From:	Moselle, Kyle W (DNR)
To:	Tu, Kenneth K -FS
Cc:	VanOrmer, Chad M -FS; Maisch, John C (DNR)
Subject:	RE: Alaska Roadless - Preliminary FEIS - 2 or 2
Date:	Saturday, March 21, 2020 8:06:32 PM
Attachments:	image001.png image002.png image003.png image004.png 20200307_AKRR_PFEIS_Appendices-SOA-Edits.docx

Ken,
The State of Alaska's proposed edits and comments for the Alaska Roadless Rule PFEIS Appendices are attached. We are happy to discuss our input in more detail with you.

This is the second (and last) of my emails containing the State of Alaska's cooperating agency input on the PFEIS. Thank you for all of your hard work, and that of your team, throughout this rulemaking process. I've enjoyed working with you.

Take care,
Kyle Moselle
Executive Director (Acting)
Alaska Department of Natural Resources
Office of Project Management and Permitting
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Kyle.moselle@alaska.gov

From: Tu, Kenneth K -FS <kenneth.tu@usda.gov>
Sent: Sunday, March 8, 2020 9:22 AM
To: Raymond Paddock III <rpaddock@ccthita-nsn.gov>; Ian Johnson <ijohnson@hiatribe.org>; lil_hagoo@yahoo.com; Robert Starbard <rstarbard@hiatribe.org>; rjack.agntribe@gmail.com; marina@kasaan.org; Moselle, Kyle W (DNR) <kyle.moselle@alaska.gov>; Richard Peterson <rpeterson@ccthita-nsn.gov>; Cathy Needham <cathy@kaienvironmental.com>; Maisch, John C (DNR) <chris.maisch@alaska.gov>
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Subject: Alaska Roadless - Preliminary FEIS - 2 or 2

Appendices for preliminary FEIS

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Caring for the land and serving people

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
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Anchorage, AK 99501
Main: 907.269.8431
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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,

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 Mack

Andrew T. Mack, Commissioner
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Appendix A

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Appendix B
Cumulative Effects

CONTENTS

TABLES

Appendix B

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Appendix B
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

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

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
Past Actions			
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 ANSCA 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.

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

Action or Activity	Location	Timing	Description
Present and Reasonably Foreseeable Actions			
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

Action or Activity	Location	Timing	Description
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

Actions or Projects	Roadless Areas	Resource-based Industries	Fish, Wildlife and Biodiversity	Climate	Karst	Sensitive and Invasive Plants	Transportation	Energy	Timber	Minerals	Recreation	Scenery	Subsistence
Past													
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					X				
Fire			X	X					X				
Windthrow Events			X	X					X				
Present and Reasonably Foreseeable													
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		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
Outfitter/Guide Use Area Data Tables

Appendix C

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

	Reported Service Days						
Outfitter/Guide Use Area	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Grand Total	Annual Average
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

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

Outfitter/Guide Use Area	Reported Service Days						
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Grand Total	Annual Average
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 C-1 (continued)
Reported Outfitter/Guide Service Days by Outfitter/Guide Use Area

Outfitter/Guide Use Area	Reported Service Days						
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Grand Total	Annual Average
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	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

Table C-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	252,160	2,876	2,876	0	-2,168	-2,168	-252,160
01-02 HAINES AREA	19,514	18,369	46	46	-2	-2,671	-7,735	-18,369
01-03 EAST CHILKATS	361,545	244,171	-2,259	-2,259	-2,259	-18,638	-50,978	-244,171
01-04A BERNERS BAY	239,889	237,760	-691	-46,139	-708	-18,450	-20,787	-237,760
01-04B N. JUNEAU COAST	49,659	45,584	-1,084	-1,084	-1,088	-1,088	-17,091	-45,584
01-04C TAKU INLET	259,153	255,094	1,987	1,987	-387	-387	-33,494	-255,094
01-04D SLOCUM INLET	17,214	16,665	0	0	0	0	-13,446	-16,665
01-04E JUNEAU ICEFIELD	230,787	230,758	-3	-5	-3	-3	-25,933	-230,758
01-05A TAKU HARBOR	19,639	18,332	0	0	0	0	-5,393	-18,332
01-05B PORT SNETTISHAM	370,367	366,502	837	837	0	0	-32,573	-366,502
01-05C WINDHAM BAY	161,216	159,929	625	625	0	-44,063	-118,146	-159,929
01-05D TRACY ARM	330,739	20	0	0	0	0	0	-20
01-05E FORDS TERROR	24,386	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
01-05F ENDICOTT ARM	368,545	69	0	0	0	-20	-42	-69
04-01A GUT BAY, BARANOF	93,986	9	0	0	0	0	0	-9
04-01B PORT ARMSTRONG	70,962	70,897	21	21	0	0	0	-70,897
04-01C NELSON BAY	44,166	44,159	2	2	0	0	0	-44,159
04-02A REDOUBT LAKE	45,074	41,918	-150	-150	-500	-5,617	-6,049	-41,918
04-02B WHALE BAY	221,835	13	5	5	0	0	0	-13
04-02C NECKER ISLANDS	6,197	3,205	1,749	1,749	0	-20	-20	-3,205
04-02D SW BARANOF	54,366	54,104	239	239	0	0	0	-54,104
04-03 SITKA AREA	345,862	296,576	456	456	-1,479	-26,870	-60,038	-296,576
04-04A RODMAN BAY	75,427	45,371	7,639	7,639	-423	-5,405	-34,452	-45,371
04-04B KELP BAY	144,680	131,182	230	230	-228	-11,569	-22,462	-131,182
04-04C BARANOF WARM SPRINGS	28,929	28,929	0	0	0	0	0	-28,929
04-05 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	40,137	-177	-177	-199	-199	-2,443	-40,137
04-09A SEYMOUR CANAL	88,164	59	0	0	0	0	0	-59
04-09B PACK CREEK	65,426	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
04-10A GREENS CREEK	2,575	448	0	0	0	0	0	-448
04-10B NW ADMIRALTY	256,234	39,783	-72	-72	-76	-76	-10,879	-39,783

Table C-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
04-11A PORT FREDERICK	112,512	88,043	3,278	3,122	-368	-25,213	-48,870	-88,043
04-11B FRESHWATER BAY	160,078	97,513	-1,319	-11,085	-11,714	-49,397	-49,438	-97,513
04-12 TENAKEE INLET	312,435	247,557	7,869	-47,029	-16,774	-46,470	-104,363	-247,557
04-13 PERIL STRAIT	232,130	168,913	19,926	-64,777	-1,120	-7,308	-53,059	-168,913
04-14 SLOCUM ARM	97,008	146	8	5	0	0	-95	-146
04-15A LISIANSKI	90,638	89,243	117	-54,256	-32	-32	-4,752	-89,243
04-15B WEST YAKOBI ISLAND	39,706	20	0	-1	0	0	-2	-20
04-15C STAG BAY	26,663	18	0	-1	0	0	0	-18
04-15D PORTLOCK HARBOR	107,904	25	0	-25	0	0	0	-25
04-16A POINT ADOLPHUS	8,888	8,888	0	-6,806	0	0	0	-8,888
04-16B NORTH CHICHAGOF	64,726	59,828	12	-41,102	12	-15,065	-15,263	-59,828
04-16C IDAHO INLET	53,504	53,437	67	-53,338	67	66	-94	-53,437
04-16D PLI WILDERNESS	23,079	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
04-16E PORT ALTHORP	19,475	19,341	127	-14,622	5	5	0	-19,341
CRD 00-00NO AREA DESIGNATED	925,877	735,240	-4,049	-157,633	-39,977	-125,853	-268,322	-735,240
J01 JUNEAU ICEFIELD 1 - GILKEY BACKCOUNTRY	315,751	315,751	0	-164	0	0	0	-315,751
J02 JUNEAU ICEFIELD 2 - EAGLE	10,300	10,300	0	0	0	0	0	-10,300
J03 JUNEAU ICEFIELD 3 - HERBERT	12,636	12,636	0	0	0	0	-226	-12,636
J04 JUNEAU ICEFIELD 4 - MENDENHALL	38,095	36,528	-531	-531	-531	-531	-9,728	-36,528
J05 JUNEAU ICEFIELD 5 - LEMON	12,427	12,427	0	0	0	0	-1,542	-12,427
J06 JUNEAU ICEFIELD 6 - DEATH VALLEY	54,498	54,498	0	0	0	0	0	-54,498
J07 JUNEAU ICEFIELD 7 - NORRIS	37,781	37,781	0	0	0	0	0	-37,781
J08 JUNEAU ICEFIELD 8 - TAKU	35,343	35,343	0	0	0	0	0	-35,343
J09 JUNEAU ICEFIELD 9 - TWIN	61,660	61,660	0	0	0	0	0	-61,660
K01 WEST MISTY	192,830	573	0	-106	-106	-181	-226	-573
K02 NORTHEAST MISTY	1,300,687	132,415	0	0	0	-41	-70	-132,415
K03 SOUTH MISTY	628,890	2,532	0	0	0	0	0	-2,532
K04 DUKE ISLAND	40,202	39,757	380	380	0	0	0	-39,757
K05 SOUTH MISTY LAKES	14,878	1,022	0	0	0	0	0	-1,022
K06 MISTY CORE LAKES	57,861	25	0	0	0	0	0	-25
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	5	1	1	0	0	0	-5
K10 RUDYERD WINSTANLEY	20,285	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
K11 GRAVINA ISLAND	39,700	38,265	-333	-333	-591	-3,604	-17,105	-38,265
K12 BELL ISLAND	137,694	137,358	36	31	-9	-9	-21,837	-137,358

Table C-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	85,189	-329	-329	-462	-462	-34,417	-85,189
K14 WEST CLEVELAND	73,232	73,137	-1,139	-1,139	-1,216	-1,216	-28,633	-73,137
K15 WILSON BAKEWELL	13,440	10,981	-134	-134	-154	-154	-154	-10,981
K16 KETCHIKAN CORE SPNW	46,341	44,886	-122	-9,169	-5,539	-8,999	-18,459	-44,886
K17 GEORGE CARROLL THORNE	137,434	117,781	-5,237	-25,165	-25,022	-48,596	-57,294	-117,781
K18 CENTRAL REVILLA SPNW	92,792	62,011	-707	-31,452	-9,182	-30,385	-28,006	-62,011
K19 NORTH REVILLA	70,401	59,814	-426	-426	-427	-9,602	-13,347	-59,814
K20 HYDER SPNW	121,348	117,841	-111	-111	-111	-111	-35,363	-117,841
K21 PERCY HOTSPUR MARY	6,924	5,329	689	689	-4	-4	-4	-5,329
K22 HYDER NA	7,261	4,065	-21	-21	-21	-21	-3,878	-4,065
K23 BETTON ISLAND	5,028	4,351	-575	-575	-1,126	-1,126	-1,126	-4,351
K24 KETCHIKAN CORE NA	19,239	15,148	-743	-1,429	-1,429	-1,487	-1,484	-15,148
K25 SOUTH REVILLA	40,219	8,460	-4,609	-5,780	-5,660	-7,337	-7,001	-8,460
K26 CENTRAL REVILLA NA	15,451	405	-22	-398	-398	-405	-405	-405
K27 MARGARET BAY	9,707	627	-82	-328	-306	-507	-506	-627
K28 NAHA BAY	5,273	5,264	9	-4,961	-65	-65	-166	-5,264
P01 MITKOF ISLAND	109,302	35,054	-286	-4,244	-4,376	-18,048	-22,476	-35,054
P02 DUNCAN CANAL - WEST SIDE	73,636	67,468	180	180	-31	-9,677	-29,826	-67,468
P04 DUNCAN CANAL - EAST SIDE	53,325	31,441	-5,988	-17,748	-17,817	-24,557	-22,933	-31,441
P05 WRANGELL NARROWS/WOEWODSKI IS.	17,033	15,293	235	40	-311	-1,605	-12,225	-15,293
P06 KUPREANOF ISLAND - NORTH SHORE	11,303	11,244	-4	-130	-133	-1,579	-1,454	-11,244
P07 PETERSBURG CREEK/DUNCAN SALT CHUCK	49,950	1,469	1,343	1,167	-203	-223	-207	-1,469
P08 NORTH LINDENBERG PENINSULA	75,605	59,007	-10,681	-28,098	-28,123	-38,976	-48,981	-59,007
P09 CENTRAL KUPREANOF ISLAND/ROAD SYSTEM	223,302	190,321	-12,963	-16,236	-16,662	-52,068	-132,338	-190,321
P10 SOUTHWEST KUPREANOF ISLAND	93,507	87,142	-567	-33,846	-723	-10,820	-43,283	-87,142
P11 ROWAN BAY/BAY OF PILLARS	28,721	24,944	520	-19,688	-35	-35	-35	-24,944
P12A SAGINAW/SECURITY/ WASHINGTON BAYS	32,450	25,571	-560	-562	-776	-1,152	-1,250	-25,571
P12B KUIU ISLAND ROAD SYSTEM	134,852	41,428	2,529	-4,458	-8,197	-19,049	-30,932	-41,428
P13 TEBENKOF BAY/KUIU WILDERNESS	127,218	299	31	-75	0	0	-36	-299
P14 KEKU STRAIT/PORT CAMDEN	102,299	97,504	975	939	-595	-3,415	-22,559	-97,504
P15 SOUTH KUIU ISLAND	62,824	62,150	313	313	-3	-3	-3	-62,150
P16 REID/NO NAME BAYS	43,191	27,185	13,874	10,588	-110	-868	-11,915	-27,185

Table C-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	43,101	-233	-7,917	-7,924	-26,689	-28,919	-43,101
P22 THOMAS BAY/POINT VANDEPUT	76,810	74,892	-95	-95	-124	-4,117	-12,122	-74,892
P23 FARRAGUT BAY/CAPE FANSHAW	66,716	66,026	-106	-106	-182	-2,994	-33,655	-66,026
P24 BAIRD/PATTERSON GLACIERS	402,216	402,198	0	0	0	-9	-1,651	-402,198
SI-D SKAGWAY ICEFIELD - DENVER	19,600	19,600	0	0	0	0	0	-19,600
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	25,730	0	0	0	0	0	-25,730
SI-S SKAGWAY ICEFIELD - SCHUBEE	2,934	2,934	0	0	0	0	0	-2,934
TBRD 00-00NO AREA DESIGNATED	901,506	364,798	-13,619	-193,327	-80,038	-112,386	-133,003	-364,798
W10 STIKINE - LECONTE WILDERNESS	263,581	192	0	0	0	0	-47	-192
W100 NORTH ETOLIN ISLAND	151,750	121,633	-5,213	-19,838	-21,021	-35,299	-74,491	-121,633
W120 SOUTH ETOLIN ISLAND WILDERNESS	82,517	180	-12	-12	-12	-89	-176	-180
W130 VANK ISLAND GROUP	22,927	13,121	-40	-40	-76	-76	-8,857	-13,121
W140 KASHEVAROF GROUP	11,470	4,773	1,040	1,040	-41	-41	-41	-4,773
W150 LECONTE BAY (S-LC WILDERNESS)	175,361	894	14	14	0	-50	-50	-894
W30 GARNET/MILL CREEK	56,850	56,830	0	0	0	0	-46,032	-56,830
W40 MADAN/BOULDER	105,035	104,872	-316	-316	-358	-358	-22,198	-104,872
W50 BRADFIELD CANAL AND RIVER	516,308	488,672	206	176	-76	-125,730	-147,741	-488,672
W60 ANAN CREEK	38,615	38,305	0	-37,926	-116	-279	-247	-38,305
W70 CLEVELAND PEN./DEER ISLAND	48,383	38,451	-4,237	-8,086	-8,605	-15,986	-29,415	-38,451
W80 WRANGELL ISLAND	113,539	69,791	-5,177	-20,655	-21,019	-38,878	-51,543	-69,791
W90 ZAREMBO	116,402	54,049	-8,562	-12,204	-12,220	-32,237	-32,228	-54,049
Y01 YAKUTAT BAY	69,745	9,378	94	-8,307	-8,787	-8,787	-386	-9,378
Y02 LOST TAWAH	9,112	3,330	-283	-283	-283	-3,279	-3,330	-3,330
Y03 KUNYOSH SEAL CREEKS	49,765	47,087	-593	-593	-593	-5,274	-5,381	-47,087
Y04 AHRNKLIN ANTLEN	30,315	28,637	-92	-92	-92	-2,121	-2,158	-28,637
Y05 PIKE LAKES MOSER CREEK	43,577	10,681	-72	-72	-72	-5,452	-5,492	-10,681
Y06 DANGEROUS RIVER	27,110	26,328	268	-18,797	-4,855	-5,231	-440	-26,328
Y07 OLD MIDDLE ITALIO	20,869	20,869	-38	-20,869	-2,904	-2,904	-38	-20,869
Y08 ITALIO	23,500	23,464	0	-23,199	-48	-48	0	-23,464
Y09 LOWER AKWE	3,234	1,641	-125	-1,641	-1,423	-1,423	-125	-1,641
Y10 UPPER AKWE	43,230	42,503	0	-32,801	-183	-183	0	-42,503
Y11 USTAY TANIS	53,356	52,180	-62	-24,319	-559	-559	-62	-52,180
Y12 DRY BAY ALSEK	53,339	51,712	16	-29,232	-4,015	-4,015	0	-51,712
Y13 BRABAZONS	436,629	426,364	0	0	0	0	0	-426,364

