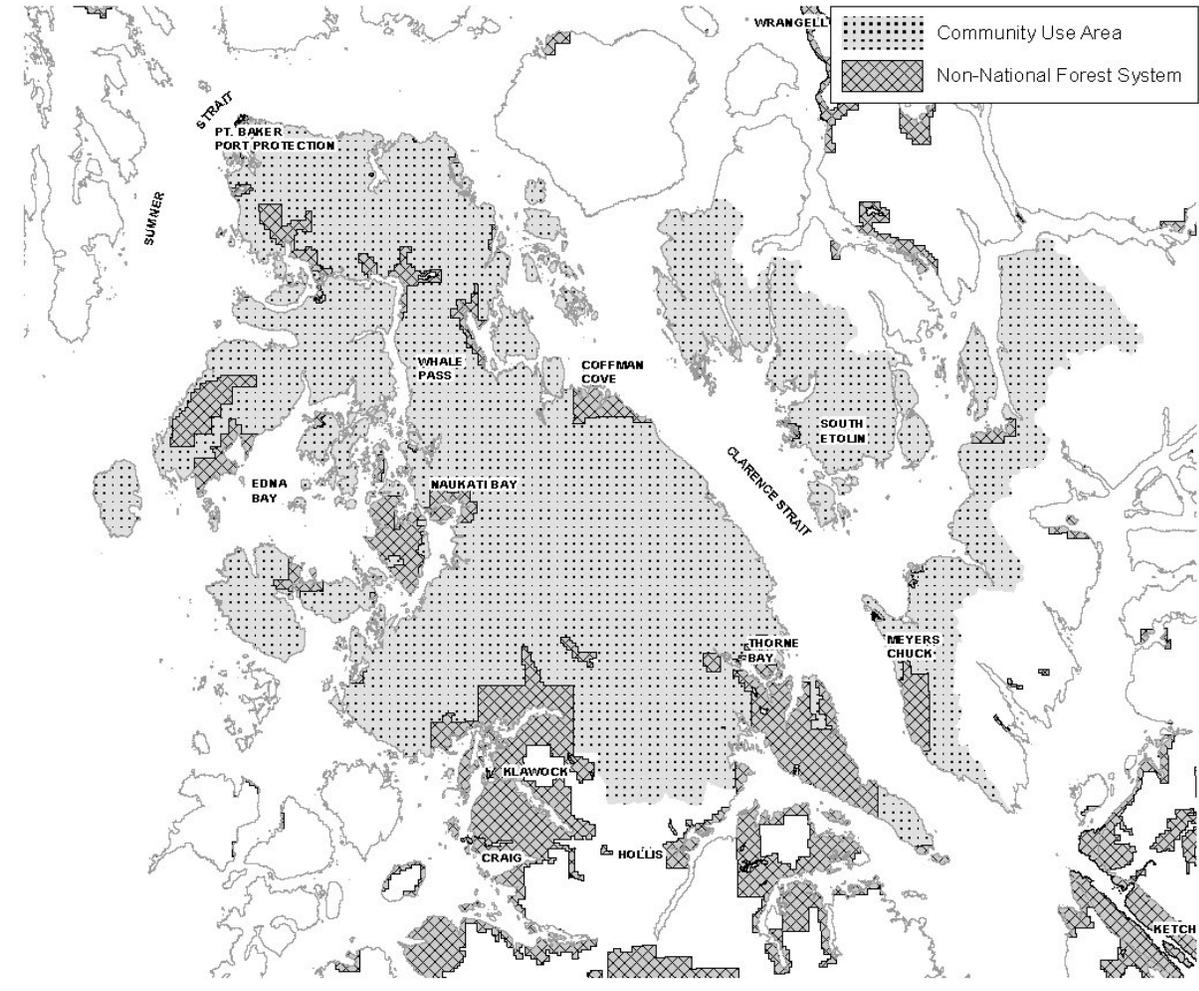
## Coffman Cove

Coffman Cove's CUA encompasses a total of 1,195,297 acres (Figure E-2). Almost half of this area (47 percent) is presently managed as roadless (Table E-4). This share would drop to 29 percent under Alternatives 3 and 5, with no acres managed as roadless under Alternative 6. The removal of LUD II acres under Alternative 3 accounts for approximately 68 percent of the decrease in roadless acres under this alternative. These areas would retain their congressional protections and continue to be managed in a roadless state. Alternative 4 includes ARA acres that would be managed as Timber Priority and allow timber harvest and road building. Timber Priority acres account for 8 percent of the ARA in the Coffman

## Appendix E

Cove CUA. Areas allocated to Roadless Priority would explicitly allow the cutting, utilization, customary trade, and removal of trees for the purposes of Alaska Native customary and traditional uses, as well as road construction deemed necessary by a federally recognized Tribe for access to Alaska Native cultural sites. This type of use would also be allowed in Timber Priority areas, which allow all timber harvest and road construction.

**Figure E-2**  
**Coffman Cove's Community Use Area**



**Table E-4  
Roadless Areas, ARA Management Categories, and Development Opportunity in  
Coffman Cove's Community Use Area**

Roadless Category (acres)	Alternative					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Total Community Use Area	1,195,297	1,195,297	1,195,297	1,195,297	1,195,297	1,195,297
Total Roadless Area	565,615	574,759	346,018	492,325	346,465	0
Roadless Share	47%	48%	29%	41%	29%	0%
<b>ARA Management Categories (acres)</b>						
LUD II Priority	na	161,387	0	161,387	148,788	0
Watershed Priority	na	242,935	237,978	0	0	0
Roadless Priority	na	170,438	108,040	290,335	197,677	0
Community Priority	na	0	0	0	0	0
Timber Priority	na	0	0	40,603	0	0
<b>Development Opportunity</b>						
Development LUDs (acres)	355,672	364,333	415,506	419,816	566,284	566,313
<b>Timber Opportunity (Acres Suitable for Harvest)</b>						
Old-Growth	65,237	67,199	79,250	87,305	89,401	89,401
Young-Growth	133,793	134,821	134,876	135,113	135,486	135,851
<b>Estimated Harvest over 100 Years (acres)</b>						
Old-Growth	12,072	11,546	11,028	9,560	9,614	9,614
Young-Growth	113,831	111,277	110,153	110,143	109,812	109,080
na = not applicable						

Not all acres removed from roadless management would be available for development. The change in acres in development LUDs serves as a measure of development potential as it presently exists by alternative. Approximately 30 percent (355,672 acres) of the Coffman Cove community use area is presently managed in development LUDs. This total would increase under all action alternatives, with net gains ranging from about 8,700 acres (Alternative 2) to 210,600 acres (Alternatives 5 and 6).

Suitable old-growth and young-growth acres available for harvest would increase under all action alternatives. Net gains in suitable old-growth would range from about 2,000 acres (Alternative 2) to 24,200 acres (Alternatives 5 and 6). Increases in suitable young-growth acres would be less than 2 percent of the existing total under all action alternatives.

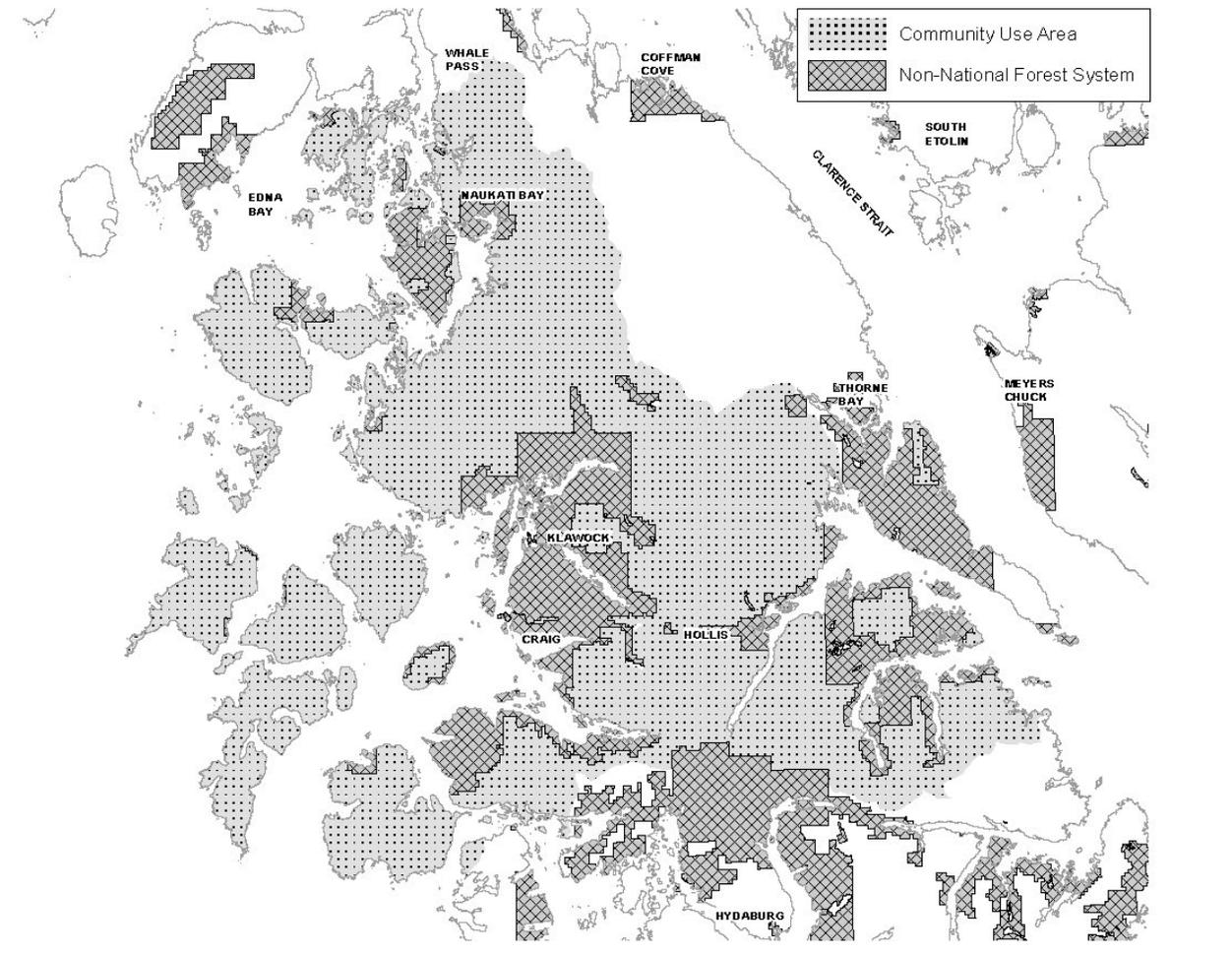
Total acres harvested are assumed to remain constant across all alternatives. Estimated harvest totals over 100 years show the amount of harvest likely to occur by alternative if the estimated harvest level is evenly distributed across the Forest-wide suitable land base. The share of the Forest-wide suitable land base in the Coffman Cove CUA would decrease under all five action alternatives. If harvest were distributed evenly across the landscape this would result in a decrease in potential harvest relative to Alternative 1 in all cases, with larger decreases under Alternatives 4 to 6 (Table E-4).

### Craig (Shaan da)

Craig's CUA encompasses a total of 733,669 acres (Figure E-3). Over half of this area (56 percent) is presently managed as roadless (Table E-5). This share would drop to 33 percent under Alternative 3 and percent under Alternative 5, with no acres managed as roadless under Alternative 6. The removal of LUD II acres under Alternative 3 accounts for approximately 56 percent of the decrease in roadless acres under this alternative. These areas would retain their congressional protections and continue to be managed in a roadless state. Alternative 4 includes ARA acres that would be managed as Timber Priority and allow timber harvest and road building. Timber Priority acres account for 11 percent of the ARA in the Craig CUA. Areas allocated to Roadless Priority would explicitly allow the cutting, utilization, customary trade, and removal of trees for the purposes of Alaska Native customary and traditional uses, as well as road construction deemed necessary by a federally recognized Tribe for access to Alaska Native cultural sites. This type of use would also be allowed in Timber Priority areas, which allow all timber harvest and road construction.

## Appendix E

**Figure E-3**  
**Craig's Community Use Area**



**Table E-5  
Roadless Areas, ARA Management Categories, and Development Opportunity in  
Craig's Community Use Area**

Roadless Category (acres)	Alternative					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Total Community Use Area:	733,669	733,669	733,669	733,669	733,669	733,669
Total Roadless Area	411,230	395,075	240,033	324,482	236,032	0
Roadless Share	56%	54%	33%	44%	32%	0%
<b>ARA Management Categories (acres)</b>						
LUD II Priority	na	96,611	0	96,611	95,077	0
Watershed Priority	na	131,397	129,721	0	0	0
Roadless Priority	na	167,067	110,312	190,725	140,955	0
Community Priority	na	0	0	0	0	0
Timber Priority	na	0	0	37,146	0	0
<b>Development Opportunity</b>						
Development LUDs (acres)	206,172	224,193	275,905	281,908	375,543	381,526
<b>Timber Opportunity (Acres Suitable for Harvest)</b>						
Old-Growth	41,173	46,573	58,653	64,163	65,495	65,495
Young-Growth	72,320	75,741	76,775	76,945	77,000	77,119
<b>Estimated Harvest over 100 Years (acres)</b>						
Old-Growth	7,619	8,002	8,162	7,026	7,043	7,043
Young-Growth	61,530	62,514	62,702	62,725	62,408	61,922

na = not applicable

Not all acres removed from roadless management would be available for development. The change in acres in development LUDs serves as a measure of development potential as it presently exists by alternative. Approximately 28 percent (206,172 acres) of the Craig CUA is presently managed in development LUDs. This total would increase under all action alternatives, with net gains ranging from about 18,000 acres (Alternative 2) to 175,400 acres (Alternative 6).

Suitable old-growth and young-growth acres available for harvest would increase under all action alternatives. Net gains in suitable old-growth would range from about 5,400 acres (Alternative 2) to 24,300 acres (Alternatives 5 and 6). Increases in suitable young-growth acres would range from net gains of about 3,400 acres (Alternative 2) to 4,800 acres (Alternative 6).

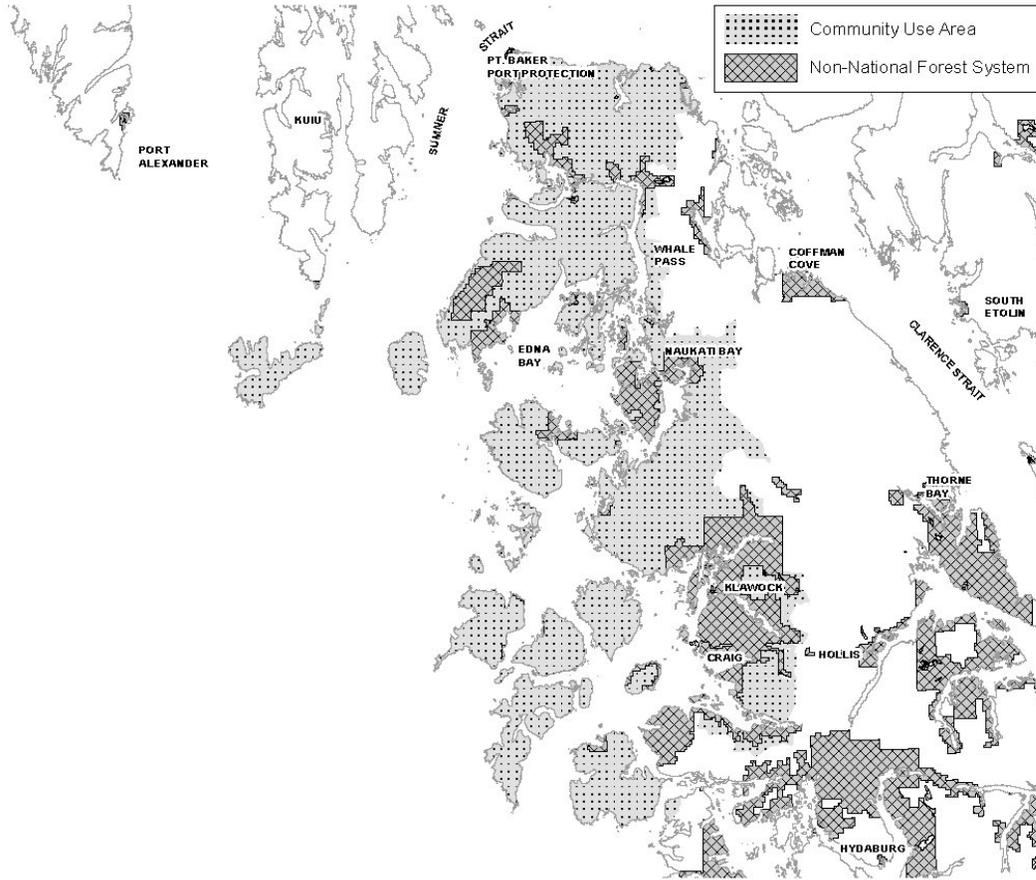
Total acres harvested are assumed to remain constant across all alternatives. Estimated harvest totals over 100 years show the amount of harvest likely to occur by alternative if the estimated harvest level is evenly distributed across the Forest-wide suitable land base. Estimated old-growth harvest would range from about 7,000 acres (Alternatives 4 to 6) to 8,200 acres (Alternative 3). Estimated young-growth harvest would range from about 61,500 acres (Alternative 1) to 62,700 acres (Alternatives 3 and 4), with an increase in potential young-growth harvest relative to Alternative 1 in all cases (Table E-5).

## Edna Bay

Edna Bay's CUA encompasses a total of 633,337 acres (Figure E-4). Slightly more than half of this area (54 percent) is presently managed as roadless (Table E-6). This share would drop to 28 percent under Alternative 3 and 36 percent under Alternative 5, with no acres managed as roadless under Alternative 6. The removal of LUD II acres under Alternative 3 accounts for approximately 86 percent of the decrease in roadless acres under this alternative. These areas would retain their congressional protections and continue to be managed in a roadless state. Alternative 4 includes ARA acres that would be managed as Timber Priority and allow timber harvest and road building. Timber Priority acres account for 14 percent of the ARA in the Edna Bay CUA. Areas allocated to Roadless Priority would explicitly allow the cutting, utilization, customary trade, and removal of trees for the purposes of Alaska Native customary and traditional uses, as well as road construction deemed necessary by a federally recognized Tribe for access to Alaska Native cultural sites. This type of use would also be allowed in Timber Priority areas, which allow all timber harvest and road construction.

# Appendix E

**Figure E-4  
Edna Bay's Community Use Area**



**Table E-6  
Roadless Areas, ARA Management Categories, and Development Opportunity in Edna Bay's Community Use Area**

Roadless Category (acres)	Alternative					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Total Community Use Area	633,337	633,337	633,337	633,337	633,337	633,337
Total Roadless Area	344,742	365,789	176,721	323,443	288,032	0
Roadless Share	54%	58%	28%	51%	36%	0%
<b>ARA Management Categories (acres)</b>						
LUD II Priority	na	158,265	0	158,265	144,586	0
Watershed Priority	na	91,181	89,288	0	0	0
Roadless Priority	na	116,343	87,433	121,071	83,446	0
Community Priority	na	0	0	0	0	0
Timber Priority	na	0	0	44,107	0	0
<b>Development Opportunity</b>						
Development LUDs (acres)	166,492	164,610	190,316	195,921	282,749	282,749
<b>Timber Opportunity (Acres Suitable for Harvest)</b>						
Old-Growth	32,514	33,622	40,273	49,948	50,555	50,555
Young-Growth	63,936	64,460	64,479	64,538	64,546	64,550
<b>Estimated Harvest over 100 Years (acres)</b>						
Old-Growth	6,016	5,777	5,604	5,469	5,437	5,437
Young-Growth	54,397	53,203	52,660	52,611	52,315	51,910

na = not applicable

Not all acres removed from roadless management would be available for development. The change in acres in development LUDs serves as a measure of development potential as it presently exists by alternative. Approximately 26 percent (166,492 acres) of the Edna Bay CUA is presently managed in development LUDs. This total would increase under all action alternatives except for Alternative 2, with net gains ranging from about 23,800 acres (Alternative 3) to 116,300 acres (Alternatives 5 and 6). Under Alternative 2, development LUD acres would decrease by approximately 1,900 acres.

Suitable old-growth and young-growth acres available for harvest would increase under all action alternatives. Net gains in suitable old-growth would range from about 1,100 acres (Alternative 2) to 18,000 acres (Alternatives 5 and 6). Increases in suitable young-growth acres would be about 1 percent of the existing total under all action alternatives.

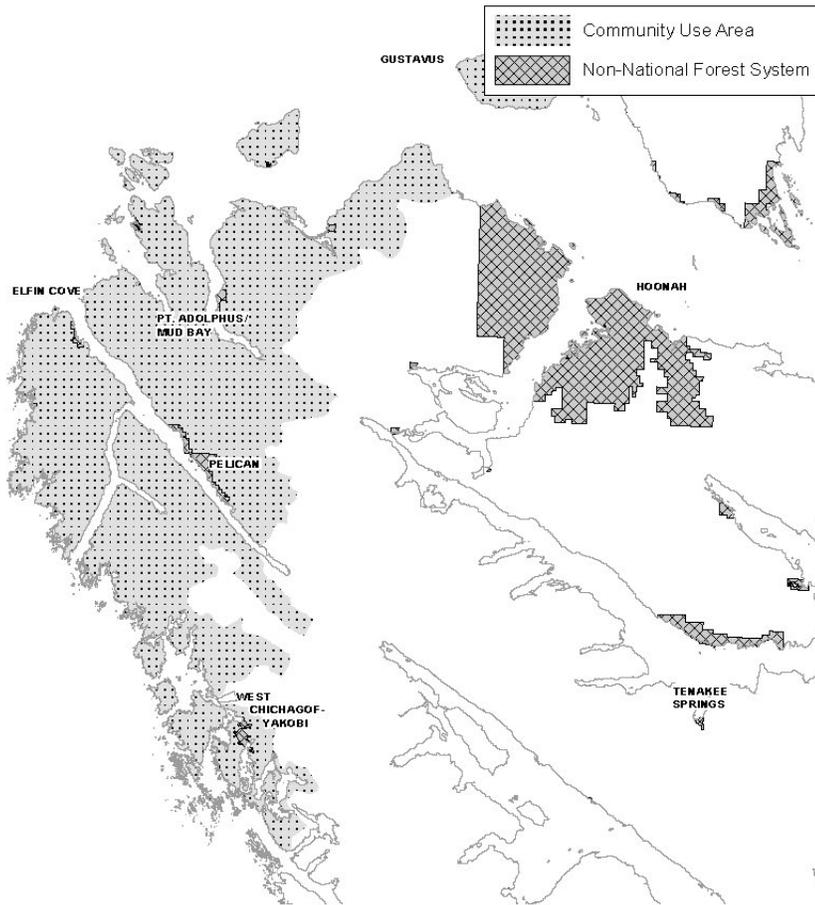
Total acres harvested are assumed to remain constant across all alternatives. Estimated harvest totals over 100 years show the amount of harvest likely to occur by alternative if the estimated harvest level is evenly distributed across the Forest-wide suitable land base. The share of the Forest-wide suitable land base in the Edna Bay CUA would decrease under all five action alternatives. If harvest were distributed evenly across the landscape this would result in a decrease in potential harvest relative to Alternative 1 in all cases, with larger decreases under Alternatives 4 to 6 (Table E-6).

### **Elfin Cove**

Elfin Cove's CUA encompasses a total of 358,012 acres (Figure E-5). About half of this area (53 percent) is presently managed as roadless (Table E-7). This share would drop to 12 percent under Alternative 3, with no acres managed as roadless under Alternative 6. The removal of LUD II acres under Alternative 3 accounts for the entire decrease in roadless acres under this alternative. These areas would retain their congressional protections and continue to be managed in a roadless state. Alternative 4 includes ARA acres that would be managed as Timber Priority and allow timber harvest and road building. However, Timber Priority acres would account for less than a tenth of one percent of the ARA in the Elfin Cove CUA. Areas allocated to Roadless Priority would explicitly allow the cutting, utilization, customary trade, and removal of trees for the purposes of Alaska Native customary and traditional uses, as well as road construction deemed necessary by a federally recognized Tribe for access to Alaska Native cultural sites. This type of use would also be allowed in Timber Priority areas, which allow all timber harvest and road construction.

## Appendix E

**Figure E-5  
Elfin Cove's Community Use Area**



**Table E-7  
Roadless Areas, ARA Management Categories, and Development Opportunity in Elfin Cove's Community Use Area**

Roadless Category (acres)	Alternative					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Total Community Use Area	358,012	358,012	358,012	358,012	358,012	358,012
Total Roadless Area	190,165	190,591	43,407	190,471	185,600	0
Roadless Share	53%	53%	12%	53%	52%	0%
<b>ARA Management Categories (acres)</b>						
LUD II Priority	na	147,136	0	147,183	146,830	0
Watershed Priority	na	5,186	5,186	0	0	0
Roadless Priority	na	38,269	38,220	43,284	38,771	0
Community Priority	na	0	0	0	0	0
Timber Priority	na	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Development Opportunity</b>						
Development LUDs (acres)	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Timber Opportunity (Acres Suitable for Harvest)</b>						
Old-Growth	0	0	0	0	0	0
Young-Growth	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Estimated Harvest over 100 Years (acres)</b>						
Old-Growth	0	0	0	0	0	0
Young-Growth	0	0	0	0	0	0

na = not applicable

There would be no acres available for development or suitable for old-growth or young-growth harvest in the Elfin Cove CUA under any of the alternatives.

## Gustavus

The Gustavus CUA encompasses a total of 481,695 acres (Figure E-6). Most of this area (80 percent) is presently managed as roadless (Table E-8). This share would drop to 55 and 58 percent under Alternatives 3 and 5, respectively, with no acres managed as roadless under Alternative 6. The removal of LUD II acres under Alternative 3 accounts for approximately 96 percent of the decrease in roadless acres under this alternative. These areas would retain their congressional protections and continue to be managed in a roadless state. Alternative 4 includes ARA acres that would be managed as Timber Priority and allow timber harvest and road building. Timber Priority acres account for 18 percent of the ARA in the Gustavus CUA. Areas allocated to Roadless Priority would explicitly allow the cutting, utilization, customary trade, and removal of trees for the purposes of Alaska Native customary and traditional uses, as well as road construction deemed necessary by a federally recognized Tribe for access to Alaska Native cultural sites. This type of use would also be allowed in Timber Priority areas, which allow all timber harvest and road construction.

**Figure E-6**  
**Gustavus Community Use Area**



## Appendix E

**Table E-8  
Roadless Areas, ARA Management Categories, and Development Opportunity in  
Gustavus' Community Use Area**

Roadless Category (acres)	Alternative					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Total Community Use Area	481,695	481,695	481,695	481,695	481,695	481,695
Total Roadless Area	383,079	383,465	265,232	377,455	279,162	0
Roadless Share	80%	80%	55%	78%	58%	0%
<b>ARA Management Categories (acres)</b>						
LUD II Priority	na	113,727	0	113,774	113,497	0
Watershed Priority	na	76,428	76,428	0	0	0
Roadless Priority	na	193,310	188,804	195,144	165,665	0
Community Priority	na	0	0	0	0	0
Timber Priority	na	0	0	68,538	0	0
<b>Development Opportunity</b>						
Development LUDs (acres)	44,469	44,519	48,283	49,553	144,643	144,643
<b>Timber Opportunity (Acres Suitable for Harvest)</b>						
Old-Growth	14,106	14,454	16,124	26,653	27,623	27,623
Young-Growth	11,341	11,516	11,542	11,646	11,770	12,530
<b>Estimated Harvest over 100 Years (acres)</b>						
Old-Growth	2,610	2,484	2,244	2,919	2,971	2,971
Young-Growth	9,649	9,505	9,426	9,493	9,539	10,061

na = not applicable

Not all acres removed from roadless management would be available for development. The change in acres in development LUDs serves as a measure of development potential as it presently exists by alternative. Approximately 9 percent (44,469 acres) of the Gustavus CUA is presently managed in development LUDs. This total would increase under all action alternatives, with net gains ranging from about 50 acres (Alternative 2) to about 100,200 acres (Alternatives 5 and 6).

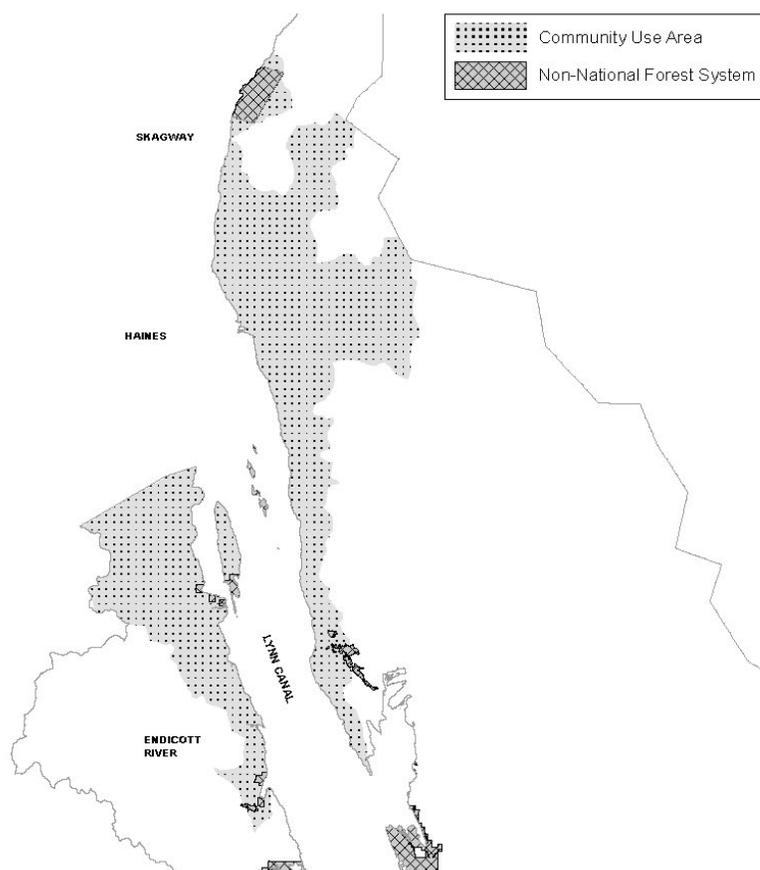
Suitable old-growth and young-growth acres available for harvest would increase under all action alternatives. Net gains in suitable old-growth would range from about 350 acres (Alternative 2) to 13,500 acres (Alternatives 5 and 6). Increases in suitable young-growth acres would range from net gains of about 175 acres (Alternative 2) to 1,200 acres (Alternative 6).

Total acres harvested are assumed to remain constant across all alternatives. Estimated harvest totals over 100 years show the amount of harvest likely to occur by alternative if the estimated harvest level is evenly distributed across the Forest-wide suitable land base. Estimated old-growth harvest would range from about 2,200 acres (Alternative 3) to 3,000 acres (Alternatives 5 and 6). Estimated young-growth harvest would range from about 9,400 acres (Alternative 3) to 10,100 acres (Alternative 6).

### Haines

Haines' CUA encompasses a total of 236,468 acres (Figure E-7). Nearly all of this area (96 percent) is presently managed as roadless (Table E-9). This share would lower to 82 percent under Alternative 5, with no acres managed as roadless under Alternative 6. Alternative 4 includes ARA acres that would be managed as Timber Priority and allow timber harvest and road building. Timber Priority acres account for 8 percent of the ARA in the Haines CUA. Areas allocated to Roadless Priority would explicitly allow the cutting, utilization, customary trade, and removal of trees for the purposes of Alaska Native customary and traditional uses, as well as road construction deemed necessary by a federally recognized Tribe for access to Alaska Native cultural sites. This type of use would also be allowed in Timber Priority areas, which allow all timber harvest and road construction.

**Figure E-7  
Haines Community Use Area**



**Table E-9  
Roadless Areas, ARA Management Categories, and Development Opportunity in Haines' Community Use Area**

Roadless Category (acres)	Alternative					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Total Community Use Area	236,468	236,468	236,468	236,468	236,468	236,468
Total Roadless Area	226,271	224,851	224,851	224,803	193,317	0
Roadless Share	96%	95%	95%	95%	82%	0%
<b>ARA Management Categories (acres)</b>						
LUD II Priority	na	0	0	0	0	0
Watershed Priority	na	84,936	84,936	0	0	0
Roadless Priority	na	139,915	139,915	206,536	193,317	0
Community Priority	na	0	0	0	0	0
Timber Priority	na	0	0	18,267	0	0
<b>Development Opportunity</b>						
Development LUDs (acres)	3,009	4,446	4,446	4,446	32,581	32,581
<b>Timber Opportunity (Acres Suitable for Harvest)</b>						
Old-Growth	65	65	65	72	72	72
Young-Growth	1,434	2,093	2,093	2,139	2,336	2,406
<b>Estimated Harvest over 100 Years (acres)</b>						
Old-Growth	12	11	9	8	8	8
Young-Growth	1,220	1,727	1,709	1,743	1,893	1,932

na = not applicable

## Appendix E

Not all acres removed from roadless management would be available for development. The change in acres in development LUDs serves as a measure of development potential as it presently exists by alternative. Approximately 1 percent (3,009 acres) of the Haines CUA is presently managed in development LUDs. This total would increase under all action alternatives, with net gains ranging from about 1,400 acres (Alternative 2) to 29,600 acres (Alternatives 5 and 6).

Suitable old-growth and young-growth acres available for harvest would stay the same or increase under all action alternatives. Net gains in suitable old-growth are negligible under all alternatives. Increases in suitable young-growth acres would range from net gains of about 660 acres (Alternatives 2 and 3) to 970 acres (Alternative 6).

Total acres harvested are assumed to remain constant across all alternatives. Estimated harvest totals over 100 years show the amount of harvest likely to occur by alternative if the estimated harvest level is evenly distributed across the Forest-wide suitable land base. Estimated young-growth harvest would increase relative to Alternative 1 under all action alternatives, from about 490 acres (Alternative 3) to 710 acres (Alternative 6).

### Hollis

The Hollis CUA encompasses a total of 274,440 acres (Figure E-8). More than two-thirds of this area (67 percent) is presently managed as roadless (Table E-10). This share would drop to 31 percent under Alternative 5, with no acres managed as roadless under Alternative 6. Alternative 4 includes ARA acres that would be managed as Timber Priority and allow timber harvest and road building. Timber Priority acres account for 10 percent of the ARA in the Hollis CUA. Areas allocated to Roadless Priority would explicitly allow the cutting, utilization, customary trade, and removal of trees for the purposes of Alaska Native customary and traditional uses, as well as road construction deemed necessary by a federally recognized Tribe for access to Alaska Native cultural sites. This type of use would also be allowed in Timber Priority areas, which allow all timber harvest and road construction.

**Figure E-8  
Hollis' Community Use Area**



**Table E-10  
Roadless Areas, ARA Management Categories, and Development Opportunity in Hollis' Community Use Area**

Roadless Category (acres)	Alternative					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Total Community Use Area	274,440	274,440	274,440	274,440	274,440	274,440
Total Roadless Area	183,768	162,641	139,869	139,053	86,202	0
Roadless Share	67%	59%	51%	51%	31%	0%
<b>ARA Management Categories (acres)</b>						
LUD II Priority	na	0	0	0	0	0
Watershed Priority	na	86,031	86,031	0	0	0
Roadless Priority	na	76,609	53,838	124,664	86,202	0
Community Priority	na	0	0	0	0	0
Timber Priority	na	0	0	14,389	0	0
<b>Development Opportunity</b>						
Development LUDs (acres)	45,865	63,660	84,731	84,748	136,326	142,309
<b>Timber Opportunity (Acres Suitable for Harvest)</b>						
Old-Growth	8,949	12,867	17,082	17,634	18,590	18,590
Young-Growth	12,916	15,566	16,598	16,603	16,633	16,841
<b>Estimated Harvest over 100 Years (acres)</b>						
Old-Growth	1,656	2,211	2,377	1,931	1,999	1,999
Young-Growth	10,989	12,848	13,556	13,534	13,481	13,522

na = not applicable

## Appendix E

Not all acres removed from roadless management would be available for development. The change in acres in development LUDs serves as a measure of development potential as it presently exists by alternative. Approximately 17 percent (45,865 acres) of the Hollis CUA is presently managed in development LUDs. This total would increase under all action alternatives, with net gains ranging from about 17,800 acres (Alternative 2) to 96,500 acres (Alternative 6).

Suitable old-growth and young-growth acres available for harvest would increase under all action alternatives. Net gains in suitable old-growth would range from about 3,900 acres (Alternative 2) to 9,600 acres (Alternatives 5 and 6). Increases in suitable young-growth acres would range from 2,651 acres (Alternative 2) to 3,925 acres (Alternative 6), representing an increase of 21 to 30 percent.

Total acres harvested are assumed to remain constant across all alternatives. Estimated harvest totals over 100 years show the amount of harvest likely to occur by alternative if the estimated harvest level is evenly distributed across the Forest-wide suitable land base. The share of the Forest-wide suitable land base in the Hollis CUA would increase under all five action alternatives. If harvest were distributed evenly across the landscape this would result in an increase in potential harvest relative to Alternative 1 in all cases, with larger increases in old-growth harvest under Alternatives 2 and 3 (Table E-10).

### Hoonah (Xunaa)

Hoonah's CUA encompasses a total of 585,101 acres (Figure E-9). About three-quarters of this area (75 percent) is presently managed as roadless (Table E-11). This share would drop to 57 and 49 percent under Alternatives 3 and 5, respectively, with no acres managed as roadless under Alternative 6. The removal of LUD II acres under Alternative 3 accounts for approximately 91 percent of the decrease in roadless acres under this alternative. These areas would retain their congressional protections and continue to be managed in a roadless state. Alternative 4 includes ARA acres that would be managed as Timber Priority and allow timber harvest and road building. Timber Priority acres account for 20 percent of the ARA in the Hoonah CUA. Areas allocated to Roadless Priority would explicitly allow the cutting, utilization, customary trade, and removal of trees for the purposes of Alaska Native customary and traditional uses, as well as road construction deemed necessary by a federally recognized Tribe for access to Alaska Native cultural sites. This type of use would also be allowed in Timber Priority areas, which allow all timber harvest and road construction.

**Figure E-9**  
**Hoonah's Community Use Area**



**Table E-11**  
**Roadless Areas, ARA Management Categories, and Development Opportunity in Hoonah's Community Use Area**

Roadless Category (acres)	Alternative					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Total Community Use Area	585,101	585,101	585,101	585,101	585,101	585,101
Total Roadless Area	441,271	441,698	332,525	429,144	288,262	0
Roadless Share	75%	75%	57%	73%	49%	0%
<b>ARA Management Categories (acres)</b>						
LUD II Priority	na	99,244	0	99,285	99,018	0
Watershed Priority	na	119,783	119,783	0	0	0
Roadless Priority	na	222,671	212,742	242,405	189,244	0
Community Priority	na	0	0	0	0	0
Timber Priority	na	0	0	87,454	0	0
<b>Development Opportunity</b>						
Development LUDs (acres)	81,581	81,666	90,858	93,065	230,747	230,747
<b>Timber Opportunity (Acres Suitable for Harvest)</b>						
Old-Growth	24,454	25,424	28,617	43,469	44,552	44,552
Young-Growth	20,099	20,364	20,389	20,493	20,619	20,621
<b>Estimated Harvest over 100 Years (acres)</b>						
Old-Growth	4,525	4,368	3,982	4,760	4,791	4,791
Young-Growth	17,100	16,807	16,652	16,705	16,712	17,360

na = not applicable

## Appendix E

Not all acres removed from roadless management would be available for development. The change in acres in development LUDs serves as a measure of development potential as it presently exists by alternative. Approximately 14 percent (81,581 acres) of the Hoonah CUA is presently managed in development LUDs. This total would increase under all action alternatives, with net gains ranging from about 100 acres (Alternative 2) to 149,200 acres (Alternatives 5 and 6).

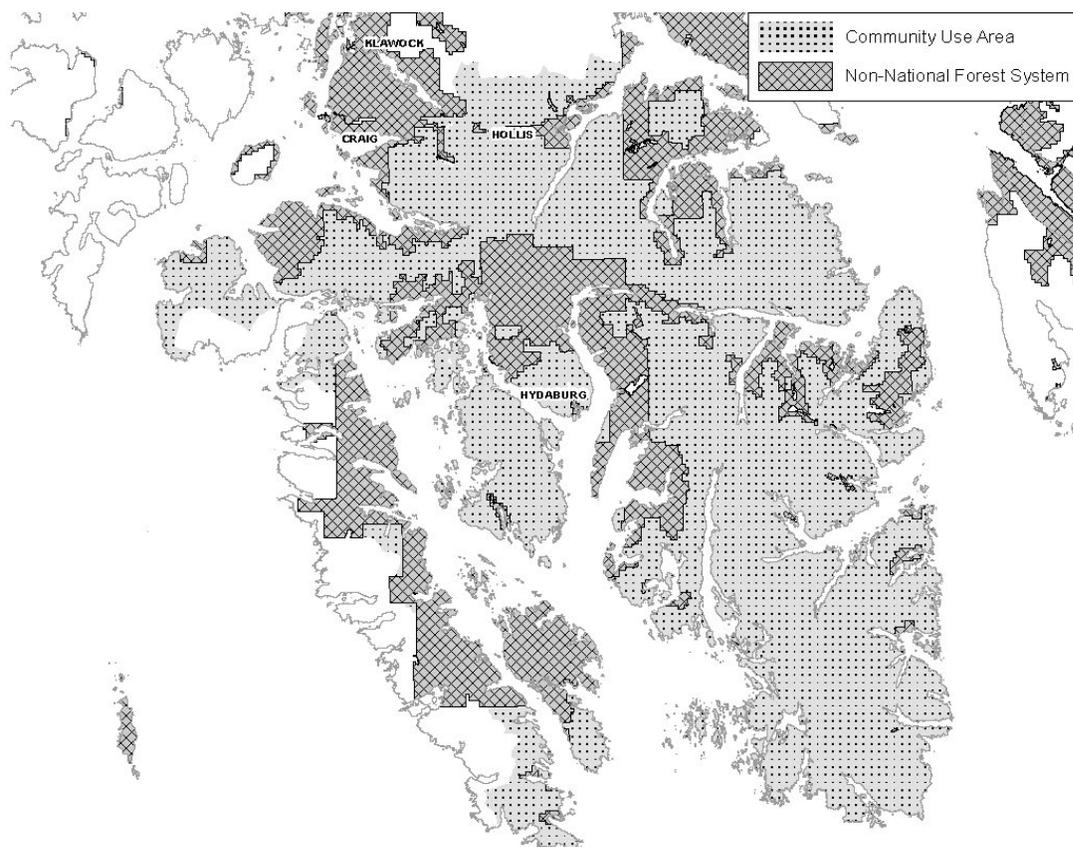
Suitable old-growth and young-growth acres available for harvest would increase under all action alternatives. Net gains in suitable old-growth would range from about 970 acres (Alternative 2) to 20,100 acres (Alternatives 5 and 6). Increases in suitable young-growth acres would range from net gains of about 265 acres (Alternative 2) to 1,500 acres (Alternative 6).

Total acres harvested are assumed to remain constant across all alternatives. Estimated harvest totals over 100 years show the amount of harvest likely to occur by alternative if the estimated harvest level is evenly distributed across the Forest-wide suitable land base. Estimated old-growth harvest would range from about 4,000 acres (Alternative 3) to 4,800 acres (Alternatives 4, 5, and 6). Estimated young-growth harvest would range from about 16,700 acres (Alternatives 3, 4, and 5) to approximately 17,400 acres (Alternative 6).

### Hydaburg

Hydaburg's CUA encompasses a total of 729,891 acres (Figure E-10). Almost three-quarters of this area (73 percent) is presently managed as roadless (Table E-12). This share would drop to 39 percent under Alternative 5, with no acres managed as roadless under Alternative 6. The removal of LUD II acres under Alternative 3 accounts for approximately 61 percent of the decrease in roadless acres under this alternative. These areas would retain their congressional protections and continue to be managed in a roadless state. Alternative 4 includes ARA acres that would be managed as Timber Priority and allow timber harvest and road building. Timber Priority acres account for 14 percent of the ARA in the Hydaburg CUA. Areas allocated to Roadless Priority would explicitly allow the cutting, utilization, customary trade, and removal of trees for the purposes of Alaska Native customary and traditional uses, as well as road construction deemed necessary by a federally recognized Tribe for access to Alaska Native cultural sites. This type of use would also be allowed in Timber Priority areas, which allow all timber harvest and road construction.

**Figure E-10**  
**Hydaburg's Community Use Area**



**Table E-12**  
**Roadless Areas, ARA Management Categories, and Development Opportunity in Hydaburg's Community Use Area**

Roadless Category (acres)	Alternative					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Total Community Use Area	729,891	729,891	729,891	729,891	729,891	729,891
Total Roadless Area	531,045	525,361	447,870	493,239	284,468	0
Roadless Share	73%	72%	61%	68%	39%	0%
<b>ARA Management Categories (acres)</b>						
LUD II Priority	na	55,379	0	55,379	50,931	0
Watershed Priority	na	258,979	258,324	0	0	0
Roadless Priority	na	211,004	189,546	370,069	233,536	0
Community Priority	na	0	0	0	0	0
Timber Priority	na	0	0	67,792	0	0
<b>Development Opportunity</b>						
Development LUDs (acres)	75,131	90,252	111,021	115,903	302,121	308,075
<b>Timber Opportunity (Acres Suitable for Harvest)</b>						
Old-Growth	13,163	17,310	21,204	24,787	25,746	25,746
Young-Growth	16,800	19,370	20,375	20,692	20,865	20,962
<b>Estimated Harvest over 100 Years (acres)</b>						
Old-Growth	2,436	2,974	2,950	2,714	2,769	2,769
Young-Growth	14,294	15,987	16,640	16,868	16,911	16,831

na = not applicable

## Appendix E

Not all acres removed from roadless management would be available for development. The change in acres in development LUDs serves as a measure of development potential as it presently exists by alternative. Approximately 10 percent (75,131 acres) of the Hydaburg community use area is presently managed in development LUDs. This total would increase under all action alternatives, with net gains ranging from about 15,100 acres (Alternative 2) to 233,000 acres (Alternative 6).

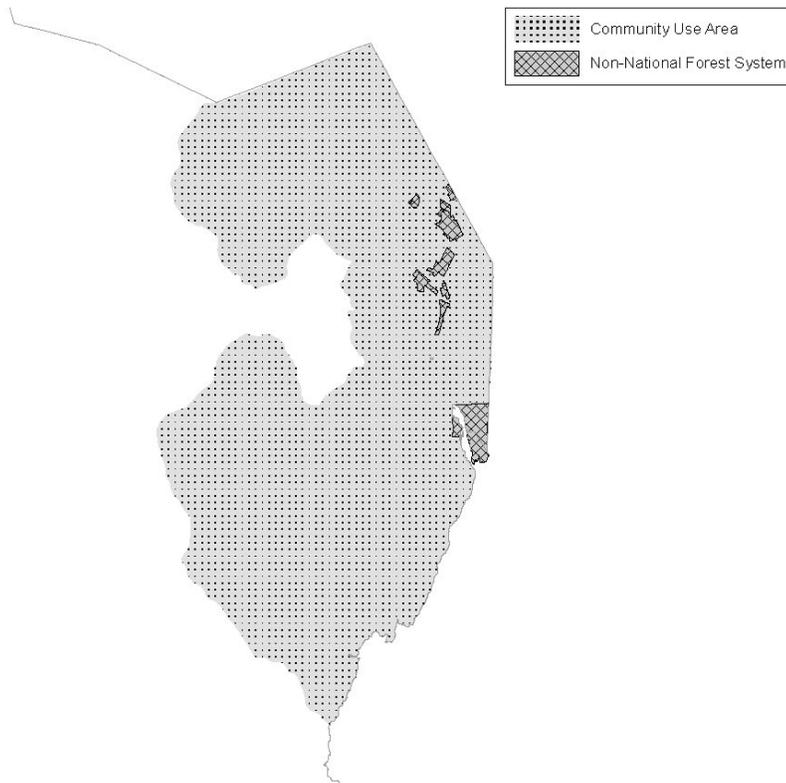
Suitable old-growth and young-growth acres available for harvest would increase under all action alternatives. Net gains in suitable old-growth would range from about 4,100 acres (Alternative 2) to 12,600 acres (Alternatives 5 and 6). Increases in suitable young-growth acres would range from net gains of about 2,600 acres (Alternative 2) to 4,200 acres (Alternative 6).

Total acres harvested are assumed to remain constant across all alternatives. Estimated harvest totals over 100 years show the amount of harvest likely to occur by alternative if the estimated harvest level is evenly distributed across the Forest-wide suitable land base. Estimated old-growth harvest would range from about 2,400 acres (Alternative 1) to 3,000 acres (Alternatives 2 and 3). Estimated young-growth harvest would range from about 14,300 acres (Alternative 1) to 16,900 acres (Alternatives 4 and 5).

### Hyder

Hyder's CUA encompasses a total of 108,628 acres (Figure E-11). Most of this area (93 percent) is presently managed as roadless (Table E-13). This share would drop to 57 percent under Alternative 5, with no acres managed as roadless under Alternative 6. No ARA acres in the Hyder CUA under any alternative would be managed as Timber Priority, which allow timber harvest and road building. Areas allocated to Roadless Priority would explicitly allow the cutting, utilization, customary trade, and removal of trees for the purposes of Alaska Native customary and traditional uses, as well as road construction deemed necessary by a federally recognized Tribe for access to Alaska Native cultural sites.

**Figure E-11**  
**Hyder's Community Use Area**



**Table E-13  
Roadless Areas, ARA Management Categories, and Development Opportunity in  
Hyder's Community Use Area**

Roadless Category (acres)	Alternative					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Total Community Use Area	108,628	108,628	108,628	108,628	108,628	108,628
Total Roadless Area	101,408	101,408	101,408	101,408	62,255	0
Roadless Share	93%	93%	93%	93%	57%	0%
<b>ARA Management Categories (acres)</b>						
LUD II Priority	na	0	0	0	0	0
Watershed Priority	na	0	0	0	0	0
Roadless Priority	na	101,408	101,408	101,408	62,255	0
Community Priority	na	0	0	0	0	0
Timber Priority	na	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Development Opportunity</b>						
Development LUDs (acres)	3,142	3,142	3,142	3,142	10,485	10,485
<b>Timber Opportunity (Acres Suitable for Harvest)</b>						
Old-Growth	22	22	22	22	24	24
Young-Growth	205	205	205	205	235	235
<b>Estimated Harvest over 100 Years (acres)</b>						
Old-Growth	4	4	3	2	3	3
Young-Growth	174	169	167	167	191	189
na = not applicable						

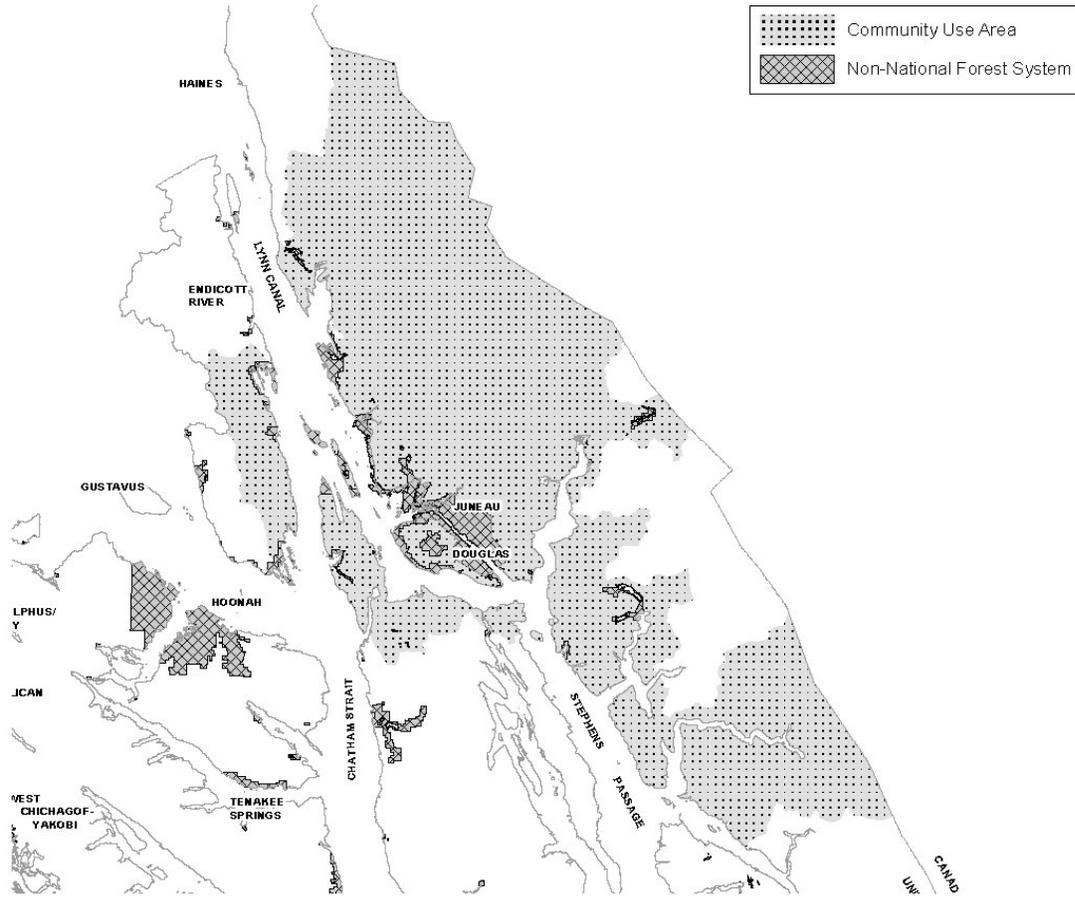
Not all acres removed from roadless management would be available for development. The change in acres in development LUDs serves as a measure of development potential as it presently exists by alternative. Approximately 3 percent (3,142 acres) of the Hyder CUA is presently managed in development LUDs. This total would increase under Alternatives 5 and 6 by 7,343 acres (Table E-13). Very few of the acres included in development LUDs are suitable for harvest under the current 2016 Forest Plan and timber harvest is not expected to take place in the Hyder CUA under any of the alternatives.

## Juneau (Dzántik'I Héeni)

Juneau's CUA encompasses a total of 2,029,326 acres (Figure E-12). Most of this area (79 percent) is presently managed as roadless (Table E-14). This share would decrease to 70 percent under Alternative 5, with no acres managed as roadless under Alternative 6. The removal of LUD II acres under Alternative 3 accounts for approximately 99 percent of the decrease in roadless acres under this alternative. These areas would retain their congressional protections and continue to be managed in a roadless state. Alternative 4 includes ARA acres that would be managed as Timber Priority and allow timber harvest and road building. Timber Priority acres account for 1 percent of the ARA in the Juneau CUA. Areas allocated to Roadless Priority and Community Priority would explicitly allow the cutting, utilization, customary trade, and removal of trees for the purposes of Alaska Native customary and traditional uses, as well as road construction deemed necessary by a federally recognized Tribe for access to Alaska Native cultural sites. This type of use would also be allowed in Timber Priority areas, which allow all timber harvest and road construction.

# Appendix E

**Figure E-12  
Juneau's Community Use Area**



**Table E-14  
Roadless Areas, ARA Management Categories, and Development Opportunity in Juneau's Community Use Area**

Roadless Category (acres)	Alternative					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Total Community Use Area	2,029,326	2,029,326	2,029,326	2,029,326	2,029,326	2,029,326
Total Roadless Area	1,593,355	1,593,471	1,552,604	1,593,449	1,414,037	0
Roadless Share	79%	79%	77%	79%	70%	0%
<b>ARA Management Categories (acres)</b>						
LUD II Priority	na	40,865	0	40,865	40,540	0
Watershed Priority	na	465,437	441,330	0	0	0
Roadless Priority	na	1,087,169	1,034,622	1,538,525	1,373,497	0
Community Priority	na	0	76,652	0	0	0
Timber Priority	na	0	0	14,059	0	0
<b>Development Opportunity</b>						
Development LUDs (acres)	10,633	10,670	10,670	10,670	135,359	150,281
<b>Timber Opportunity (Acres Suitable for Harvest)</b>						
Old-Growth	117	117	117	125	132	132
Young-Growth	740	746	746	751	944	1,128
<b>Estimated Harvest over 100 Years (acres)</b>						
Old-Growth	22	20	16	14	14	14
Young-Growth	629	616	609	612	765	905

na = not applicable

Not all acres removed from roadless management would be available for development. The change in acres in development LUDs serves as a measure of development potential as it presently exists by alternative. Approximately 1 percent (10,633 acres) of the Juneau CUA is presently managed in development LUDs. This total would increase under all action alternatives, with net gains ranging from about 37 acres (Alternatives 2 to 4) to 139,600 acres (Alternative 6).

Suitable old-growth and young-growth acres available for harvest would stay the same or increase under all action alternatives. Net gains in suitable old-growth would range from about 7 acres (Alternative 4) to 15 acres (Alternatives 5 and 6), with no change for Alternatives 2 and 3. Increases in suitable young-growth acres would range from net gains of about 6 acres (Alternatives 2 and 3) to 388 acres (Alternative 6).

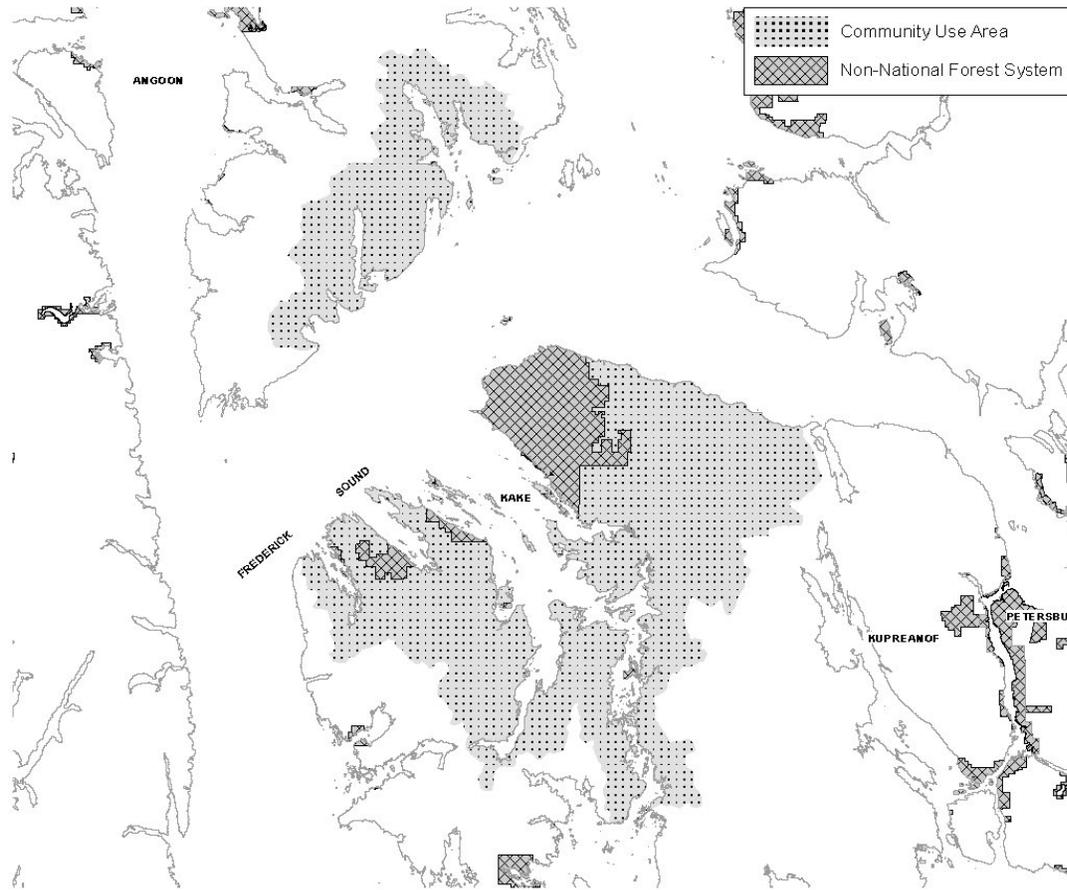
Total acres harvested are assumed to remain constant across all alternatives. Estimated harvest totals over 100 years show the amount of harvest likely to occur by alternative if the estimated harvest level is evenly distributed across the Forest-wide suitable land base. Estimated old-growth harvest would decrease under all action alternatives, by about 2 acres (Alternative 2) to 8 acres (Alternative 3). Estimated young-growth harvest would decrease under Alternatives 2 to 4 (by 14 to 20 acres), and increase under Alternatives 6 and 5, by 276 and 136 acres respectively.

### **Kake (Kéex')**

Kake's CUA encompasses a total of 450,412 acres (Figure E-13). About half of this area (53 percent) is presently managed as roadless (Table E-15). This proportion of roadless area decreases to 33 percent under Alternative 5, with no acres managed as roadless under Alternative 6. Alternative 4 includes ARA acres that would be managed as Timber Priority and allow timber harvest and road building. Timber Priority acres account for 21 percent of the ARA in the Kake CUA. Areas allocated to Roadless Priority would explicitly allow the cutting, utilization, customary trade, and removal of trees for the purposes of Alaska Native customary and traditional uses, as well as road construction deemed necessary by a federally recognized tribe for access to Alaska Native cultural sites. This type of use would also be allowed in Timber Priority areas, which allow all timber harvest and road construction.

## Appendix E

**Figure E-13**  
**Kake's Community Use Area**



**Table E-15**  
**Roadless Areas, ARA Management Categories, and Development Opportunity in Kake's Community Use Area**

Roadless Category (acres)	Alternative					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Total Community Use Area	450,412	450,412	450,412	450,412	450,412	450,412
Total Roadless Area	240,284	239,078	230,066	224,834	149,119	0
Roadless Share	53%	53%	51%	50%	33%	0%
<b>ARA Management Categories (acres)</b>						
LUD II Priority	na	0	0	0	0	0
Watershed Priority	na	120,871	120,871	0	0	0
Roadless Priority	na	118,206	109,194	177,406	149,118	0
Community Priority	na	0	0	0	0	0
Timber Priority	na	0	0	47,426	0	0
<b>Development Opportunity</b>						
Development LUDs (acres)	83,550	86,174	91,216	94,482	174,163	174,163
<b>Timber Opportunity (Acres Suitable for Harvest)</b>						
Old-Growth	13,327	14,402	15,949	23,963	23,964	23,964
Young-Growth	21,524	22,165	22,171	22,234	22,234	22,377
<b>Estimated Harvest over 100 Years (acres)</b>						
Old-Growth	2,466	2,475	2,219	2,624	2,577	2,577
Young-Growth	18,313	18,294	18,107	18,125	18,093	17,967

na = not applicable

Not all acres removed from roadless management would be available for development. The change in acres in development LUDs serves as a measure of development potential as it presently exists by alternative. Approximately 19 percent (83,550 acres) of the Kake CUA is presently managed in development LUDs. This total would increase under all action alternatives, with net gains ranging from about 2,600 acres (Alternative 2) to 90,600 acres (Alternatives 5 and 6).

Suitable old-growth and young-growth acres available for harvest would increase under all action alternatives. Net gains in suitable old-growth would range from about 1,000 acres (Alternative 2) to 10,600 acres (Alternatives 4 to 6). Increases in suitable young-growth acres would range from net gains of about 640 acres (Alternative 2) to 850 acres (Alternative 6).