Table C-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
Y14 HARLEQUIN LAKE	103,270	75,526	0	-293	0	-1,080	-1,088	-75,526
Y15 RUSSELL NUNATAK FJORDS	214,066	1,851	-64	-64	-64	-64	-64	-1,851
Y16 SITUK RIVER	38,676	19,868	-8,227	-10,016	-10,072	-11,676	-10,263	-19,868
Total	**16,730,220**	**9,368,434**	**-32,163**	**-1,144,256**	**-393,934**	**-1,151,291**	**-2,321,230**	**-9,368,434**

*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 C-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	480	2	2	2	5,263	5,263
01-03 EAST CHILKATS	361,545	16,105	2,049	2,049	2,049	50,441	50,441
01-04A BERNERS BAY	239,889	990	581	581	581	19,466	19,466
01-04B N. JUNEAU COAST	49,659	610	2	2	2	3,064	3,064
01-04C TAKU INLET	259,153	1,416	297	297	297	30,382	30,382
01-04D SLOCUM INLET	17,214	504	0	0	0	13,446	13,446
01-04E JUNEAU ICEFIELD	230,787	11	0	0	0	14	14
01-05A TAKU HARBOR	19,639	189	0	0	0	5,358	5,358
01-05B PORT SNETTISHAM	370,367	808	0	0	0	32,569	32,569
01-05C WINDHAM BAY	161,216	584	-149	-149	0	117,850	117,852
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	42	42
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	301	301	301	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	24,386	465	465	467	58,947	58,951
04-04A RODMAN BAY	75,427	24,368	-6,257	-6,257	302	34,306	34,306
04-04B KELP BAY	144,680	10,447	182	182	195	22,341	22,341
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	14,815	-3,051	-2,957	209	48,677	48,677

Table C-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	47,176	1,667	10,737	10,737	49,119	49,120
04-12 TENAKEE INLET	312,370	47,494	-7,562	2,825	11,844	104,096	104,100
04-13 PERIL STRAIT	232,130	49,419	-17,470	-17,464	712	52,386	52,391
04-14 SLOCUM ARM	97,008	0	0	0	0	95	95
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	4,789	34	34	34	15,204	15,204
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	66,339	16,393	37,161	41,389	244,548	256,527
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	35	0	106	106	225	225
K02 NORTHEAST MISTY	1,300,687	0	0	0	0	41	41
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	1,044	358	358	358	16,218	16,218
K12 BELL ISLAND	137,694	62	0	0	0	21,784	21,785
K13 EAST CLEVELAND	87,531	156	137	137	137	33,504	33,505

Table C-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	0	0	0	0	24,216	24,216
K15 WILSON BAKEWELL	13,440	0	0	0	0	0	0
K16 KETCHIKAN CORE SPNW	46,341	1,255	27	5,245	5,245	18,349	18,349
K17 GEORGE CARROLL THORNE	137,434	16,590	4,471	23,611	23,612	56,195	56,196
K18 CENTRAL REVILLA SPNW	92,792	24,899	634	6,697	6,697	27,933	27,934
K19 NORTH REVILLA	70,401	9,377	303	303	303	13,208	13,209
K20 HYDER SPNW	121,348	98	0	0	0	4,013	4,100
K21 PERCY HOTSPUR MARY	6,924	0	0	0	0	0	0
K22 HYDER NA	7,261	2,953	6	6	6	3,279	3,333
K23 BETTON ISLAND	5,028	0	0	0	0	0	0
K24 KETCHIKAN CORE NA	19,239	1,616	13	695	695	754	754
K25 SOUTH REVILLA	40,219	29,389	4,186	4,899	4,899	6,576	6,576
K26 CENTRAL REVILLA NA	15,451	12,318	22	398	398	405	405
K27 MARGARET BAY	9,707	7,090	72	295	295	497	497
K28 NAHA BAY	5,273	0	0	67	67	166	166
P01 MITKOF ISLAND	109,302	56,859	140	4,098	4,098	22,198	22,199
P02 DUNCAN CANAL - WEST SIDE	73,636	1,823	9	9	9	29,788	29,795
P04 DUNCAN CANAL - EAST SIDE	53,325	19,011	5,417	14,660	14,729	22,363	22,364
P05 WRANGELL NARROWS/WOEWODSKI IS.	17,033	489	-194	1	309	12,130	12,130
P06 KUPREANOF ISLAND - NORTH SHORE	11,303	0	0	1	1	1,446	1,446
P07 PETERSBURG CREEK/DUNCAN SALT CHUCK	49,950	0	27	114	114	207	207
P08 NORTH LINDENBERG PENINSULA	75,605	13,525	10,157	24,318	24,335	48,445	48,446
P09 CENTRAL KUPREANOF ISLAND/ROAD SYSTEM	223,302	28,963	12,924	14,527	14,527	131,863	131,868
P10 SOUTHWEST KUPREANOF ISLAND	93,507	3,241	355	355	355	42,877	42,877
P11 ROWAN BAY/BAY OF PILLARS	28,721	46	0	0	0	0	0
P12A SAGINAW/SECURITY/WASHINGTON BAYS	32,450	4,006	635	636	636	1,098	1,099
P12B KUIU ISLAND ROAD SYSTEM	134,852	76,994	-2,558	4,425	7,913	30,622	30,622
P13 TEBENKOF BAY/KUIU WILDERNESS	127,218	13	-13	-13	0	36	36
P14 KEKU STRAIT/PORT CAMDEN	102,299	1,134	415	450	485	22,275	22,284
P15 SOUTH KUIU ISLAND	62,824	0	0	0	0	0	0
P16 REID/NO NAME BAYS	43,191	13,380	-11,862	-11,862	292	11,892	11,892
P21 MUDDY RIVER AREA	63,357	16,651	236	7,796	7,796	28,713	28,713

Table C-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	1,160	114	114	114	12,111	12,111
P23 FARRAGUT BAY/CAPE FANSHAW	66,716	166	76	76	76	33,546	33,546
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	326,652	12,415	60,737	61,064	127,126	127,126
W10 STIKINE - LECONTE WILDERNESS	263,581	0	0	0	0	47	47
W100 NORTH ETOLIN ISLAND	151,750	26,040	5,977	18,098	18,253	73,999	74,002
W120 SOUTH ETOLIN ISLAND WILDERNESS	82,517	0	12	12	12	176	176
W130 VANK ISLAND GROUP	22,927	9,420	74	74	74	8,850	8,850
W140 KASHEVAROF GROUP	11,470	5,507	-4	-4	0	0	0
W150 LECONTE BAY (S-LC WILDERNESS)	175,361	0	0	0	0	50	50
W30 GARNET/MILL CREEK	56,850	0	0	0	0	45,821	45,821
W40 MADAN/BOULDER	105,035	88	34	34	34	14,610	14,632
W50 BRADFIELD CANAL AND RIVER	516,308	17,806	64	64	64	147,638	147,638
W60 ANAN CREEK	38,615	0	0	62	62	247	247
W70 CLEVELAND PEN./DEER ISLAND	48,383	8,245	4,848	6,435	6,435	29,268	29,269
W80 WRANGELL ISLAND	113,539	30,549	5,109	16,538	16,538	51,069	51,069
W90 ZAREMBO	116,402	49,859	6,402	9,921	9,922	30,043	30,043
Y01 YAKUTAT BAY	69,745	57	0	0	0	0	0
Y02 LOST TAWAH	9,112	4,483	234	234	234	3,280	3,280
Y03 KUNYOSH SEAL CREEKS	49,765	2,547	535	535	535	5,323	5,323
Y04 AHRNKLIN ANTLEN	30,315	1,608	60	60	60	2,126	2,126
Y05 PIKE LAKES MOSER CREEK	43,577	2,604	69	69	69	5,489	5,489
Y06 DANGEROUS RIVER	27,110	421	23	23	23	436	436
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	415	0	0	0	1,088	1,088

Table C-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	7,664	3,829	3,829	3,829	5,809	5,809
Total	**16,725,517**	**1,151,654**	**53,333**	**247,113**	**305,000**	**2,148,933**	**2,161,125**

Table C-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	6,345	291	291	3,421	4,350	4,350
01-04A BERNERS BAY	239,889	34	19	19	40	69	69
01-04B N. JUNEAU COAST	49,659	0	0	0	0	0	0
01-04C TAKU INLET	259,153	0	0	0	0	13	13
01-04D SLOCUM INLET	17,214	0	0	0	0	0	0
01-04E JUNEAU ICEFIELD	230,787	0	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	0	0	0	114	114	114
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	10	12	12
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	2,322	20	20	2,529	2,530	2,530
04-04A RODMAN BAY	75,427	749	61	61	2,661	2,662	2,662
04-04B KELP BAY	144,680	2,524	66	66	3,880	3,880	3,880
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	1,502	19	73	3,766	3,867	3,867

Table C-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
04-11B FRESHWATER BAY	160,078	16,587	530	3,646	12,120	12,236	12,236
04-12 TENAKEE INLET	312,370	13,299	-1,348	1,736	11,727	11,735	11,736
04-13 PERIL STRAIT	232,130	2,998	28	28	1,537	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	12,932	4,312	9,921	14,856	15,847	15,851
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	23	0	15	15	27	27
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	70	94	1,032	1,030	1,045	1,045
K12 BELL ISLAND	137,694	0	0	0	0	0	0
K13 EAST CLEVELAND	87,531	0	0	0	0	116	116

Table C-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	408	22	3,282	2,628	3,311	3,311
K17 GEORGE CARROLL THORNE	137,434	3,829	1,638	7,393	9,671	9,673	9,673
K18 CENTRAL REVILLA SPNW	92,792	6,140	220	1,568	5,266	5,266	5,266
K19 NORTH REVILLA	70,401	2,181	103	103	2,384	2,654	2,655
K20 HYDER SPNW	121,348	0	0	0	0	9	9
K21 PERCY HOTSPUR MARY	6,924	0	0	0	0	0	0
K22 HYDER NA	7,261	3	0	0	0	12	12
K23 BETTON ISLAND	5,028	0	0	0	0	0	0
K24 KETCHIKAN CORE NA	19,239	417	6	87	87	87	87
K25 SOUTH REVILLA	40,219	8,007	1,627	1,887	2,266	2,266	2,266
K26 CENTRAL REVILLA NA	15,451	3,564	8	218	221	221	221
K27 MARGARET BAY	9,707	2,058	31	121	203	203	203
K28 NAHA BAY	5,273	0	0	0	0	0	0
P01 MITKOF ISLAND	109,302	15,527	9	1,431	3,385	3,572	3,572
P02 DUNCAN CANAL - WEST SIDE	73,636	0	0	0	0	0	0
P04 DUNCAN CANAL - EAST SIDE	53,325	3,760	2,352	4,570	6,365	6,595	6,595
P05 WRANGELL NARROWS/WOEWODSKI IS.	17,033	118	-97	-49	361	509	509
P06 KUPREANOF ISLAND - NORTH SHORE	11,303	0	0	0	0	0	0
P07 PETERSBURG CREEK/DUNCAN SALT CHUCK	49,950	0	2	28	30	36	36
P08 NORTH LINDENBERG PENINSULA	75,605	4,661	3,263	7,320	8,770	8,862	8,862
P09 CENTRAL KUPREANOF ISLAND/ROAD SYSTEM	223,302	8,367	457	5,794	5,799	5,799	5,799
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	-1,351	1,049	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	61	0	905	930	930	930
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	115	3,180	6,764	6,772	6,772

Table C-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	62,326	3,114	14,383	20,349	21,299	21,299
W10 STIKINE - LECONTE WILDERNESS	263,581	0	0	0	0	4	4
W100 NORTH ETOLIN ISLAND	151,750	3,207	35	1,604	2,980	4,102	4,102
W120 SOUTH ETOLIN ISLAND WILDERNESS	82,517	0	0	0	20	20	20
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	0	0	0	0	1	1
W40 MADAN/BOULDER	105,035	0	0	0	0	0	0
W50 BRADFIELD CANAL AND RIVER	516,308	1	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	122	351	1,697	1,697	1,697
W80 WRANGELL ISLAND	113,539	8,186	1,869	9,711	9,711	9,713	9,713
W90 ZAREMBO	116,402	14,334	1,871	2,825	8,432	8,528	8,528
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

Table C-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	10	2	2	2	2	2
Total	**16,725,517**	**227,251**	**19,518**	**84,692**	**160,596**	**167,749**	**167,755**

Table C-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
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	3,777	687	687	688	1,061	1,105
01-04A BERNERS BAY	239,889	3	2	2	15	39	95
01-04B N. JUNEAU COAST	49,659	2	0	0	0	0	0
01-04C TAKU INLET	259,153	4	7	7	7	79	79
01-04D SLOCUM INLET	17,214	4	0	0	0	43	43
01-04E JUNEAU ICEFIELD	230,787	0	0	0	0	0	0
01-05A TAKU HARBOR	19,639	18	0	0	0	0	104
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	41	41	41	41	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	9,849	1	9	9	9	37
04-04A RODMAN BAY	75,427	7,508	-44	-44	0	0	0
04-04B KELP BAY	144,680	3,535	1	1	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

Table C-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	3,789	2	2	13	18	126
04-11B FRESHWATER BAY	160,078	12,373	171	196	316	363	1,205
04-12 TENAKEE INLET	312,370	10,114	94	94	95	140	174
04-13 PERIL STRAIT	232,130	9,063	99	99	126	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	16,958	2,916	3,929	3,937	4,093	4,242
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	331	133	408	133	417	475

Table C-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
K12 BELL ISLAND	137,694	8	0	0	0	37	37
K13 EAST CLEVELAND	87,531	117	21	21	21	69	80
K14 WEST CLEVELAND	73,232	0	9	9	9	31	56
K15 WILSON BAKEWELL	13,440	0	0	0	0	0	0
K16 KETCHIKAN CORE SPNW	46,341	501	11	80	19	60	103
K17 GEORGE CARROLL THORNE	137,434	4,166	324	337	381	380	382
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	5	0	0	0	1	15
K21 PERCY HOTSPUR MARY	6,924	0	0	0	0	0	0
K22 HYDER NA	7,261	169	0	0	0	28	46
K23 BETTON ISLAND	5,028	0	0	0	0	0	0
K24 KETCHIKAN CORE NA	19,239	267	0	43	24	24	43
K25 SOUTH REVILLA	40,219	8,224	425	427	435	434	435
K26 CENTRAL REVILLA NA	15,451	4,575	0	2	2	2	2
K27 MARGARET BAY	9,707	2,505	0	1	1	0	7
K28 NAHA BAY	5,273	0	0	0	0	0	0
P01 MITKOF ISLAND	109,302	9,756	5	6	23	31	57
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	9	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	756	756	804	815
P09 CENTRAL KUPREANOF ISLAND/ROAD SYSTEM	223,302	6,887	1,312	1,359	1,347	1,368	1,404
P10 SOUTHWEST KUPREANOF ISLAND	93,507	1,632	102	102	102	124	124
P11 ROWAN BAY/BAY OF PILLARS	28,721	288	0	0	0	0	0
P12A SAGINAW/SECURITY/WASHINGTON BAYS	32,450	390	0	9	14	14	14
P12B KUIU ISLAND ROAD SYSTEM	134,852	19,585	0	2	25	34	49
P13 TEBENKOF BAY/KUIU WILDERNESS	127,218	0	0	0	0	0	0
P14 KEKU STRAIT/PORT CAMDEN	102,299	332	64	92	82	104	124

Table C-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
P15 SOUTH KUIU ISLAND	62,824	0	0	0	0	0	0
P16 REID/NO NAME BAYS	43,191	381	-53	-53	36	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	126,994	1,241	1,296	1,351	1,353	1,560
W10 STIKINE - LECONTE WILDERNESS	263,581	0	0	0	0	0	0
W100 NORTH ETOLIN ISLAND	151,750	4,459	521	553	593	959	1,143
W120 SOUTH ETOLIN ISLAND WILDERNESS	82,517	0	0	0	0	0	0
W130 VANK ISLAND GROUP	22,927	4,426	2	2	2	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	488	506	496	503	512
W90 ZAREMBO	116,402	13,985	755	879	931	931	1,094
Y01 YAKUTAT BAY	69,745	42	1	206	206	1	206
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	1	352	351	355	355
Y05 PIKE LAKES MOSER CREEK	43,577	190	5	929	694	695	929
Y06 DANGEROUS RIVER	27,110	227	14	225	198	225	225
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 C-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
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	184	0	218	213	219	219
Y15 RUSSELL NUNATAK FJORDS	214,066	345	0	0	0	0	0
Y16 SITUK RIVER	38,676	3,935	338	349	348	351	361
Total	**16,725,517**	**333,729**	**11,278**	**15,003**	**15,146**	**16,939**	**20,152**

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Appendix D
Suitable Timber by Community

Suitable timber maps for each community are available on the electronic storage device accompanying this document and available online at: [TBD].

Suitability maps were created for each community use area and alternative. These maps show suitable old-growth and young-growth. However, to better approximate where future old-growth harvest might occur, some suitable old growth is not shown because it is less desirable low-volume old growth or for poor economics. These maps do not reflect the fact that most harvest currently occurs on the southern ranger districts. These maps support the analysis in the FEIS and in Appendix E and are provided as another tool to help reviewers understand where harvests might occur.