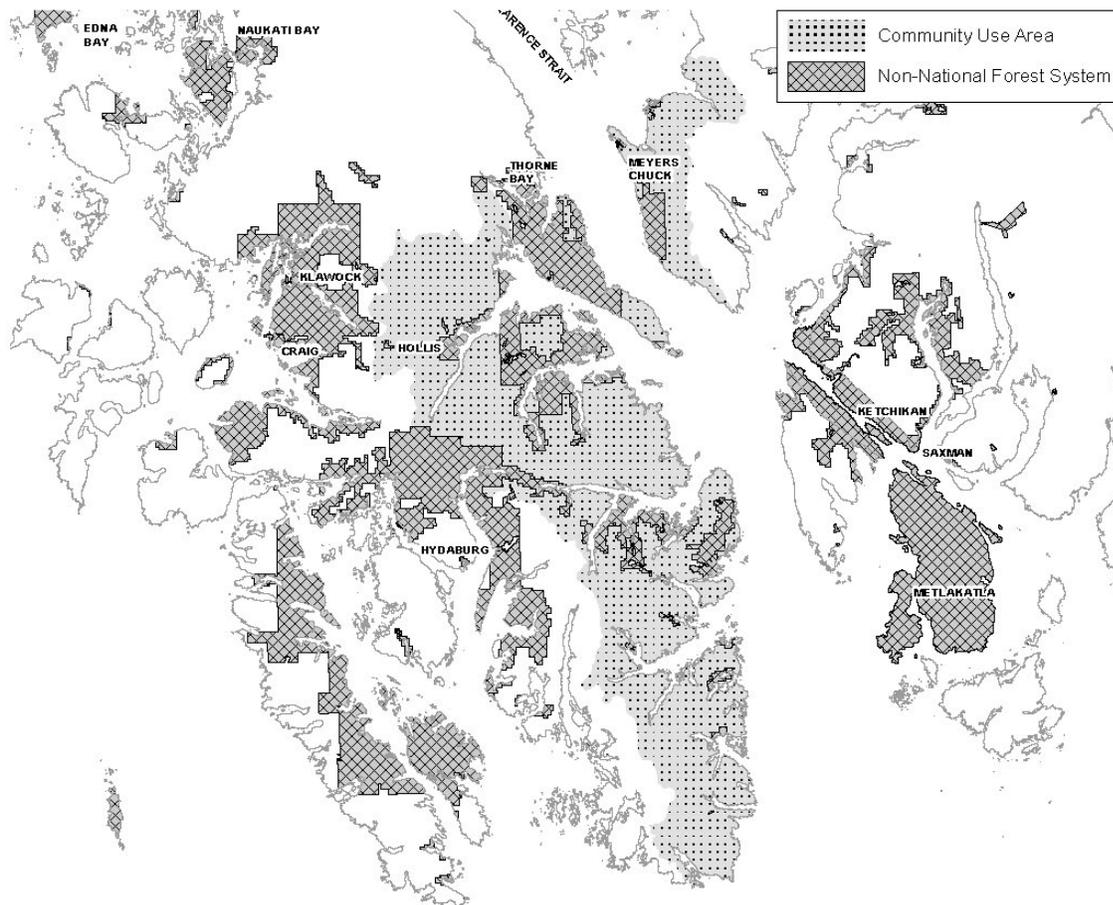
Total acres harvested are assumed to remain constant across all alternatives. Estimated harvest totals over 100 years show the amount of harvest likely to occur by alternative if the estimated harvest level is evenly distributed across the Forest-wide suitable land base. Estimated old-growth harvest would range from about 2,200 acres (Alternative 3) to 2,600 acres (Alternatives 4 to 6), representing an increase relative to Alternative 1 under all action alternatives except Alternative 3 (247-acre decrease). Estimated young-growth harvest would decrease under all action alternatives, by less than 20 acres (Alternative 2) to 350 acres (Alternative 6).

### **Kasaan**

Kasaan's CUA encompasses a total of 523,708 acres (Figure E-14). About three-quarters of this area (77 percent) is presently managed as roadless (Table E-16). This share would decrease under all action alternatives, with no acres managed as roadless under Alternative 6. Alternative 4 includes ARA acres that would be managed as Timber Priority and allow timber harvest and road building. Timber Priority acres account for 16 percent of the ARA in the Kasaan CUA. Areas allocated to Roadless Priority would explicitly allow the cutting, utilization, customary trade, and removal of trees for the purposes of Alaska Native customary and traditional uses, as well as road construction deemed necessary by a federally recognized Tribe for access to Alaska Native cultural sites. This type of use would also be allowed in Timber Priority areas, which allow all timber harvest and road construction.

## Appendix E

**Figure E-14  
Kasaan's Community Use Area**



**Table E-16  
Roadless Areas, ARA Management Categories, and Development Opportunity in  
Kasaan's Community Use Area**

Roadless Category (acres)	Alternative					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Total Community Use Area	523,708	523,708	523,708	523,708	523,708	523,708
Total Roadless Area	402,646	381,906	357,426	354,681	197,358	0
Roadless Share	77%	73%	68%	68%	38%	0%
<b>ARA Management Categories (acres)</b>						
LUD II Priority	na	19	0	19	19	0
Watershed Priority	na	205,191	204,536	0	0	0
Roadless Priority	na	176,696	152,890	298,104	197,339	0
Community Priority	na	0	0	0	0	0
Timber Priority	na	0	0	56,557	0	0
<b>Development Opportunity</b>						
Development LUDs (acres)	60,037	78,924	101,683	101,730	238,330	244,313
<b>Timber Opportunity (Acres Suitable for Harvest)</b>						
Old-Growth	12,397	16,335	20,832	22,816	23,771	23,771
Young-Growth	15,111	17,983	19,015	19,043	19,115	19,346
<b>Estimated Harvest over 100 Years (acres)</b>						
Old-Growth	2,294	2,807	2,899	2,498	2,556	2,556
Young-Growth	12,856	14,843	15,529	15,524	15,493	15,534

na = not applicable

Not all acres removed from roadless management would be available for development. The change in acres in development LUDs serves as a measure of development potential as it presently exists by alternative. Approximately 11 percent (60,037 acres) of the Kasaan CUA is presently managed in development LUDs. This total would increase under all action alternatives, with net gains ranging from about 18,900 acres (Alternative 2) to 184,000 acres (Alternative 6).

Suitable old-growth and young-growth acres available for harvest would increase under all action alternatives. Net gains in suitable old-growth would range from about 3,900 acres (Alternative 2) to 11,400 acres (Alternatives 5 and 6). Increases in suitable young-growth acres would range from 2,900 acres (Alternative 2) to 4,200 acres (Alternative 6), representing a 19 to 28 percent increase relative to Alternative 1.

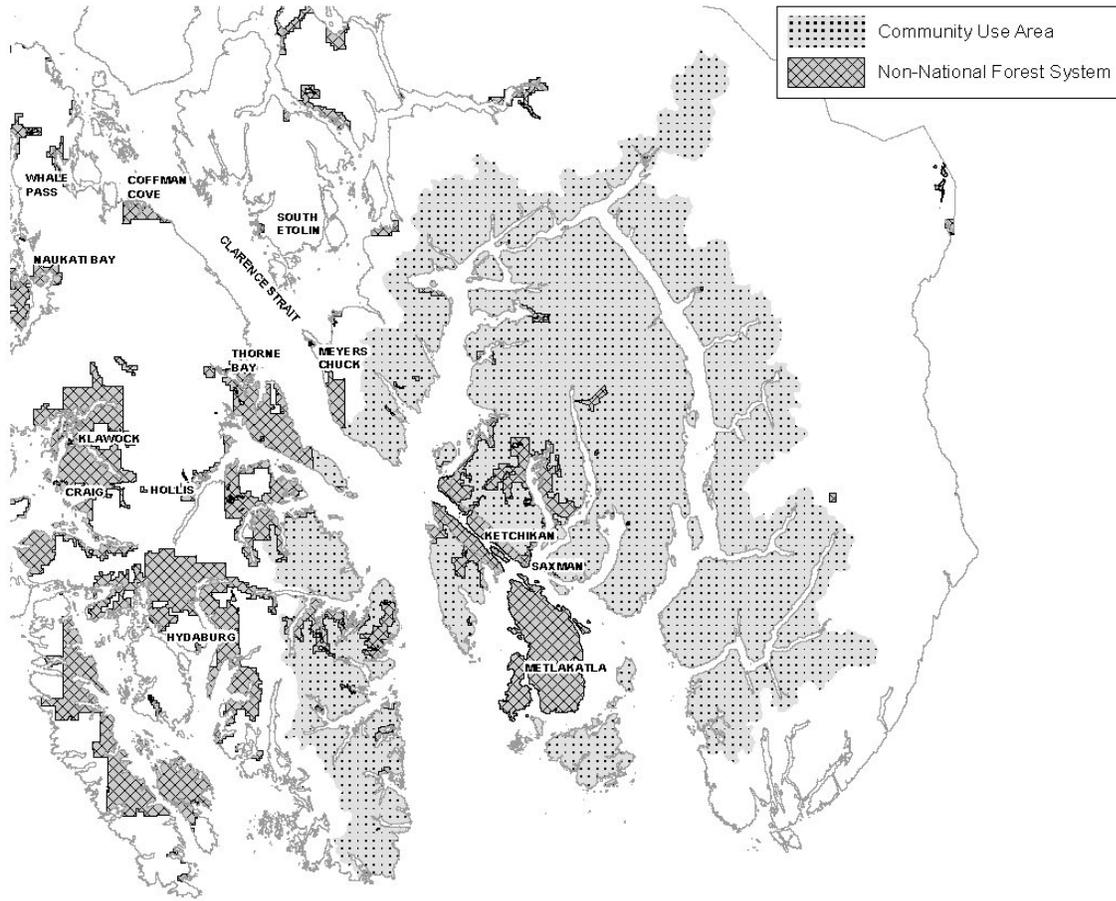
Total acres harvested are assumed to remain constant across all alternatives. Estimated harvest totals over 100 years show the amount of harvest likely to occur by alternative if the estimated harvest level is evenly distributed across the Forest-wide suitable land base. The share of the Forest-wide suitable land base in the Kasaan CUA would increase under all five action alternatives. If harvest were distributed evenly across the landscape this would result in an increase in potential harvest relative to Alternative 1 in all cases, with larger increases in estimated old-growth harvest over 100 years under Alternatives 2 and 3, and larger increases in young-growth harvest under Alternatives 3 to 6 (Table E-16).

### **Ketchikan (Kicháan)**

Ketchikan's CUA encompasses a total of 1,968,509 acres (Figure E-15). Almost half of this area (47 percent) is presently managed as roadless (Table E-17). This share would decrease to 31 percent under Alternative 5, with no acres managed as roadless under Alternative 6. The removal of LUD II acres under Alternative 3 accounts for approximately 40 percent of the decrease in roadless acres under this alternative. These areas would retain their congressional protections and continue to be managed in a roadless state. Alternative 4 includes ARA acres that would be managed as Timber Priority and allow timber harvest and road building. Timber Priority acres account for 13 percent of the ARA in the Ketchikan CUA. Areas allocated to Roadless Priority and Community Priority would explicitly allow the cutting, utilization, customary trade, and removal of trees for the purposes of Alaska Native customary and traditional uses, as well as road construction deemed necessary by a federally recognized Tribe for access to Alaska Native cultural sites. This type of use would also be allowed in Timber Priority areas, which allow all timber harvest and road construction.

## Appendix E

**Figure E-15**  
**Ketchikan's Community Use Area**



**Table E-17**  
**Roadless Areas, ARA Management Categories, and Development Opportunity in Ketchikan's Community Use Area**

Roadless Category (acres)	Alternative					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Total Community Use Area	1,968,509	1,968,509	1,968,509	1,968,509	1,968,509	1,968,509
Total Roadless Area	923,374	915,701	850,100	875,365	611,943	0
Roadless Share	47%	47%	43%	44%	31%	0%
<b>ARA Management Categories (acres)</b>						
LUD II Priority	na	29,962	0	29,962	29,637	0
Watershed Priority	na	483,664	483,587	0	0	0
Roadless Priority	na	402,075	312,318	735,275	582,307	0
Community Priority	na	0	54,194	0	0	0
Timber Priority	na	0	0	110,129	0	0
<b>Development Opportunity</b>						
Development LUDs (acres)	121,179	131,787	164,902	164,960	413,416	413,416
<b>Timber Opportunity (Acres Suitable for Harvest)</b>						
Old-Growth	30,433	33,733	45,595	55,182	56,219	56,219
Young-Growth	32,864	34,214	34,649	34,530	35,013	35,454
<b>Estimated Harvest over 100 Years (acres)</b>						
Old-Growth	5,631	5,796	6,345	6,042	6,046	6,046
Young-Growth	27,961	28,239	28,298	28,148	28,378	28,467

na = not applicable

Not all acres removed from roadless management would be available for development. The change in acres in development LUDs serves as a measure of development potential as it presently exists by alternative. Approximately 6 percent (121,179 acres) of the Ketchikan CUA is presently managed in development LUDs. This total would increase under all action alternatives, with net gains ranging from about 10,600 acres (Alternative 2) to 292,200 acres (Alternatives 5 and 6).

Suitable old-growth and young-growth acres available for harvest would increase under all action alternatives. Net gains in suitable old-growth would range from about 3,300 acres (Alternative 2) to 25,800 acres (Alternatives 5 and 6). Increases in suitable young-growth acres would range from 4 percent (Alternative 2) to 8 percent (Alternative 6) of the existing total.

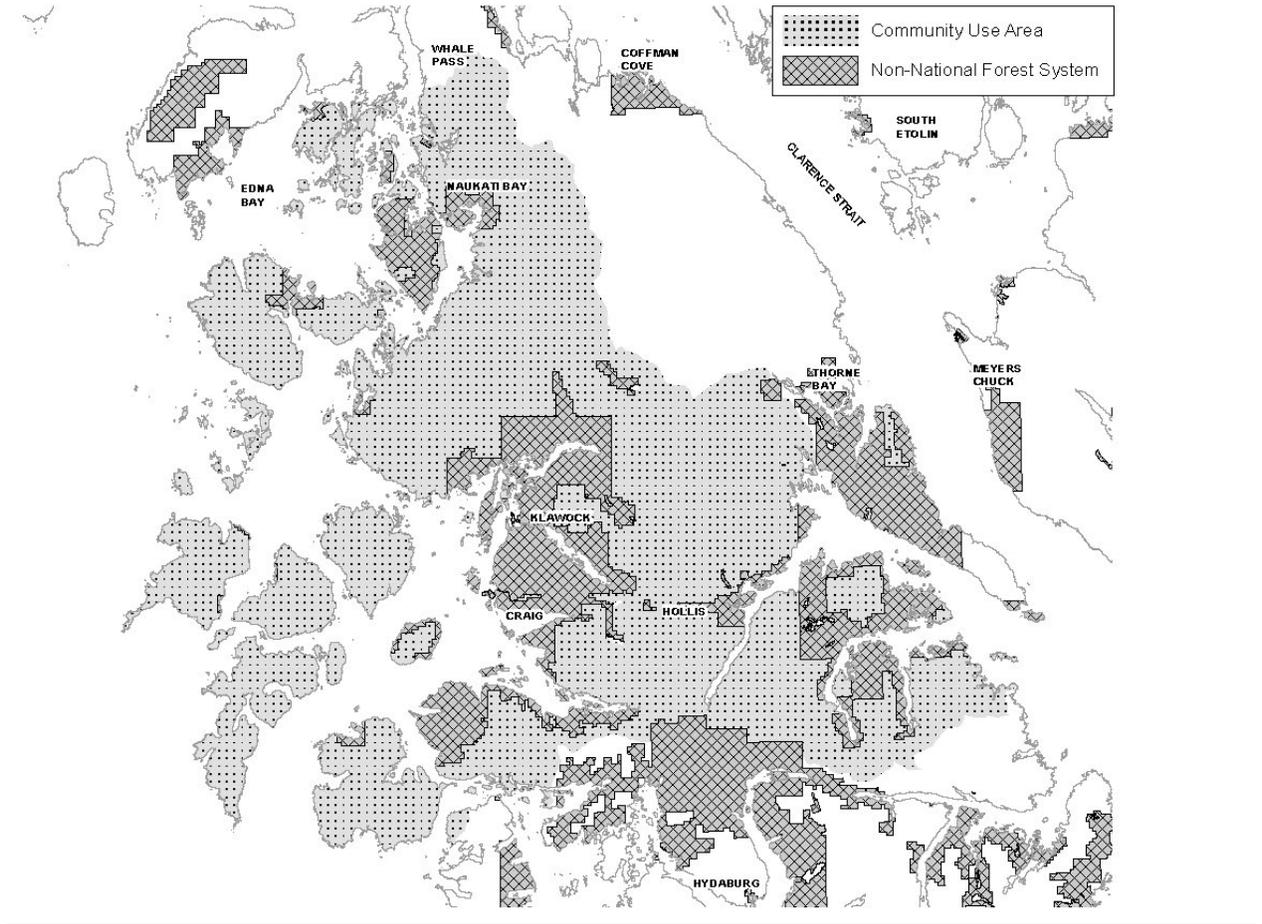
Total acres harvested are assumed to remain constant across all alternatives. Estimated harvest totals over 100 years show the amount of harvest likely to occur by alternative if the estimated harvest level is evenly distributed across the Forest-wide suitable land base. The share of the Forest-wide suitable land base in the Ketchikan CUA would increase under all five action alternatives. If harvest were distributed evenly across the landscape this would result in an increase in potential harvest relative to Alternative 1 in all cases (Table E-17).

### **Klawock (Lawáak)**

Klawock's CUA encompasses a total of 733,669 acres (Figure E-16). More than half of this area (56 percent) is presently managed as roadless (Table E-18). This share would drop to 33 percent and 32 percent under Alternatives 3 and 5, respectively, with no acres managed as roadless under Alternative 6. The removal of LUD II acres under Alternative 3 accounts for approximately 56 percent of the decrease in roadless acres under this alternative. These areas would retain their congressional protections and continue to be managed in a roadless state. Alternative 4 includes ARA acres that would be managed as Timber Priority and allow timber harvest and road building. Timber Priority acres account for 11 percent of the ARA in the Klawock CUA. Areas allocated to Roadless Priority would explicitly allow the cutting, utilization, customary trade, and removal of trees for the purposes of Alaska Native customary and traditional uses, as well as road construction deemed necessary by a federally recognized Tribe for access to Alaska Native cultural sites. This type of use would also be allowed in Timber Priority areas, which allow all timber harvest and road construction.

# Appendix E

**Figure E-16  
Klawock's Community Use Area**



**Table E-18  
Roadless Areas, ARA Management Categories, and Development Opportunity in  
Klawock's Community Use Area**

Roadless Category (acre)	Alternative					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Total Community Use Area	733,669	733,669	733,669	733,669	733,669	733,669
Total Roadless Area	411,230	395,075	240,033	324,482	236,031	0
Roadless Share	56%	54%	33%	44%	32%	0
<b>ARA Management Categories (acres)</b>						
LUD II Priority	na	96,611	0	96,611	95,077	0
Watershed Priority	na	131,397	129,721	0	0	0
Roadless Priority	na	167,067	110,312	190,725	140,955	0
Community Priority	na	0	0	0	0	0
Timber Priority	na	0	0	37,146	0	0
<b>Development Opportunity</b>						
Development LUDs (acres)	206,172	224,193	275,905	281,908	375,543	381,526
<b>Timber Opportunity (Acres Suitable for Harvest)</b>						
Old-Growth	41,173	46,573	58,653	64,163	65,495	65,495
Young-Growth	72,320	75,741	76,775	76,945	77,000	77,119
<b>Estimated Harvest over 100 Years (acres)</b>						
Old-Growth	7,619	8,002	8,162	7,026	7,043	7,043
Young-Growth	61,530	62,514	62,702	62,725	61,408	62,922

na = not applicable

Not all acres removed from roadless management would be available for development. The change in acres in development LUDs serves as a measure of development potential as it presently exists by alternative. Approximately 28 percent (206,172 acres) of the Klawock CUA is presently managed in development LUDs. This total would increase under all action alternatives, with net gains ranging from about 18,000 acres (Alternative 2) to 175,400 acres (Alternative 6).

Suitable old-growth and young-growth acres available for harvest would increase under all action alternatives. Net gains in suitable old-growth would range from about 5,400 acres (Alternative 2) to 24,300 acres (Alternatives 5 and 6). Increases in suitable young-growth acres would range from net gains of about 3,400 acres (Alternative 2) to 4,800 acres (Alternative 6).

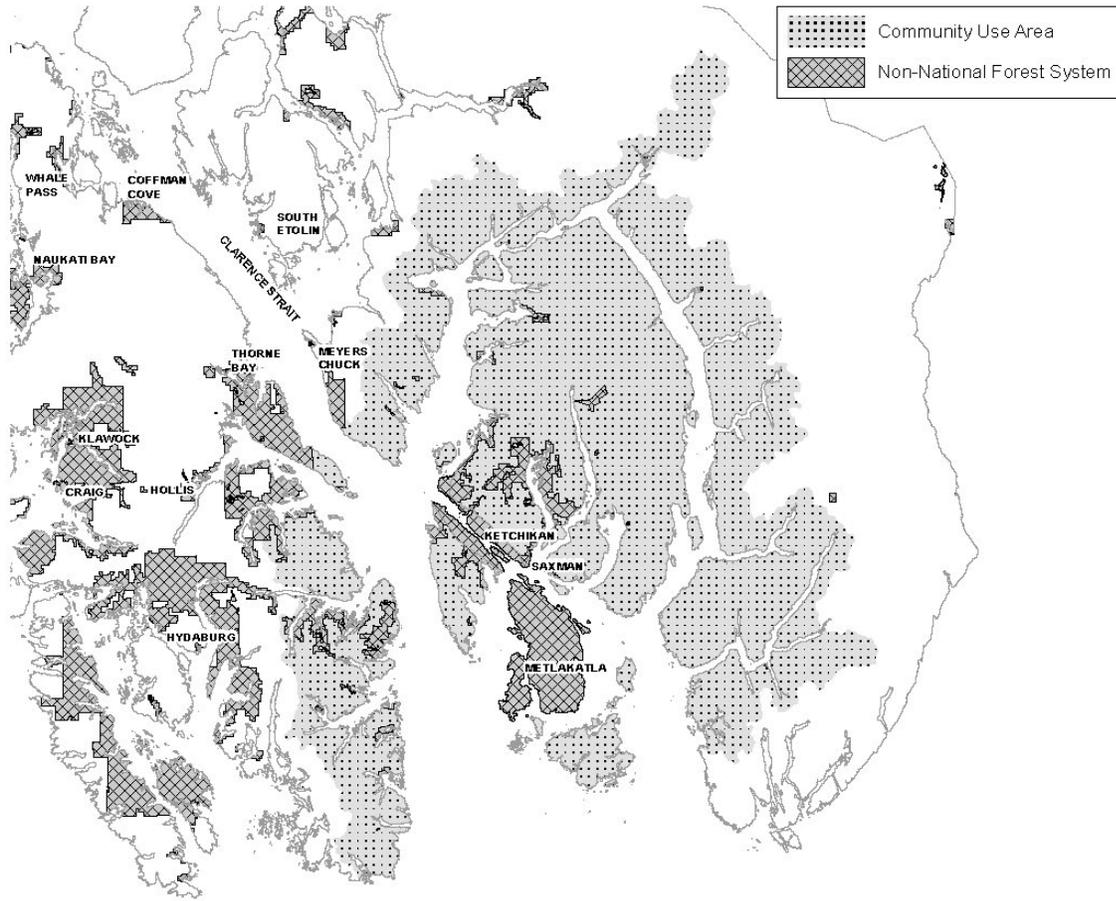
Total acres harvested are assumed to remain constant across all alternatives. Estimated harvest totals over 100 years show the amount of harvest likely to occur by alternative if the estimated harvest level is evenly distributed across the Forest-wide suitable land base. Estimated old-growth harvest would range from about 7,000 acres (Alternatives 4 to 6) to 8,200 acres (Alternative 3). Estimated young-growth harvest would range from about 61,500 acres (Alternative 1) to 62,700 acres (Alternatives 3 and 4).

### **Metlakatla**

Metlakatla's CUA encompasses a total of 1,968,509 acres (Figure E-17). Almost half of this area (47 percent) is presently managed as roadless (Table E-19). This share would drop to 43 and 31 percent under Alternatives 3 and 5, respectively, with no acres managed as roadless under Alternative 6. The removal of LUD II acres under Alternative 3 accounts for approximately 40 percent of the decrease in roadless acres under this alternative. These areas would retain their congressional protections and continue to be managed in a roadless state. Alternative 4 includes ARA acres that would be managed as Timber Priority and allow timber harvest and road building. Timber Priority acres account for 13 percent of the ARA in the Metlakatla CUA. Areas allocated to Roadless Priority and Community Priority would explicitly allow the cutting, utilization, customary trade, and removal of trees for the purposes of Alaska Native customary and traditional uses, as well as road construction deemed necessary by a federally recognized Tribe for access to Alaska Native cultural sites. This type of use would also be allowed in Timber Priority areas, which allow all timber harvest and road construction.

## Appendix E

**Figure E-17  
Metlakatla's Community Use Area**



**Table E-19  
Roadless Areas, ARA Management Categories, and Development Opportunity in  
Metlakatla's Community Use Area**

Roadless Category (acres)	Alternative					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Total Community Use Area	1,968,509	1,968,509	1,968,509	1,968,509	1,968,509	1,968,509
Total Roadless Area	923,374	915,701	850,100	875,365	611,943	0
Roadless Share	47%	47%	43%	44%	31%	0%
<b>ARA Management Categories (acres)</b>						
LUD II Priority	na	29,962	0	29,962	29,637	0
Watershed Priority	na	483,664	483,587	0	0	0
Roadless Priority	na	402,075	312,318	735,275	582,307	0
Community Priority	na	0	54,194	0	0	0
Timber Priority	na	0	0	110,129	0	0
<b>Development Opportunity</b>						
Development LUDs (acres)	121,179	131,787	164,902	164,960	413,416	413,416
<b>Timber Opportunity (Acres Suitable for Harvest)</b>						
Old-Growth	30,433	33,733	45,595	55,182	56,219	56,219
Young-Growth	32,864	34,214	34,649	34,530	35,013	35,454
<b>Estimated Harvest over 100 Years (acres)</b>						
Old-Growth	5,631	5,796	6,345	6,042	6,046	6,046
Young-Growth	27,961	28,239	28,298	28,148	28,378	28,467

na = not applicable

Not all acres removed from roadless management would be available for development. The change in acres in development LUDs serves as a measure of development potential as it presently exists by alternative. Approximately 6 percent (121,179 acres) of the Metlakatla CUA is presently managed in development LUDs. This total would increase under all action alternatives, with net gains ranging from about 10,600 acres (Alternative 2) to 292,200 acres (Alternatives 5 and 6).

Suitable old-growth and young-growth acres available for harvest would increase under all action alternatives. Net gains in suitable old-growth would range from about 3,300 acres (Alternative 2) to 25,800 acres (Alternatives 5 and 6). Increases in suitable young-growth acres would range from 4 percent (Alternative 2) to 8 percent (Alternative 6) of the existing total.

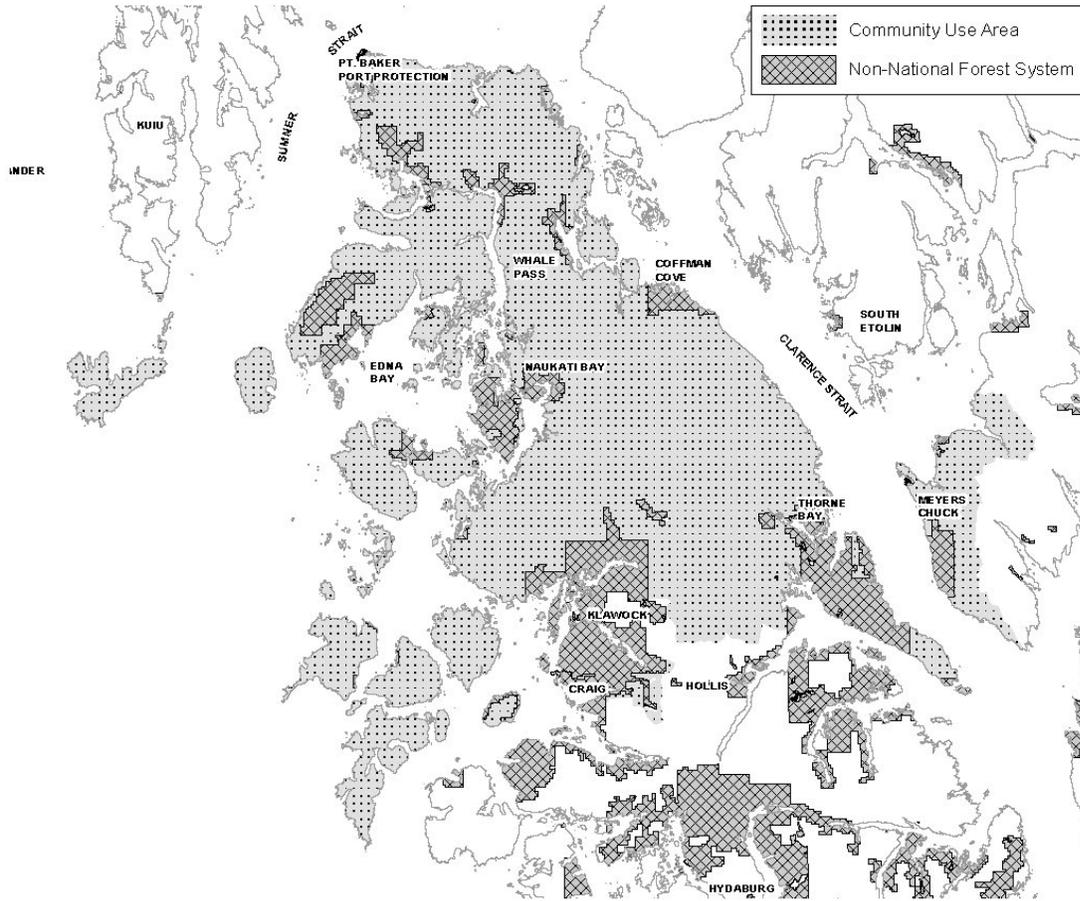
Total acres harvested are assumed to remain constant across all alternatives. Estimated harvest totals over 100 years show the amount of harvest likely to occur by alternative if the estimated harvest level is evenly distributed across the Forest-wide suitable land base. The share of the Forest-wide suitable land base in the Metlakatla CUA would increase under all five action alternatives. If harvest were distributed evenly across the landscape this would result in an increase in potential harvest relative to Alternative 1 in all cases (Table E-19).

### **Naukati Bay**

Naukati Bay's CUA encompasses a total of 1,076,080 acres (Figure E-18). Almost half of this area (49 percent) is presently managed as roadless (Table E-20). This share would drop to 25 and 34 percent under Alternatives 3 and 5, respectively, with no acres managed as roadless under Alternative 6. The removal of LUD II acres under Alternative 3 accounts for approximately 74 percent of the decrease in roadless acres under this alternative. These areas would retain their congressional protections and continue to be managed in a roadless state. Alternative 4 includes ARA acres that would be managed as Timber Priority and allow timber harvest and road building. Timber Priority acres account for 8 percent of the ARA in the Naukati Bay CUA. Areas allocated to Roadless Priority would explicitly allow the cutting, utilization, customary trade, and removal of trees for the purposes of Alaska Native customary and traditional uses, as well as road construction deemed necessary by a federally recognized Tribe for access to Alaska Native cultural sites. This type of use would also be allowed in Timber Priority areas, which allow all timber harvest and road construction.

# Appendix E

**Figure E-18  
Naukati Bay's Community Use Area**



**Table E-20  
Roadless Areas, ARA Management Categories, and Development Opportunity in Naukati Bay's Community Use Area**

Roadless Category (acres)	Alternative					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Total Community Use Area	1,076,080	1,076,080	1,076,080	1,076,080	1,076,080	1,076,080
Total Roadless Area	525,359	536,754	274,147	460,899	361,495	0
Roadless Share	49%	50%	25%	43%	34%	0%
<b>ARA Management Categories (acres)</b>						
LUD II Priority	na	198,872	0	198,872	185,110	0
Watershed Priority	na	172,920	169,871	0	0	0
Roadless Priority	na	164,961	104,276	223,983	176,385	0
Community Priority	na	0	0	0	0	0
Timber Priority	na	0	0	38,043	0	0
<b>Development Opportunity</b>						
Development LUDs (acres)	328,810	333,640	383,339	387,497	484,199	484,228
<b>Timber Opportunity (Acres Suitable for Harvest)</b>						
Old-Growth	62,855	64,982	76,804	84,583	85,555	85,555
Young-Growth	127,039	128,093	128,148	128,359	128,389	128,654
<b>Estimated Harvest over 100 Years (acres)</b>						
Old-Growth	11,631	11,165	10,687	9,262	9,201	9,201
Young-Growth	108,085	105,724	104,659	104,637	104,059	103,302

na = not applicable

Not all acres removed from roadless management would be available for development. The change in acres in development LUDs serves as a measure of development potential as it presently exists by alternative. Approximately 31 percent (328,800 acres) of the Naukati Bay CUA is presently managed in development LUDs. This total would increase under all action alternatives, with net gains ranging from about 4,800 acres (Alternative 2) to 155,400 acres (Alternatives 5 and 6).

Suitable old-growth acres available for harvest would increase under all action alternatives, and suitable young-growth would increase under Alternatives 5 and 6. Net gains in suitable old-growth would range from about 2,100 acres (Alternative 2) to 22,700 acres (Alternatives 5 and 6). Suitable young-growth acres would increase by about 1 percent under all of the action alternatives.

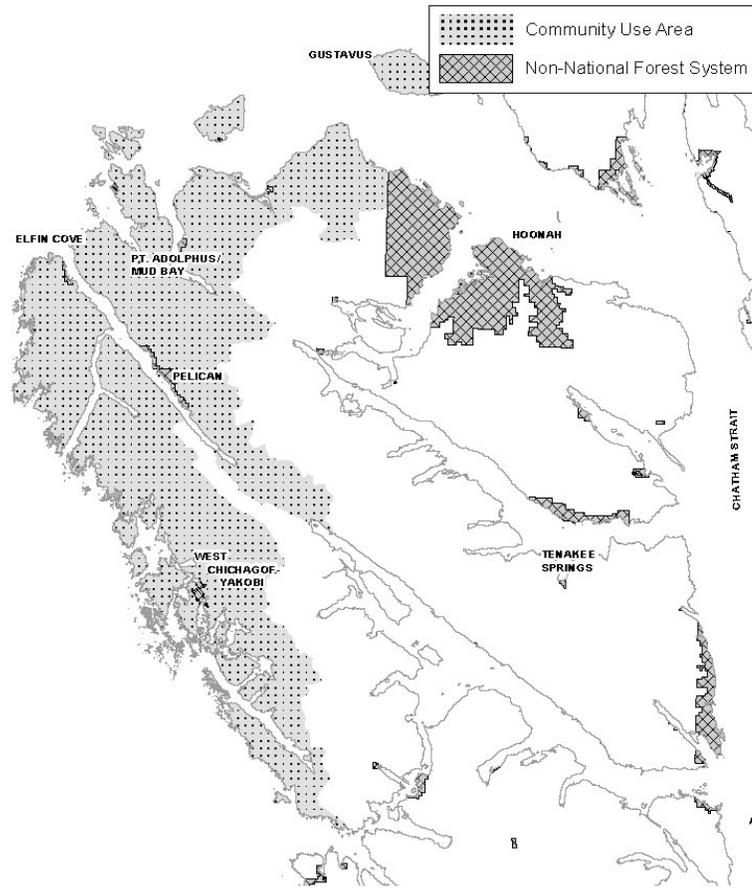
Total acres harvested are assumed to remain constant across all alternatives. Estimated harvest totals over 100 years show the amount of harvest likely to occur by alternative if the estimated harvest level is evenly distributed across the Forest-wide suitable land base. The share of the Forest-wide suitable land base in the Naukati Bay CUA would decrease under all five action alternatives. If harvest were distributed evenly across the landscape this would result in a decrease in potential harvest relative to Alternative 1 in all cases, with larger decreases under Alternatives 4 to 6 (Table E-20).

### **Pelican**

Pelican's CUA encompasses a total of 489,586 acres (Figure E-19). Almost half of this area (49 percent) is presently managed as roadless (Table E-21). This share would drop to 13 percent under Alternative 3, with no acres managed as roadless under Alternative 6. The removal of LUD II acres under Alternative 3 accounts for the entire decrease in roadless acres under this alternative. These areas would retain their congressional protections and continue to be managed in a roadless state. Alternative 4 includes ARA acres that would be managed as Timber Priority and allow timber harvest and road building. Timber Priority acres account for 1 percent of the ARA in the Pelican CUA. Areas allocated to Roadless Priority would explicitly allow the cutting, utilization, customary trade, and removal of trees for the purposes of Alaska Native customary and traditional uses, as well as road construction deemed necessary by a federally recognized Tribe for access to Alaska Native cultural sites. This type of use would also be allowed in Timber Priority areas, which allow all timber harvest and road construction.

## Appendix E

**Figure E-19  
Pelican's Community Use Area**



**Table E-21  
Roadless Areas, ARA Management Categories, and Development Opportunity in Pelican's Community Use Area**

Roadless Category (acres)	Alternative					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Total Community Use Area	489,586	489,586	489,586	489,586	489,586	489,586
Total Roadless Area	237,750	238,183	62,476	238,063	230,336	0
Roadless Share	49%	49%	13%	49%	47%	0%
<b>ARA Management Categories (acres)</b>						
LUD II Priority	na	175,657	0	175,705	175,344	0
Watershed Priority	na	20,827	20,827	0	0	0
Roadless Priority	na	41,699	41,650	59,509	54,991	0
Community Priority	na	0	0	0	0	0
Timber Priority	na	0	0	2,848	0	0
<b>Development Opportunity</b>						
Development LUDs (acres)	0	0	0	0	2,855	2,855
<b>Timber Opportunity (Acres Suitable for Harvest)</b>						
Old-Growth	0	0	0	0	0	0
Young-Growth	0	0	0	0	0	34
<b>Estimated Harvest over 100 Years (acres)</b>						
Old-Growth	0	0	0	0	0	0
Young-Growth	0	0	0	0	0	27

na = not applicable

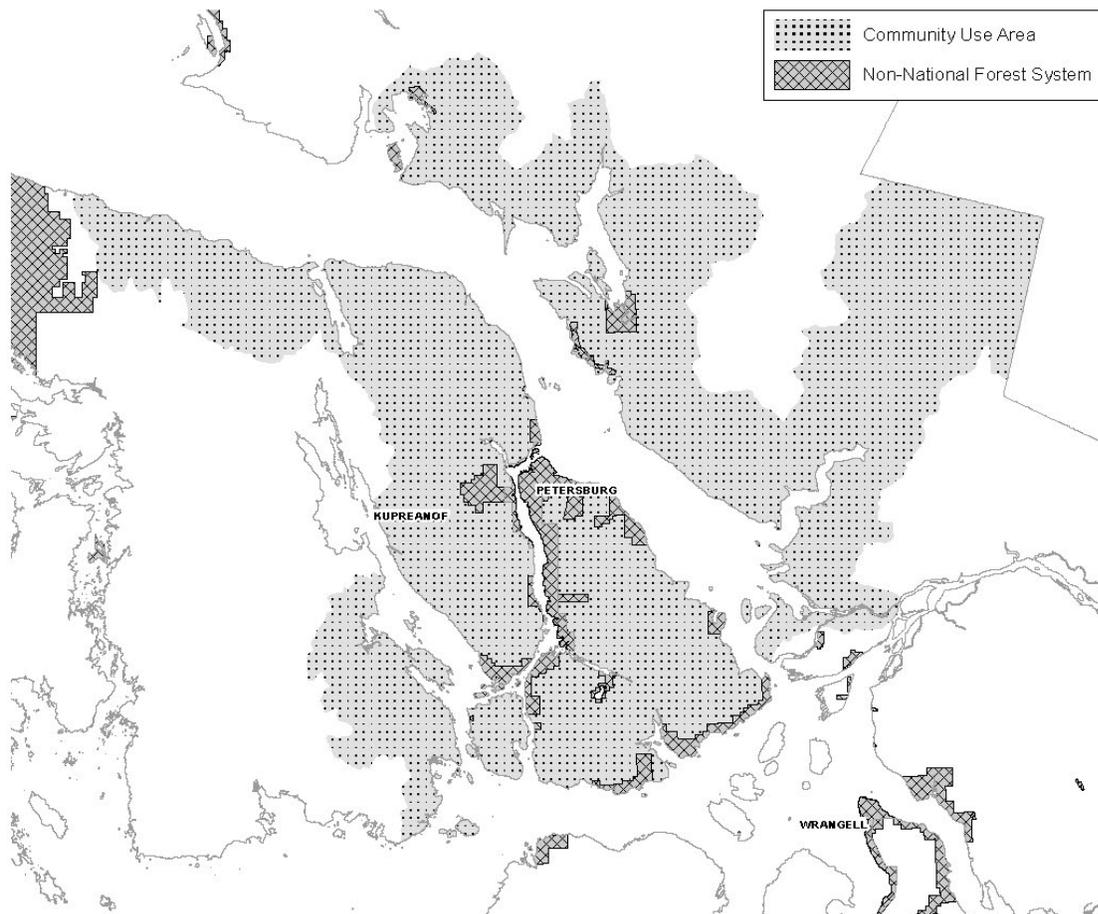
Not all acres removed from roadless management would be available for development. The change in acres in development LUDs serves as a measure of development potential as it presently exists by alternative. None of the Pelican CUA is presently managed in a development LUD. There would be no change under Alternatives 2 to 4. Under Alternatives 5 and 6, approximately 2,900 acres would be managed as development LUDs (Table E-21).

There would be no suitable old-growth acres for harvest under any alternative, and no young-growth suitable acres for harvest under all alternatives except for Alternative 6, which would have less than 50 acres considered suitable under the current 2016 Forest Plan. No timber harvest is expected to occur in the Pelican CUA.

### Petersburg (Gánti Yaaks Séedi) and Kupreanof

Petersburg’s CUA encompasses a total of 744,244 acres (Figure E-20). Half of this area (50 percent) is presently managed as roadless (Table E-22). This share would drop to 26 percent under Alternative 5, with no acres managed as roadless under Alternative 6. Alternative 4 includes ARA acres that would be managed as Timber Priority and allow timber harvest and road building. Timber Priority acres account for 22 percent of the ARA in the Petersburg CUA. Areas allocated to Roadless Priority would explicitly allow the cutting, utilization, customary trade, and removal of trees for the purposes of Alaska Native customary and traditional uses, as well as road construction deemed necessary by a federally recognized Tribe for access to Alaska Native cultural sites. This type of use would also be allowed in Timber Priority areas, which allow all timber harvest and road construction.

**Figure E-20**  
**Petersburg’s Community Use Area**



## Appendix E

**Table E-22  
Roadless Areas, ARA Management Categories, and Development Opportunity in Petersburg's Community Use Area**

Roadless Category (acres)	Alternative					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Total Community Use Area	744,244	744,244	744,244	744,244	744,244	744,244
Total Roadless Area	371,111	359,252	314,613	308,155	195,232	0
Roadless Share	50%	48%	42%	41%	26%	0%
<b>ARA Management Categories (acres)</b>						
LUD II Priority	na	0	0	0	0	0
Watershed Priority	na	102,042	102,042	0	0	0
Roadless Priority	na	257,211	212,571	240,145	195,232	0
Community Priority	na	0	0	0	0	0
Timber Priority	na	0	0	68,011	0	0
<b>Development Opportunity</b>						
Development LUDs (acres)	111,065	124,561	161,413	164,778	285,393	285,393
<b>Timber Opportunity (Acres Suitable for Harvest)</b>						
Old-Growth	27,065	32,247	43,105	53,747	54,424	54,424
Young-Growth	23,148	24,900	24,921	24,938	25,025	25,103
<b>Estimated Harvest over 100 Years (acres)</b>						
Old-Growth	5,008	5,541	5,998	5,885	5,853	5,853
Young-Growth	19,694	20,552	20,353	20,329	20,282	20,156

na = not applicable

Not all acres removed from roadless management would be available for development. The change in acres in development LUDs serves as a measure of development potential as it presently exists by alternative. Approximately 15 percent (111,065 acres) of the Petersburg CUA is presently managed in development LUDs. This total would increase under all action alternatives, with net gains ranging from about 13,500 acres (Alternative 2) to 174,300 acres (Alternatives 5 and 6).

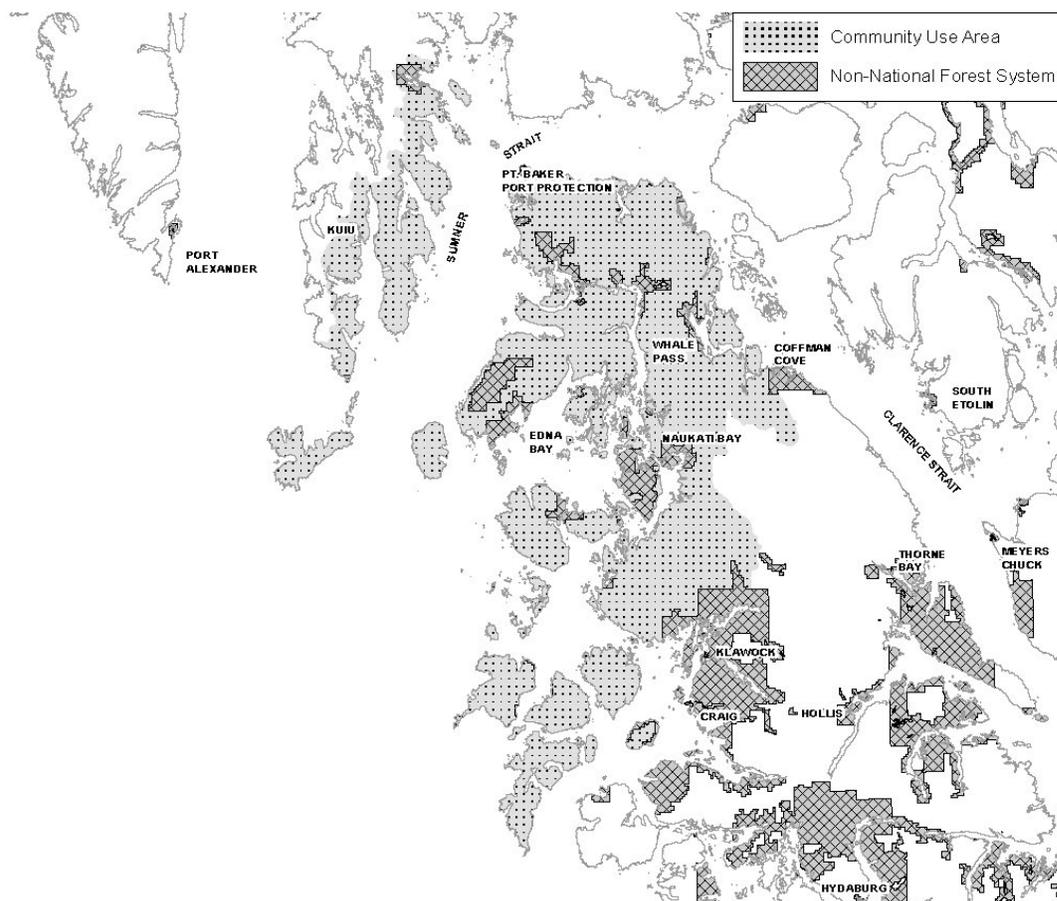
Suitable old-growth and young-growth acres available for harvest would increase under all action alternatives. Net gains in suitable old-growth would range from about 5,200 acres (Alternative 2) to 27,400 acres (Alternatives 5 and 6). Increases in suitable young-growth acres would be approximately 8 percent of the existing total under all action alternatives.

Total acres harvested are assumed to remain constant across all alternatives. Estimated harvest totals over 100 years show the amount of harvest likely to occur by alternative if the estimated harvest level is evenly distributed across the Forest-wide suitable land base. The share of the Forest-wide suitable land base in the Petersburg CUA would increase under all five action alternatives. If harvest were distributed evenly across the landscape this would result in an increase in potential harvest relative to Alternative 1 in all cases, with the largest increase under Alternative 3 (Table E-22).

### Point Baker

Point Baker's CUA encompasses a total of 805,912 acres (Figure E-21). About half of this area (50 percent) is presently managed as roadless (Table E-23). This share would drop to 26 and 38 percent under Alternatives 3 and 5, respectively, with no acres managed as roadless under Alternative 6. The removal of LUD II acres under Alternative 3 accounts for approximately 87 percent of the decrease in roadless acres under this alternative. These areas would retain their congressional protections and continue to be managed in a roadless state. Alternative 4 includes ARA acres that would be managed as Timber Priority and allow timber harvest and road building. Timber Priority acres account for 7 percent of the ARA in the Point Baker CUA. Areas allocated to Roadless Priority would explicitly allow the cutting, utilization, customary trade, and removal of trees for the purposes of Alaska Native customary and traditional uses, as well as road construction deemed necessary by a federally recognized Tribe for access to Alaska Native cultural sites. This type of use would also be allowed in Timber Priority areas, which allow all timber harvest and road construction.

**Figure E-21**  
**Point Baker's Community Use Area**



**Table E-23**  
**Roadless Areas, ARA Management Categories, and Development Opportunity in Point Baker's Community Use Area**

Roadless Category (acres)	Alternative					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Total Community Use Area	805,912	805,912	805,912	805,912	805,912	805,912
Total Roadless Area	406,118	434,160	211,003	374,950	206,964	0
Roadless Share	50%	54%	26%	47%	38%	0%
<b>ARA Management Categories (acres)</b>						
LUD II Priority	na	183,378	0	183,378	169,461	0
Watershed Priority	na	94,336	91,593	0	0	0
Roadless Priority	na	156,446	119,410	165,080	137,503	0
Community Priority	na	0	0	0	0	0
Timber Priority	na	0	0	26,493	0	0
<b>Development Opportunity</b>						
Development LUDs (acres)	213,586	207,435	240,144	251,308	312,447	312,447
<b>Timber Opportunity (Acres Suitable for Harvest)</b>						
Old-Growth	38,944	40,012	48,258	54,167	54,774	54,774
Young-Growth	82,451	82,892	82,918	83,188	83,216	83,332
<b>Estimated Harvest over 100 Years (acres)</b>						
Old-Growth	7,206	6,875	6,715	5,931	5,890	5,890
Young-Growth	70,149	68,416	67,719	67,814	67,447	66,911

na = not applicable

## Appendix E

Not all acres removed from roadless management would be available for development. The change in acres in development LUDs serves as a measure of development potential as it presently exists by alternative. Approximately 27 percent (213,586 acres) of the Point Baker CUA is presently managed in development LUDs. This total would increase under all action alternatives except for Alternative 2, with net gains ranging from about 26,600 acres (Alternative 3) to 98,900 acres (Alternatives 5 and 6).

Suitable old-growth and young-growth acres available for harvest would increase under all action alternatives. Net gains in suitable old-growth would range from about 1,100 acres (Alternative 2) to 15,800 acres (Alternatives 5 and 6). Increases in suitable young-growth acres would be about 1 percent of the existing total under all action alternatives.

Total acres harvested are assumed to remain constant across all alternatives. Estimated harvest totals over 100 years show the amount of harvest likely to occur by alternative if the estimated harvest level is evenly distributed across the Forest-wide suitable land base. The share of the Forest-wide suitable land base in the Point Baker CUA would decrease under all five action alternatives. If harvest were distributed evenly across the landscape this would result in a decrease in potential harvest relative to Alternative 1 in all cases, with larger decreases under Alternatives 4 to 6 (Table E-23).

### Port Alexander

Port Alexander's CUA encompasses a total of 86,850 acres (Figure E-22). About three-quarters of this area (75 percent) is presently managed as roadless (Table E-24). This share would stay the same under each alternative except for Alternative 6, where no acres would be managed as roadless. No ARA acres in the Port Alexander CUA would be managed under any alternative as Timber Priority, which allow timber harvest and road building. Areas allocated to Roadless Priority would explicitly allow the cutting, utilization, customary trade, and removal of trees for the purposes of Alaska Native customary and traditional uses, as well as road construction deemed necessary by a federally recognized Tribe for access to Alaska Native cultural sites.

**Figure E-22**  
**Port Alexander's Community Use Area**



**Table E-24**  
**Roadless Areas, ARA Management Categories, and Development Opportunity in Port Alexander's Community Use Area**

Roadless Category (acres)	Alternative					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Total Community Use Area	86,850	86,850	86,850	86,850	86,850	86,850
Total Roadless Area	64,739	64,751	64,751	64,739	64,739	0
Roadless Share	75%	75%	75%	75%	75%	0%
<b>ARA Management Categories (acres)</b>						
LUD II Priority	na	0	0	0	0	0
Watershed Priority	na	0	0	0	0	0
Roadless Priority	na	64,751	64,751	64,739	64,739	0
Community Priority	na	0	0	0	0	0
Timber Priority	na	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Development Opportunity</b>						
Development LUDs (acres)	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Timber Opportunity (Acres Suitable for Harvest)</b>						
Old-Growth	0	0	0	0	0	0
Young-Growth	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Estimated Harvest over 100 Years (acres)</b>						
Old-Growth	0	0	0	0	0	0
Young-Growth	0	0	0	0	0	0

na = not applicable

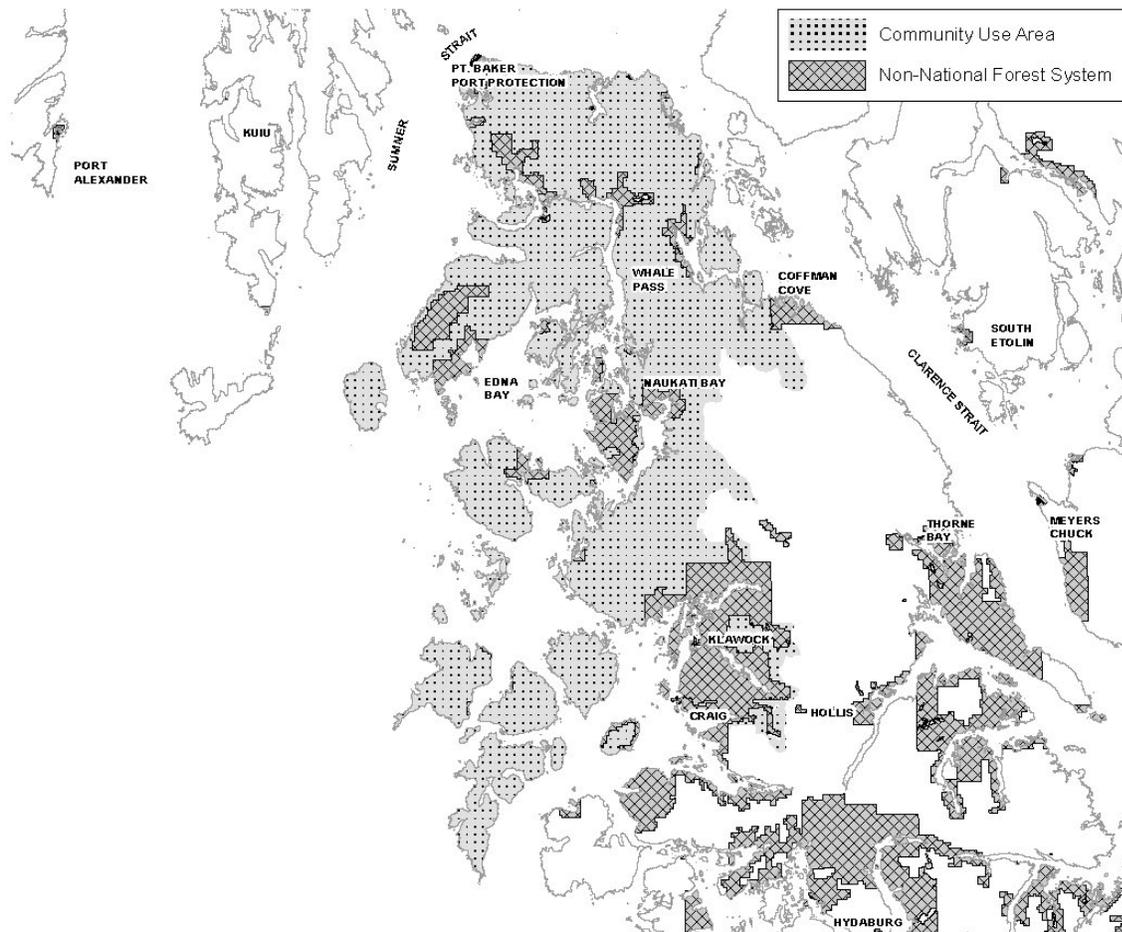
## Appendix E

There are no acres in development LUDs in the Port Alexander CUA under any of the alternatives and no areas suitable harvest, with no estimated harvest over the next 100 years.

### Port Protection

Port Protection's CUA encompasses a total of 673,745 acres (Figure E-23). About half of this area (53 percent) is presently managed as roadless (Table E-25). This share would drop to 23 and 38 percent under Alternatives 3 and 5, respectively, with no acres managed as roadless under Alternative 6. The removal of LUD II acres under Alternative 3 accounts for approximately 84 percent of the decrease in roadless acres under this alternative. These areas would retain their congressional protections and continue to be managed in a roadless state. Alternative 4 includes ARA acres that would be managed as Timber Priority and allow timber harvest and road building. Timber Priority acres account for 12 percent of the ARA in the Port Protection CUA. Areas allocated to Roadless Priority would explicitly allow the cutting, utilization, customary trade, and removal of trees for the purposes of Alaska Native customary and traditional uses, as well as road construction deemed necessary by a federally recognized Tribe for access to Alaska Native cultural sites. This type of use would also be allowed in Timber Priority areas, which allow all timber harvest and road construction.

**Figure E-23**  
**Port Protection's Community Use Area**



**Table E-25  
Roadless Areas, ARA Management Categories, and Development Opportunity in Port Protection's Community Use Area**

Roadless Category (acres)	Alternative					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Total Community Use Area	673,745	673,745	673,745	673,745	673,745	673,745
Total Roadless Area	354,581	373,245	157,128	326,705	254,838	0
Roadless Share	53%	55%	23%	48%	38%	0%
<b>ARA Management Categories (acres)</b>						
LUD II Priority	na	180,153	0	180,153	166,402	0
Watershed Priority	na	72,441	69,699	0	0	0
Roadless Priority	na	120,651	87,430	106,348	88,436	0
Community Priority	na	0	0	0	0	0
Timber Priority	na	0	0	40,204	0	0
<b>Development Opportunity</b>						
Development LUDs (acres)	199,287	200,843	229,923	233,739	298,739	298,739
<b>Timber Opportunity (Acres Suitable for Harvest)</b>						
Old-Growth	37,710	38,986	45,964	54,133	54,740	54,740
Young-Growth	78,787	79,261	79,288	79,493	79,494	79,610
<b>Estimated Harvest over 100 Years (acres)</b>						
Old-Growth	6,978	6,699	6,396	5,928	5,887	5,887
Young-Growth	67,032	65,420	64,754	64,802	64,430	63,922

na = not applicable

Not all acres removed from roadless management would be available for development. The change in acres in development LUDs serves as a measure of development potential as it presently exists by alternative. Approximately 30 percent (199,287 acres) of the Port Protection CUA is presently managed in development LUDs. This total would increase under all action alternatives, with net gains ranging from about 1,600 acres (Alternative 2) to 99,500 acres (Alternatives 5 and 6).

Suitable old-growth and young-growth acres available for harvest would increase under all action alternatives. Net gains in suitable old-growth would range from about 1,300 acres (Alternative 2) to 17,000 acres (Alternatives 5 and 6). Increases in suitable young-growth acres would be less than 2 percent of the existing total under all action alternatives.

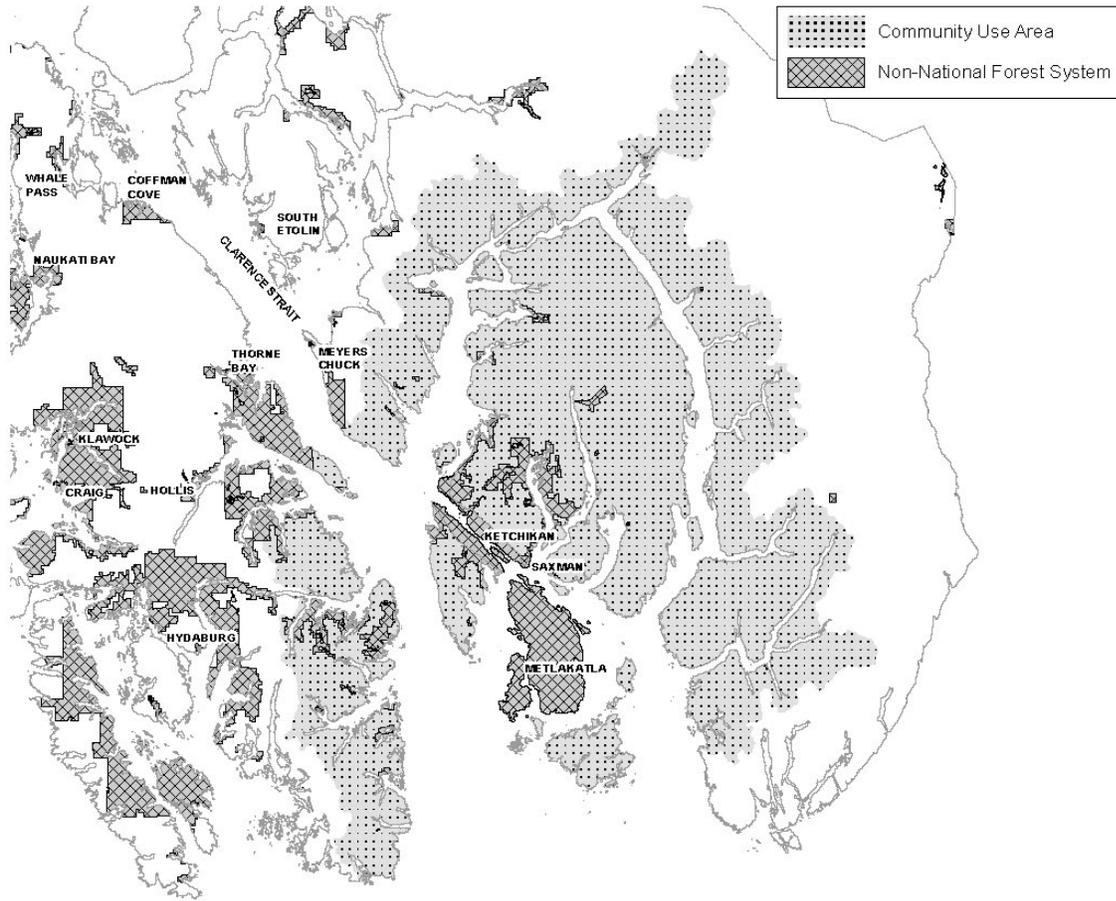
Total acres harvested are assumed to remain constant across all alternatives. Estimated harvest totals over 100 years show the amount of harvest likely to occur by alternative if the estimated harvest level is evenly distributed across the Forest-wide suitable land base. The share of the Forest-wide suitable land base in the Port Protection CUA would decrease under all five action alternatives. If harvest were distributed evenly across the landscape this would result in a decrease in potential harvest relative to Alternative 1 in all cases, with larger decreases under Alternatives 4 to 6 (Table E-25).

## Saxman

Saxman's CUA encompasses a total of 1,968,509 acres (Figure E-24). Almost half of this area (47 percent) is presently managed as roadless (Table E-26). This share would drop to 43 and 31 percent under Alternatives 3 and 5, respectively, with no acres managed as roadless under Alternative 6. The removal of LUD II acres under Alternative 3 accounts for approximately 40 percent of the decrease in roadless acres under this alternative. These areas would retain their congressional protections and continue to be managed in a roadless state. Alternative 4 includes ARA acres that would be managed as Timber Priority and allow timber harvest and road building. Timber Priority acres account for 13 percent of the ARA in the Saxman CUA. Areas allocated to Roadless Priority and Community Priority would explicitly allow the cutting, utilization, customary trade, and removal of trees for the purposes of Alaska Native customary and traditional uses, as well as road construction deemed necessary by a federally recognized Tribe for access to Alaska Native cultural sites. This type of use would also be allowed in Timber Priority areas, which allow all timber harvest and road construction.

## Appendix E

**Figure E-24  
Saxman's Community Use Area**



**Table E-26  
Roadless Areas, ARA Management Categories, and Development Opportunity in  
Saxman's Community Use Area**

Roadless Category (acres)	Alternative					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Total Community Use Area	1,968,509	1,968,509	1,968,509	1,968,509	1,968,509	1,968,509
Total Roadless Area	923,374	915,701	850,100	875,365	611,943	0
Roadless Share	47%	47%	43%	44%	31%	0%
<b>ARA Management Categories (acres)</b>						
LUD II Priority	na	29,962	0	29,962	29,637	0
Watershed Priority	na	483,664	483,587	0	0	0
Roadless Priority	na	402,075	312,318	735,275	582,307	0
Community Priority	na	0	54,194	0	0	0
Timber Priority	na	0	0	110,129	0	0
<b>Development Opportunity</b>						
Development LUDs (acres)	121,179	131,787	164,902	164,960	413,416	413,416
<b>Timber Opportunity (Acres Suitable for Harvest)</b>						
Old-Growth	30,433	33,733	45,595	55,182	56,219	56,219
Young-Growth	32,864	34,214	34,649	34,530	35,013	35,454
<b>Estimated Harvest over 100 Years (acres)</b>						
Old-Growth	5,631	5,796	6,345	6,042	6,046	6,046
Young-Growth	27,961	28,239	28,298	28,148	28,379	28,467

na = not applicable

Not all acres removed from roadless management would be available for development. The change in acres in development LUDs serves as a measure of development potential as it presently exists by alternative. Approximately 6 percent (121,179 acres) of the Saxman CUA is presently managed in development LUDs. This total would increase under all action alternatives, with net gains ranging from about 10,600 acres (Alternative 2) to 292,200 acres (Alternatives 5 and 6).