Readers wishing to view unaltered old-growth suitability maps are referred to Maps 7-12 on the thumb drive and website, which show suitability by alternative.

Appendix D

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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, Point Baker, and Kupreanof) to almost 32,000 (Juneau) in 2019. More than one-third (12) of the 32 Southeast communities identified in Table E-1 lost population between 2010 and 2019, with estimated decreases ranging from -1 percent (Coffman Cove) to -45 percent (Elfin Cove). Viewed in absolute terms, losses ranged from less than 10 residents (Elfin Cove, Hyder, Point Baker, and Coffman Cove) 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 five years in a row (Alaska DOL 2019a; see *Key Issue 2* in this EIS, Figure 2-1).

Table E-1
Southeast Alaska Community Statistics

	Population			Median Household Income		Percent Below Poverty Line in 2018[2]	Subsistence Use (lbs per capita)[4]
Community	2019[1]	Percent Change 2010 to 2019	Percent Native in 2018[2]	2018[2]	Percent of State Median[3]		
Angoon	404	-12	43	43,542	59	17.4	182
Coffman Cove	174	-1	5	56,250	76	0.0	276
Craig	1,074	-11	19	64,853	87	14.7	232
Edna Bay	47	12	0	na	na	91.2	383
Elfin Cove	11	-45	33	na	na	na	263
Gustavus	537	21	8	80,000	108	1.7	241
Haines	1,784	4	11	75,833	102	4.0	137
Hollis	132	18	8	na	na	7.9	169
Hoonah	782	3	54	63,750	86	11.1	343
Hydaburg	397	6	72	34,028	46	39.1	531
Hyder	78	-10	0	na	na	na	345
Juneau	31,986	2	11	88,213	119	7.9	na
Kake	570	2	72	54,625	73	9.4	179
Kasaan	85	73	31	45,000	61	14.7	452
Ketchikan	8,103	1	16	59,132	80	12.6	na
Klawock	761	1	42	54,821	74	19.5	350
Kupreanof	17	-37	0	na	na	na	na
Metlakatla	1,359	-3	71	53,409	72	14.4	70
Naukati Bay	137	21	7	na	na	25.0	242
Pelican	69	-22	44	70,500	95	8.6	355
Petersburg	2,963	1	7	69,514	94	8.1	161
Point Baker	12	-20	0	na	na	na	289
Port Alexander	57	10	0	69,375	93	9.3	312
Port Protection	29	-40	0	na	na	73.7	451
Saxman	434	6	71	42,083	57	16.2	217
Sitka	8,532	-4	12	71,534	96	7.5	205
Skagway	1,045	14	4	71,500	96	5.6	48
Tenakee Springs	140	7	0	55,833	75	3.9	330
Thorne Bay	562	19	2	55,682	75	6.9	118
Whale Pass	57	84	0	41,154	55	na	247

Appendix E

Table E-1 (continued)
Southeast Alaska Community Statistics

Community	Population			Median Household Income		Percent Below Poverty Line in 2018[2]	Subsistence Use (lbs per capita)[4]
	2019[1]	Percent Change 2010 to 2019	Percent Native in 2018[2]	2018[2]	Percent of State Median[3]		
Wrangell	2,400	1	17	57,583	77	7.8	168
Yakutat	540	-18	28	65,833	89	6.9	386

na = not available
[1] Population estimates are from the Alaska DOL (2019).
[2] Estimates are annual totals developed as part of the 2014-2018 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.
[3] Median state income in Alaska was $74,346 in 2018 (U.S. Census Bureau 2019b).
[4] 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 2019a; U.S. Census Bureau 2019a, 2019b, 2019c

Alaska Natives made up an estimated 15 percent of the region's population in 2019 (including Juneau and Ketchikan) and an estimated 21 percent for rural communities (excluding Juneau and Ketchikan). These rural communities include places that are predominately Native, such as Hydaburg, Kake, Saxman, and Metlakatla where Alaska Natives make up an estimated 72 percent (Hydaburg and Kake) and 71 percent (Saxman and Metlakatla) of the population; other communities that are predominately 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).

U.S. Census estimates identified 12 communities in Southeast Alaska with 10 percent or more of their population below the poverty line in 2018. All but three of the communities identified in Table E-1 where data are available had estimated median household incomes below the state average in 2018. The three communities with estimated median household incomes above the state average were Juneau, Gustavus, and Haines. 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 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).

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

Community	Total Employment (2016)[1]	Percent of Total Employed		Total Number of Business Licenses (2018)[2]	Percent of Total Business Licenses	
		Natural Resources and Mining Industry (2016)[2]	Leisure and Hospitality Industry (2016)[3]		Forest Products Industry (2018)[2,3]	Visitor Industry (2018)[2,4]
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%
Total	**29,500**	**3%**	**10%**	**10,133**	**2%**	**11%**

na = not available

[1] 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 2019b). 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.

[2]The Natural Resources and Mining Industry includes two economic sectors: 1) Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting; and 2) Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction (Alaska DOL 2019b).

[3]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 2019b).

[4] 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).

[5] 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.

[6] 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 2019b

Shares of total employment in the natural resources and mining industry ranged from 0 (in seven communities) to 18 percent (Whale Pass) and 25 percent (Edna Bay). Natural resources and mining employment accounts for a relatively large share of employment in Whale Pass and Edna Bay, but due to the small size of the communities represents less than 5 jobs in each case. Viewed in terms of absolute employment, Juneau employed the largest number of workers in the natural resources and mining industry, with 463 workers. 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 (in six communities) 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). Viewed in absolute terms, Juneau employed the largest number of workers in the leisure and hospitality industry, with almost 1,400 workers.

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 2019. 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 estimated population totaled 174 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 estimated population was 1,074 in 2019. 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 2019, from 86 to 47 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 estimated population in 2019 was 11 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 estimated population was 537 in 2019. 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 estimated population was 1,784 residents in 2019. 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 estimated population was 132 residents in 2019.

Appendix E

Hoonah (Xunaa)

Hoonah is the largest Tlingit village in Alaska, with an estimated population of 782 residents as of 2019. 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 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 2019, the estimated population totaled 397 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 2019, Hyder had an estimated population of 78 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 31,986 in 2019. 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 estimated population totaled 570 residents in 2019. 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 2019, the estimated population totaled 85 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 2019, Ketchikan had an estimated population of 8,103 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. Klawock had a total estimated population of 761 in 2019, 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 a 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 17 residents in 2019. 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.

Appendix E

Metlakatla

Metlakatla is located on Annette Island, 15 miles south of Ketchikan, with an estimated population of 1,359 in 2019. 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 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 estimated population totaled 137 residents in 2019. 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 2019, the estimated population totaled 69 residents.

Petersburg (Gánti Yaaks Séedi)

Petersburg is located on the northern tip of Mitkof Island, with an estimated population of 2,963 in 2019. 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 12 residents in 2019. 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 estimated population totaled 57 residents in 2019. 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 estimated population totaled 29 residents in 2019. 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 estimated population totaled 434 residents in 2019. 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 8,532 in 2019, 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 1,045 in 2019, 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.

Appendix E

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 estimated population totaled 140 residents in 2019. 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.

Thorne Bay

Thorne Bay is on the east coast of Prince of Wales Island, with an estimated population of 562 residents in 2019. 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 an estimated population of 57 residents in 2019. 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. Wrangel had a total estimated population of 2,400 residents as of 2019. 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 estimated population totaled 540 residents in 2019. 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 EIS provides an 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 (CUA) 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. These areas do not necessarily define the limits of a community's use or represent traditional use areas or territories. Community residents may work or pursue recreation or subsistence activities elsewhere on the Forest. Traditional territories are shown in Appendix F, which presents maps from Goldschmidt and Haas' landmark ethnographic study of Alaska Native land use, occupancy, and possession in Southeast Alaska.

Average annual deer harvest for 2004 to 2013 is presented by Wildlife Analysis Area (WAA) for each community in the 2016 FEIS and provides another indication of areas used by different communities. WAAs are a division of land used by the Alaska Department of Fish & Game (ADF&G) for wildlife analysis.[1] As part of the community assessments in the 2016 FEIS, the Sitka black-tailed deer habitat capability model output was 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.

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 designations 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 Land Use Designations (LUD), changes in suitable acres available for harvest, and changes in acres of estimated harvest over 100 years by alternative for each CUA. These CUA 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. As noted above, these CUAs do not necessarily define the limits of a community's use or represent traditional use areas or territories.

[1] ADF&G no longer compiles this data by WAA and, therefore, the summaries of harvest by WAA and community could not be updated for this EIS.

Appendix E

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 inventoried roadless area (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 designations of Alaska roadless areas: LUD II Priority, Watershed Priority, Community Priority, Roadless Priority, and Timber Priority. These designations 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.
- 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 seven communities – Sitka, Wrangell, Juneau, Ketchikan, Kake, Hydaburg, and Yakutat – would be managed under this category.
- 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 Tongass 77 (T77) and The Nature Conservancy (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 (1,151,700 acres) of the Forest is presently managed in development LUDs. This total would increase under all action alternatives, with net gains ranging from about 53,300 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 227,000 acres are presently considered suitable old-growth available for harvest. This total would increase under all the action alternatives, with gains ranging from about 20,000 acres (Alternative 2) to 168,000 acres (Alternatives 5 and 6). Approximately 334,000 acres are considered suitable for young-growth harvest, with estimated increases ranging from 3 to 6 percent of the existing total, about 11,000 acres (Alternative 2) to 20,000 acres (Alternative 6).

Appendix D presents suitable old-growth and young-growth timber maps by for each CUA by alternative. These maps are available electronically only. They are included on the electronic storage device accompanying this document and are also available online at: [TBD].

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 and CUA. Estimated harvest acres were distributed over the suitable old-growth base using the following assumptions: 1) all harvest acres were assigned to medium and high volume old-growth only; 2) based on historic harvest distributions, 95 percent of old-growth harvest was assumed to occur on the five south ranger districts (Craig, Ketchikan-Misty Fjords, Petersburg, Thorne Bay, and Wrangell); and 3) harvest was assumed to occur in Value Comparison Units with higher stumpage values as estimated for the 2008 Forest Plan using the Spectrum model. The resulting distributions represent best estimates based on the available information and the above assumptions. Viewed by CUA, this measure is sensitive to the relative distribution of Forest-wide suitable acres. Decreases in the share of total Forest-wide suitable acres (as adjusted based on the above assumptions) 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. Actual harvest locations will depend on the timber sales that are carried out during plan implementation.

Potential Impacts by Resource Area

The alternatives have implications for specific places on the Forest and particular parts of the CUAs 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.

Appendix E

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[2] (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.

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 CUA 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 all 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

[2] 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.

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 CUA for that EIS used deer as a key indicator for potential impacts to subsistence resources. Effects to subsistence resources have the potential to affect subsistence users.

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 responses 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. This analysis found that 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). As noted above, 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 to subsistence are assessed by community 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.

In the event a subsistence harvest priority is needed for rural residents, the state or federal fish and wildlife management authorities would first limit commercial, sport, and non-local subsistence harvests to mitigate impacts to local subsistence harvests.

Individual Community Assessments

The following community assessments are presented in alphabetical order.

Angoon (Aangóon)

Angoon's CUA encompasses a total of 1,092,036 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 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 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

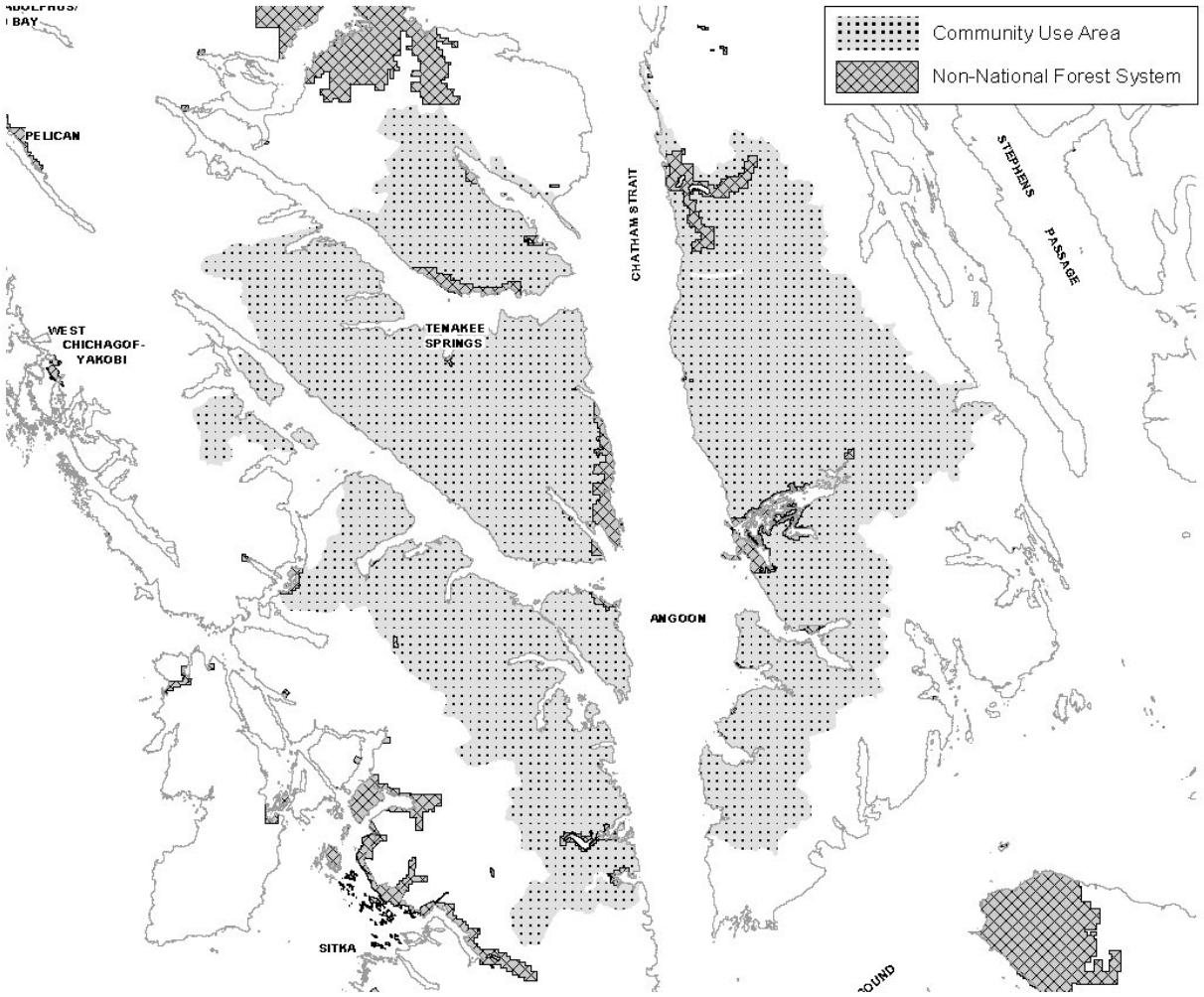

Table E-3
Roadless Areas, ARA Management Categories, and Development Opportunity in Angoon's Community Use Area

	Alternative					
Roadless Category (acres)	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**
Total Community Use Area	1,092,036	1,092,036	1,092,036	1,092,036	1,092,036	1,092,036
Total Roadless Area	468,606	490,275	396,635	445,567	282,843	0
Roadless Share	43%	45%	36%	41%	26%	0%
ARA Management Categories (acres)						
LUD II Priority	na	73,141	0	73,141	73,062	0
Watershed Priority	na	218,369	297	0	0	0
Roadless Priority	na	198,765	177,968	311,309	209,781	0
Community Priority	na	0	297	0	0	0
Timber Priority	na	0	0	61,117	0	0
Development Opportunity						
Development LUDs (acres)	137,603	118,644	134,479	155,409	322,599	322,608

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

	Alternative					
Roadless Category (acres)	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**
Timber Opportunity (Acres Suitable for Harvest)						
Old-Growth	26,404	24,761	29,389	49,497	50,571	50,571
Young-Growth	34,326	34,378	34,378	34,460	34,475	34,816
Estimated Harvest over 100 Years (acres)						
Old-Growth	1,235	1,235	1,254	1,170	1,181	1,181
Young-Growth	29,226	28,313	28,011	28,067	27,935	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 (137,600 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 17,800 acres (Alternative 4) to approximately 185,000 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 19,000 and 3,100 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. Estimated net gains in suitable old-growth range from about 3,000 acres (Alternative 3) to 24,200 acres (Alternatives 5 and 6). Under Alternative 2, suitable old-growth acres available for harvest would decrease by about 1,650 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 old-growth harvest over 100 years ranges from about 1,200 acres (Alternatives 5 and 6) to 1,250 acres (Alternatives 1 to 3) in the Angoon CUA. This represents a small decrease relative to Alternative 1 for Alternatives 4 to 6, and very little change for Alternatives 2 and 3. Estimated young-growth harvest ranges from about 28,000 acres (Alternatives 3 to 6) to 29,200 acres (Alternative 1), with a decrease in potential young-growth harvest relative to Alternative 1 in all cases, with slightly larger decreases under Alternatives 5 and 6 (Table E-3).