Suitable old-growth and young-growth acres available for harvest would increase under all action alternatives. Net gains in suitable old-growth would range from about 3,300 acres (Alternative 2) to 25,800 acres (Alternatives 5 and 6). Increases in suitable young-growth acres would be 4 percent (Alternative 2) to 8 percent (Alternative 6) of the existing total.

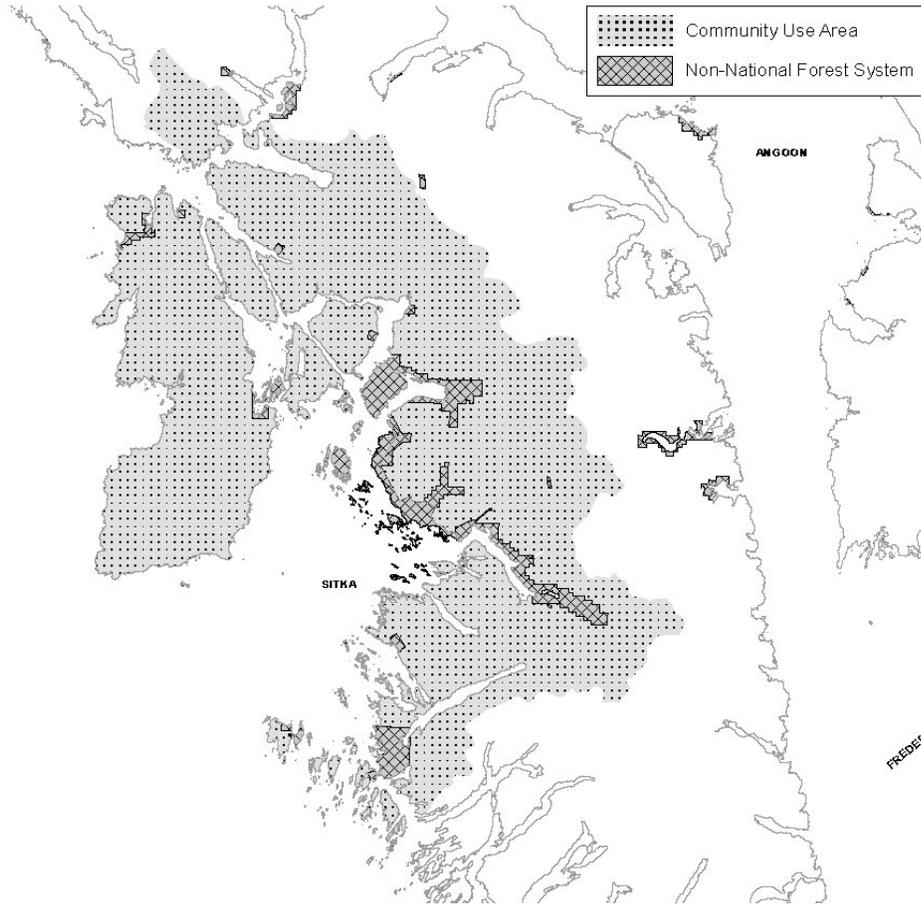
Total acres harvested are assumed to remain constant across all alternatives. Estimated harvest totals over 100 years show the amount of harvest likely to occur by alternative if the estimated harvest level is evenly distributed across the Forest-wide suitable land base. The share of the Forest-wide suitable land base in the Saxman CUA would increase under all five action alternatives. If harvest were distributed evenly across the landscape this would result in an increase in potential harvest relative to Alternative 1 in all cases, with the largest increase in old-growth harvest under Alternative 3 (Table E-26).

### **Sitka (Sheet'ká)**

Sitka's CUA encompasses a total of 420,003 acres (Figure E-25). Most of this area (82 percent) is presently managed as roadless (Table E-27). This share would decrease to 66 percent under Alternative 5, with no acres managed as roadless under Alternative 6. Alternative 4 includes ARA acres that would be managed as Timber Priority and allow timber harvest and road building. Timber Priority acres account for 9 percent of the ARA in the Sitka CUA. Areas allocated to Roadless Priority and Community Priority would explicitly allow the cutting, utilization, customary trade, and removal of trees for the purposes of Alaska Native customary and traditional uses, as well as road construction deemed necessary by a federally recognized Tribe for access to Alaska Native cultural sites. This type of use would also be allowed in Timber Priority areas, which allow all timber harvest and road construction.

## Appendix E

**Figure E-25**  
**Sitka's Community Use Area**



**Table E-27**  
**Roadless Areas, ARA Management Categories, and Development Opportunity in Sitka's Community Use Area**

Roadless Category (acres)	Alternative					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Total Community Use Area	420,003	420,003	420,003	420,003	420,003	420,003
Total Roadless Area	344,040	348,391	348,391	343,398	279,049	0
Roadless Share	82%	83%	83%	82%	66%	0%
<b>ARA Management Categories (acres)</b>						
LUD II Priority	na	0	0	0	0	0
Watershed Priority	na	238,341	238,341	0	0	0
Roadless Priority	na	110,049	55,259	312,708	279,049	0
Community Priority	na	0	54,790	0	0	0
Timber Priority	na	0	0	30,689	0	0
<b>Development Opportunity</b>						
Development LUDs (acres)	26,418	26,647	26,647	26,691	91,039	91,039
<b>Timber Opportunity (Acres Suitable for Harvest)</b>						
Old-Growth	2,342	2,334	2,334	4,870	4,870	4,870
Young-Growth	10,559	10,560	10,560	10,560	10,560	10,648
<b>Estimated Harvest over 100 Years (acres)</b>						
Old-Growth	433	401	325	533	524	524
Young-Growth	8,984	8,716	8,624	8,609	8,559	8,549

na = not applicable

Not all acres removed from roadless management would be available for development. The change in acres in development LUDs serves as a measure of development potential as it presently exists by alternative. Approximately 6 percent (26,418 acres) of the Sitka CUA is presently managed in development LUDs. This total would increase under all action alternatives, with net gains ranging from about 230 acres (Alternatives 2 and 3) to 64,600 acres (Alternatives 5 and 6).

Suitable old-growth available for harvest would increase under Alternatives 4 to 6, each with a net gain of 2,528 acres, and decrease by 8 acres under Alternatives 2 and 3. Increases in suitable young-growth acres would be less than 1 percent of the existing total under all action alternatives.

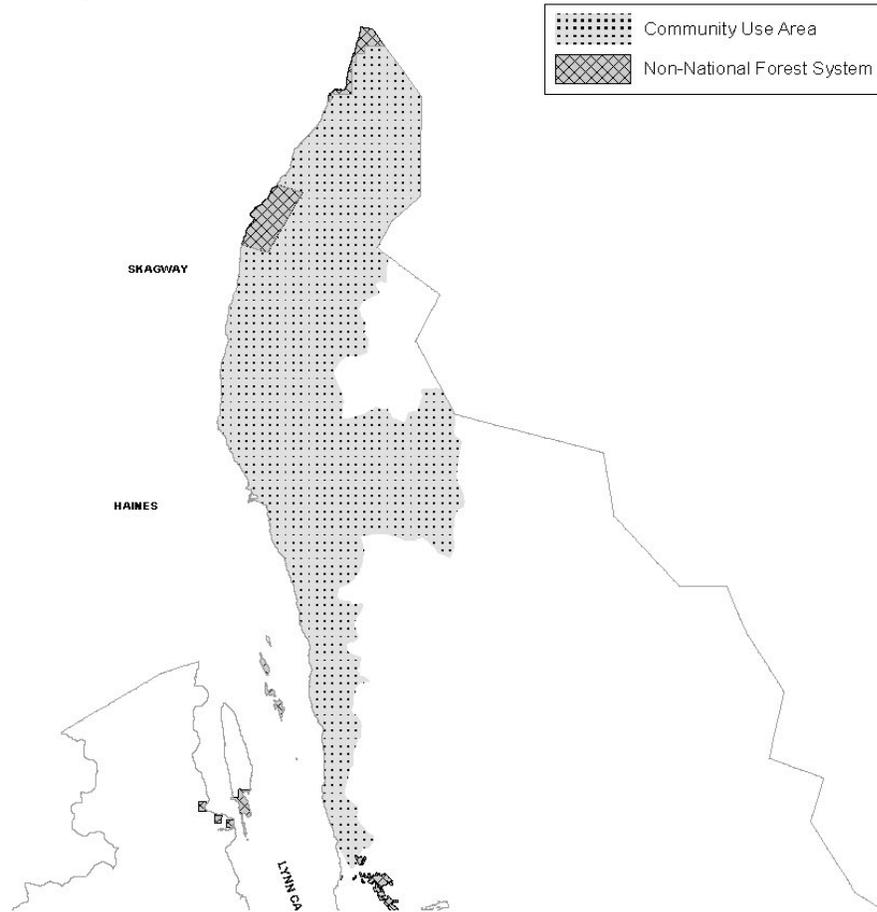
Total acres harvested are assumed to remain constant across all alternatives. Estimated harvest totals over 100 years show the amount of harvest likely to occur by alternative if the estimated harvest level is evenly distributed across the Forest-wide suitable land base. Estimated old-growth and young-growth harvest would be similar across all alternatives.

### **Skagway**

Skagway's CUA encompasses a total of 203,460 acres (Figure E-26). Nearly all of this area (96 percent) is presently managed as roadless (Table E-28). This share would decrease somewhat under Alternative 5 to 92 percent, and drop to no acres managed as roadless under Alternative 6. Alternative 4 includes ARA acres that would be managed as Timber Priority and allow timber harvest and road building. Timber Priority acres account for 4 percent of the ARA in the Skagway CUA. Areas allocated to Roadless Priority would explicitly allow the cutting, utilization, customary trade, and removal of trees for the purposes of Alaska Native customary and traditional uses, as well as road construction deemed necessary by a federally recognized Tribe for access to Alaska Native cultural sites. This type of use would also be allowed in Timber Priority areas, which allow all timber harvest and road construction.

## Appendix E

**Figure E-26**  
**Skagway's Community Use Area**



**Table E-28**  
**Roadless Areas, ARA Management Categories, and Development Opportunity in Skagway's Community Use Area**

Roadless Category (acres)	Alternative					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Total Community Use Area	203,460	203,460	203,460	203,460	203,460	203,460
Total Roadless Area	194,839	194,839	194,839	194,839	186,751	0
Roadless Share	96%	96%	96%	96%	92%	0%
<b>ARA Management Categories (acres)</b>						
LUD II Priority	na	0	0	0	0	0
Watershed Priority	na	62,158	62,158	0	0	0
Roadless Priority	na	132,681	132,681	187,630	186,751	0
Community Priority	na	0	0	0	0	0
Timber Priority	na	0	0	7,208	0	0
<b>Development Opportunity</b>						
Development LUDs (acres)	0	0	0	0	7,215	7,215
<b>Timber Opportunity (Acres Suitable for Harvest)</b>						
Old-Growth	0	0	0	0	0	0
Young-Growth	0	0	0	46	70	70
<b>Estimated Harvest over 100 Years (acres)</b>						
Old-Growth	0	0	0	0	0	0
Young-Growth	0	0	0	37	56	56

na = not applicable

Not all acres removed from roadless management would be available for development. The change in acres in development LUDs serves as a measure of development potential as it presently exists by alternative. None of the lands in Skagway CUA are presently managed in a development LUD. This would change under Alternatives 5 and 6, both of which would allocate about 7,200 acres to development LUDs.

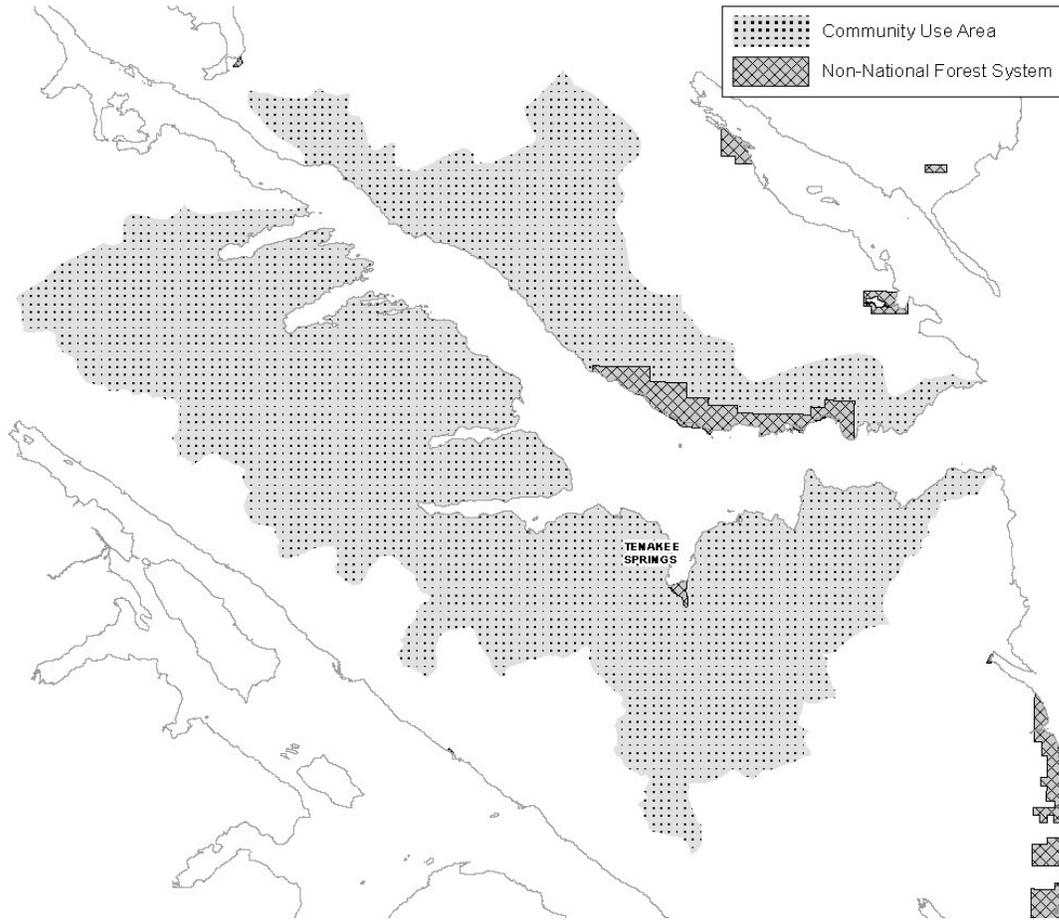
There are no suitable old-growth acres for harvest under any of the alternatives, and very limited suitable young-growth acres (less than 100 acres in all cases). Correspondingly, no old-growth or young-growth harvest is estimated over the next 100 years in the Skagway CUA (Table E-28).

### **Tenakee Springs**

The Tenakee Springs CUA encompasses a total of 195,975 acres (Figure E-27). Over three-quarters of this area (78 percent) is presently managed as roadless (Table E-29). This share would drop to 58 and 42 percent under Alternatives 3 and 5, respectively, with no acres managed as roadless under Alternative 6. The removal of LUD II acres under Alternative 3 accounts for approximately 99 percent of the decrease in roadless acres under this alternative. These areas would retain their congressional protections and continue to be managed in a roadless state. Alternative 4 includes ARA acres that would be managed as Timber Priority and allow timber harvest and road building. Timber Priority acres account for 21 percent of the ARA in the Tenakee Springs CUA. Areas allocated to Roadless Priority would explicitly allow the cutting, utilization, customary trade, and removal of trees for the purposes of Alaska Native customary and traditional uses, as well as road construction deemed necessary by a federally recognized Tribe for access to Alaska Native cultural sites. This type of use would also be allowed in Timber Priority areas, which allow all timber harvest and road construction.

## Appendix E

**Figure E-27**  
**Tenakee Springs' Community Use Area**



**Table E-29**  
**Roadless Areas, ARA Management Categories, and Development Opportunity in Tenakee Springs' Community Use Area**

Roadless Category (acres)	Alternative					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Total Community Use Area	195,975	195,975	195,975	195,975	195,975	195,975
Total Roadless Area	152,907	159,860	114,474	149,449	82,669	0
Roadless Share	78%	82%	58%	76%	42%	0%
<b>ARA Management Categories (acres)</b>						
LUD II Priority	na	40,415	0	40,434	37,948	0
Watershed Priority	na	71,651	71,657	0	0	0
Roadless Priority	na	47,788	42,817	78,370	44,721	0
Community Priority	na	0	0	0	0	0
Timber Priority	na	0	0	30,646	0	0
<b>Development Opportunity</b>						
Development LUDs (acres)	30,969	26,606	29,324	34,609	101,137	101,137
<b>Timber Opportunity (Acres Suitable for Harvest)</b>						
Old-Growth	8,498	8,851	10,244	18,807	18,808	18,808
Young-Growth	6,493	6,582	6,582	6,582	6,597	6,599
<b>Estimated Harvest over 100 Years (acres)</b>						
Old-Growth	1,572	1,521	1,425	2,059	2,023	2,023
Young-Growth	5,524	5,432	5,375	5,366	5,347	5,299

na = not applicable

Not all acres removed from roadless management would be available for development. The change in acres in development LUDs serves as a measure of development potential as it presently exists by alternative. Approximately 16 percent (30,969 acres) of the Tenakee Springs CUA is presently managed in development LUDs. This total would decrease under Alternatives 2 and 3, and increase under Alternatives 4 to 6, with net gains ranging from about 3,600 acres (Alternative 4) to 70,200 acres (Alternatives 5 and 6).

Suitable old-growth and young-growth acres available for harvest would increase under all action alternatives. Net gains in suitable old-growth would range from about 350 acres (Alternative 2) to 10,300 acres (Alternatives 5 and 6). Increases in suitable young-growth acres would range from 1 percent to 2 percent of the existing total under all action alternatives.

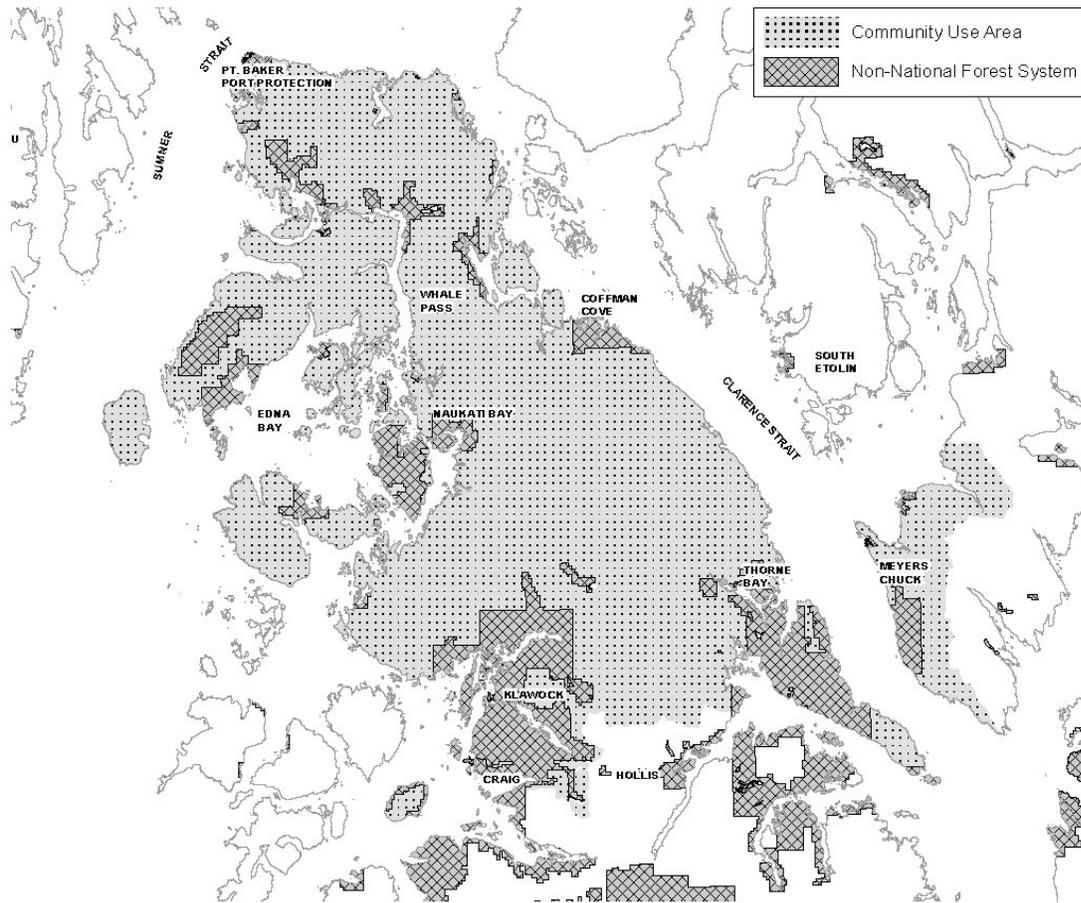
Total acres harvested are assumed to remain constant across all alternatives. Estimated harvest totals over 100 years show the amount of harvest likely to occur by alternative if the estimated harvest level is evenly distributed across the Forest-wide suitable land base. Estimated old-growth harvest would range from about 1,400 acres (Alternative 3) to 2,060 acres (Alternative 4). Estimated young-growth harvest would range from about 5,300 acres (Alternative 6) to 5,500 acres (Alternative 1).

### Thorne Bay

Thorne Bay's CUA encompasses a total of 966,425 acres (Figure E-28). Almost half of this area (46 percent) is presently managed as roadless (Table E-30). This share would drop to 27 and 28 percent under Alternatives 3 and 5, respectively, with no acres managed as roadless under Alternative 6. The removal of LUD II acres under Alternative 3 accounts for approximately 63 percent of the decrease in roadless acres under this alternative. These areas would retain their congressional protections and continue to be managed in a roadless state. Alternative 4 includes ARA acres that would be managed as Timber Priority and allow timber harvest and road building. Timber Priority acres account for 13 percent of the ARA in the Thorne Bay CUA. Areas allocated to Roadless Priority would explicitly allow the cutting, utilization, customary trade, and removal of trees for the purposes of Alaska Native customary and traditional uses, as well as road construction deemed necessary by a federally recognized Tribe for access to Alaska Native cultural sites. This type of use would also be allowed in Timber Priority areas, which allow all timber harvest and road construction.

## Appendix E

**Figure E-28**  
**Thorne Bay's Community Use Area**



**Table E-30**  
**Roadless Areas, ARA Management Categories, and Development Opportunity in Thorne Bay's Community Use Area**

Roadless Category (acres)	Alternative					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Total Community Use Area	966,425	966,425	966,425	966,425	966,425	966,425
Total Roadless Area	442,006	451,489	263,274	376,083	269,068	0
Roadless Share	46%	47%	27%	39%	28%	0%
<b>ARA Management Categories (acres)</b>						
LUD II Priority	na	124,480	0	124,480	121,181	0
Watershed Priority	na	162,888	159,839	0	0	0
Roadless Priority	na	164,120	103,435	204,485	156,887	0
Community Priority	na	0	0	0	0	0
Timber Priority	na	0	0	47,117	0	0
<b>Development Opportunity</b>						
Development LUDs (acres)	329,200	334,030	383,729	387,887	493,664	493,693
<b>Timber Opportunity (Acres Suitable for Harvest)</b>						
Old-Growth	62,961	65,088	76,910	85,763	86,735	86,735
Young-Growth	127,039	128,093	128,148	128,360	128,389	128,655
<b>Estimated Harvest over 100 Years (acres)</b>						
Old-Growth	11,650	11,183	10,702	9,391	9,327	9,327
Young-Growth	108,085	105,724	104,659	104,638	104,060	103,302

na = not applicable

Not all acres removed from roadless management would be available for development. The change in acres in development LUDs serves as a measure of development potential as it presently exists by alternative. Approximately 34 percent (329,200 acres) of the Thorne Bay CUA is presently managed in development LUDs. This total would increase under all action alternatives, with net gains ranging from about 4,800 acres (Alternative 2) to 164,500 acres (Alternatives 5 and 6).

Suitable old-growth and young-growth acres available for harvest would increase under all action alternatives. Net gains in suitable old-growth would range from about 2,100 acres (Alternative 2) to 23,800 acres (Alternatives 5 and 6). Increases in suitable young-growth acres would be less than 2 percent of the existing total under all action alternatives.

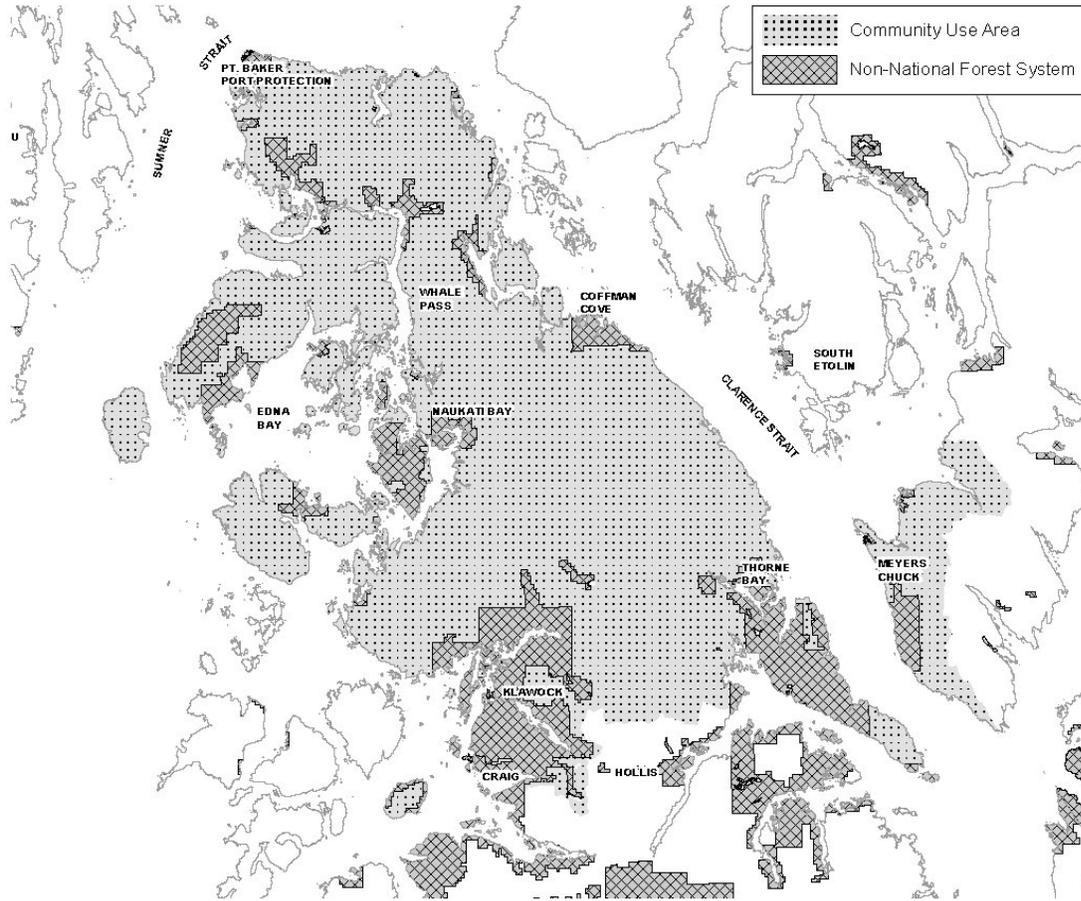
Total acres harvested are assumed to remain constant across all alternatives. Estimated harvest totals over 100 years show the amount of harvest likely to occur by alternative if the estimated harvest level is evenly distributed across the Forest-wide suitable land base. The share of the Forest-wide suitable land base in the Thorne Bay CUA would decrease under all five action alternatives. If harvest were distributed evenly across the landscape this would result in a decrease in potential harvest relative to Alternative 1 in all cases, with larger decreases under Alternatives 4 to 6 (Table E-30).

### Whale Pass

The Whale Pass CUA encompasses a total of 966,425 acres (Figure E-29). Almost half of this area (46 percent) is presently managed as roadless (Table E-31). This share would drop to 27 and 28 percent under Alternatives 3 and 5, respectively, with no acres managed as roadless under Alternative 6. The removal of LUD II acres under Alternative 3 accounts for approximately 63 percent of the decrease in roadless acres under this alternative. These areas would retain their congressional protections and continue to be managed in a roadless state. Alternative 4 includes ARA acres that would be managed as Timber Priority and allow timber harvest and road building. Timber Priority acres account for 13 percent of the ARA in the Whale Pass CUA. Areas allocated to Roadless Priority would explicitly allow the cutting, utilization, customary trade, and removal of trees for the purposes of Alaska Native customary and traditional uses, as well as road construction deemed necessary by a federally recognized Tribe for access to Alaska Native cultural sites. This type of use would also be allowed in Timber Priority areas, which allow all timber harvest and road construction.

# Appendix E

**Figure E-29**  
**Whale Pass' Community Use Area**



**Table E-31**  
**Roadless Areas, ARA Management Categories, and Development Opportunity in Whale Pass' Community Use Area**

Roadless Category (acres)	Alternative					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Total Community Use Area	966,425	966,425	966,425	966,425	966,425	966,425
Total Roadless Area	442,006	451,489	263,274	376,083	269,068	0
Roadless Share	46%	47%	27%	39%	28%	0%
<b>ARA Management Categories (acres)</b>						
LUD II Priority	na	124,480	0	124,480	121,181	0
Watershed Priority	na	162,888	159,839	0	0	0
Roadless Priority	na	164,120	103,435	204,485	156,887	0
Community Priority	na	0	0	0	0	0
Timber Priority	na	0	0	47,117	0	0
<b>Development Opportunity</b>						
Development LUDs (acres)	329,200	334,030	383,729	387,887	493,664	493,693
<b>Timber Opportunity (Acres Suitable for Harvest)</b>						
Old-Growth	62,961	65,088	76,910	85,763	86,735	86,735
Young-Growth	127,039	128,093	128,148	128,360	128,389	128,655
<b>Estimated Harvest over 100 Years (acres)</b>						
Old-Growth	11,650	11,183	10,702	9,391	9,327	9,327
Young-Growth	108,085	105,724	104,659	104,638	104,060	103,302

na = not applicable

Not all acres removed from roadless management would be available for development. The change in acres in development LUDs serves as a measure of development potential as it presently exists by alternative. Approximately 34 percent (329,200 acres) of the Whale Pass CUA is presently managed in development LUDs. This total would increase under all action alternatives, with net gains ranging from about 4,800 acres (Alternative 2) to 164,500 acres (Alternatives 5 and 6).

Suitable old-growth and young-growth acres available for harvest would increase under all action alternatives. Net gains in suitable old-growth would range from about 2,100 acres (Alternative 2) to 23,800 acres (Alternatives 5 and 6). Increases in suitable young-growth acres would be less than 2 percent of the existing total under all action alternatives.

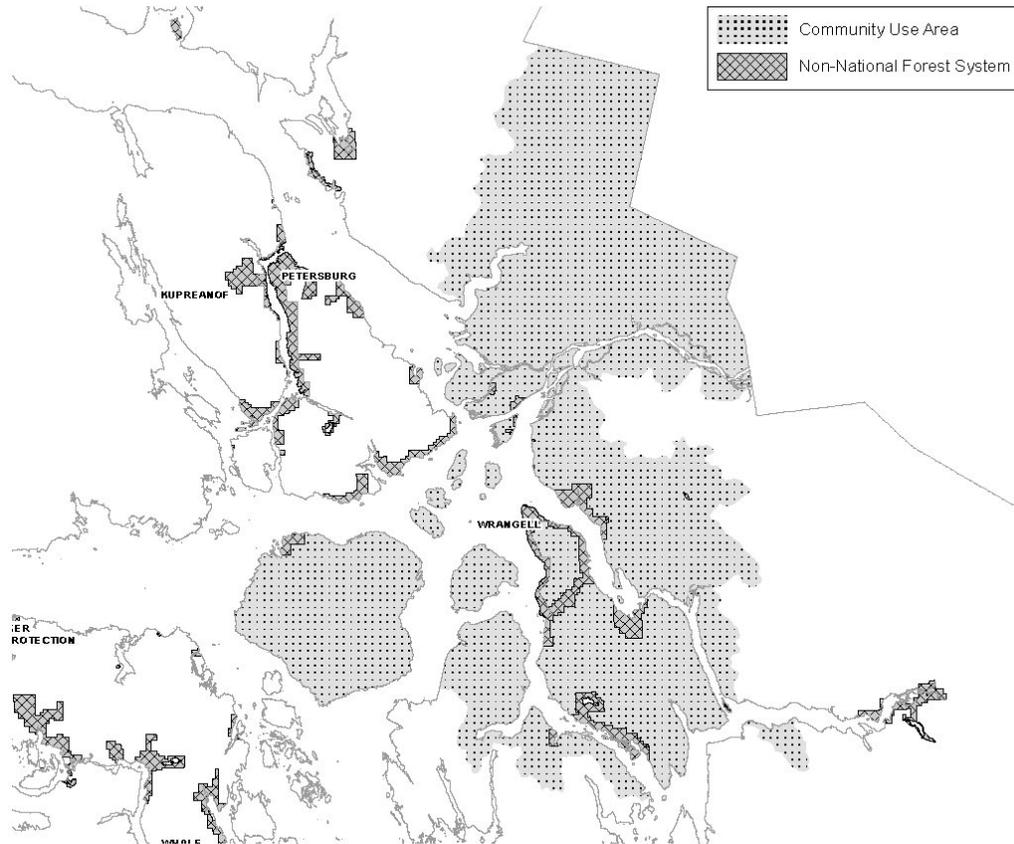
Total acres harvested are assumed to remain constant across all alternatives. Estimated harvest totals over 100 years show the amount of harvest likely to occur by alternative if the estimated harvest level is evenly distributed across the Forest-wide suitable land base. The share of the Forest-wide suitable land base in the Whale Pass CUA would decrease under all five action alternatives. If harvest were distributed evenly across the landscape this would result in a decrease in potential harvest relative to Alternative 1 in all cases, with larger decreases under Alternatives 4 to 6 (Table E-31).

### **Wrangell (Kaachxana.áak'w)**

Wrangell's CUA encompasses a total of 824,249 acres (Figure E-30). Approximately 39 percent is presently managed as roadless (Table E-32). This share would drop to 15 percent under Alternative 5, with no acres managed as roadless under Alternative 6. Alternative 4 includes ARA acres that would be managed as Timber Priority and allow timber harvest and road building. Timber Priority acres account for 21 percent of the ARA in the Wrangell CUA. Areas allocated to Roadless Priority and Community Priority would explicitly allow the cutting, utilization, customary trade, and removal of trees for the purposes of Alaska Native customary and traditional uses, as well as road construction deemed necessary by a federally recognized Tribe for access to Alaska Native cultural sites. This type of use would also be allowed in Timber Priority areas, which allow all timber harvest and road construction.

## Appendix E

**Figure E-30**  
**Wrangell's Community Use Area**



**Table E-32**  
**Roadless Areas, ARA Management Categories, and Development Opportunity in Wrangell's Community Use Area**

Roadless Category (acres)	Alternative					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Total Community Use Area	824,249	824,249	824,249	824,249	824,249	824,249
Total Roadless Area	322,505	303,791	268,358	267,845	122,271	0
Roadless Share	39%	37%	33%	32%	15%	0%
<b>ARA Management Categories (acres)</b>						
LUD II Priority	na	0	0	0	0	0
Watershed Priority	na	181,869	171,984	0	0	0
Roadless Priority	na	121,917	71,694	212,012	122,265	0
Community Priority	na	0	24,680	0	0	0
Timber Priority	na	0	0	55,828	0	0
<b>Development Opportunity</b>						
Development LUDs (acres)	103,980	120,748	148,861	148,863	294,327	294,327
<b>Timber Opportunity (Acres Suitable for Harvest)</b>						
Old-Growth	25,651	29,050	39,697	46,598	46,698	46,698
Young-Growth	26,144	27,919	28,096	28,149	28,308	28,736
<b>Estimated Harvest over 100 Years (acres)</b>						
Old-Growth	4,746	4,991	5,524	5,102	5,022	5,022
Young-Growth	22,243	23,044	22,946	22,947	22,944	23,073

na = not applicable

Not all acres removed from roadless management would be available for development. The change in acres in development LUDs serves as a measure of development potential as it presently exists by alternative. Approximately 13 percent (103,980 acres) of the Wrangell CUA is presently managed in development LUDs. This total would increase under all action alternatives, with net gains ranging from about 16,800 acres (Alternative 2) to 190,300 acres (Alternatives 5 and 6).

Suitable old-growth and young-growth acres available for harvest would increase under all action alternatives. Net gains in suitable old-growth would range from about 3,400 acres (Alternative 2) to 21,000 acres (Alternatives 5 and 6). Increases in suitable young-growth acres would range from 7 percent (Alternatives 2 and 3) to 10 percent (Alternative 6) of the existing total.

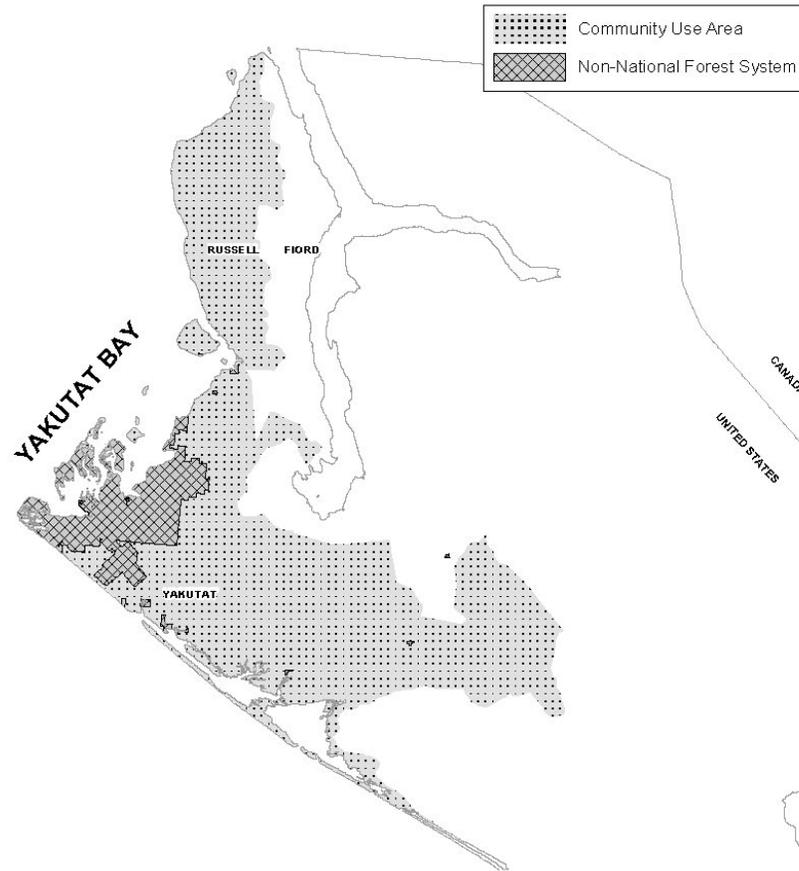
Total acres harvested are assumed to remain constant across all alternatives. Estimated harvest totals over 100 years show the amount of harvest likely to occur by alternative if the estimated harvest level is evenly distributed across the Forest-wide suitable land base. The share of the Forest-wide suitable land base in the Wrangell CUA would increase under all five action alternatives. If harvest were distributed evenly across the landscape this would result in an increase in potential harvest relative to Alternative 1 in all cases, with estimated increases of about 4 percent under all of the action alternatives.

### **Yakutat (Yaakwdáat)**

Yakutat's CUA encompasses a total of 249,047 acres (Figure E-31). About half of this area (51 percent) is presently managed as roadless (Table E-33). This share would drop to 39 percent under Alternative 5, with no acres managed as roadless under Alternative 6. Alternative 4 includes ARA acres that would be managed as Timber Priority and allow timber harvest and road building. Timber Priority acres account for 18 percent of the ARA in the Yakutat CUA. Areas allocated to Roadless Priority and Community Priority would explicitly allow the cutting, utilization, customary trade, and removal of trees for the purposes of Alaska Native customary and traditional uses, as well as road construction deemed necessary by a federally recognized Tribe for access to Alaska Native cultural sites. This type of use would also be allowed in Timber Priority areas, which allow all timber harvest and road construction.

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**Figure E-31  
Yakutat's Community Use Area**



**Table E-33  
Roadless Areas, ARA Management Categories, and Development Opportunity in  
Yakutat's Community Use Area**

Roadless Category (acres)	Alternative					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Total Community Use Area	249,047	249,047	249,047	249,047	249,047	249,047
Total Roadless Area	127,032	123,295	108,401	107,983	96,715	0
Roadless Share	51%	50%	44%	43%	39%	0%
<b>ARA Management Categories (acres)</b>						
LUD II Priority	na	33	0	33	33	0
Watershed Priority	na	79,465	78,578	0	0	0
Roadless Priority	na	43,797	205	88,041	96,682	0
Community Priority	na	0	29,617	0	0	0
Timber Priority	na	0	0	19,909	0	0
<b>Development Opportunity</b>						
Development LUDs (acres)	16,269	16,879	16,879	16,879	37,166	37,166
<b>Timber Opportunity (Acres Suitable for Harvest)</b>						
Old-Growth	63	63	56	63	63	63
Young-Growth	3,889	3,891	5,811	5,527	5,883	5,822
<b>Estimated Harvest over 100 Years (acres)</b>						
Old-Growth	12	11	8	7	7	7
Young-Growth	3,309	3,212	4,746	4,505	4,363	4,675

na = not applicable

Not all acres removed from roadless management would be available for development. The change in acres in development LUDs serves as a measure of development potential as it presently exists by alternative. Approximately 7 percent (16,269 acres) of the Yakutat CUA is presently managed in development LUDs. This total would increase under all action alternatives, with net gains ranging from about 600 acres (Alternatives 2 through 4) to 20,900 acres (Alternatives 5 and 6).

Suitable old-growth acres available for harvest would remain at current negligible levels (less than 100 acres) under all alternatives. Increases in suitable young-growth acres would range up to 1,900 acres (Alternatives 3 and 6).

Total acres harvested are assumed to remain constant across all alternatives. Estimated harvest totals over 100 years show the amount of harvest likely to occur by alternative if the estimated harvest level is evenly distributed across the Forest-wide suitable land base. Estimated young-growth harvest would range from about 3,200 acres (Alternative 2) to 4,700 acres (Alternatives 3 and 6).

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## Appendix E

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**APPENDIX F**  
**TRADITIONAL TERRITORIES**

# Appendix F

## Traditional Territories

### **Abstract**

Completed during 1946 and released during 1947, Goldschmidt and Haas' federal government landmark report titled *Possessory Rights of the Natives of Southeastern Alaska* was an early and comprehensive ethnographic study of Southeast Alaska's Tlingit and Haida peoples. The report was crafted during a period of time in Alaska's history when commercial interests were working to secure additional lands and there was a need to collect evidence of Alaska Native land rights. Responding to the need to understand Alaska Native land use and possession, Goldschmidt and Haas carried out ethnographic research, qualitative interviews, and onsite observations to determine Southeast Alaska lands possessed by Tlingit and Haida peoples as evidenced by actual use and occupancy. In the decades that followed, the Goldschmidt and Haas report and associated maps served as the authority on the geographic areas used and occupied by Southeast Alaska's Haida and Tlingit villages – and remains relevant today.

In addition to geographic analysis, Goldschmidt and Haas also made significant anthropological contributions regarding Tlingit and Haida culture, society, and patterns of behavior. They concluded Tlingit and Haida Indians had continuously used and occupied Southeast from south of the Copper River to the southern tip of the Alexander Archipelago. Tlingit and Haida societies were some of the most developed and complex indigenous societies in the United States and Canada, rich in ceremony and art and complex in social, legal, and political systems. Furthermore, Tlingit and Haida societies had a well-defined system of property ownership with land held by the clan or house group, with joint use extended to family. Land title was obtained by inheritance or as legal settlement for damages – not bought and sold. Land title was recorded with elaborate ceremonies, which served the purpose of publicly-acknowledging land ownership. Land title and associated rights were also sometimes recorded as carvings on totem poles. During 1946, Goldschmidt and Haas compelled Southeast Alaska lands still used and occupied by Alaska Natives should be safeguarded without further delay.

Goldschmidt and Haas' landmark ethnographic study remains relevant today as a comprehensive and historical study of land use, occupancy, and possession by Tlingit and Haida peoples across Southeast Alaska. Of noteworthy importance, the Sealaska Heritage Foundation reprinted the original report and associated maps during 1998 under the title *Haa Aani: Tlingit and Haida Land Rights and Use* with additional introductory statements, original Alaska Native witness statements, and final reflections by Goldschmidt.

### **Citation**

Goldschmidt, Water R. and Hass, Theodore H. 1946. *Possessory Rights of Natives of Southeastern Alaska*. A Report to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Washington, DC. 176 pages, 13 charts and maps, 6 photographs, and 2 appendices.

Goldschmidt, Walter R. and Haas, Theodore H. 1998. *Haa Aani, Our Land: Tlingit and Haida Land Rights and Use*. Seattle, WA: University of Washington Press/Sealaska Heritage Foundation.

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**Figure F-1**  
**Goldschmidt and Haas associated map depicting the geographic areas used and occupied by Southeast Alaska's Haida and Tlingit villages (1946).**



**APPENDIX G**  
**DRAFTED ROADLESS RULE**  
**REGULATORY LANGUAGE BY**  
**ALTERNATIVE**

# Appendix G

## Drafted Roadless Rule Regulatory Language by Alternative

### ***Introduction***

The following provides the drafted roadless rule language for Alternatives 2 through 6. Final rule language could vary from what is presented in this Appendix based on comments received and other considerations. Alternative 1 reflects the 2001 Roadless Rule as published in the Federal Register on January 12, 2001 (66 FR 3244). The 2001 Roadless Rule would remain in effect nation-wide except for Alaska, Colorado, and Idaho if one of the action alternatives were selected.

### ***Alternative 1 – No Action***

Subpart B—Protection of Inventoried Roadless Areas

§ 294.10 Purpose.

The purpose of this subpart is to provide, within the context of multiple use management, lasting protection for inventoried roadless areas within the National Forest System.

§ 294.11 Definitions.

The following terms and definitions apply to this subpart:

*Inventoried roadless areas.* Areas identified in a set of inventoried roadless area maps, contained in Forest Service Roadless Area Conservation, Final Environmental Impact Statement, Volume 2, dated November 2000, which are held at the National headquarters office of the Forest Service, or any subsequent update or revision of those maps.

*Responsible official.* The Forest Service line officer with the authority and responsibility to make decisions regarding protection and management of inventoried roadless areas pursuant to this subpart.

*Road.* A motor vehicle travelway over 50 inches wide, unless designated and managed as a trail. A road may be classified, unclassified, or temporary.

(1) *Classified road.* A road wholly or partially within or adjacent to National Forest System lands that is determined to be needed for long-term motor vehicle access, including State roads, county roads, privately owned roads, National Forest System roads, and other roads authorized by the Forest Service.

(2) *Unclassified road.* A road on National Forest System lands that is not managed as part of the forest transportation system, such as unplanned roads, abandoned travelways, and off-road vehicle tracks that have not been designated and managed as a trail; and those roads that were once under permit or other authorization and were not decommissioned upon the termination of the authorization.

(3) *Temporary road.* A road authorized by contract, permit, lease, other written authorization, or emergency operation, not intended to be part of the forest transportation system and not necessary for long-term resource management.

*Road construction.* Activity that results in the addition of forest classified or temporary road miles.

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*Road maintenance.* The ongoing upkeep of a road necessary to retain or restore the road to the approved road management objective.

*Road reconstruction.* Activity that results in improvement or realignment of an existing classified road defined as follows:

- (1) Road improvement. Activity that results in an increase of an existing road's traffic service level, expansion of its capacity, or a change in its original design function.
- (2) Road realignment. Activity that results in a new location of an existing road or portions of an existing road, and treatment of the old roadway.

*Roadless area characteristics.* Resources or features that are often present in and characterize inventoried roadless areas, including:

- (1) High quality or undisturbed soil, water, and air;
- (2) Sources of public drinking water;
- (3) Diversity of plant and animal communities;
- (4) Habitat for threatened, endangered, proposed, candidate, and sensitive species and for those species dependent on large, undisturbed areas of land;
- (5) Primitive, semi-primitive nonmotorized and semi-primitive motorized classes of dispersed recreation;
- (6) Reference landscapes;
- (7) Natural appearing landscapes with high scenic quality;
- (8) Traditional cultural properties and sacred sites; and
- (9) Other locally identified unique characteristics.

§ 294.12 Prohibition on road construction and road reconstruction in inventoried roadless areas.

(a) A road may not be constructed or reconstructed in inventoried roadless areas of the National Forest System, except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section.

(b) Notwithstanding the prohibition in paragraph (a) of this section, a road may be constructed or reconstructed in an inventoried roadless area if the Responsible Official determines that one of the following circumstances exists:

- (1) A road is needed to protect public health and safety in cases of an imminent threat of flood, fire, or other catastrophic event that, without intervention, would cause the loss of life or property;
- (2) A road is needed to conduct a response action under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) or to conduct a natural resource restoration action under CERCLA, Section 311 of the Clean Water Act, or the Oil Pollution Act;
- (3) A road is needed pursuant to reserved or outstanding rights, or as provided for by statute or treaty;
- (4) Road realignment is needed to prevent irreparable resource damage that arises from the design, location, use, or deterioration of a classified road and that cannot be mitigated by road maintenance. Road realignment may occur under this paragraph only if the road is deemed essential for public or private access, natural resource management, or public health and safety;
- (5) Road reconstruction is needed to implement a road safety improvement project on a classified road determined to be hazardous on the basis of accident experience or accident potential on that road;

(6) The Secretary of Agriculture determines that a Federal Aid Highway project, authorized pursuant to Title 23 of the United States Code, is in the public interest or is consistent with the purposes for which the land was reserved or acquired and no other reasonable and prudent alternative exists; or

(7) A road is needed in conjunction with the continuation, extension, or renewal of a mineral lease on lands that are under lease by the Secretary of the Interior as of January 12, 2001 or for a new lease issued immediately upon expiration of an existing lease. Such road construction or reconstruction must be conducted in a manner that minimizes effects on surface resources, prevents unnecessary or unreasonable surface disturbance, and complies with all applicable lease requirements, land and resource management plan direction, regulations, and laws. Roads constructed or reconstructed pursuant to this paragraph must be obliterated when no longer needed for the purposes of the lease or upon termination or expiration of the lease, whichever is sooner.

(c) Maintenance of classified roads is permissible in inventoried roadless areas.

§ 294.13 Prohibition on timber cutting, sale, or removal in inventoried roadless areas.

(a) Timber may not be cut, sold, or removed in inventoried roadless areas of the National Forest System, except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section.

(b) Notwithstanding the prohibition in paragraph (a) of this section, timber may be cut, sold, or removed in inventoried roadless areas if the Responsible Official determines that one of the following circumstances exists. The cutting, sale, or removal of timber in these areas is expected to be infrequent.

(1) The cutting, sale, or removal of generally small diameter timber is needed for one of the following purposes and will maintain or improve one or more of the roadless area characteristics as defined in § 294.11.

(i) To improve threatened, endangered, proposed, or sensitive species habitat; or

(ii) To maintain or restore the characteristics of ecosystem composition and structure, such as to reduce the risk of uncharacteristic wildfire effects, within the range of variability that would be expected to occur under natural disturbance regimes of the current climatic period;

(2) The cutting, sale, or removal of timber is incidental to the implementation of a management activity not otherwise prohibited by this subpart;

(3) The cutting, sale, or removal of timber is needed and appropriate for personal or administrative use, as provided for in 36 CFR part 223; or

(4) Roadless characteristics have been substantially altered in a portion of an inventoried roadless area due to the construction of a classified road and subsequent timber harvest. Both the road construction and subsequent timber harvest must have occurred after the area was designated an inventoried roadless area and prior to January 12, 2001. Timber may be cut, sold, or removed only in the substantially altered portion of the inventoried roadless area.

§ 294.14 Scope and applicability.

(a) This subpart does not revoke, suspend, or modify any permit, contract, or other legal instrument authorizing the occupancy and use of National Forest System land issued prior to January 12, 2001.

(b) This subpart does not compel the amendment or revision of any land and resource management plan.

(c) This subpart does not revoke, suspend, or modify any project or activity decision made prior to January 12, 2001.

(d) This subpart does not apply to road construction, reconstruction, or the cutting, sale, or removal of timber in inventoried roadless areas on the Tongass National Forest if a notice of availability of a draft

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environmental impact statement for such activities has been published in the Federal Register prior to January 12, 2001.

(e) The prohibitions and restrictions established in this subpart are not subject to reconsideration, revision, or rescission in subsequent project decisions or land and resource management plan amendments or revisions undertaken pursuant to 36 CFR part 219.

(f) If any provision of the rules in this subpart or its application to any person or to certain circumstances is held invalid, the remainder of the regulations in this subpart and their application remain in force.

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**Table G-1**

**2001 Inventoried Roadless Area name and approximate acres contained within that are subject to the prohibitions and exemptions of Alternative 1 (No Action).**

---

2001 Inventoried Roadless Area Name	Acres
Aaron	78,700
Anan	43,300
Bay of Pillars	27,500
Brabazon Addition	498,700
Bradfield	198,900
Calder	9,900
Camden	36,700
Carroll	11,400
Castle	49,300
Central Wrangell	13,400
Chichagof	555,800
Chilkat-West Lynn Canal	199,700
Christoval	9,100
Cleveland	189,400
Cone	128,400
Crystal	19,000
Dall Island	105,800
Douglas Island	28,100
Duke	45,100
East Kuiu	27,600
East Mitkof	8,800
East Wrangell	7,600
East Zarembo	10,800
El Capitan	26,700
Eudora	195,000
Fake Pass	500
Fanshaw	48,200
Five Mile	19,500
Freshwater Bay	44,900
Frosty	33,300
Game Creek	54,500
Gravina	37,400
Green Rocks	11,100

**Table G-1**  
**2001 Inventoried Roadless Area name and approximate acres contained within that are subject to the prohibitions and exemptions of Alternative 1 (No Action).**

2001 Inventoried Roadless Area Name	Acres
Greens Creek	27,200
Harding	174,400
Hoonah Sound	79,800
Hydaburg	11,200
Hyder	121,700
Juneau Urban	101,600
Juneau-Skagway Icefield	1,187,100
Kadin	2,000
Karta	52,100
Kasaan	7,600
Kasaan Bay	7,400
Kashevarof Islands	4,700
Keku	10,900
Kogish	65,200
Kosciusko	64,100
Lindenberg	25,800
Madan	68,500
Mansfield Peninsula	55,000
Manzanita	8,400
McKenzie	83,100
Middle Kruzof	14,700
Missionary	16,700
Mosman	53,500
Neka Bay	7,100
Neka Mountain	6,100
North Baranof	314,000
North Cleveland	105,300
North Etolin	41,000
North Kruzof	33,100
North Kuiu	6,400
North Kupreanof	114,600
North Revilla	215,400
North Wrangell	8,100
Nutkwa	53,700
Outer Islands	99,900
Pavlof-East Point	5,400
Point Augusta	15,500
Point Craven	10,900
Port Alexander	120,700
Quartz	143,000

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**Table G-1**

**2001 Inventoried Roadless Area name and approximate acres contained within that are subject to the prohibitions and exemptions of Alternative 1 (No Action).**

2001 Inventoried Roadless Area Name	Acres
Ratz	5,300
Redoubt	68,300
Revilla	29,300
Rhine	16,700
Rocky Pass	78,100
Salmon Bay	22,800
Sarkar	51,900
Security	31,400
Sitka Sound	13,500
Sitka Urban	112,000
Soda Bay	78,100
South Etolin	26,300
South Kruzof	55,200
South Kuiu	62,400
South Kupreanof	216,800
South Revilla	52,100
South Wrangell	14,200
South Zarembo	36,300
Southeast Wrangell	18,400
Spires	533,700
Suemez Island	19,900
Sukkwan	44,400
Sullivan	67,300
Taku-Snettisham	671,200
Tenakee Ridge	20,500
Thomas	0
Thorne River	73,000
Trap Bay	13,200
Twelvemile	37,900
Upper Situk	16,800
West Wrangell	10,300
West Zarembo	6,800
Whitestone	5,600
Windham-Port Houghton	161,900
Woewodski	10,100
Woronkofski	11,100
Yakutat Forelands	323,500

## Alternative 2

### Subpart E – Alaska Roadless Areas Management

#### §294.50 Purpose.

The purpose of this subpart is to provide, in the context of multiple-use management, State-specific direction for the conservation of roadless areas for the Tongass National Forest while providing for local concerns for economic and community development. This subpart sets forth the procedures for management of Alaska Roadless Areas.

#### §294.51 Definitions.

The following terms and definitions apply to this subpart.

*Alaska Native.* Federally recognized tribes or individuals that are enrolled or eligible to enroll as a member of a federally recognized tribe.

*Alaska Roadless Areas.* Lands within the Tongass National Forest designated pursuant to this subpart and identified in a set of maps maintained by the national headquarters office of the Forest Service.

*Commercial Old Growth Timber Harvest.* Trees, portions of trees, and other forest products originating from an old growth stands on National Forest System lands that may be sold for the purpose of achieving the policies set forth in the Multiple-Use Sustained-Yield Act of 1960 as amended, the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 as amended, and the program thereunder. (See 36 CFR 223.1).

*Public utility system.* A system that provides a community or communities with services for public use or consumption such as municipal water, wastewater treatment, natural gas, telephone, and/or electricity.

*Responsible official.* The Forest Service line officer with the authority and responsibility to make and implement a decision on a proposed action within an Alaska Roadless Area.

*Road.* As defined at 36 CFR 212.1, the term means a motor vehicle route over 50 inches wide, unless identified and managed as a trail.

*Road construction and reconstruction.* As defined at 36 CFR 212.1, the terms mean supervising, inspecting, actual building, and incurrence of all costs incidental to the construction or reconstruction of a road.

*Roadless Area Characteristics.* Resources or features that are often present in and characterize Alaska Roadless Areas, including

- (1) *Physical Environment.* Roadless areas provide high-quality or undisturbed soil, water, and air.
- (2) *Water.* Roadless areas provide a variety of water resources including public drinking water sources, fish and aquatic resources, and hatchery aquatic resources.
- (3) *Diversity.* Roadless areas support a diversity of plant and animal communities including stands of old-growth forests.
- (4) *Habitat.* Roadless areas are expansive areas where high-quality intact habitat exists and ecosystems function with all their native species and components. Roadless areas may serve as habitat for threatened, endangered, proposed, candidate, and sensitive species and for those species dependent on large, undisturbed areas of land.
- (5) *Remoteness.* Roadless areas provide economic opportunity due to rich primitive, semi-primitive motorized, and semi-primitive non-motorized classes of dispersed recreation.
- (6) *Landscape.* Roadless areas provide reference landscapes of relatively undisturbed areas that serve as a barometer to measure the effects of development on other parts of the landscape.

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(7) *Scenery*. Roadless areas have natural-appearing landscapes with high-scenic qualities that people value.

(8) *Cultural*. Roadless areas often include traditional cultural properties and sacred sites. In Alaska indigenous peoples have been on national forests for more than 10,000 years and the forests have cultural significance.

(9) *Locally-unique characteristics*. Roadless areas represent geographic areas with additional locally-unique characteristics specific to Alaska including: (a) important source of subsistence resources including terrestrial wildlife, waterfowl, mammals, fish, and plant-based resources; (b) rich habitat that supports multiple species of fish for personal, subsistence, sport, recreation, and commercial harvest; and (c) supports diverse economic opportunity that is especially important for rural community well-being.

*Timber harvest*. The cutting, removal, and sale of trees.

### §294.52 Alaska Roadless Areas

(a) *Designations*. All National Forest System lands within the Tongass National Forest listed in § 294.57 are hereby designated as Alaska Roadless Areas. Alaska Roadless Areas established by this subpart shall constitute the exclusive set of National Forest System lands within the State of Alaska to which the provisions of this subpart shall apply.

(b) *Priority land management categories*. Alaska Roadless Areas are subdivided into three categories: LUD II Priority, Watershed Priority, and Roadless Priority

### §294.53 Road construction and reconstruction in Alaska Roadless Areas.

(a) A road may not be constructed or reconstructed in Alaska Roadless Areas, except as provided in paragraphs (b), (c), and (d) of this section.

(b) *LUD II Priority*. Notwithstanding the prohibition in paragraph (a) of this section, a road may be constructed or reconstructed in an Alaska Roadless Area designated as LUD II Priority if the Responsible Official determines that the road construction or reconstruction is consistent with the legislated management restrictions established in Section 201 of the Tongass Timber Reform Act or a road is needed pursuant to reserved or outstanding rights, or as provided for by statute or treaty.

(c) *Watershed Priority*. Notwithstanding the prohibition in paragraph (a) of this section, a road may be constructed or reconstructed in an Alaska Roadless Area designated as Watershed Priority if the Responsible Official determines that one or more of the following circumstances exists:

(1) A road is needed pursuant to reserved or outstanding rights, or as provided for by statute or treaty. To the maximum extent permissible under such authorities, roads authorized pursuant to this provision will be limited to situations where no other feasible routes exist or it can be demonstrated that routing through the ARA area is environmentally preferable and site-specific measures are designed to minimize effects on water quality, fish habitat, fish production, fish passage, aquatic biodiversity, or soil productivity;

(2) The Secretary of Agriculture determines that a Federal Aid Highway project, authorized pursuant to Title 23 of the United States Code, is in the public interest or is consistent with the purposes for which the land was reserved or acquired and no other reasonable alternative exists;

(3) A road is needed to conduct a response action under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) or to conduct a natural resource restoration action under CERCLA, Section 311 of the Clean Water Act, or the Oil Pollution Act;

(4) Road realignment is needed to prevent irreparable resource damage that arises from the design, location, use, or deterioration of a road and that cannot be mitigated by road maintenance. Road realignment may occur under this paragraph only if the road is deemed essential for public or private access, natural resource management, or public health and safety;

(5) Road reconstruction is needed to implement a road safety improvement project on a classified road determined to be hazardous on the basis of accident experience or accident potential on that road; or

(6) A road is needed to protect public health and safety in cases of an imminent threat of flood, fire, or other catastrophic event that, without intervention, would cause the loss of life or property.

(d) *Roadless Priority*. Notwithstanding the prohibition in paragraph (a) of this section, a road may be constructed or reconstructed in an Alaska Roadless Area designated as Roadless Priority if the Responsible Official determines that one or more of the following circumstances exists:

(1) A road is needed pursuant to reserved or outstanding rights, or as provided for by statute or treaty;

(2) The road is needed for the construction, expansion, or maintenance of essential public facilities such as airports, marine access points, and communication equipment;

(3) A road is needed to provide access to Alaska Native cultural site(s) if requested by an affected federally-recognized tribe(s);

(4) A road is needed for one of the following reasons and no other feasible routes exist or it can be demonstrated that routing through the Alaska Roadless Area is the least environmentally damaging practicable alternative:

(i) a Federal Aid Highway project, authorized pursuant to Title 23 of the United States Code, that the Secretary of Agriculture determines is in the public interest or is consistent with the purposes for which the land was reserved or acquired; or

(ii) transportation needs identified by the State of Alaska's Southeast Alaska Transportation Plan that are needed for the connection of communities and development of the regional transportation system;

(5) A road is needed to conduct a response action under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) or to conduct a natural resource restoration action under CERCLA, Section 311 of the Clean Water Act, or the Oil Pollution Act;

(6) A road is needed within a designated experimental forest for research or administration or to provide administrative access to a designated experimental forest;

(7) Road realignment is needed to prevent irreparable resource damage that arises from the design, location, use, or deterioration of a road and cannot be mitigated by road maintenance. Road realignment may occur under this paragraph only if deemed essential for authorized public or private access, natural resource management, or public health and safety;

(8) A road is needed to protect public health and safety in cases of an imminent threat of flood, fire, or other catastrophic event that, without intervention, would cause the loss of life or property;

(9) A road is needed for the construction, expansion, or maintenance of a public utility system such as municipal water and wastewater systems, biomass heating and energy systems, and hydroelectric and other renewable energy projects and related infrastructure, including transmission lines;

(10) A road is needed in conjunction with the construction, expansion, or maintenance of an authorized fishway, fish hatchery, or aquaculture facility; or

(11) Road reconstruction is needed to implement a road safety improvement project on a classified road determined to be hazardous on the basis of accident experience or accident potential on that road.

§294.54 Timber harvest in Alaska Roadless Areas.

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(a) Timber harvest is prohibited in Alaska Roadless Areas except as provided in paragraph (b), (c) and (d) of this section. Additionally, except as provided in paragraph (c), commercial old-growth timber harvest is prohibited on National Forest System lands as depicted in a map maintained by Chief's Office that identifies high priority watersheds that largely coincide with Alaska Roadless Areas, but extend beyond Alaska Roadless Area boundaries.