Coffman Cove

Coffman Cove's CUA encompasses a total of 1,195,299 acres (Figure E-2). Almost half of this area (48 percent) is presently managed as roadless (Table E-4). This share would drop to 28 and 30 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 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 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

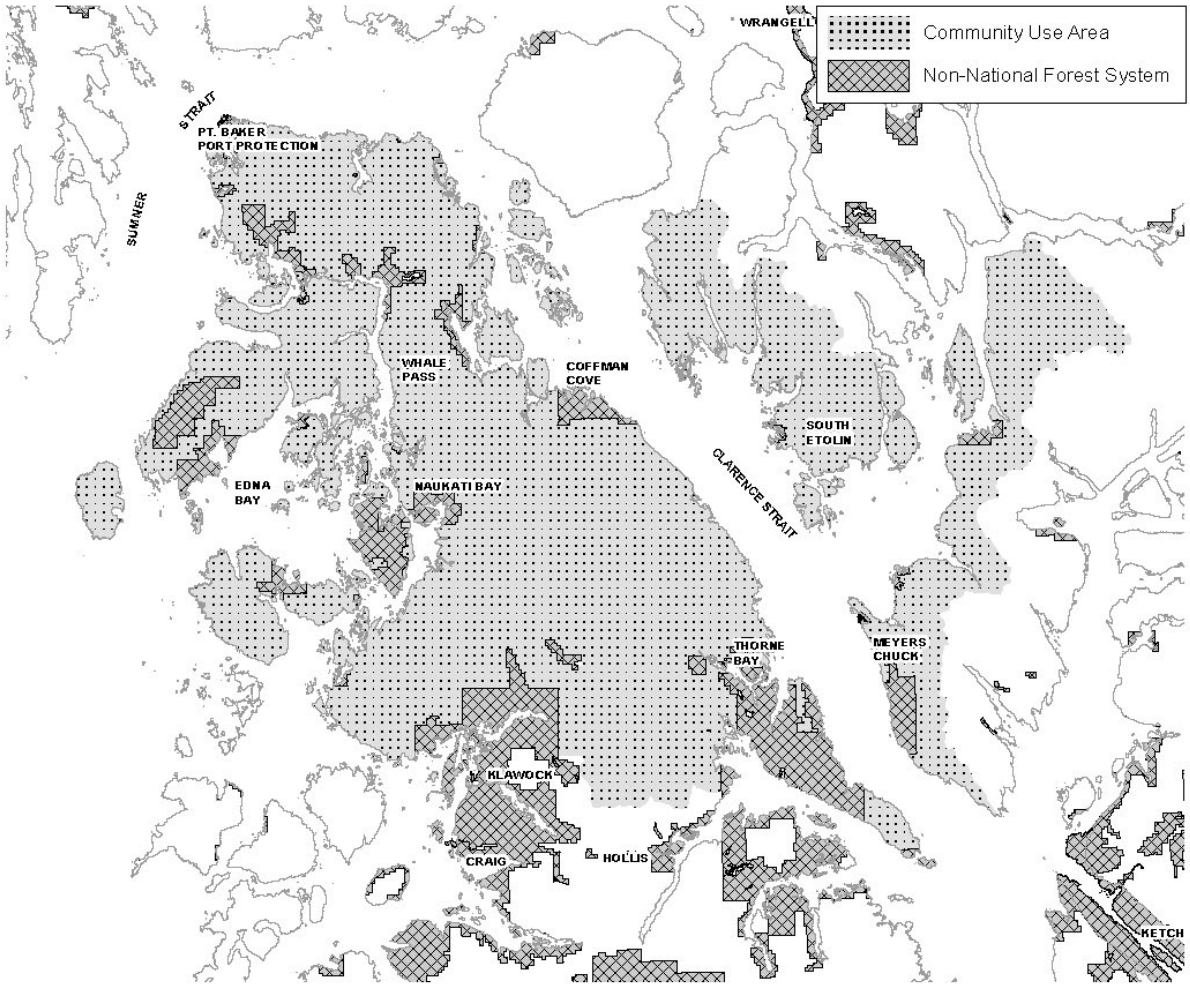

Table E-4
Roadless Areas, ARA Management Categories, and Development Opportunity in Coffman Cove's Community Use Area

Roadless Category (acres)	Alternative					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Total Community Use Area	1,195,299	1,195,299	1,195,299	1,195,299	1,195,299	1,195,299
Total Roadless Area	578,856	561,853	340,328	488,512	354,946	0
Roadless Share	48%	47%	28%	41%	30%	0%
ARA Management Categories (acres)						
LUD II Priority	na	155,790	0	155,790	155,432	0
Watershed Priority	na	239,472	237,978	0	0	0
Roadless Priority	na	166,591	105,021	293,088	199,514	0
Community Priority	na	0	0	0	0	0
Timber Priority	na	0	0	39,633	0	0
Development Opportunity						
Development LUDs (acres)	353,074	370,420	420,407	420,893	566,305	566,314
Timber Opportunity (Acres Suitable for Harvest)						
Old-Growth	65,141	68,388	79,899	87,329	89,401	89,401
Young-Growth	133,766	134,995	135,051	135,131	135,502	135,851
Estimated Harvest over 100 Years (acres)						
Old-Growth	14,072	13,285	12,077	11,431	11,514	11,514
Young-Growth	113,892	111,181	110,038	110,059	109,796	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 (353,100 acres) of the Coffman Cove CUA is presently managed in development LUDs. This total would increase under all action alternatives, with net gains ranging from about 17,350 acres (Alternative 2) to 213,200 acres (Alternatives 5 and 6).

Suitable old-growth and young-growth acres available for harvest would increase under all action alternatives. Estimated net gains in suitable old-growth range from about 3,250 acres (Alternative 2) to 24,300 acres (Alternatives 5 and 6). Increases in suitable young-growth acres would be equivalent to 2 percent or less of the existing total under all action alternatives.

Total acres harvested are assumed to remain constant across all alternatives. Estimated old-growth harvest over 100 years in the Coffman Cove CUA ranges from about 11,500 acres (Alternatives 5 and 6) to 14,100 acres (Alternative 1). Estimated young-growth harvest ranges from about 109,100 acres (Alternative 6) to 113,900 acres (Alternative 1), with a decrease in potential young-growth harvest relative to Alternative 1 in all cases, with larger decreases under Alternatives 3 to 6 (Table E-4).

Craig (Shaan da)

Craig's CUA encompasses a total of 733,670 acres (Figure E-3). Over half of this area (57 percent) is presently managed as roadless (Table E-5). This share would drop to 33 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 55 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 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.

Figure E-3
Craig's Community Use Area

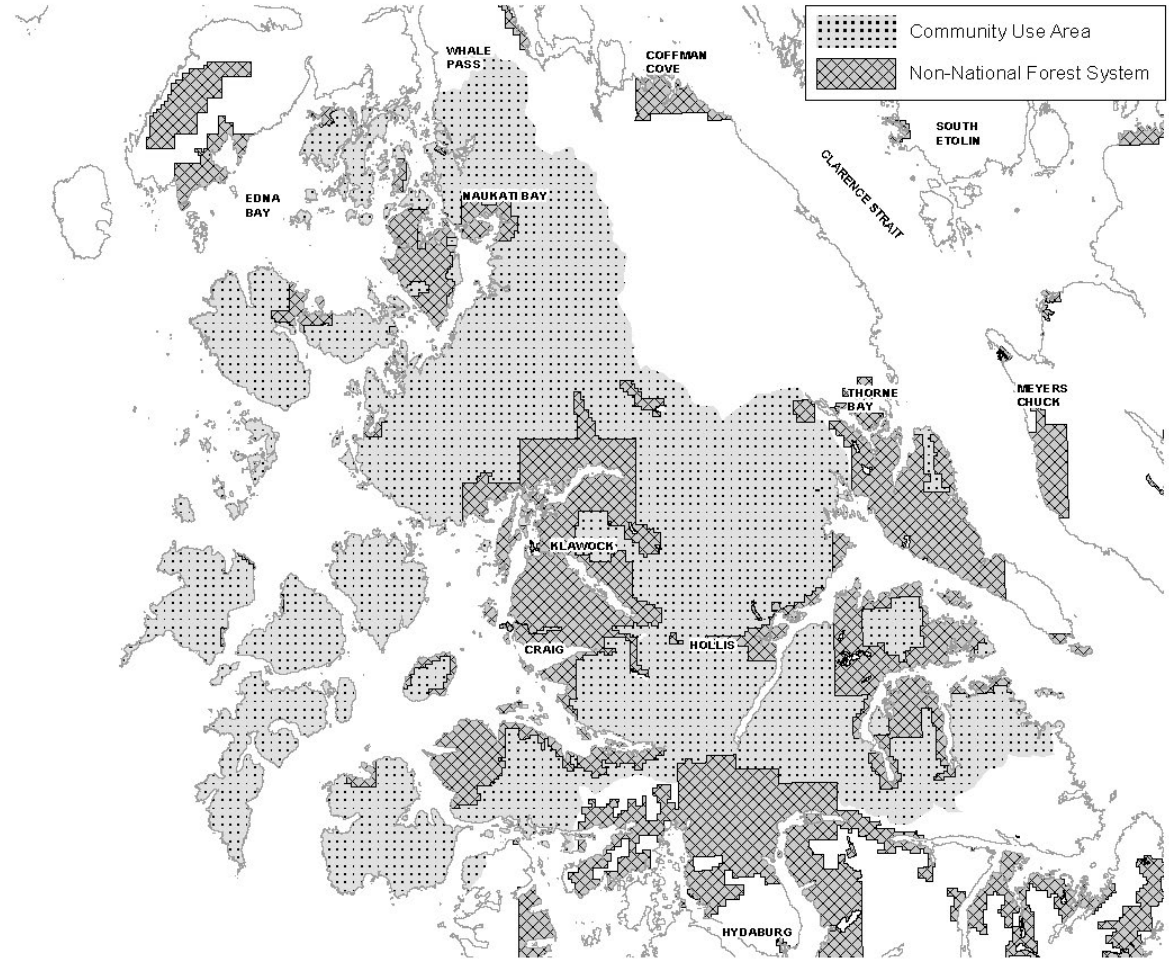

Table E-5
Roadless Areas, ARA Management Categories, and Development Opportunity in Craig's Community Use Area

Roadless Category (acres)	Alternative					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Total Community Use Area	733,670	733,670	733,670	733,670	733,670	733,670
Total Roadless Area	418,413	396,858	239,678	330,167	240,160	0
Roadless Share	57%	54%	33%	45%	33%	0%
ARA Management Categories (acres)						
LUD II Priority	na	99,731	0	99,731	98,201	0
Watershed Priority	na	132,064	29,012	0	0	0
Roadless Priority	na	165,063	80,188	192,343	141,960	0
Community Priority	na	0	29,012	0	0	0
Timber Priority	na	0	0	38,093	0	0
Development Opportunity						
Development LUDs (acres	204,185	225,706	276,493	280,712	375,588	381,527
Timber Opportunity (Acres Suitable for Harvest)						
Old-Growth	40,738	46,824	60,255	64,177	65,495	65,495
Young-Growth	72,268	75,911	76,953	76,940	76,995	77,119
Estimated Harvest over 100 Years (acres)						
Old-Growth	9,263	9,435	9,613	8,691	8,712	7,043
Young-Growth	61,531	62,519	62,701	62,665	62,388	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 (204,200 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 21,500 acres (Alternative 2) to 177,350 acres (Alternative 6).

Suitable old-growth and young-growth acres available for harvest would increase under all action alternatives. Estimated net gains in suitable old-growth range from about 6,100 acres (Alternative 2) to 24,800 acres (Alternatives 5 and 6). Increases in suitable young-growth acres range from about 3,650 acres (Alternative 2) to 4,850 acres (Alternative 6).

Total acres harvested are assumed to remain constant across all alternatives. Estimated old-growth harvest over 100 years ranges from about 7,050 acres (Alternative 6) to 9,600 acres (Alternative 3). Estimated young-growth harvest ranges 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 633,338 acres (Figure E-4). Slightly more than half of this area (55 percent) is presently managed as roadless (Table E-6). This share would drop to 28 percent under Alternative 3 and 37 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 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 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.

Figure E-4
Edna Bay's Community Use Area

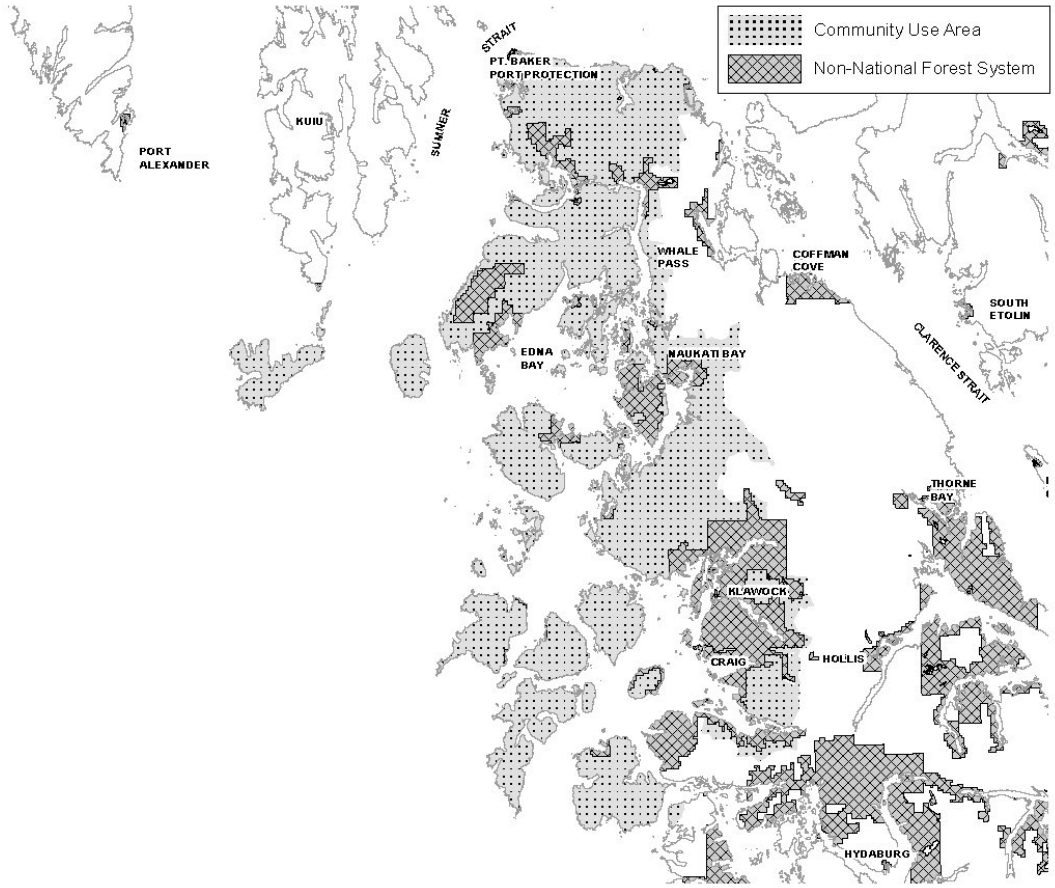

Table E-6
Roadless Areas, ARA Management Categories, and Development Opportunity in Edna Bay's Community Use Area

	Alternative					
Roadless Category (acres)	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**
Total Community Use Area	633,338	633,338	633,338	633,338	633,338	633,338
Total Roadless Area	351,471	354,821	175,658	316,399	231,780	0
Roadless Share	55%	56%	28%	50%	37%	0%
ARA Management Categories (acres)						
LUD II Priority	na	149,651	0	149,651	147,822	0
Watershed Priority	na	91,728	6,833	0	0	0
Roadless Priority	na	113,442	78,370	122,925	83,958	0
Community Priority	na	0	6,833	0	0	0
Timber Priority	na	0	0	43,822	0	0
Development Opportunity						
Development LUDs (acres)	164,774	166,460	191,098	195,318	282,749	282,750
Timber Opportunity (Acres Suitable for Harvest)						
Old-Growth	32,189	34,109	41,876	49,942	50,555	50,555
Young-Growth	63,907	64,461	64,480	64,536	64,544	64,550
Estimated Harvest over 100 Years (acres)						
Old-Growth	7,675	7,223	6,695	6,771	6,754	6,754
Young-Growth	54,412	53,089	52,538	52,562	52,300	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 (164,800 acres) of the Edna Bay CUA is presently managed in development LUDs. This total would increase under all action alternatives with net gains ranging from about 1,700 acres (Alternative 2) to 118,000 acres (Alternatives 5 and 6).

Suitable old-growth and young-growth acres available for harvest would increase under all action alternatives. Estimated net gains in suitable old-growth range from about 1,900 acres (Alternative 2) to 18,400 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 old-growth harvest in the Edna Bay CUA over 100 years ranges from about 6,800 acres (Alternatives 4 to 6) to 7,700 acres (Alternative 1). Estimated young-growth harvest ranges from about 51,900 acres (Alternative 6) to 54,400 acres (Alternative 1), with a decrease in potential young-growth harvest relative to Alternative 1 in all cases (Table E-6).

Elfin Cove

Elfin Cove's CUA encompasses a total of 358,012 acres (Figure E-5). About half of this area (54 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. 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-5
Elfin Cove's Community Use Area

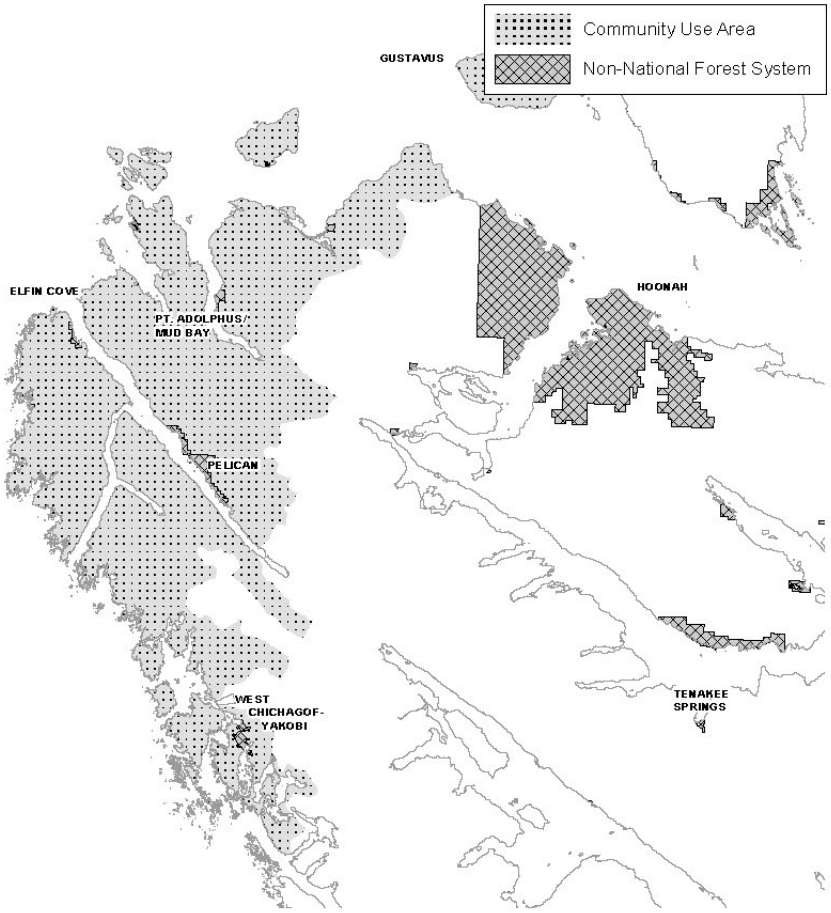

Table E-7
Roadless Areas, ARA Management Categories, and Development Opportunity in Elfin Cove's Community Use Area

	Alternative					
Roadless Category (acres)	**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	194,411	194,769	44,410	194,497	189,595	0
Roadless Share	54%	54%	12%	54%	53%	0%
ARA Management Categories (acres)						
LUD II Priority	na	150,359	0	150,359	150,183	0
Watershed Priority	na	5,207	0	0	0	0
Roadless Priority	na	39,202	39,202	44,135	39,412	0
Community Priority	na	0	0	0	0	0
Timber Priority	na	0	0	0	0	0
Development Opportunity						
Development LUDs (acres)	2	2	2	2	5	5
Timber Opportunity (Acres Suitable for Harvest)						
Old-Growth	0	0	0	0	0	0
Young-Growth	0	0	0	0	0	0
Estimated Harvest over 100 Years (acres)						
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 481,696 acres (Figure E-6). Most of this area (81 percent) is presently managed as roadless (Table E-8). This share would drop to 56 and 59 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 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 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

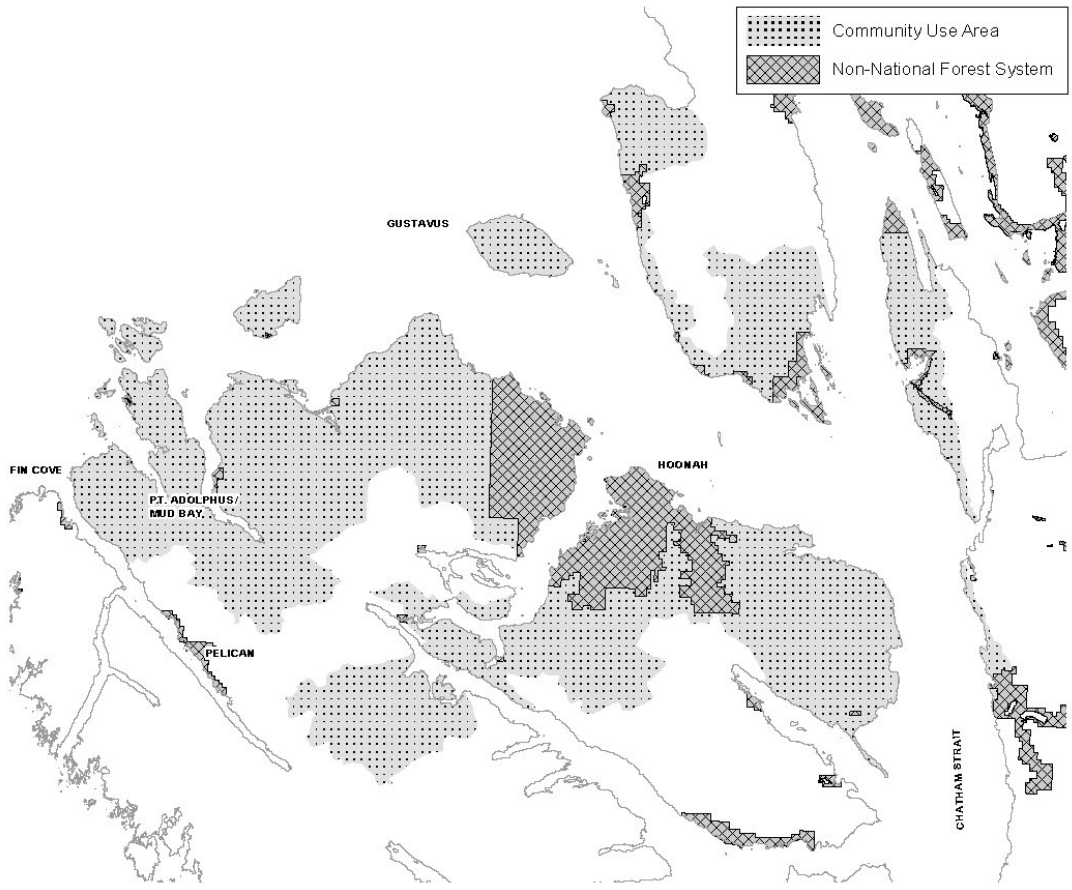

Table E-8
Roadless Areas, ARA Management Categories, and Development Opportunity in Gustavus' Community Use Area

	Alternative					
Roadless Category (acres)	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**
Total Community Use Area	481,696	481,696	481,696	481,696	481,696	481,696
Total Roadless Area	388,838	389,799	269,082	382,303	282,713	0
Roadless Share	81%	81%	56%	79%	59%	0%
ARA Management Categories (acres)						
LUD II Priority	na	116,308	0	116,308	16,132	0
Watershed Priority	na	77,406	0	0	0	0
Roadless Priority	na	196,085	191,676	196,709	166,581	0
Community Priority	na	0	0	0	0	0
Timber Priority	na	0	0	69,285	0	0
Development Opportunity						
Development LUDs (acres)	43,019	42,544	46,258	48,435	144,642	144,643
Timber Opportunity (Acres Suitable for Harvest)						
Old-Growth	13,607	14,128	15,753	26,653	27,623	27,623
Young-Growth	11,322	11,491	11,516	11,650	11,774	12,530
Estimated Harvest over 100 Years (acres)						
Old-Growth	882	882	864	944	930	930
Young-Growth	9,640	9,464	9,384	9,488	9,540	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 (43,000 acres) of the Gustavus CUA is presently managed in development LUDs. This total would increase under Alternatives 3 to 6, with net gains ranging from about 3,200 acres (Alternative 2) to about 101,600 acres (Alternatives 5 and 6); the total would drop by about 500 acres under Alternative 2.

Suitable old-growth and young-growth acres available for harvest would increase under all action alternatives. Estimated net gains in suitable old-growth range from about 500 acres (Alternative 2) to 14,000 acres (Alternatives 5 and 6). Increases in suitable young-growth acres range from about 170 acres (Alternative 2) to 1,200 acres (Alternative 6).

Total acres harvested are assumed to remain constant across all alternatives. Estimated old-growth harvest over 100 years in the Gustavus CUA would be similar across all alternatives, about 900 acres. Estimated young-growth harvest ranges from about 9,400 acres (Alternative 3) to 10,100 acres (Alternative 6) (Table E-8).

Haines

Haines' CUA encompasses a total of 236,468 acres (Figure E-7). Nearly all of this area (98 percent) is presently managed as roadless (Table E-9). This share would lower to 84 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.

Appendix E

Figure E-7
Haines Community Use Area

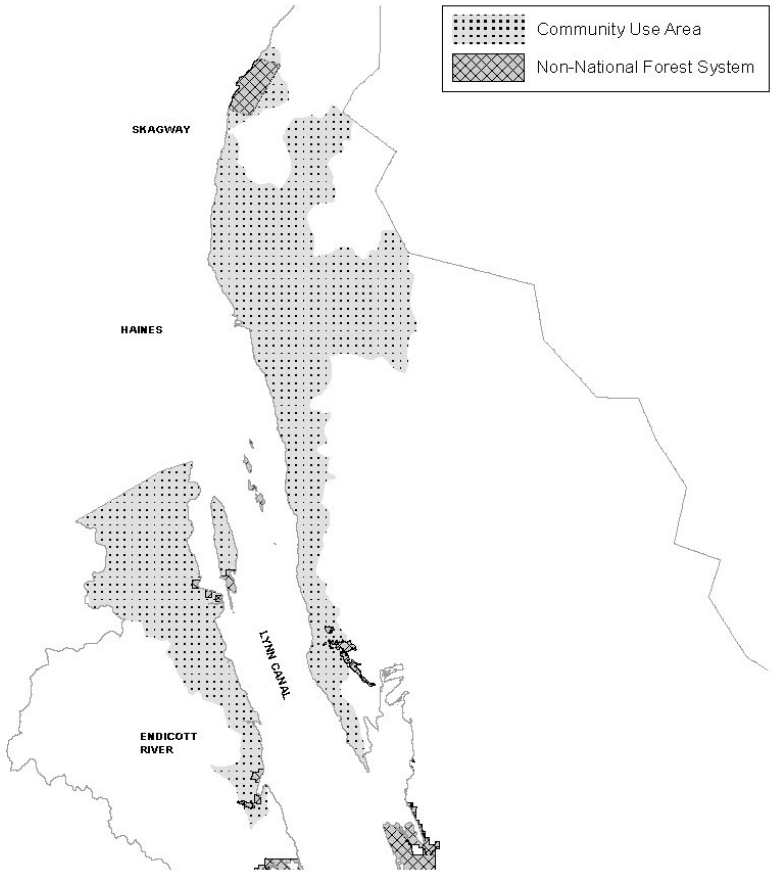

Table E-9
Roadless Areas, ARA Management Categories, and Development Opportunity in Haines' Community Use Area

	Alternative					
Roadless Category (acres)	**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	232,027	230,323	230,323	230,109	198,410	0
Roadless Share	98%	97%	97%	97%	84%	0%
ARA Management Categories (acres)						
LUD II Priority	na	0	0	0	0	0
Watershed Priority	na	90,333	0	0	0	0
Roadless Priority	na	139,990	139,990	211,779	98,410	0
Community Priority	na	0	0	0	0	0
Timber Priority	na	0	0	18,330	0	0
Development Opportunity						
Development LUDs (acres)	2,517	4,379	4,379	4,379	32,581	32,581
Timber Opportunity (Acres Suitable for Harvest)						
Old-Growth	36	51	51	72	72	72
Young-Growth	1,428	2,089	2,089	2,135	2,336	2,406
Estimated Harvest over 100 Years (acres)						
Old-Growth	0	0	0	0	0	0
Young-Growth	1,216	1,721	1,702	1,739	1,893	1,932

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 (2,500 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 1,900 acres (Alternatives 2 to 4) to 30,100 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. Estimated net gains in suitable old-growth are negligible (less than 50 acres) under all alternatives. Increases in suitable young-growth acres range from about 700 acres (Alternatives 2 to 4) to 1,000 acres (Alternative 6).

Total acres harvested are assumed to remain constant across all alternatives. No old-growth acres are estimated to be harvested in the Haines CUA under any of the alternatives. Estimated young-growth harvest would increase slightly relative to Alternative 1 under all action alternatives, with increases from about 500 acres (Alternatives 2 to 4) to about 700 acres (Alternatives 5 and 6) (Table E-9).

Hollis

The Hollis CUA encompasses a total of 274,440 acres (Figure E-8). More than two-thirds of this area (68 percent) is presently managed as roadless (Table E-10). This share would drop to 32 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 11 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.

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 (45,000 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 18,200 acres (Alternative 2) to 97,400 acres (Alternative 6).

Suitable old-growth and young-growth acres available for harvest would increase under all action alternatives. Estimated net gains in suitable old-growth range from about 4,050 acres (Alternative 2) to 9,750 acres (Alternatives 5 and 6). Increases in suitable young-growth acres range from about 2,700 acres (Alternative 2) to 3,950 acres (Alternative 6), representing an increase of 21 to 31 percent.

Total acres harvested are assumed to remain constant across all alternatives. Estimated old-growth harvest totals over 100 years in the Hollis CUA would be similar across all alternatives, ranging from about 2,300 acres (Alternative 1) to 3,100 acres (Alternative 4). Estimated young-growth harvest ranges from about 11,000 acres (Alternative 1) to about 13,500 acres (Alternatives 3 to 6) (Table E-10).

Figure E-8
Hollis' Community Use Area

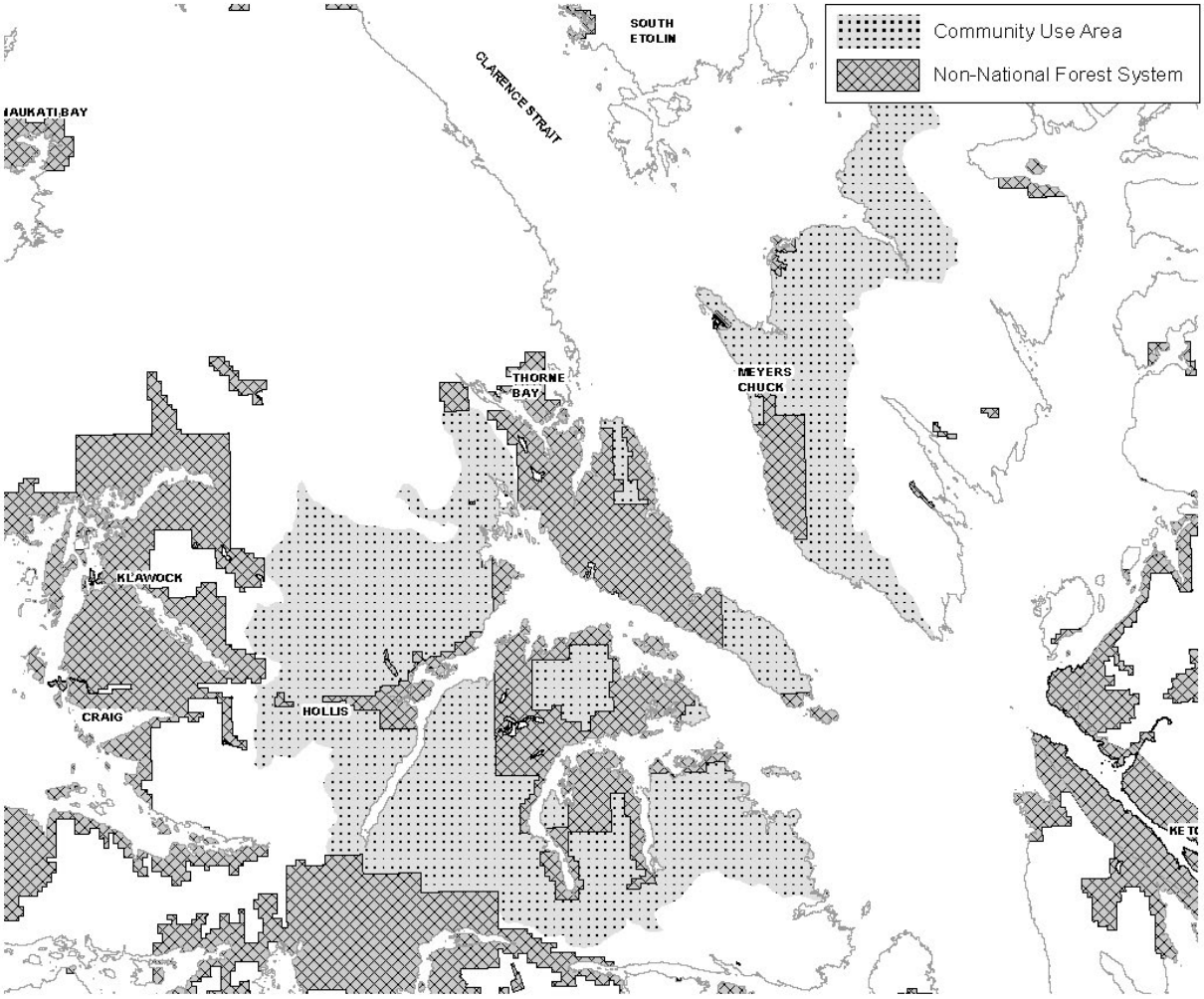

Table E-10
Roadless Areas, ARA Management Categories, and Development Opportunity in Hollis' Community Use Area