(b) *LUD II Priority*. Notwithstanding the prohibition in paragraph (a) of this section, timber harvest may occur in Alaska Roadless Areas designated as LUD II Priority if the Responsible Official determines that timber harvest is consistent with the legislated management restrictions established in Section 201 of the Tongass Timber Reform Act or timber harvest is conducted pursuant to reserved or outstanding rights, or as provided for by statute or treaty.

(c) *Watershed Priority*. Timber harvest may occur if the Responsible Official determines that one or more of the following circumstances exists:

- (1) Timber harvest is conducted pursuant to reserved or outstanding rights, or as provided for by statute or treaty;
- (2) The cutting, customary trade, and removal of trees for the purposes of Alaska Native customary and traditional uses, that does not degrade water quality, fish habitat, fish production, fish passage, aquatic diversity, or soil productivity;
- (3) Timber harvest is needed for one of the following purposes and will maintain or improve one or more of the roadless area characteristics:
  - (i) To maintain, restore or improve fish and wildlife habitat; or
  - (ii) To maintain or restore the characteristics of ecosystem composition and structure;
- (4) Timber harvest is incidental to trail or recreation development that does not degrade water quality, fish habitat, fish production, fish passage, aquatic biodiversity, or soil productivity; or
- (5) Timber harvest is needed to protect public health and safety in cases of an imminent threat of flood, fire, or other catastrophic event that, without intervention, would cause the loss of life or property.

(d) *Roadless Priority*. Notwithstanding the prohibition in paragraph (a) of this section, timber harvest may occur in Alaska Roadless Area designated as Roadless Priority if the Responsible Official determines that one or more of the following circumstances exists:

- (1) Timber harvest is conducted pursuant to reserved or outstanding rights, or as provided for by statute or treaty;
- (2) Timber harvest is needed for mineral exploration and mine development, subject to existing laws and regulations;
- (3) Timber harvest is needed for the cutting, customary trade, and removal of trees for the purposes of Alaska Native customary and traditional uses;
- (4) Timber harvest is needed for one of the following purposes and will maintain or improve one or more of the roadless area characteristics:
  - (i) To maintain, restore, or improve fish and wildlife habitat; or
  - (ii) To maintain or restore the characteristics of ecosystem composition and structure, and processes;
- (5) Timber harvest is needed for personal or administrative use, as provided for in 36 CFR part 223;

- (6) Timber harvest is needed within a designated experimental forest for research or administration;
- (7) Timber harvest is needed for the construction, expansion, utilization, or maintenance of a public utility system, such as municipal water and wastewater systems, biomass heating and energy systems, and hydroelectric and other renewable energy projects and related infrastructure, including transmission lines;
- (8) Timber harvest is needed for public health and safety, including removal of hazard trees; or
- (9) Timber harvest is incidental to the implementation of a management activity not otherwise prohibited by this subpart, including the construction, expansion, or maintenance of authorized fishways, fish hatcheries, or aquaculture facilities.

### §294.55 Corrections and modifications.

Administrative correction or modification of designations made pursuant to this subpart may be made as follows:

- (a) Administrative corrections to boundaries. The Regional Forester for the Alaska Region may issue administrative corrections to the boundaries of an Alaska Roadless Area and/or high priority watersheds after a 30-day public notice and opportunity to comment period. Administrative corrections are limited to adjustments that remedy clerical errors, typographical errors, mapping errors, improvements in mapping technology, conformance to statutory or regulatory changes, or incorporation of changes due to land exchanges.
- (b) Administrative modifications to Classifications and Boundaries. The Regional Forester for the Alaska Region may issue modifications to the classifications and boundaries of an Alaska Roadless Area and/or high priority watersheds after a 45-day public notice and opportunity to comment period.
- (c) The procedures set forth in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this subsection shall also apply to any correction or modification of an inventoried roadless area boundaries within the Chugach National Forest as established pursuant to 66 FR 3244 (Jan. 12, 2001).

### §294.56 Scope and applicability.

- (a) After [final rule effective date], the Roadless Area Conservation Rule (66 FR 3244) published on January 12, 2001, shall have no effect within the Tongass National Forest.
- (b) This subpart does not revoke, suspend, or modify any permit, contract, or other legal instrument authorizing the occupancy and use of National Forest System land issued prior to the effective date of this subpart.
- (c) This subpart does not revoke, suspend, or modify any project or activity decision made prior to the effective date of this subpart.
- (d) The provisions set forth in this subpart shall take precedence over any inconsistent land management plan component of the Tongass Land Management Plan. Land management plan components that are not inconsistent with this subpart will continue to provide guidance for projects and activities within Alaska Roadless Areas. This subpart does not compel the amendment or revision of any land management plan, but the Tongass Forest Supervisor shall issue a ministerial Notice of Administrative Change pursuant to 36 CFR 219.13(c) identifying plan changes made in conformance with the regulatory requirements of this subpart, including rescission of the portion of the December 9, 2016, Record of Decision concerning suitable timber lands attributed to implementation of the January 12, 2001, Roadless Area Conservation Rule (66 FR 3244).
- (e) The prohibitions and permissions set forth in this subpart are not subject to reconsideration, revision, or rescission in subsequent project decisions or land and resource management plan amendments or revisions undertaken pursuant to 36 CFR part 219.

## Appendix G

(f) If any provision of the rules in this subpart or its application to any person or to certain circumstances is held invalid, the remainder of the regulations in this subpart and their application remain in force.

§294.57 List of designated Alaska Roadless Areas Alternative 2.

**Table G-2**  
**Alaska Roadless Area name and approximate acres contained within that are subject to the prohibitions and exemptions of Alternative 2.**

Alaska Roadless Area Name	LUD II (Acres)	Watershed Priority (Acres)	Roadless Priority (Acres)
Aaron	0	58,000	20,500
Alaska Roadless Area Islands	3,600	15,400	18,200
Anan	36,500	0	6,800
Bay of Pillars	20,100	5,800	1,300
Behm Islands	0	4,400	
Brabazon Addition	0	0	498,400
Bradfield	0	20,100	177,700
Calder	8,500	100	
Camden	0	30,900	5,800
Carroll	0	0	9,000
Castle	0	30,900	18,400
Central Wrangell	0	4,900	8,200
Chichagof	233,900	211,500	118,200
Chilkat-West Lynn Canal	0	97,600	96,100
Christoval	0	0	8,800
Cleveland	0	176,400	8,500
Cone	0	0	128,400
Crystal	0	9,600	8,700
Dall Island	0	61,700	42,800
Douglas Island	0	0	24,400
Duke	0	38,600	6,500
East Kuiu	3,200	33,000	4,700
East Mitkof	0	0	7,900
East Wrangell	0	6,100	1,100
East Zarembo	0	0	10,300
El Capitan	7,400	4,500	13,900
Eudora	0	102,200	87,400
Fake Pass	0	0	500
Fanshaw	0	31,700	16,500
Five Mile	0	10,900	7,900
Freshwater Bay	0	0	43,000
Frosty	0	16,800	9,400
Game Creek	0	3,400	44,400
Gravina	0	23,700	13,500

**Table G-2  
Alaska Roadless Area name and approximate acres contained within that are subject to the prohibitions and exemptions of Alternative 2.**

Alaska Roadless Area Name	LUD II (Acres)	Watershed Priority (Acres)	Roadless Priority (Acres)
Green Rocks	0	2,500	7,100
Greens Creek	0	0	26,600
Harding	100	136,400	37,000
Hoonah Sound	51,400	42,500	0
Hydaburg	4,600	7,200	1,500
Hyder	0	0	121,500
Juneau Urban	6,200	66,500	27,800
Juneau-Skagway Icefield	35,700	129,600	1,021,600
Kadin	0	0	2,000
Karta	0	7,500	39,600
Kasaan	0	0	7,600
Kasaan Bay	0	0	2,800
Kashevarof Islands	0	0	4,700
Keku	0	0	9,100
Kogish	0	32,800	27,700
Kosciusko	47,000	3,600	15,000
Lindenberg	0	0	20,700
Madan	0	66,500	1,300
Mansfield Peninsula	0	0	52,800
Manzanita	0	0	8,400
McKenzie	0	42,500	29,600
Middle Kruzof	0	7,000	7,500
Missionary	0	0	14,500
Mosman	0	51,900	1,500
Neka Bay	0	4,800	2,300
Neka Mountain	0	3,800	4,600
North Baranof	0	175,800	143,100
North Cleveland	0	72,000	33,100
North Etolin	0	21,900	13,100
North Kruzof	0	20,600	11,600
North Kuiu	0	4,300	5,200
North Kupreanof	0	2,800	101,200
North Revilla	29,600	75,700	100,900
North Wrangell	0	0	7,200
Nutkwa	21,100	16,500	2,900
Outer Islands	73,700	10,100	15,100
Pavlof-East Point	0	0	4,900
Point Augusta	0	0	15,500

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**Table G-2  
Alaska Roadless Area name and approximate acres contained within that are subject to the prohibitions and exemptions of Alternative 2.**

Alaska Roadless Area Name	LUD II (Acres)	Watershed Priority (Acres)	Roadless Priority (Acres)
Point Craven	0	8,500	2,200
Port Alexander	0	0	119,700
Quartz	0	0	142,400
Ratz	0	4,000	2,100
Redoubt	0	52,000	15,200
Revilla	0	0	28,800
Rhine	0	8,000	8,700
Rocky Pass	100	72,700	5,300
Salmon Bay	9,000	0	13,300
Sarkar	21,900	20,500	10,500
Security	0	24,800	6,600
Sitka Sound	0	7,600	5,800
Sitka Urban	0	53,100	57,700
Soda Bay	0	45,800	15,900
South Etolin	0	7,100	19,200
South Kruzof	0	53,500	1,800
South Kuiu	0	13,000	49,200
South Kupreanof	33,300	157,700	14,300
South Revilla	0	21,800	29,900
South Wrangell	0	4,000	10,200
South Zarembo	0	0	28,600
Southeast Wrangell	0	8,500	9,800
Spires	0	38,000	495,600
Suemez Island	0	16,500	7,600
Sukkwan	50,200	18,800	0
Sullivan	0	16,100	49,400
Taku-Snettisham	0	374,300	293,900
Tenakee Ridge	0	0	20,500
Thomas	0	0	4,600
Thorne River	18,700	29,100	23,800
Trap Bay	6,400	0	6,800
Twelvemile	0	0	27,200
Upper Situk	0	1,200	8,800
West Wrangell	0	3,500	1,200
West Zarembo	0	0	6,800
Whitestone	0	0	5,600
Windham-Port Houghton	0	102,300	58,300
Woewodski	0	10,000	0

**Table G-2**

**Alaska Roadless Area name and approximate acres contained within that are subject to the prohibitions and exemptions of Alternative 2.**

Alaska Roadless Area Name	LUD II (Acres)	Watershed Priority (Acres)	Roadless Priority (Acres)
Woronkofski	0	11,100	0
Yakutat Forelands	136,900	80,000	105,700

### **Alternative 3**

#### Subpart E – Alaska Roadless Areas Management

##### §294.52 Alaska Roadless Areas

(a) *Designations.* All National Forest System lands within the Tongass National Forest listed in § 294.57 are hereby designated as Alaska Roadless Areas. Alaska Roadless Areas established by this subpart shall constitute the exclusive set of National Forest System lands within the State of Alaska to which the provisions of this subpart shall apply.

(b) *Priority land management categories.* Alaska Roadless Areas are subdivided into three categories: Watershed Priority, Roadless Priority, and Community Priority.

##### §294.53 Road construction and reconstruction in Alaska Roadless Areas.

(a) A road may not be constructed or reconstructed in Alaska Roadless Areas, except as provided in paragraphs (b), (c), and (d) of this section.

(b) *Watershed Priority.* Notwithstanding the prohibition in paragraph (a) of this section, a road may be constructed or reconstructed in an Alaska Roadless Area designated as Watershed Priority if the Responsible Official determines that one or more of the following circumstances exists:

- (1) A road is needed pursuant to reserved or outstanding rights, or as provided for by statute or treaty. To the maximum extent permissible under such authorities, roads authorized pursuant to this provision will be limited to situations where no other feasible routes exist or it can be demonstrated that routing through the ARA area is environmentally preferable and site-specific measures are designed to minimize effects on water quality, fish habitat, fish production, fish passage, aquatic biodiversity, or soil productivity;
- (2) The Secretary of Agriculture determines that a Federal Aid Highway project, authorized pursuant to Title 23 of the United States Code, is in the public interest or is consistent with the purposes for which the land was reserved or acquired and no other reasonable alternative exists;
- (3) A road is needed to conduct a response action under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) or to conduct a natural resource restoration action under CERCLA, Section 311 of the Clean Water Act, or the Oil Pollution Act;
- (4) Road realignment is needed to prevent irreparable resource damage that arises from the design, location, use, or deterioration of a road and that cannot be mitigated by road maintenance. Road realignment may occur under this paragraph only if the road is deemed essential for public or private access, natural resource management, or public health and safety;
- (5) Road reconstruction is needed to implement a road safety improvement project on a classified road determined to be hazardous on the basis of accident experience or accident potential on that road; or
- (6) A road is needed to protect public health and safety in cases of an imminent threat of flood, fire, or other catastrophic event that, without intervention, would cause the loss of life or property.

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(c) *Roadless Priority*. Notwithstanding the prohibition in paragraph (a) of this section, a road may be constructed or reconstructed in an Alaska Roadless Area designated as Roadless Priority if the Responsible Official determines that one or more of the following circumstances exists:

- (1) A road is needed pursuant to reserved or outstanding rights, or as provided for by statute or treaty;
- (2) The road is needed for the construction, expansion, or maintenance of essential public facilities such as airports, marine access points, and communication equipment;
- (3) A road is needed to provide access to Alaska Native cultural site(s) if requested by an affected federally-recognized tribe(s);
- (4) A road is needed for one of the following reasons and no other feasible routes exist or it can be demonstrated that routing through the Alaska Roadless Area is the least environmentally damaging practicable alternative:
  - (i) a Federal Aid Highway project, authorized pursuant to Title 23 of the United States Code, that the Secretary of Agriculture determines is in the public interest or is consistent with the purposes for which the land was reserved or acquired; or
  - (ii) transportation needs identified by the State of Alaska's Southeast Alaska Transportation Plan that are needed for the connection of communities and development of the regional transportation system;
- (5) A road is needed to conduct a response action under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) or to conduct a natural resource restoration action under CERCLA, Section 311 of the Clean Water Act, or the Oil Pollution Act;
- (6) A road is needed within a designated experimental forest for research or administration or to provide administrative access to a designated experimental forest;
- (7) Road realignment is needed to prevent irreparable resource damage that arises from the design, location, use, or deterioration of a road and cannot be mitigated by road maintenance. Road realignment may occur under this paragraph only if deemed essential for authorized public or private access, natural resource management, or public health and safety;
- (8) A road is needed to protect public health and safety in cases of an imminent threat of flood, fire, or other catastrophic event that, without intervention, would cause the loss of life or property;
- (9) A road is needed for the construction, expansion, or maintenance of a public utility system such as municipal water and wastewater systems, biomass heating and energy systems, and hydroelectric and other renewable energy projects and related infrastructure, including transmission lines;
- (10) A road is needed in conjunction with the construction, expansion, or maintenance of an authorized fishway, fish hatchery, or aquaculture facility; or
- (11) Road reconstruction is needed to implement a road safety improvement project on a classified road determined to be hazardous on the basis of accident experience or accident potential on that road.

(d) *Community Priority*. Notwithstanding the prohibition in paragraph (a) of this section, a road may be constructed or reconstructed in an Alaska Roadless Area designated as Community Priority if the Responsible Official determines that one or more of the following circumstances exists:

- (1) A road is needed pursuant to reserved or outstanding rights, or as provided for by statute or treaty, and no other feasible routes exist or it can be demonstrated that routing through the ARA area is environmentally preferable and site-specific measures can be designed to minimize

effects on water quality, fish habitat, fish production, fish passage, aquatic biodiversity, or soil productivity;

(2) A road is needed to provide access to Alaska Native cultural site(s) if requested by an affected federally-recognized tribe(s);

(3) A road is needed for micro sales, salvage sales, and small commercial sales less than one million board feet of timber;

(4) Road realignment is needed to prevent irreparable resource damage that arises from the design, location, use, or deterioration of a road and that cannot be mitigated by road maintenance. Road realignment may occur under this paragraph only if the road is deemed essential for public or private access, natural resource management, or public health and safety;

(5) A road is needed to conduct a response action under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) or to conduct a natural resource restoration action under CERCLA, Section 311 of the Clean Water Act, or the Oil Pollution Act;

(6) A road is needed to protect public health and safety in cases of an imminent threat of flood, fire, or other catastrophic event that, without intervention, would cause the loss of life or property;

(7) The road is needed for the construction, expansion, or maintenance of public facilities such as airports, marine access points, and communication equipment;

(8) Road reconstruction is needed to implement a road safety improvement project on a classified road determined to be hazardous on the basis of accident experience or accident potential on that road;

(9) The Secretary of Agriculture determines that a Federal Aid Highway project, authorized pursuant to Title 23 of the United States Code, is in the public interest or is consistent with the purposes for which the land was reserved or acquired and no other reasonable alternative exists;

(10) A road is needed for the construction, expansion, or maintenance of a public utility system, such as municipal water and wastewater systems, biomass heating and energy systems, and hydroelectric and other renewable energy projects and related infrastructure, including transmission lines;

(11) A road is needed in conjunction with the construction, expansion, or maintenance of an authorized fishway, fish hatchery, or aquaculture facility: or

(12) A road is needed in conjunction with the construction, expansion, or maintenance of a developed recreation site.

### §294.54 Timber harvest in Alaska Roadless Areas.

(a) Timber harvest is prohibited in Alaska Roadless Areas except as provided in paragraph (b), (c) and (d) of this section. Additionally, except as provided in paragraph (c), commercial old-growth timber harvest is prohibited on National Forest System lands as depicted in a map maintained by Chief's Office that identifies high priority watersheds that largely coincide with Alaska Roadless Areas, but extend beyond Alaska Roadless Area boundaries.

(b) *Watershed Priority.* Timber harvest may occur if the Responsible Official determines that one or more of the following circumstances exists:

(1) Timber harvest is conducted pursuant to reserved or outstanding rights, or as provided for by statute or treaty;

(2) The cutting, customary trade, and removal of trees for the purposes of Alaska Native customary and traditional uses, that does not degrade water quality, fish habitat, fish production, fish passage, aquatic diversity, or soil productivity;

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(3) Timber harvest is needed for one of the following purposes and will maintain or improve one or more of the roadless area characteristics:

- (i) To maintain, restore or improve fish and wildlife habitat; or
- (ii) To maintain or restore the characteristics of ecosystem composition and structure;

(4) Timber harvest is incidental to trail or recreation development that does not degrade water quality, fish habitat, fish production, fish passage, aquatic biodiversity, or soil productivity; or

(5) Timber harvest is needed to protect public health and safety in cases of an imminent threat of flood, fire, or other catastrophic event that, without intervention, would cause the loss of life or property.

(c) *Roadless Priority*. Notwithstanding the prohibition in paragraph (a) of this section, timber harvest may occur in Alaska Roadless Area designated as Roadless Priority if the Responsible Official determines that one or more of the following circumstances exists:

(1) Timber harvest is conducted pursuant to reserved or outstanding rights, or as provided for by statute or treaty;

(2) Timber harvest is needed for mineral exploration and mine development, subject to existing laws and regulations;

(3) Timber harvest is needed for the cutting, customary trade, and removal of trees for the purposes of Alaska Native customary and traditional uses;

(4) Timber harvest is needed for one of the following purposes and will maintain or improve one or more of the roadless area characteristics:

- (i) To maintain, restore, or improve fish and wildlife habitat; or
- (ii) To maintain or restore the characteristics of ecosystem composition and structure, and processes;

(5) Timber harvest is needed for personal or administrative use, as provided for in 36 CFR part 223;

(6) Timber harvest is needed within a designated experimental forest for research or administration;

(7) Timber harvest is needed for the construction, expansion, utilization, or maintenance of a public utility system, such as municipal water and wastewater systems, biomass heating and energy systems, and hydroelectric and other renewable energy projects and related infrastructure, including transmission lines;

(8) Timber harvest is needed for public health and safety, including removal of hazard trees; or

(9) Timber harvest is incidental to the implementation of a management activity not otherwise prohibited by this subpart, including the construction, expansion, or maintenance of authorized fishways, fish hatcheries, or aquaculture facilities.

(d) *Community Priority*. Notwithstanding the prohibition in paragraph (a) of this section, timber harvest may occur in Alaska Roadless Area designated as Community Priority if the Responsible Official determines that one or more of the following circumstances exists:

(1) Timber harvest is conducted pursuant to reserved or outstanding rights, or as provided for by statute or treaty;

(2) The cutting, customary trade, and removal of trees is for the purpose of Alaska Native customary and traditional uses;

(3) Timber harvest is undertaken as a micro sale, salvage sale, or small commercial sale less than one million board feet of timber;

(4) Timber harvest is needed for one of the following purposes and will maintain or improve one or more of the roadless area characteristics:

(i) To maintain, restore or improve fish and wildlife habitat; or

(ii) To maintain or restore the characteristics of ecosystem composition and structure;

(5) Timber harvest is needed to protect public health and safety in cases of an imminent threat of flood, fire, or other catastrophic event that, without intervention, would cause the loss of life or property;

(6) Timber harvest is needed for personal or administrative use, as provided for in 36 CFR part 223;

(7) Timber harvest is needed for the construction, expansion, utilization, or maintenance of a public utility system, such as municipal water and wastewater systems, biomass heating and energy systems, and hydroelectric and other renewable energy projects and related infrastructure, including transmission lines; or

(8) Timber harvest is incidental to the implementation of a management activity not otherwise prohibited by this subpart, including trail or recreation development; and the construction, expansion, or maintenance of authorized fishways, fish hatcheries, or aquaculture facilities.

### §294.55 Corrections and modifications.

Administrative correction or modification of designations made pursuant to this subpart may be made as follows:

(a) Administrative corrections to boundaries. The Regional Forester for the Alaska Region may issue administrative corrections to the boundaries of an Alaska Roadless Area and/or high priority watersheds after a 30-day public notice and opportunity to comment period. Administrative corrections are limited to adjustments that remedy clerical errors, typographical errors, mapping errors, improvements in mapping technology, conformance to statutory or regulatory changes, or incorporation of changes due to land exchanges.

(b) Administrative modifications to Classifications and Boundaries. The Regional Forester for the Alaska Region may issue modifications to the classifications and boundaries of an Alaska Roadless Area and/or high priority watersheds after a 45-day public notice and opportunity to comment period.

(c) The procedures set forth in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this subsection shall also apply to any correction or modification of an inventoried roadless area boundaries within the Chugach National Forest as established pursuant to 66 FR 3244 (Jan. 12, 2001).

### §294.56 Scope and applicability.

(a) After [final rule effective date], the Roadless Area Conservation Rule (66 FR 3244) published on January 12, 2001, shall have no effect within the Tongass National Forest.

(b) This subpart does not revoke, suspend, or modify any permit, contract, or other legal instrument authorizing the occupancy and use of National Forest System land issued prior to the effective date of this subpart.

(c) This subpart does not revoke, suspend, or modify any project or activity decision made prior to the effective date of this subpart.

(d) The provisions set forth in this subpart shall take precedence over any inconsistent land management plan component of the Tongass Land Management Plan. Land management plan components that are not inconsistent with this subpart will continue to provide guidance for projects and activities within Alaska

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Roadless Areas. This subpart does not compel the amendment or revision of any land management plan, but the Tongass Forest Supervisor shall issue a ministerial Notice of Administrative Change pursuant to 36 CFR 219.13(c) identifying plan changes made in conformance with the regulatory requirements of this subpart, including rescission of the portion of the December 9, 2016, Record of Decision concerning suitable timber lands attributed to implementation of the January 12, 2001, Roadless Area Conservation Rule (66 FR 3244).

(e) The prohibitions and permissions set forth in this subpart are not subject to reconsideration, revision, or rescission in subsequent project decisions or land and resource management plan amendments or revisions undertaken pursuant to 36 CFR part 219.

(f) If any provision of the rules in this subpart or its application to any person or to certain circumstances is held invalid, the remainder of the regulations in this subpart and their application remain in force.

§294.57 List of designated Alaska Roadless Areas Alternative 3.

**Table G-3**  
**Alaska Roadless Area name and approximate acres contained within that are subject to the prohibitions and exemptions of Alternative 3.**

Alaska Roadless Area Name	Watershed Priority (acres)	Roadless Priority (acres)	Community Priority (acres)
Aaron	58,000	20,500	0
Alaska Roadless Area Islands	15,400	17,600	600
Anan	0	5,100	0
Bay of Pillars	5,800	1,300	0
Behm Islands	4,400	0	0
Brabazon Addition	0	498,400	0
Bradfield	20,100	177,700	0
Calder	0	0	0
Camden	30,900	300	0
Carroll	0	3,700	5,300
Castle	30,900	18,400	0
Central Wrangell	4,900	0	8,200
Chichagof	211,500	109,500	0
Chilkat-West Lynn Canal	97,600	96,100	0
Christoval	0	8,800	0
Cleveland	176,400	8,500	0
Cone	0	128,400	0
Crystal	9,600	7,300	0
Dall Island	61,700	42,800	0
Douglas Island	0	0	24,400
Duke	38,600	6,500	0
East Kuiu	33,000	4,700	0
East Mitkof	0	7,900	0
East Wrangell	6,100	0	0
East Zarembo	0	10,300	0
El Capitan	4,300	13,300	0

**Table G-3**  
**Alaska Roadless Area name and approximate acres contained within that are subject to the prohibitions and exemptions of Alternative 3.**

Alaska Roadless Area Name	Watershed Priority (acres)	Roadless Priority (acres)	Community Priority (acres)
Eudora	102,200	86,900	0
Fake Pass	0	500	0
Fanshaw	31,700	16,500	0
Five Mile	10,900	3,800	0
Freshwater Bay	0	43,000	0
Frosty	14,800	9,400	0
Game Creek	3,400	42,900	0
Gravina	23,700	1,300	12,300
Green Rocks	2,500	6,700	0
Greens Creek	0	26,600	0
Harding	135,500	33,100	0
Hoonah Sound	42,500	0	0
Hydaburg	7,200	1,500	0
Hyder	0	121,500	0
Juneau Urban	42,400	29,600	22,300
Juneau-Skagway Icefield	129,600	997,900	23,700
Kadin	0	2,000	0
Karta	7,300	27,800	0
Kasaan	0	7,600	0
Kasaan Bay	0	100	0
Kashevarof Islands	0	4,700	0
Keku	0	9,000	0
Kogish	31,600	1,700	0
Kosciusko	3,200	10,400	0
Lindenberg	0	9,100	0
Madan	66,500	1,300	0
Mansfield Peninsula	0	52,800	0
Manzanita	0	5,700	0
McKenzie	41,900	23,600	0
Middle Kruzof	7,000	7,500	0
Missionary	0	9,100	0
Mosman	51,900	400	0
Neka Bay	4,800	2,300	0
Neka Mountain	3,800	4,600	0
North Baranof	175,800	142,800	300
North Cleveland	72,000	33,100	0
North Etolin	14,800	7,200	0
North Kruzof	20,600	11,600	0

## Appendix G

**Table G-3  
Alaska Roadless Area name and approximate acres contained within that are subject to the prohibitions and exemptions of Alternative 3.**

Alaska Roadless Area Name	Watershed Priority (acres)	Roadless Priority (acres)	Community Priority (acres)
North Kuiu	4,300	5,200	0
North Kupreanof	2,800	89,800	0
North Revilla	75,700	71,800	10,000
North Wrangell	0	0	0
Nutkwa	16,500	2,900	0
Outer Islands	10,100	15,100	0
Pavlof-East Point	0	4,500	0
Point Augusta	0	12,500	0
Point Craven	8,500	2,200	0
Port Alexander	0	119,700	0
Quartz	0	142,400	0
Ratz	4,000	2,100	0
Redoubt	52,000	11,400	3,800
Revilla	0	0	26,500
Rhine	8,000	3,100	5,600
Rocky Pass	72,700	5,300	0
Salmon Bay	0	8,400	0
Sarkar	19,600	8,800	0
Security	24,800	5,000	0
Sitka Sound	7,600	5,800	0
Sitka Urban	53,100	6,900	50,900
Soda Bay	45,800	14,200	0
South Etolin	7,100	18,700	0
South Kruzof	53,500	1,800	0
South Kuiu	13,000	49,200	0
South Kupreanof	157,500	14,300	0
South Revilla	21,800	16,300	0
South Wrangell	4,000	0	10,200
South Zarembo	0	24,900	0
Southeast Wrangell	8,500	0	6,300
Spires	38,000	487,800	0
Suemez Island	16,500	7,600	0
Sukkwan	18,800	0	0
Sullivan	16,100	49,400	0
Taku-Snettisham	374,300	293,200	700
Tenakee Ridge	0	15,400	0
Thomas	0	4,600	0
Thorne River	29,000	9,900	0
Trap Bay	0	0	0

**Table G-3**

**Alaska Roadless Area name and approximate acres contained within that are subject to the prohibitions and exemptions of Alternative 3.**

Alaska Roadless Area Name	Watershed Priority (acres)	Roadless Priority (acres)	Community Priority (acres)
Twelvemile	0	19,400	0
Upper Situk	400	200	0
West Wrangell	800	0	0
West Zarembo	0	6,800	0
Whitestone	0	5,600	0
Windham-Port Houghton	102,300	58,300	0
Woewodski	10,000	0	0
Woronkofski	11,100	0	0
Yakutat Forelands	80,000	60,700	31,800

## **Alternative 4**

### Subpart E – Alaska Roadless Areas Management

#### §294.50 Purpose.

The purpose of this subpart is to provide, in the context of multiple-use management, State-specific direction for the conservation of roadless areas for the Tongass National Forest while providing for local concerns for economic and community development. This subpart sets forth the procedures for management of Alaska Roadless Areas.

#### §294.51 Definitions.

The following terms and definitions apply to this subpart.

*Alaska Native.* Federally recognized tribes or individuals that are enrolled or eligible to enroll as a member of a federally recognized tribe.

*Alaska Roadless Areas.* Lands within the Tongass National Forest designated pursuant to this subpart and identified in a set of maps maintained by the national headquarters office of the Forest Service.

*Commercial Old Growth Timber Harvest.* Trees, portions of trees, and other forest products originating from an old growth stands on National Forest System lands that may be sold for the purpose of achieving the policies set forth in the Multiple-Use Sustained-Yield Act of 1960 as amended, the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 as amended, and the program thereunder. (See 36 CFR 223.1).

*Log transfer facility.* The site and structures used for moving logs and timber products from land-based transportation forms to water-based transportation forms or vice-versa.

*Public utility system.* A system that provides a community or communities with services for public use or consumption such as municipal water, wastewater treatment, natural gas, telephone, and/or electricity.

*Responsible official.* The Forest Service line officer with the authority and responsibility to make and implement a decision on a proposed action within an Alaska Roadless Area.

*Road.* As defined at 36 CFR 212.1, the term means a motor vehicle route over 50 inches wide, unless identified and managed as a trail.

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*Road construction and reconstruction.* As defined at 36 CFR 212.1, the terms mean supervising, inspecting, actual building, and incurrence of all costs incidental to the construction or reconstruction of a road.

*Roadless Area Characteristics.* Resources or features that are often present in and characterize Alaska Roadless Areas, including

- (1) *Physical Environment.* Roadless areas provide high-quality or undisturbed soil, water, and air.
- (2) *Water.* Roadless areas provide a variety of water resources including public drinking water sources, fish and aquatic resources, and hatchery aquatic resources.
- (3) *Diversity.* Roadless areas support a diversity of plant and animal communities including stands of old-growth forests.
- (4) *Habitat.* Roadless areas are expansive areas where high-quality intact habitat exists and ecosystems function with all their native species and components. Roadless areas may serve as habitat for threatened, endangered, proposed, candidate, and sensitive species and for those species dependent on large, undisturbed areas of land.
- (5) *Remoteness.* Roadless areas provide economic opportunity due to rich primitive, semi-primitive motorized, and semi-primitive non-motorized classes of dispersed recreation.
- (6) *Landscape.* Roadless areas provide reference landscapes of relatively undisturbed areas that serve as a barometer to measure the effects of development on other parts of the landscape.
- (7) *Scenery.* Roadless areas have natural-appearing landscapes with high-scenic qualities that people value.
- (8) *Cultural.* Roadless areas often include traditional cultural properties and sacred sites. In Alaska indigenous peoples have been on national forests for more than 10,000 years and the forests have cultural significance.
- (9) *Locally-unique characteristics.* Roadless areas represent geographic areas with additional locally-unique characteristics specific to Alaska including: (a) important source of subsistence resources including terrestrial wildlife, waterfowl, mammals, fish, and plant-based resources; (b) rich habitat that supports multiple species of fish for personal, subsistence, sport, recreation, and commercial harvest; and (c) supports diverse economic opportunity that is especially important for rural community well-being.

*Timber harvest.* The cutting, removal, and sale of trees.

*Vital Forest transportation system linkages.* Necessary additions to the permanent road network.

### §294.52 Alaska Roadless Areas

(a) *Designations.* All National Forest System lands within the Tongass National Forest listed in § 294.57 are hereby designated as Alaska Roadless Areas. Alaska Roadless Areas established by this subpart shall constitute the exclusive set of National Forest System lands within the State of Alaska to which the provisions of this subpart shall apply.

(b) *Priority land management categories.* Alaska Roadless Areas are subdivided into three categories: LUD II Priority, Roadless Priority, and Timber Priority.

### §294.53 Road construction and reconstruction in Alaska Roadless Areas.

(a) A road may not be constructed or reconstructed in Alaska Roadless Areas, except as provided in paragraphs (b), (c), and (d) of this section.

(b) *LUD II Priority.* Notwithstanding the prohibition in paragraph (a) of this section, a road may be constructed or reconstructed in an Alaska Roadless Area designated as LUD II Priority if the Responsible

Official determines that the road construction or reconstruction is consistent with the legislated management restrictions established in Section 201 of the Tongass Timber Reform Act or a road is needed pursuant to reserved or outstanding rights, or as provided for by statute or treaty.

(c) *Roadless Priority*. Notwithstanding the prohibition in paragraph (a) of this section, a road may be constructed or reconstructed in an Alaska Roadless Area designated as Roadless Priority if the Responsible Official determines that one or more of the following circumstances exists:

- (1) A road is needed pursuant to reserved or outstanding rights, or as provided for by statute or treaty;
- (2) The road is needed for the construction, expansion, or maintenance of essential public facilities such as airports, marine access points, and communication equipment;
- (3) A road is needed to provide access to Alaska Native cultural site(s) if requested by an affected federally-recognized tribe(s);
- (4) A road is needed for one of the following reasons and no other feasible routes exist or it can be demonstrated that routing through the Alaska Roadless Area is the least environmentally damaging practicable alternative:
  - (i) a Federal Aid Highway project, authorized pursuant to Title 23 of the United States Code, that the Secretary of Agriculture determines is in the public interest or is consistent with the purposes for which the land was reserved or acquired; or
  - (ii) transportation needs identified by the State of Alaska's Southeast Alaska Transportation Plan that are needed for the connection of communities and development of the regional transportation system;
- (5) A road is needed to conduct a response action under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) or to conduct a natural resource restoration action under CERCLA, Section 311 of the Clean Water Act, or the Oil Pollution Act;
- (6) A road is needed within a designated experimental forest for research or administration or to provide administrative access to a designated experimental forest;
- (7) Road realignment is needed to prevent irreparable resource damage that arises from the design, location, use, or deterioration of a road and cannot be mitigated by road maintenance. Road realignment may occur under this paragraph only if deemed essential for authorized public or private access, natural resource management, or public health and safety;
- (8) A road is needed to protect public health and safety in cases of an imminent threat of flood, fire, or other catastrophic event that, without intervention, would cause the loss of life or property;
- (9) A road is needed for the construction, expansion, or maintenance of a public utility system such as municipal water and wastewater systems, biomass heating and energy systems, and hydroelectric and other renewable energy projects and related infrastructure, including transmission lines;
- (10) A road is needed in conjunction with the construction, expansion, or maintenance of an authorized fishway, fish hatchery, or aquaculture facility; or
- (11) Road reconstruction is needed to implement a road safety improvement project on a classified road determined to be hazardous on the basis of accident experience or accident potential on that road.

(d) *Timber Priority*. Notwithstanding the prohibition in paragraph (a) of this section, permanent or temporary roads may be constructed, reconstructed, or maintained within the Timber Priority Alaska Roadless Areas.

§294.54 Timber harvest in Alaska Roadless Areas.

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(a) Timber harvest is prohibited in Alaska Roadless Areas except as provided in paragraph (b), (c) and (d) of this section. Additionally, except as provided in paragraph (c), commercial old-growth timber harvest is prohibited on National Forest System lands as depicted in a map maintained by Chief's Office that identifies high priority watersheds that largely coincide with Alaska Roadless Areas, but extend beyond Alaska Roadless Area boundaries.

(b) *LUD II Priority*. Notwithstanding the prohibition in paragraph (a) of this section, timber harvest may occur in Alaska Roadless Areas designated as LUD II Priority if the Responsible Official determines that timber harvest is consistent with the legislated management restrictions established in Section 201 of the Tongass Timber Reform Act or timber harvest is conducted pursuant to reserved or outstanding rights, or as provided for by statute or treaty.

(c) *Roadless Priority*. Notwithstanding the prohibition in paragraph (a) of this section, timber harvest may occur in Alaska Roadless Area designated as Roadless Priority if the Responsible Official determines that one or more of the following circumstances exists:

- (1) Timber harvest is conducted pursuant to reserved or outstanding rights, or as provided for by statute or treaty;
- (2) Timber harvest is needed for mineral exploration and mine development, subject to existing laws and regulations;
- (3) Timber harvest is needed for the cutting, customary trade, and removal of trees for the purposes of Alaska Native customary and traditional uses;
- (4) Timber harvest is needed for one of the following purposes and will maintain or improve one or more of the roadless area characteristics:
  - (i) To maintain, restore, or improve fish and wildlife habitat; or
  - (ii) To maintain or restore the characteristics of ecosystem composition and structure, and processes;
- (5) Timber harvest is needed for personal or administrative use, as provided for in 36 CFR part 223;
- (6) Timber harvest is needed within a designated experimental forest for research or administration;
- (7) Timber harvest is needed for the construction, expansion, utilization, or maintenance of a public utility system, such as municipal water and wastewater systems, biomass heating and energy systems, and hydroelectric and other renewable energy projects and related infrastructure, including transmission lines;
- (8) Timber harvest is needed for public health and safety, including removal of hazard trees; or
- (9) Timber harvest is incidental to the implementation of a management activity not otherwise prohibited by this subpart, including the construction, expansion, or maintenance of authorized fishways, fish hatcheries, or aquaculture facilities.

(d) *Timber Priority*. Notwithstanding the prohibition in paragraph (a) of this section, timber may be cut, sold, or removed in lands designated Timber Priority Alaska Roadless Areas.

§294.55 Corrections and modifications.

Administrative correction or modification of designations made pursuant to this subpart may be made as follows:

(a) Administrative corrections to boundaries. The Regional Forester for the Alaska Region may issue administrative corrections to the boundaries of an Alaska Roadless Area and/or high priority watersheds after a 30-day public notice and opportunity to comment period. Administrative corrections are limited to

adjustments that remedy clerical errors, typographical errors, mapping errors, improvements in mapping technology, conformance to statutory or regulatory changes, or incorporation of changes due to land exchanges.

(b) Administrative modifications to Classifications and Boundaries. The Regional Forester for the Alaska Region may issue modifications to the classifications and boundaries of an Alaska Roadless Area and/or high priority watersheds after a 45-day public notice and opportunity to comment period.

(c) The procedures set forth in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this subsection shall also apply to any correction or modification of an inventoried roadless area boundaries within the Chugach National Forest as established pursuant to 66 FR 3244 (Jan. 12, 2001).

§294.56 Scope and applicability.

(a) After [final rule effective date], the Roadless Area Conservation Rule (66 FR 3244) published on January 12, 2001, shall have no effect within the Tongass National Forest.

(b) This subpart does not revoke, suspend, or modify any permit, contract, or other legal instrument authorizing the occupancy and use of National Forest System land issued prior to the effective date of this subpart.

(c) This subpart does not revoke, suspend, or modify any project or activity decision made prior to the effective date of this subpart.

(d) The provisions set forth in this subpart shall take precedence over any inconsistent land management plan component of the Tongass Land Management Plan. Land management plan components that are not inconsistent with this subpart will continue to provide guidance for projects and activities within Alaska Roadless Areas. This subpart does not compel the amendment or revision of any land management plan, but the Tongass Forest Supervisor shall issue a ministerial Notice of Administrative Change pursuant to 36 CFR 219.13(c) identifying plan changes made in conformance with the regulatory requirements of this subpart, including rescission of the portion of the December 9, 2016, Record of Decision concerning suitable timber lands attributed to implementation of the January 12, 2001, Roadless Area Conservation Rule (66 FR 3244).

(e) The prohibitions and permissions set forth in this subpart are not subject to reconsideration, revision, or rescission in subsequent project decisions or land and resource management plan amendments or revisions undertaken pursuant to 36 CFR part 219.

(f) If any provision of the rules in this subpart or its application to any person or to certain circumstances is held invalid, the remainder of the regulations in this subpart and their application remain in force.

§294.57 List of designated Alaska Roadless Areas Alternative 4.

**Table G-4**

**Alaska Roadless Area name and approximate acres contained within that are subject to the prohibitions and exemptions of Alternative 4.**

Alaska Roadless Area Name	LUD II Priority (acres)	Roadless Priority (acres)	Timber Priority (acres)
Aaron	78,600	0	0
Alaska Roadless Area Islands	0	3,600	0
Anan	5,100	36,500	0
Bay of Pillars	7,100	20,100	0
Behm Islands	4,400	0	0
Brabazon Addition	498,400	0	0
Bradfield	91,800	0	106,000
Calder	0	8,500	0

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**Table G-4  
Alaska Roadless Area name and approximate acres contained within that are subject to the prohibitions and exemptions of Alternative 4.**

Alaska Roadless Area Name	LUD II Priority (acres)	Roadless Priority (acres)	Timber Priority (acres)
Camden	31,300	0	0
Carroll	0	0	8,900
Castle	39,600	0	9,600
Central Wrangell	6,400	0	6,700
Chichagof	259,100	233,900	50,600
Chilkat-West Lynn Canal	178,300	0	15,500
Christoval	7,700	0	1,100
Cleveland	184,800	0	0
Cone	128,400	0	0
Crystal	11,400	0	5,500
Dall Island	101,000	0	3,400
Douglas Island	24,400	0	0
Duke	45,100	0	0
East Kuiu	22,400	3,200	1,500
East Mitkof	4,000	0	3,900
East Wrangell	6,100	0	0
East Zarembo	2,200	0	8,100
El Capitan	7,300	7,400	10,300
Eudora	151,500	0	37,600
Fake Pass	500	0	0
Fanshaw	45,400	0	2,800
Five Mile	12,400	0	2,400
Freshwater Bay	25,800	0	17,300
Frosty	17,100	0	7,100
Game Creek	17,000	0	29,300
Gravina	34,000	0	3,200
Green Rocks	9,100	0	200
Greens Creek	26,600	0	0
Harding	152,200	100	16,400
Hoonah Sound	27,400	51,400	0
Hydaburg	8,700	4,600	0
Hyder	121,500	0	0
Juneau Urban	94,200	6,200	0
Juneau-Skagway Icefield	1,131,200	35,700	20,000
Kadin	2,000	0	0
Karta	17,700	0	17,400
Kasaan	7,600	0	0
Kasaan Bay	100	0	0

**Table G-4**  
**Alaska Roadless Area name and approximate acres contained within that are subject to the prohibitions and exemptions of Alternative 4.**

Alaska Roadless Area Name	LUD II Priority (acres)	Roadless Priority (acres)	Timber Priority (acres)
Kashevarof Islands	4,700	0	0
Keku	3,500	0	5,500
Kogish	31,800	0	0
Kosciusko	4,300	47,000	7,500
Lindenberg	1,100	0	8,000
Madan	67,700	0	0
Mansfield Peninsula	52,800	0	0
Manzanita	1,400	0	4,300
McKenzie	53,800	0	11,700
Middle Kruzof	8,300	0	6,300
Missionary	5,900	0	3,300
Mosman	52,300	0	0
Neka Bay	7,100	0	0
Neka Mountain	5,100	0	1,000
North Baranof	294,000	0	16,900
North Cleveland	105,100	0	0
North Etolin	21,600	0	300
North Kruzof	28,600	0	3,500
North Kuiu	5,500	0	800
North Kupreanof	51,700	0	40,900
North Revilla	111,300	29,600	46,100
North Wrangell	0	0	0
Nutkwa	16,400	21,100	3,000
Outer Islands	25,200	73,700	0
Pavlof-East Point	4,500	0	0
Point Augusta	10,100	0	2,400
Point Craven	10,700	0	0
Port Alexander	119,700	0	0
Quartz	142,400	0	0
Ratz	3,800	0	1,300
Redoubt	61,700	0	5,500
Revilla	24,200	0	2,400
Rhine	16,600	0	0
Rocky Pass	77,100	100	900
Salmon Bay	1,800	9,000	6,500
Sarkar	25,200	21,900	100
Security	25,200	0	4,600
Sitka Sound	13,300	0	0
Sitka Urban	95,400	0	15,400

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**Table G-4  
Alaska Roadless Area name and approximate acres contained within that are subject to the prohibitions and exemptions of Alternative 4.**

Alaska Roadless Area Name	LUD II Priority (acres)	Roadless Priority (acres)	Timber Priority (acres)
Soda Bay	53,800	0	6,200
South Etolin	12,000	0	13,800
South Kruzof	54,500	0	0
South Kuiu	62,200	0	0
South Kupreanof	159,500	33,300	12,300
South Revilla	36,800	0	1,300
South Wrangell	4,100	0	10,100
South Zarembo	13,500	0	11,400
Southeast Wrangell	14,800	0	0
Spires	503,000	0	22,700
Suemez Island	15,400	0	3,900
Sukkwan	18,800	50,200	0
Sullivan	61,900	0	3,600
Taku-Snettisham	668,200	0	0
Tenakee Ridge	6,300	0	9,100
Thomas	0	0	0
Thorne River	37,000	18,700	1,900
Trap Bay	0	6,400	0
Twelvemile	16,500	0	2,900
Upper Situk	600	0	0
West Wrangell	800	0	0
West Zarembo	6,100	0	600
Whitestone	3,100	0	2,600
Windham-Port Houghton	116,800	0	43,800
Woewodski	10,000	0	0
Woronkofski	11,100	0	0
Yakutat Forelands	152,200	136,900	20,300

### **Alternative 5**

#### Subpart E – Alaska Roadless Areas Management

##### §294.50 Purpose.

The purpose of this subpart is to provide, in the context of multiple-use management, State-specific direction for the conservation of roadless areas for the Tongass National Forest while providing for local concerns for economic and community development. This subpart sets forth the procedures for management of Alaska Roadless Areas.

##### §294.51 Definitions.

The following terms and definitions apply to this subpart.

*Alaska Native.* Federally recognized tribes or individuals that are enrolled or eligible to enroll as a member of a federally recognized tribe.

*Alaska Roadless Areas.* Lands within the Tongass National Forest designated pursuant to this subpart and identified in a set of maps maintained by the national headquarters office of the Forest Service.

*Commercial Old Growth Timber Harvest.* Trees, portions of trees, and other forest products originating from an old growth stands on National Forest System lands that may be sold for the purpose of achieving the policies set forth in the Multiple-Use Sustained-Yield Act of 1960 as amended, the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 as amended, and the program thereunder. (See 36 CFR 223.1).

*Log transfer facility.* The site and structures used for moving logs and timber products from land-based transportation forms to water-based transportation forms or vice-versa.

*Public utility system.* A system that provides a community or communities with services for public use or consumption such as municipal water, wastewater treatment, natural gas, telephone, and/or electricity.

*Responsible official.* The Forest Service line officer with the authority and responsibility to make and implement a decision on a proposed action within an Alaska Roadless Area.

*Road.* As defined at 36 CFR 212.1, the term means a motor vehicle route over 50 inches wide, unless identified and managed as a trail.

*Road construction and reconstruction.* As defined at 36 CFR 212.1, the terms mean supervising, inspecting, actual building, and incurrence of all costs incidental to the construction or reconstruction of a road.

*Roadless Area Characteristics.* Resources or features that are often present in and characterize Alaska Roadless Areas, including

- (1) *Physical Environment.* Roadless areas provide high-quality or undisturbed soil, water, and air.
- (2) *Water.* Roadless areas provide a variety of water resources including public drinking water sources, fish and aquatic resources, and hatchery aquatic resources.
- (3) *Diversity.* Roadless areas support a diversity of plant and animal communities including stands of old-growth forests.
- (4) *Habitat.* Roadless areas are expansive areas where high-quality intact habitat exists and ecosystems function with all their native species and components. Roadless areas may serve as habitat for threatened, endangered, proposed, candidate, and sensitive species and for those species dependent on large, undisturbed areas of land.
- (5) *Remoteness.* Roadless areas provide economic opportunity due to rich primitive, semi-primitive motorized, and semi-primitive non-motorized classes of dispersed recreation.
- (6) *Landscape.* Roadless areas provide reference landscapes of relatively undisturbed areas that serve as a barometer to measure the effects of development on other parts of the landscape.
- (7) *Scenery.* Roadless areas have natural-appearing landscapes with high-scenic qualities that people value.
- (8) *Cultural.* Roadless areas often include traditional cultural properties and sacred sites. In Alaska indigenous peoples have been on national forests for more than 10,000 years and the forests have cultural significance.
- (9) *Locally-unique characteristics.* Roadless areas represent geographic areas with additional locally-unique characteristics specific to Alaska including: (a) important source of subsistence

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resources including terrestrial wildlife, waterfowl, mammals, fish, and plant-based resources; (b) rich habitat that supports multiple species of fish for personal, subsistence, sport, recreation, and commercial harvest; and (c) supports diverse economic opportunity that is especially important for rural community well-being.

*Timber harvest.* The cutting, removal, and sale of trees.

### §294.52 Alaska Roadless Areas

(a) *Designations.* All National Forest System lands within the Tongass National Forest listed in § 294.57 are hereby designated as Alaska Roadless Areas. Alaska Roadless Areas established by this subpart shall constitute the exclusive set of National Forest System lands within the State of Alaska to which the provisions of this subpart shall apply.

(b) *Priority land management categories.* Alaska Roadless Areas are subdivided into two categories: LUD II Priority and Roadless Priority.

### §294.53 Road construction and reconstruction in Alaska Roadless Areas.

(a) A road may not be constructed or reconstructed in Alaska Roadless Areas, except as provided in paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section.

(b) *LUD II Priority.* Notwithstanding the prohibition in paragraph (a) of this section, a road may be constructed or reconstructed in an Alaska Roadless Area designated as LUD II Priority if the Responsible Official determines that one or more of the following circumstances exist:

(1) A road is needed pursuant to reserved or outstanding rights, or as provided for by statute or treaty;

(2) A road is needed for one of the following reasons and no other feasible routes exist or it can be demonstrated that routing through the LUD II area is clearly environmentally preferable and site-specific measures can minimize effects on the primitive characteristics of the area or on recreational resources and scenery:

(i) a Federal Aid Highway project, authorized pursuant to Title 23 of the United States Code;

(ii) a transportation need identified by the State of Alaska; or

(iii) other vital linkage;

(3) A road is needed in conjunction with the construction, expansion, or maintenance of water and power developments, or renewable energy, and can be designed to retain the overall primitive characteristics of the area; or

(4) A road is needed in conjunction with the construction, expansion, or maintenance of an authorized fishway, fish hatchery, or aquaculture facility, and can be designed to retain the overall primitive characteristics of the area and to minimize impacts on recreation resources and scenery.

(c) *Roadless Priority.* Notwithstanding the prohibition in paragraph (a) of this section, a road may be constructed or reconstructed in an Alaska Roadless Area designated as Roadless Priority if the Responsible Official determines that one or more of the following circumstances exist:

(1) A road is needed pursuant to reserved or outstanding rights, or as provided for by statute or treaty;

(2) The road is needed for the construction, expansion, or maintenance of essential public facilities such as airports, marine access points, and communication equipment;

- (3) A road is needed to provide access to Alaska Native cultural site(s) if requested by an affected federally-recognized tribe(s);
- (4) A road is needed for one of the following reasons and no other feasible routes exist or it can be demonstrated that routing through the Alaska Roadless Area is the least environmentally damaging practicable alternative:
- (i) a Federal Aid Highway project, authorized pursuant to Title 23 of the United States Code, that the Secretary of Agriculture determines is in the public interest or is consistent with the purposes for which the land was reserved or acquired; or
  - (ii) transportation needs identified by the State of Alaska's Southeast Alaska Transportation Plan that are needed for the connection of communities and development of the regional transportation system;
- (5) A road is needed to conduct a response action under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) or to conduct a natural resource restoration action under CERCLA, Section 311 of the Clean Water Act, or the Oil Pollution Act;
- (6) A road is needed for research or administration of a designated experimental forest;
- (7) Road realignment is needed to prevent irreparable resource damage that arises from the design, location, use, or deterioration of a road and cannot be mitigated by road maintenance. Road realignment may occur under this paragraph only if the road is deemed essential for authorized public or private access, natural resource management, or public health and safety;
- (8) A road is needed to protect public health and safety in cases of an imminent threat of flood, fire, or other catastrophic event that, without intervention, would cause the loss of life or property;
- (9) A road is needed for the construction, expansion, or maintenance of a public utility system, such as municipal water and wastewater systems, biomass heating and energy systems, and hydroelectric and other renewable energy projects and related infrastructure, including transmission lines;
- (10) A road is needed in conjunction with the construction, expansion, or maintenance of an authorized fishway, fish hatchery, or aquaculture facility; or
- (11) Road reconstruction is needed to implement a road safety improvement project on a classified road determined to be hazardous on the basis of accident experience or accident potential on that road.

### §294.54 Timber harvest in Alaska Roadless Areas.

- (a) Timber harvest is prohibited in Alaska Roadless Areas except as provided in paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section.
- (b) *LUD II Priority*. Notwithstanding the prohibition in paragraph (a) of this section, timber harvest may occur in Alaska Roadless Areas designated as LUD II Priority if the Responsible Official determines that one or more of the following circumstances exists:
- (1) Timber harvest is conducted pursuant to reserved or outstanding rights, or as provided for by statute or treaty;
  - (2) Timber harvest is needed for the development of a vital transportation system linkage, including a log transfer facility;
  - (3) Timber harvest is needed and appropriate for personal or administrative use, including cabin logs, fuelwood, float logs, trolling poles, etc. as provided for in 36 CFR part 223;
  - (4) Timber harvest is needed to maintain, restore or improve fish and wildlife habitat;

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(5) Timber harvest is incidental to authorized improvements for the purposes of maintaining and/or improving fish production, such as fishways, fish hatcheries, or aquaculture facilities, and can be designed to be compatible with the primitive characteristics of the area;

(6) Timber harvest is incidental to water and power developments that can be designed to be compatible with the primitive characteristics of the area;

(7) Timber harvest is incidental to recreation developments that can be designed to be compatible with the primitive characteristics of the area;

(8) Timber harvest is incidental to the construction of administrative facilities that can be designed to be compatible with the primitive characteristics of the area;

(9) Timber harvest is needed to protect public health and safety in cases of an imminent threat of flood, fire, or other catastrophic event that, without intervention, would cause the loss of life or property; or

(10) Timber harvest is needed to salvage dead or dying timber or for insect or disease management if needed to prevent significant damage to other resources.

(c) *Roadless Priority*. Notwithstanding the prohibition in paragraph (a) of this section, timber harvest may occur in Alaska Roadless Areas designated as Roadless Priority if the Responsible Official determines that one or more of the following circumstances exists:

(1) Timber harvest is conducted pursuant to reserved or outstanding rights, or as provided for by statute or treaty;

(2) Timber harvest is needed for mineral exploration and mine development, subject to existing laws and regulations;

(3) The cutting, customary trade, and removal of trees for the purposes of Alaska Native customary and traditional uses;

(4) Timber harvest is needed for one of the following purposes and will maintain or improve one or more of the roadless area characteristics in an Alaska Roadless Area:

(i) To maintain, restore, or improve fish and wildlife habitat; or

(ii) To maintain or restore the characteristics of ecosystem composition and structure, and processes;

(5) Timber harvest is needed and appropriate for personal or administrative use, as provided for in 36 CFR part 223;

(6) Timber harvest is needed for research or administration of a designated experimental forest;

(7) Timber harvest is needed for to the construction, expansion, utilization, or maintenance of a public utility system, such as municipal water and wastewater systems, biomass heating and energy systems, and hydroelectric and other renewable energy projects and related infrastructure, including transmission lines;

(8) Timber harvest is incidental to the construction, expansion, or maintenance of authorized fishways, fish hatcheries, or aquaculture facilities;

(9) Timber harvest is needed for public health and safety, including removal of hazard trees; or

(10) Timber harvest is incidental to the implementation of a management activity not otherwise prohibited by this subpart.

§294.55 Corrections and modifications.

Administrative correction or modification of designations made pursuant to this subpart may be made as follows:

(a) Administrative corrections to boundaries. The Regional Forester for the Alaska Region may issue administrative corrections to the boundaries of an Alaska Roadless Area and/or high priority watersheds after a 30-day public notice and opportunity to comment period. Administrative corrections are limited to adjustments that remedy clerical errors, typographical errors, mapping errors, improvements in mapping technology, conformance to statutory or regulatory changes, or incorporation of changes due to land exchanges.

(b) Administrative modifications to Classifications and Boundaries. The Regional Forester for the Alaska Region may issue modifications to the classifications and boundaries of an Alaska Roadless Area and/or high priority watersheds after a 45-day public notice and opportunity to comment period.

(c) The procedures set forth in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this subsection shall also apply to any correction or modification of an inventoried roadless area boundaries within the Chugach National Forest as established pursuant to 66 FR 3244 (Jan. 12, 2001).

§294.56 Scope and applicability.

(a) After [final rule effective date], the Roadless Area Conservation Rule (66 FR 3244) published on January 12, 2001, shall have no effect within the Tongass National Forest.

(b) This subpart does not revoke, suspend, or modify any permit, contract, or other legal instrument authorizing the occupancy and use of National Forest System land issued prior to the effective date of this subpart.

(c) This subpart does not revoke, suspend, or modify any project or activity decision made prior to the effective date of this subpart.

(d) The provisions set forth in this subpart shall take precedence over any inconsistent land management plan component of the Tongass Land Management Plan. Land management plan components that are not inconsistent with this subpart will continue to provide guidance for projects and activities within Alaska Roadless Areas. This subpart does not compel the amendment or revision of any land management plan, but the Tongass Forest Supervisor shall issue a ministerial Notice of Administrative Change pursuant to 36 CFR 219.13(c) identifying plan changes made in conformance with the regulatory requirements of this subpart, including rescission of the portion of the December 9, 2016, Record of Decision concerning suitable timber lands attributed to implementation of the January 12, 2001, Roadless Area Conservation Rule (66 FR 3244).

(e) The prohibitions and permissions set forth in this subpart are not subject to reconsideration, revision, or rescission in subsequent project decisions or land and resource management plan amendments or revisions undertaken pursuant to 36 CFR part 219.

(f) If any provision of the rules in this subpart or its application to any person or to certain circumstances is held invalid, the remainder of the regulations in this subpart and their application remain in force.

§294.57 List of designated Alaska Roadless Areas Alternative 5.

**Table G-5**

**Alaska Roadless Area name and approximate acres contained within that are subject to the prohibitions and exemptions of Alternative 5.**

Alaska Roadless Area Name	LUD II Priority (acres)	Roadless Priority (acres)
Aaron	0	71,200
Anan	36,500	2,100
Bay of Pillars	20,100	7,100
Behm Islands	0	4,400

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**Table G-5**

**Alaska Roadless Area name and approximate acres contained within that are subject to the prohibitions and exemptions of Alternative 5.**

Alaska Roadless Area Name	LUD II Priority (acres)	Roadless Priority (acres)
Brabazon Addition	0	498,400
Bradfield	0	74,400
Calder	8,500	100
Camden	0	7,000
Carroll	0	0
Castle	0	26,600
Central Wrangell	0	6,400
Chichagof	233,800	155,400
Chilkat-West Lynn Canal	0	151,500
Christoval	0	7,700
Cleveland	0	102,200
Cone	0	128,400
Crystal	0	7,100
Dall Island	0	92,300
Douglas Island	0	23,400
Duke	0	45,100
East Kuiu	3,200	11,200
East Mitkof	0	4,000
East Wrangell	0	0
East Zarembo	0	2,100
El Capitan	7,400	3,000
Eudora	0	102,600
Fake Pass	0	500
Fanshaw	0	16,200
Five Mile	0	3,500
Freshwater Bay	0	25,800
Frosty	0	6,900
Game Creek	0	17,000
Gravina	0	20,500
Green Rocks	0	9,300
Greens Creek	0	25,200
Harding	100	144,100
Hoonah Sound	51,300	6,600
Hydaburg	4,600	8,700
Hyder	0	82,300
Juneau Urban	6,200	49,800
Juneau-Skagway Icefield	35,300	1,122,400
Kadin	0	2,000

**Table G-5  
Alaska Roadless Area name and approximate acres contained within that are subject to the prohibitions and exemptions of Alternative 5.**

Alaska Roadless Area Name	LUD II Priority (acres)	Roadless Priority (acres)
Karta	0	16,000
Kasaan	0	7,600
Kasaan Bay	0	100
Kashevarof Islands	0	4,700
Keku	0	3,500
Kogish	0	25,800
Kosciusko	47,000	2,800
Lindenberg	0	2,300
Madan	0	13,400
Mansfield Peninsula	0	41,400
Manzanita	0	1,400
McKenzie	0	27,200
Middle Kruzof	0	2,900
Missionary	0	5,300
Mosman	0	25,300
Neka Bay	0	7,100
Neka Mountain	0	4,300
North Baranof	0	238,700
North Cleveland	0	104,100
North Etolin	0	15,800
North Kruzof	0	22,100
North Kuiu	0	3,300
North Kupreanof	0	52,800
North Revilla	29,600	101,300
North Wrangell	0	1,800
Nutkwa	21,100	6,800
Outer Islands	73,500	22,200
Pavlof-East Point	0	4,100
Point Augusta	0	10,800
Point Craven	0	9,600
Port Alexander	0	119,700
Quartz	0	142,400
Ratz	0	1,300
Redoubt	0	55,600
Revilla	0	24,200
Rhine	0	2,500
Rocky Pass	100	72,100
Salmon Bay	9,000	3,300

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**Table G-5**

**Alaska Roadless Area name and approximate acres contained within that are subject to the prohibitions and exemptions of Alternative 5.**

Alaska Roadless Area Name	LUD II Priority (acres)	Roadless Priority (acres)
Sarkar	21,900	21,400
Security	0	24,300
Sitka Sound	0	13,300
Sitka Urban	0	91,300
Soda Bay	0	30,000
South Etolin	0	5,500
South Kruzof	0	50,500
South Kuiu	0	62,200
South Kupreanof	33,300	38,600
South Revilla	0	28,100
South Wrangell	0	400
South Zarembo	0	13,700
Southeast Wrangell	0	7,800
Spires	0	489,500
Suemez Island	0	8,600
Sukkwan	25,600	600
Sullivan	0	51,900
Taku-Snettisham	0	601,300
Tenakee Ridge	0	6,200
Thomas	0	0
Thorne River	18,700	33,300
Trap Bay	6,400	3,200
Twelvemile	0	17,300
Upper Situk	0	10,100
West Wrangell	0	2,000
West Zarembo	0	6,100
Whitestone	0	2,200
Windham-Port Houghton	0	43,000
Woewodski	0	0
Woronkofski	0	2,300
Yakutat Forelands	136,900	157,000

### **Alternative 6 – Preferred Alternative**

Subpart E – Alaska Roadless Areas Management

§294.50 Tongass National Forest.

(a) The 2001 Roadless Area Conservation Rule as published in the Federal Register on January 12, 2001 (66 FR 3244) shall not apply to the Tongass National Forest.

### §294.51 Chugach National Forest.

(a) Administrative correction or modification of inventoried roadless area designations on the Chugach National Forest may be made as follows:

(1) Administrative corrections to boundaries. The Regional Forester for the Alaska Region may issue administrative corrections to the boundaries of an Inventoried Roadless Area after a 30-day public notice and opportunity to comment period. Administrative corrections are limited to adjustments that remedy clerical errors, typographical errors, mapping errors, improvements in mapping technology, conformance to statutory or regulatory changes, or incorporation of changes due to land exchanges.

(2) Administrative modifications to Classifications and Boundaries. The Regional Forester for the Alaska Region may issue modifications to the classifications and boundaries of an Inventoried Roadless Area after a 45-day public notice and opportunity to comment period.