	Alternative					
Roadless Category (acres)	**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	186,848	164,768	142,056	141,408	87,519	0
Roadless Share	68%	60%	52%	52%	32%	0%
ARA Management Categories (acres)						
LUD II Priority	na	0	0	0	0	0
Watershed Priority	na	87,257	17,343	0	0	0
Roadless Priority	na	77,511	37,456	126,467	87,519	0
Community Priority	na	0	17,343	0	0	0
Timber Priority	na	0	0	14,941	0	0
Development Opportunity						
Development LUDs (acres)	44,883	63,106	84,113	84,113	136,370	142,309
Timber Opportunity (Acres Suitable for Harvest)						
Old-Growth	8,848	12,884	17,194	17,640	18,590	18,590
Young-Growth	12,886	15,597	16,637	16,610	16,641	16,841
Estimated Harvest over 100 Years (acres)						
Old-Growth	2,270	2,832	3,091	2,733	2,845	2,845
Young-Growth	10,972	12,846	13,556	13,528	13,484	13,522

na = not applicable

Hoonah (Xunaa)

Hoonah's CUA encompasses a total of 585,102 acres (Figure E-9). About three-quarters of this area (76 percent) is presently managed as roadless (Table E-11). This share would drop to 57 and 50 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 92 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

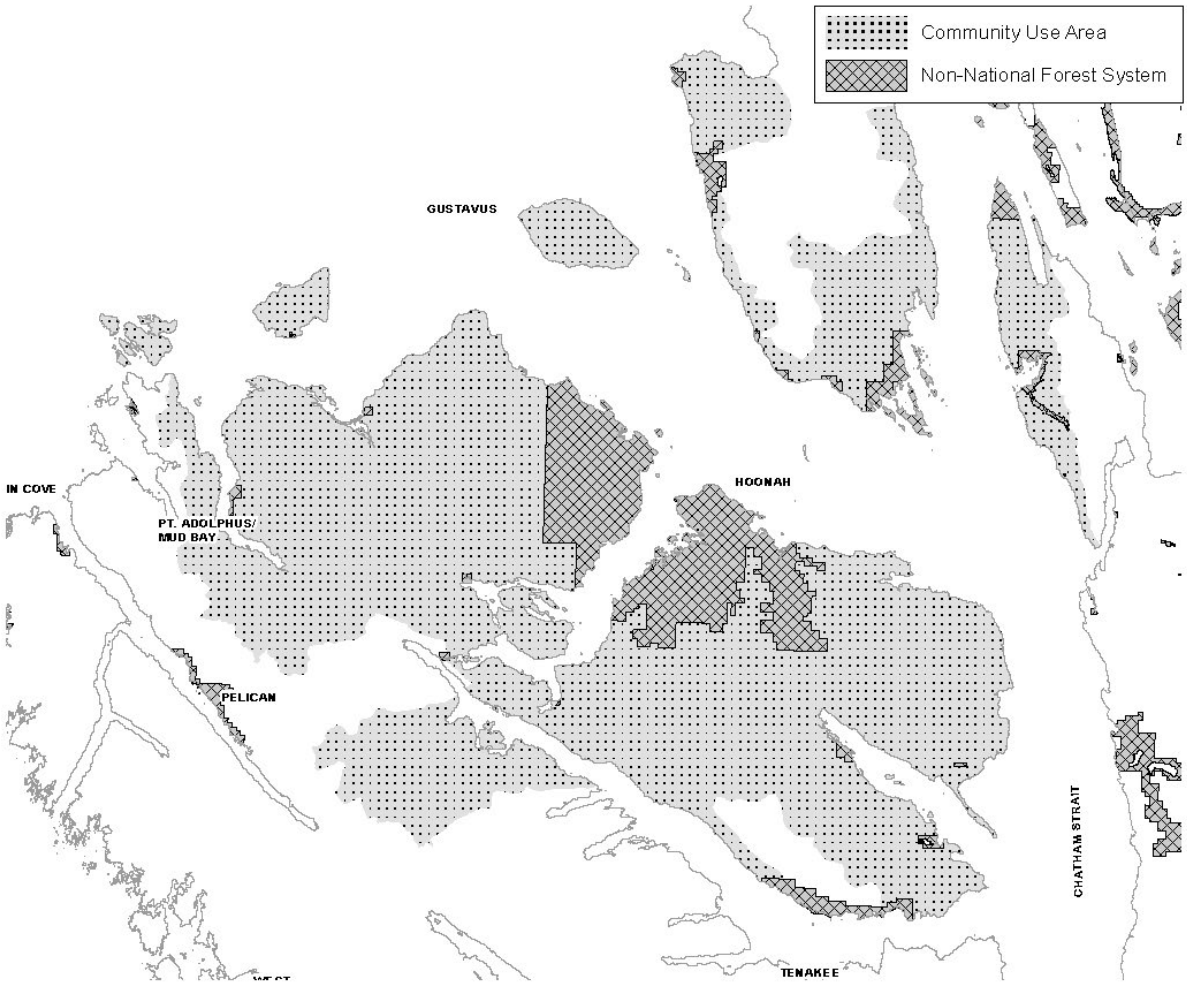

Table E-11
Roadless Areas, ARA Management Categories, and Development Opportunity in Hoonah's Community Use Area

Roadless Category (acres)	Alternative					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Total Community Use Area	585,102	585,102	585,102	585,102	585,102	585,102
Total Roadless Area	446,273	447,147	336,145	433,045	290,934	0
Roadless Share	76%	76%	57%	74%	50%	0%
ARA Management Categories (acres)						
LUD II Priority	na	101,150	0	101,150	100,979	0
Watershed Priority	na	120,847	0	0	0	0
Roadless Priority	na	225,150	215,299	243,698	189,955	0
Community Priority	na	0	0	0	0	0
Timber Priority	na	0	0	88,197	0	0
Development Opportunity						
Development LUDs (acres)	80,078	79,693	88,849	92,016	230,746	230,748
Timber Opportunity (Acres Suitable for Harvest)						
Old-Growth	23,950	25,133	28,303	43,517	44,552	44,552
Young-Growth	20,079	20,340	20,365	20,498	20,625	20,621
Estimated Harvest over 100 Years (acres)						
Old-Growth	1,140	1,139	1,112	1,140	1,119	1,119
Young-Growth	17,095	16,751	16,593	16,695	16,712	17,360

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 14 percent (80,100 acres) of the Hoonah CUA is presently managed in development LUDs. This total would increase under Alternatives 3 to 6, with net gains ranging from about 8,800 acres (Alternative 3) to 150,700 acres (Alternatives 5 and 6); the total would drop by about 400 acres under Alternative 2.

Suitable old-growth and young-growth acres available for harvest would increase under all action alternatives. Estimated net gains in suitable old-growth range from about 1,200 acres (Alternative 2) to 20,600 acres (Alternatives 5 and 6). Increases in suitable young-growth acres range from about 250 acres (Alternative 2) to 1,550 acres (Alternative 6).

Total acres harvested are assumed to remain constant across all alternatives. Estimated old-growth harvest over 100 years in the Hoonah CUA is similar across all alternatives, with estimated totals of about 1,100 acres. Estimated young-growth harvest would also be similar across all alternatives, ranging from about 16,600 acres (Alternative 3) to approximately 17,400 acres (Alternative 6) (Table E-11).

Hydaburg

Hydaburg's CUA encompasses a total of 729,892 acres (Figure E-10). Approximately three-quarters of this area (75 percent) is presently managed as roadless (Table E-12). This share would drop to 41 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

	Alternative					
Roadless Category (acres)	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**
Total Community Use Area	729,892	729,892	729,892	729,892	729,892	729,892
Total Roadless Area	545,979	539,082	461,005	504,796	301,522	0
Roadless Share	75%	74%	63%	69%	41%	0%
ARA Management Categories (acres)						
LUD II Priority	na	55,975	0	55,975	51,781	0
Watershed Priority	na	264,103	31,369	0	0	0
Roadless Priority	na	219,003	166,232	376,563	249,741	0
Community Priority	na	0	31,369	0	0	0
Timber Priority	na	0	0	72,257	0	0
Development Opportunity						
Development LUDs (acres)	69,172	85,495	106,250	110,463	290,165	308,076
Timber Opportunity (Acres Suitable for Harvest)						
Old-Growth	12,573	16,882	22,489	24,768	25,742	25,746
Young-Growth	16,758	19,674	20,687	20,694	20,840	20,962
Estimated Harvest over 100 Years (acres)						
Old-Growth	3,092	3,592	3,842	3,568	3,669	3,669
Young-Growth	14,268	16,203	16,856	16,854	16,887	16,831

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 (69,200 acres) of the Hydaburg CUA is presently managed in development LUDs. This total would increase under all action alternatives, with net gains ranging from about 16,300 acres (Alternative 2) to 238,900 acres (Alternative 6).

Suitable old-growth and young-growth acres available for harvest would increase under all action alternatives. Estimated net gains in suitable old-growth range from about 4,300 acres (Alternative 2) to 13,200 acres (Alternatives 5 and 6). Increases in suitable young-growth acres range from about 2,900 acres (Alternative 2) to 4,200 acres (Alternative 6).

Total acres harvested are assumed to remain constant across all alternatives. Estimated old-growth harvest totals over 100 years in the Hydaburg CUA would be similar under all alternatives, ranging from about 3,100 acres (Alternative 1) to 3,850 acres (Alternative 3). Estimated young-growth harvest ranges from about 14,300 acres (Alternative 1) to 16,900 acres (Alternatives 3 to 5) (Table E-12).

Hyder

Hyder's CUA encompasses a total of 108,628 acres (Figure E-11). Most of this area (94 percent) is presently managed as roadless (Table E-13). This share would drop to 58 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	102,029	101,897	101,897	101,897	62,788	0
Roadless Share	94%	94%	94%	94%	58%	0%
ARA Management Categories (acres)						
LUD II Priority	na	0	0	0	0	0
Watershed Priority	na	0	0	0	0	0
Roadless Priority	na	101,897	101,897	101,897	62,788	0
Community Priority	na	0	0	0	0	0
Timber Priority	na	0	0	0	0	0
Development Opportunity						
Development LUDs (acres)	3,051	3,057	3,057	3,057	10,343	10,485
Timber Opportunity (Acres Suitable for Harvest)						
Old-Growth	3	3	3	3	24	24
Young-Growth	174	174	174	174	204	235
Estimated Harvest over 100 Years (acres)						
Old-Growth	0	0	0	0	0	0
Young-Growth	149	144	142	142	165	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 (3,050 acres) of the Hyder CUA is presently managed in development LUDs. This total would increase under Alternatives 5 and 6 by 7,300 acres to 7,450 acres, respectively (Table E-13). Very few of the acres included in development LUDs are suitable for harvest 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 2,029,329 acres (Figure E-12). Most of this area (81 percent) is presently managed as roadless (Table E-14). This share would decrease to 71 percent under Alternative 5, with no acres managed as roadless under Alternative 6. The removal of LUD II acres under Alternative 3 accounts for all 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.

Figure E-12
Juneau's Community Use Area

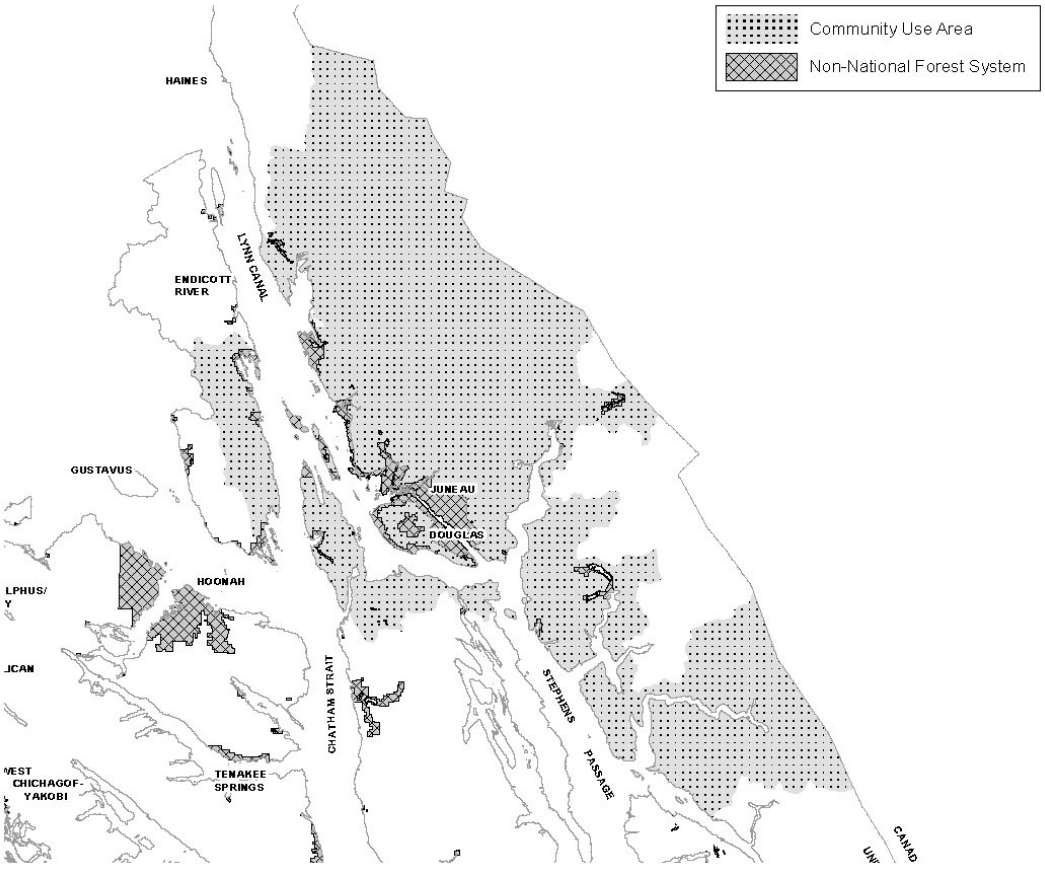

Table E-14
Roadless Areas, ARA Management Categories, and Development Opportunity in Juneau's Community Use Area

	Alternative					
Roadless Category (acres)	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**
Total Community Use Area	2,029,329	2,029,329	2,029,329	2,029,329	2,029,329	2,029,329
Total Roadless Area	1,634,246	1,634,489	1,589,799	1,631,245	1,446,811	0
Roadless Share	81%	81%	78%	80%	71%	0%
ARA Management Categories (acres)						
LUD II Priority	na	44,690	0	44,690	44,594	0
Watershed Priority	na	489,310	77,991	0	0	0
Roadless Priority	na	1,100,489	1,022,498	1,572,538	1,402,217	0
Community Priority	na	0	77,991	0	0	0
Timber Priority	na	0	0	14,016	0	0
Development Opportunity						
Development LUDs (acres)	6,028	6,916	6,916	6,916	135,364	150,281
Timber Opportunity (Acres Suitable for Harvest)						
Old-Growth	34	53	53	74	132	132
Young-Growth	719	727	727	733	967	1,128
Estimated Harvest over 100 Years (acres)						
Old-Growth	0	0	0	0	0	0
Young-Growth	612	599	593	597	784	906

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. Less than 1 percent (6,000 acres) of the Juneau CUA is presently managed in development LUDs. This total would increase substantially under Alternatives 5 and 6 with respective increases of about 129,300 acres and 144,250 acres. There are, however, very limited suitable old-growth and young-growth acres available for harvest in the Juneau CUA, with very little variation across alternatives. No old-growth and very limited young-growth harvest is estimated under any of the alternatives (Table E-14).

Kake (Kéex')

Kake's CUA encompasses a total of 450,413 acres (Figure E-13). About half of this area (54 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.

Figure E-13
Kake's Community Use Area

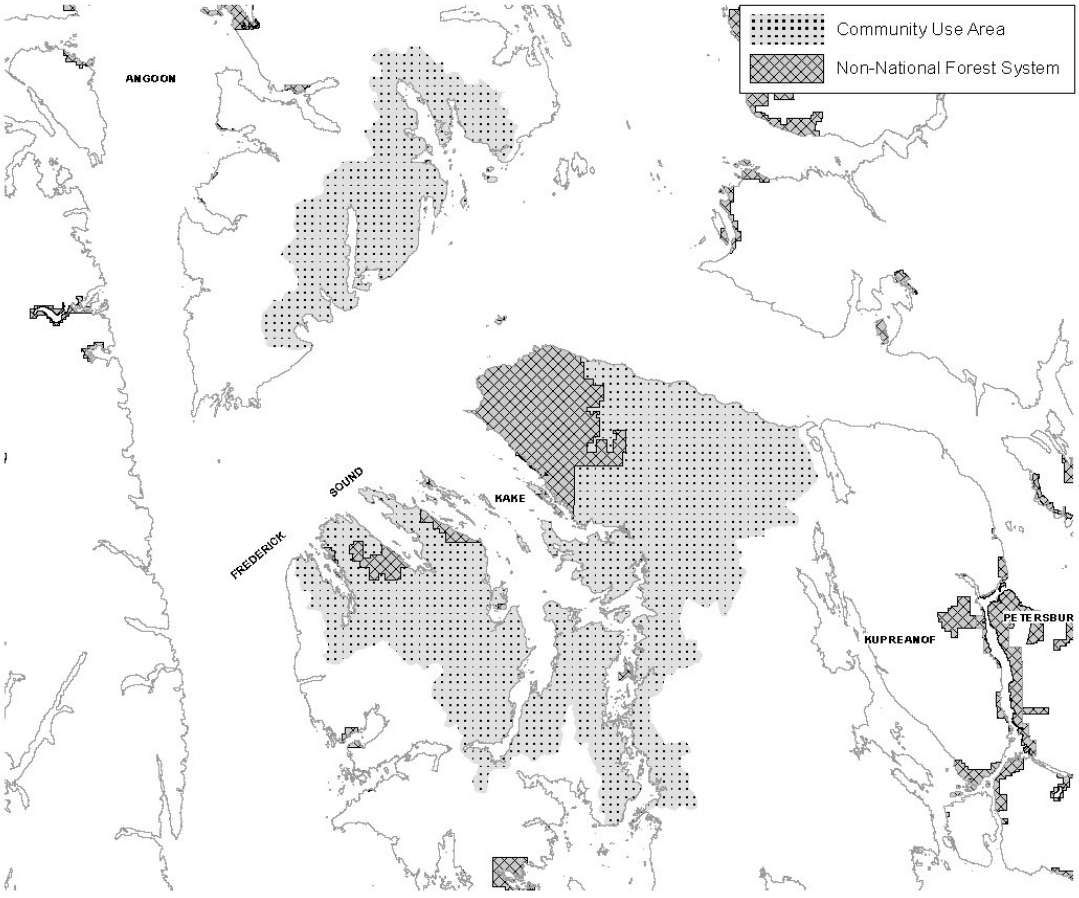

Table E-15
Roadless Areas, ARA Management Categories, and Development Opportunity in Kake's Community Use Area

Roadless Category (acres)	Alternative					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Total Community Use Area	450,413	450,413	450,413	450,413	450,413	450,413
Total Roadless Area	241,879	238,794	229,926	224,259	149,318	0
Roadless Share	54%	53%	51%	50%	33%	0%
ARA Management Categories (acres)						
LUD II Priority	na	1	0	1	1	0
Watershed Priority	na	119,628	90,952	0	0	0
Roadless Priority	na	119,165	19,345	176,468	149,317	0
Community Priority	na	0	90,952	0	0	0
Timber Priority	na	0	0	47,790	0	0
Development Opportunity						
Development LUDs (acres)	82,811	87,007	91,905	95,428	174,154	174,164
Timber Opportunity (Acres Suitable for Harvest)						
Old-Growth	13,190	14,171	22,014	23,963	23,964	23,964
Young-Growth	21,524	22,229	22,324	22,298	22,234	22,377
Estimated Harvest over 100 Years (acres)						
Old-Growth	2,879	2,679	2,980	2,937	2,883	2,883
Young-Growth	18,326	18,308	18,190	18,161	18,089	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 18 percent (82,800 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 4,200 acres (Alternative 2) to 91,350 acres (Alternatives 5 and 6).

Suitable old-growth and young-growth acres available for harvest would increase under all action alternatives. Estimated net gains in suitable old-growth range from about 1,000 acres (Alternative 2) to 10,800 acres (Alternatives 4 to 6). Increases in suitable young-growth acres range from about 700 acres (Alternative 2) to 850 acres (Alternative 6).

Total acres harvested are assumed to remain constant across all alternatives. Estimated old-growth harvest totals over 100 years in the Kake CUA are less than 3,000 acres under all alternatives, with very little variation by alternative. Estimated young-growth harvest is also very similar across all alternatives, ranging from about 18,000 acres (Alternative 6) to 18,300 acres (Alternatives 1 and 2) (Table E-15).

Kasaan

Kasaan's CUA encompasses a total of 523,709 acres (Figure E-14). More than three-quarters of this area (79 percent) is presently managed as roadless (Table E-16). This share would decrease under all action alternatives, dropping 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 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

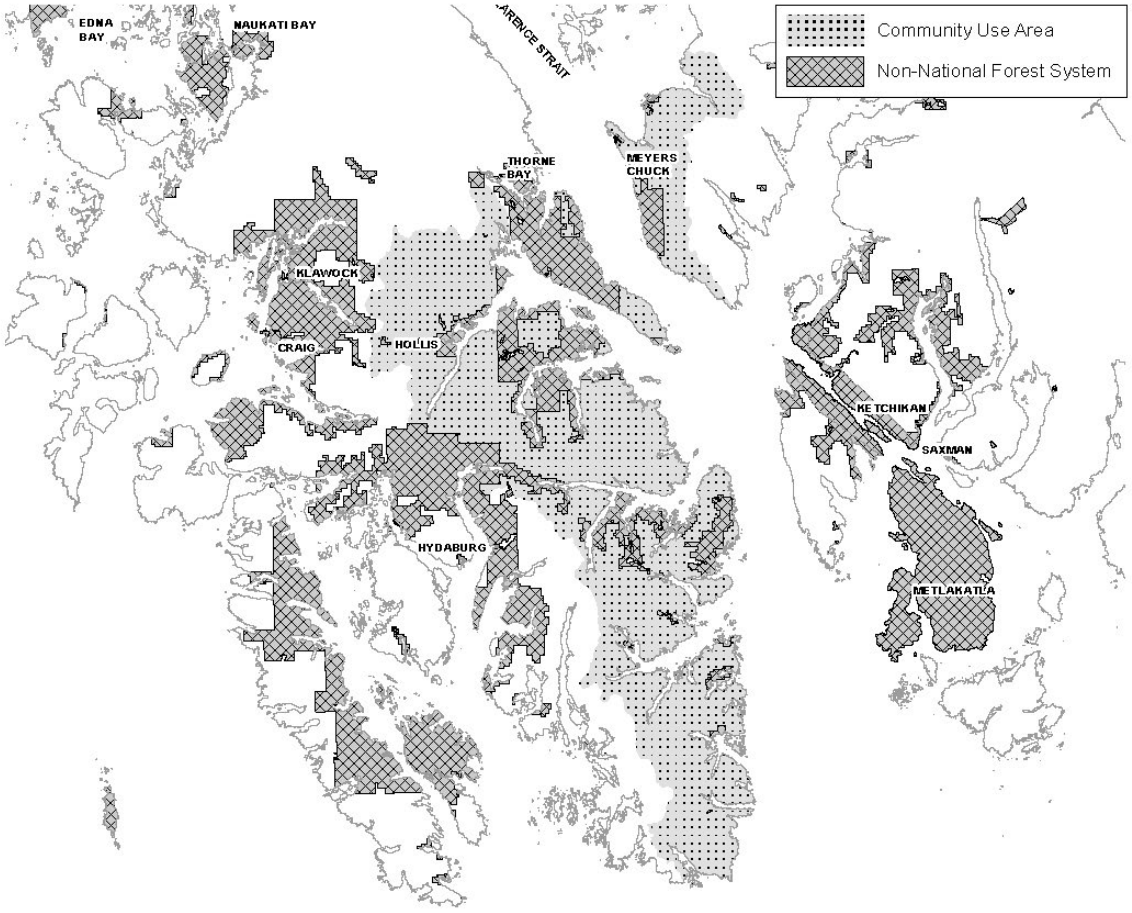

Table E-16
Roadless Areas, ARA Management Categories, and Development Opportunity in Kasaan's Community Use Area

	Alternative					
Roadless Category (acres)	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**
Total Community Use Area	523,709	523,709	523,709	523,709	523,709	523,709
Total Roadless Area	413,187	391,608	367,105	364,378	202,290	0
Roadless Share	79%	75%	70%	70%	39%	0%
ARA Management Categories (acres)						
LUD II Priority	na	19	0	19	19	0
Watershed Priority	na	210,088	17,343	0	0	0
Roadless Priority	na	181,501	140,373	305,061	202,271	0
Community Priority	na	0	17,343	0	0	0
Timber Priority	na	0	0	59,298	0	0
Development Opportunity						
Development LUDs (acres)	56,154	75,529	98,307	98,316	238,375	244,314
Timber Opportunity (Acres Suitable for Harvest)						
Old-Growth	11,957	16,034	20,664	22,819	23,771	23,771
Young-Growth	15,072	18,004	19,044	19,050	19,123	19,346
Estimated Harvest over 100 Years (acres)						
Old-Growth	3,008	3,509	3,651	3,403	3,503	3,503
Young-Growth	12,833	14,828	15,517	15,515	15,495	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 (56,150 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 19,400 acres (Alternative 2) to 188,200 acres (Alternative 6).

Suitable old-growth and young-growth acres available for harvest would increase under all action alternatives. Estimated net gains in suitable old-growth range from about 4,100 acres (Alternative 2) to 11,800 acres (Alternatives 5 and 6). Increases in suitable young-growth acres range from about 2,900 acres (Alternative 2) to 4,300 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 old-growth harvest totals over 100 years in the Kasaan CUA would be similar under all alternatives, ranging from 3,000 acres (Alternative 1) to 3,500 acres (Alternatives 5 and 6). Young-growth harvest estimates range from about 12,800 acres (Alternative 1) to 15,500 acres (Alternatives 3 to 6) (Table E-16).

Ketchikan (Kicháan)

Ketchikan's CUA encompasses a total of 1,968,512 acres (Figure E-15). Almost half of this area (48 percent) is presently managed as roadless (Table E-17). This share would decrease to 32 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 39 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

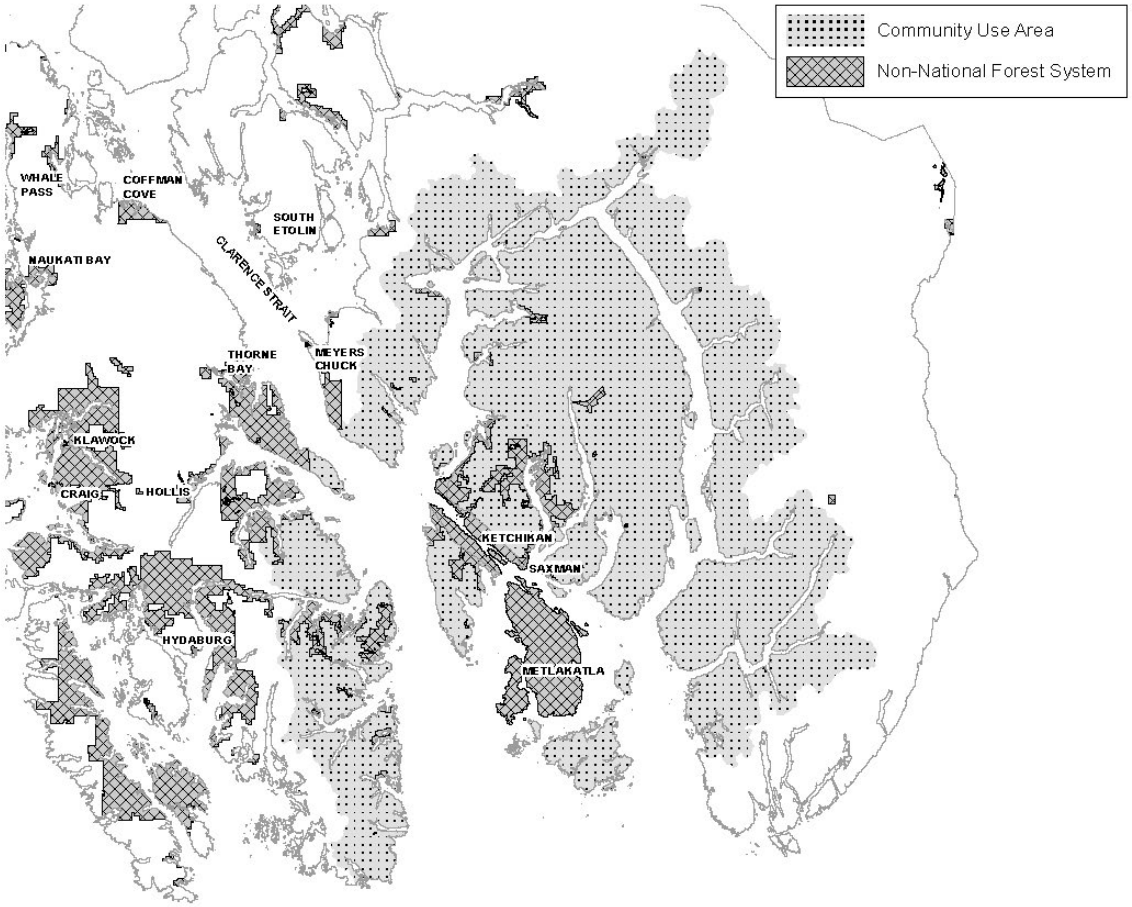

Table E-17
Roadless Areas, ARA Management Categories, and Development Opportunity in Ketchikan's Community Use Area

Roadless Category (acres)	Alternative					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Total Community Use Area	1,968,512	1,968,512	1,968,512	1,968,512	1,968,512	1,968,512
Total Roadless Area	951,613	938,575	870,794	897,258	629,605	0
Roadless Share	48%	48%	44%	46%	32%	0%
ARA Management Categories (acres)						
LUD II Priority	na	31,386	0	31,386	31,384	0
Watershed Priority	na	494,679	58,585	0	0	0
Roadless Priority	na	412,511	317,685	753,390	598,221	0
Community Priority	na	0	58,585	0	0	0
Timber Priority	na	0	0	112,482	0	0
Development Opportunity						
Development LUDs (acres)	115,243	127,745	160,833	160,844	413,413	413,416
Timber Opportunity (Acres Suitable for Harvest)						
Old-Growth	29,744	33,535	45,566	55,120	56,219	56,220
Young-Growth	32,823	34,341	34,760	34,649	35,101	35,454
Estimated Harvest over 100 Years (acres)						
Old-Growth	7,080	7,335	7,510	7,959	7,957	7,957
Young-Growth	27,946	28,283	28,322	28,220	28,442	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 (115,250 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 12,500 acres (Alternative 2) to 298,200 acres (Alternatives 5 and 6).

Suitable old-growth and young-growth acres available for harvest would increase under all action alternatives. Estimated net gains in suitable old-growth range from about 3,800 acres (Alternative 2) to 26,500 acres (Alternatives 5 and 6). Increases in suitable young-growth acres range from about 1,500 acres (Alternative 2) to 2,600 acres (Alternative 6).

Total acres harvested are assumed to remain constant across all alternatives. Estimated old-growth harvest totals over 100 years in the Ketchikan CUA range from about 7,100 acres (Alternative 1) to 7,950 acres (Alternatives 4 to 6). Estimated young-growth totals range from about 27,950 acres (Alternative 1) to about 28,450 acres (Alternatives 5 and 6) (Table E-17).

Klawock (Lawáak)

Klawock's CUA encompasses a total of 733,670 acres (Figure E-16). More than half of this area (57 percent) is presently managed as roadless (Table E-18). This share would drop to 33 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 55 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 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

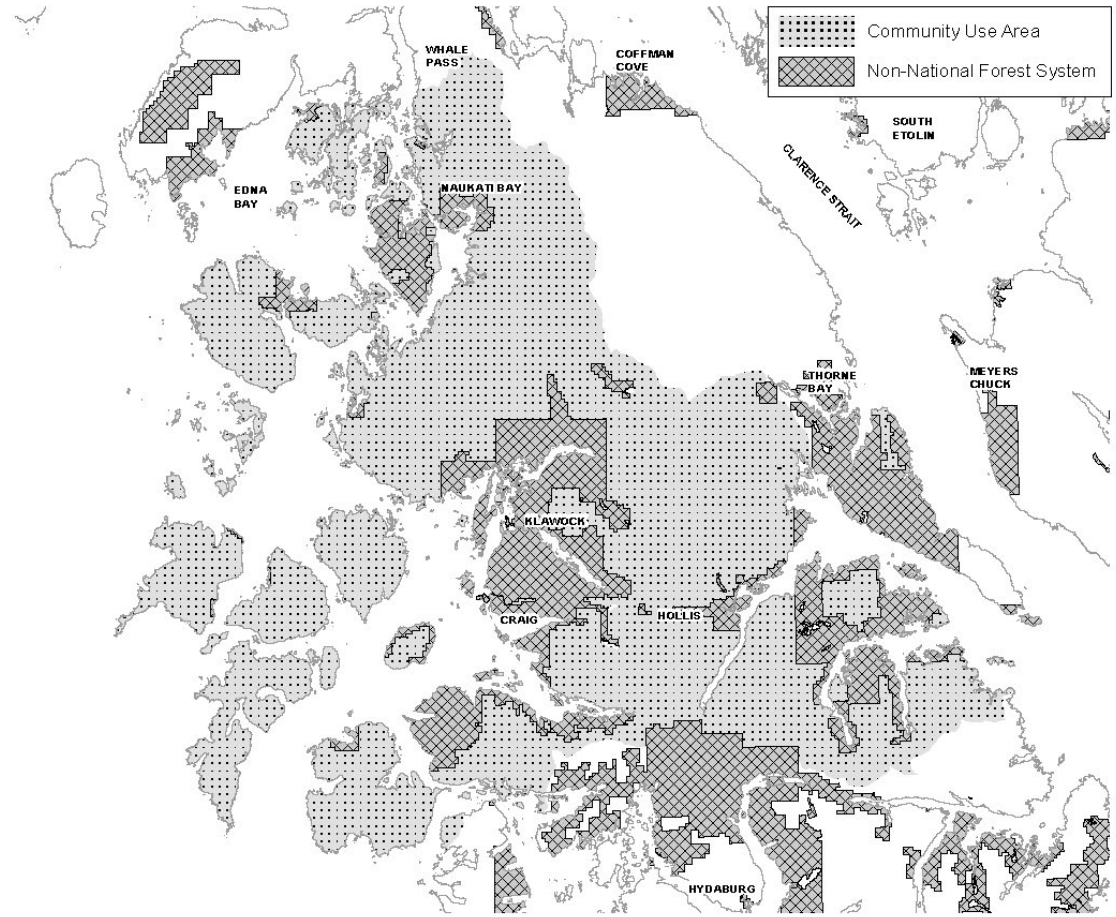

Table E-18
Roadless Areas, ARA Management Categories, and Development Opportunity in Klawock's Community Use Area

	Alternative					
Roadless Category (acre	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**
Total Community Use Area	733,670	733,670	733,670	733,670	733,670	733,670
Total Roadless Area	418,413	396,858	239,678	330,167	240,160	0
Roadless Share	57%	54%	33%	45%	33%	0
ARA Management Categories (acres)						
LUD II Priority	na	99,731	0	99,731	98,201	0
Watershed Priority	na	132,064	29,012	0	0	0
Roadless Priority	na	165,063	80,188	192,343	141,960	0
Community Priority	na	0	29,012	0	0	0
Timber Priority	na	0	0	38,093	0	0
Development Opportunity						
Development LUDs (acres)	204,185	225,706	276,493	280,712	375,588	381,527
Timber Opportunity (Acres Suitable for Harvest)						
Old-Growth	40,738	46,824	60,255	64,177	65,495	65,495
Young-Growth	72,268	75,911	76,953	76,940	76,995	77,119
Estimated Harvest over 100 Years (acres)						
Old-Growth	9,263	9,435	9,613	8,691	8,712	8,712
Young-Growth	61,531	62,519	62,701	62,665	62,388	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 (204,200 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 21,500 acres (Alternative 2) to 177,350 acres (Alternative 6).

Suitable old-growth and young-growth acres available for harvest would increase under all action alternatives. Estimated net gains in suitable old-growth range from about 6,100 acres (Alternative 2) to 24,800 acres (Alternatives 5 and 6). Increases in suitable young-growth acres range from about 3,600 acres (Alternative 2) to 4,850 acres (Alternative 6).

Total acres harvested are assumed to remain constant across all alternatives. Estimated old-growth harvest totals over 100 years in the Klawock CUA would be similar under all alternatives, ranging from about 8,700 acres (Alternatives 4 to 6) to 9,600 acres (Alternative 3). This would also be the case with young-growth acres, which are estimated to range from about 61,500 acres (Alternative 1) to 62,700 acres (Alternatives 3 and 4) (Table E-18).

Metlakatla

Metlakatla's CUA encompasses a total of 1,968,512 acres (Figure E-17). Almost half of this area (48 percent) is presently managed as roadless (Table E-19). This share would drop to 32 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 39 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.

Figure E-17
Metlakatla's Community Use Area

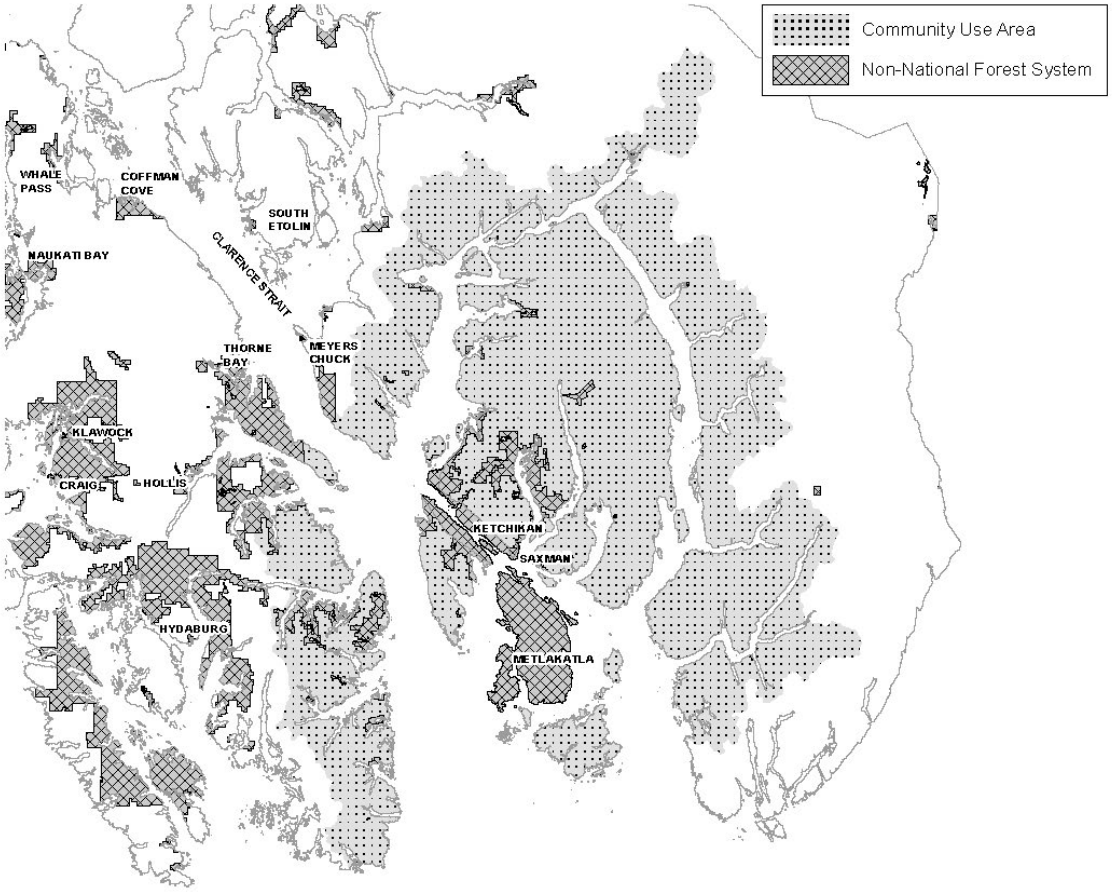

Table E-19
Roadless Areas, ARA Management Categories, and Development Opportunity in Metlakatla's Community Use Area

Roadless Category (acres)	Alternative					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Total Community Use Area	1,968,512	1,968,512	1,968,512	1,968,512	1,968,512	1,968,512
Total Roadless Area	951,613	938,575	870,794	897,258	629,605	0
Roadless Share	48%	48%	44%	46%	32%	0%
ARA Management Categories (acres)						
LUD II Priority	na	31,386	0	31,386	31,384	0
Watershed Priority	na	494,679	58,585	0	0	0
Roadless Priority	na	412,511	317,685	753,390	598,221	0
Community Priority	na	0	58,585	0	0	0
Timber Priority	na	0	0	112,482	0	0
Development Opportunity						
Development LUDs (acres)	115,243	127,745	160,833	160,844	413,413	413,416
Timber Opportunity (Acres Suitable for Harvest)						
Old-Growth	29,744	33,535	45,566	55,120	56,219	56,220
Young-Growth	32,823	34,341	34,760	34,649	35,101	35,454
Estimated Harvest over 100 Years (acres)						
Old-Growth	7,080	7,335	7,510	7,959	7,957	7,957
Young-Growth	27,946	28,283	28,322	28,220	28,442	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 (115,250 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 12,500 acres (Alternative 2) to 298,200 acres (Alternatives 5 and 6).

Suitable old-growth and young-growth acres available for harvest would increase under all action alternatives. Estimated net gains in suitable old-growth range from about 3,800 acres (Alternative 2) to 26,500 acres (Alternatives 5 and 6). Increases in suitable young-growth acres range from about 1,500 acres (Alternative 2) to 2,600 acres (Alternative 6).

Total acres harvested are assumed to remain constant across all alternatives. Estimated old-growth harvest totals over 100 years in the Metlakatla CUA range from about 7,100 acres (Alternative 2) to 7,950 acres (Alternatives 4 to 6). Estimated young-growth acres range from about 27,950 acres (Alternative 1) to 28,450 acres (Alternatives 5 and 6) (Table E-19).

Naukati Bay

Naukati Bay's CUA encompasses a total of 1,076,081 acres (Figure E-18). Half of this area (50 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 71 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.

Figure E-18
Naukati Bay's Community Use Area

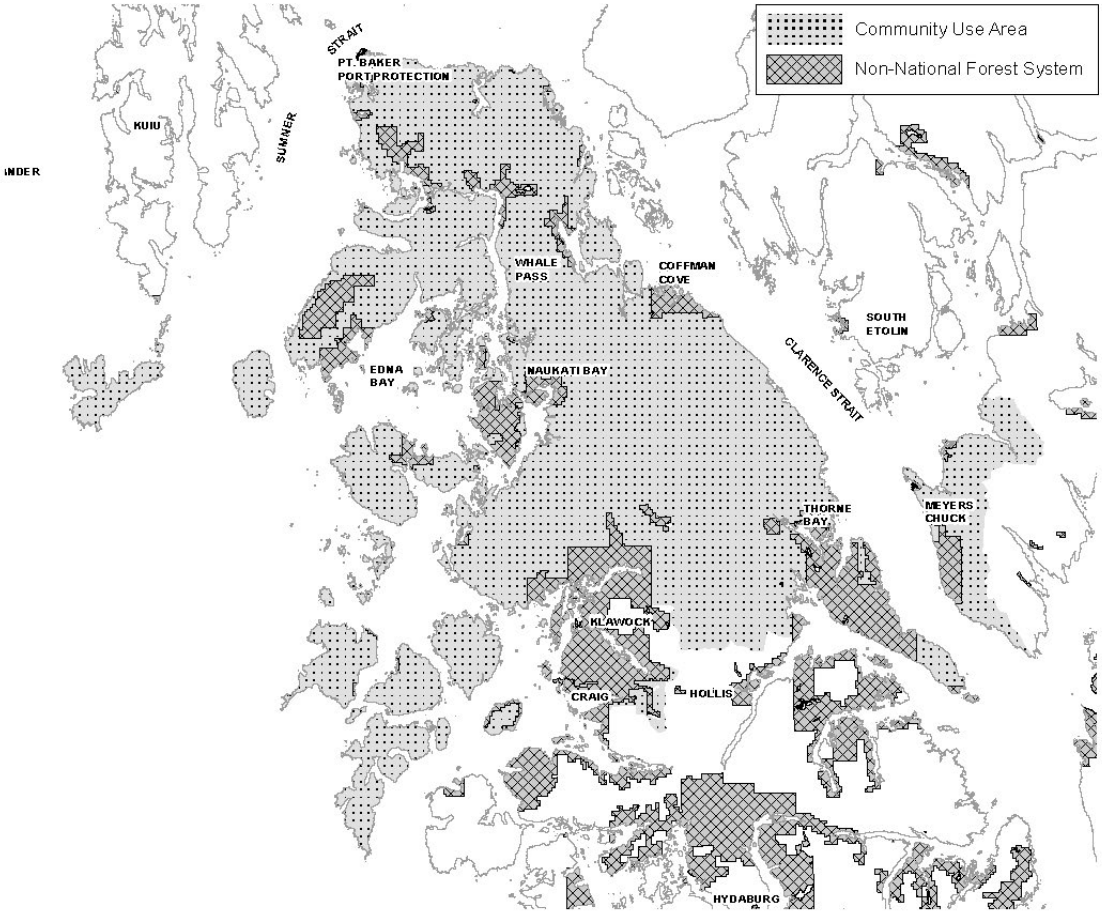

Table E-20
Roadless Areas, ARA Management Categories, and Development Opportunity in Naukati Bay's Community Use Area

	Alternative					
Roadless Category (acres)	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**
Total Community Use Area	1,076,081	1,076,081	1,076,081	1,076,081	1,076,081	1,076,081
Total Roadless Area	536,424	523,599	268,357	456,204	369,090	0
Roadless Share	50%	49%	25%	42%	34%	0%
ARA Management Categories (acres)						
LUD II Priority	na	193,281	0	193,281	191,422	0
Watershed Priority	na	169,537	6,833	0	0	0
Roadless Priority	na	160,781	94,236	225,814	177,668	0
Community Priority	na	0	6,833	0	0	0
Timber Priority	na	0	0	37,109	0	0
Development Opportunity						
Development LUDs (acres)	327,102	340,027	388,390	388,717	484,222	484,229
Timber Opportunity (Acres Suitable for Harvest)						
Old-Growth	62,595	65,978	78,593	84,592	85,555	85,555
Young-Growth	127,013	128,256	128,312	128,367	128,398	128,654
Estimated Harvest over 100 Years (acres)						
Old-Growth	13,480	12,748	11,837	11,038	10,957	10,957
Young-Growth	108,142	105,630	104,548	104,550	104,040	103,301

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 (327,100 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 12,900 acres (Alternative 2) to 157,100 acres (Alternatives 5 and 6).

Suitable old-growth and young-growth acres available for harvest would increase under all action alternatives. Estimated net gains in suitable old-growth range from about 3,400 acres (Alternative 2) to 23,000 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 old-growth harvest totals in the Naukati Bay CUA over 100 years are expected to drop under all of the action alternatives, with decreases ranging from about 750 acres (Alternative 2) to about 2,500 acres (Alternatives 5 and 6). This would also be the case with estimated young-growth harvest, with decreases estimated to range from about 2,500 acres (Alternative 2) to 4,850 acres (Alternative 6) (Table E-20).

Pelican

Pelican's CUA encompasses a total of 489,587 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.

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 (Table E-21).

Figure E-19
Pelican's Community Use Area

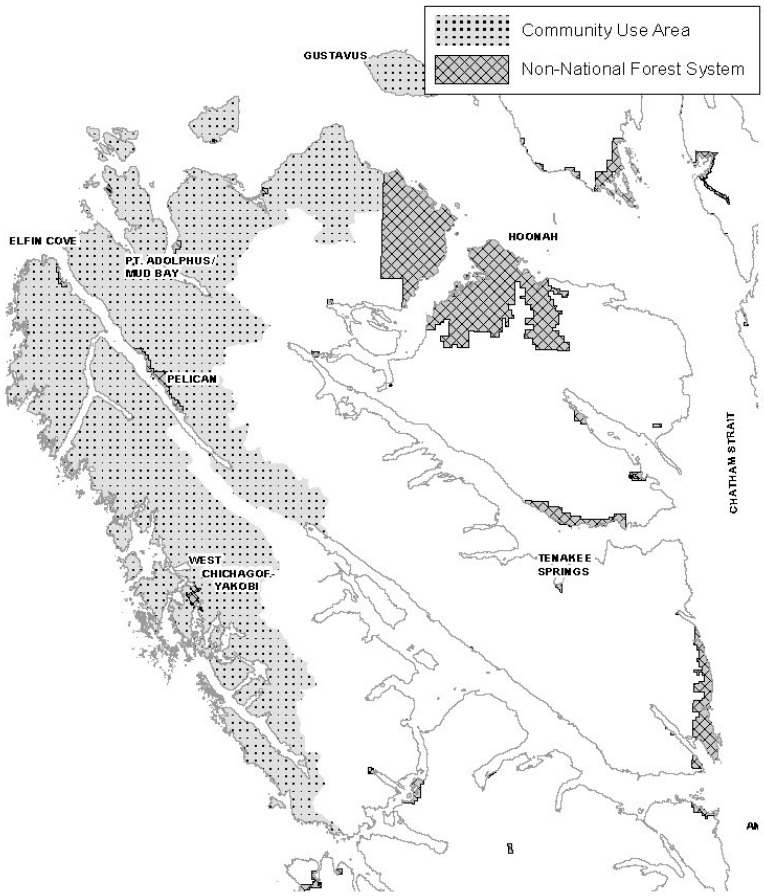

Table E-21
Roadless Areas, ARA Management Categories, and Development Opportunity in Pelican's Community Use Area

Roadless Category (acres)	Alternative					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Total Community Use Area	489,587	489,587	489,587	489,587	489,587	489,587
Total Roadless Area	242,256	242,624	63,545	242,350	234,588	0
Roadless Share	49%	50%	13%	50%	48%	0%
ARA Management Categories (acres)						
LUD II Priority	na	179,078	0	179,078	178,891	0
Watershed Priority	na	20,908	0	0	0	0
Roadless Priority	na	42,637	42,637	60,424	55,697	0
Community Priority	na	0	0	0	0	0
Timber Priority	na	0	0	2,848	0	0
Development Opportunity						
Development LUDs (acres)	0	0	0	0	2,855	2,855
Timber Opportunity (Acres Suitable for Harvest)						
Old-Growth	0	0	0	0	0	0
Young-Growth	0	0	0	0	0	34
Estimated Harvest over 100 Years (acres)						
Old-Growth	0	0	0	0	0	0
Young-Growth	0	0	0	0	0	27

na = not applicable

Petersburg (Gánti Yaaks Séedi) and Kupreanof

Petersburg's CUA encompasses a total of 744,245 acres (Figure E-20). About half of this area (51 percent) is presently managed as roadless (Table E-22). This share would drop to 27 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

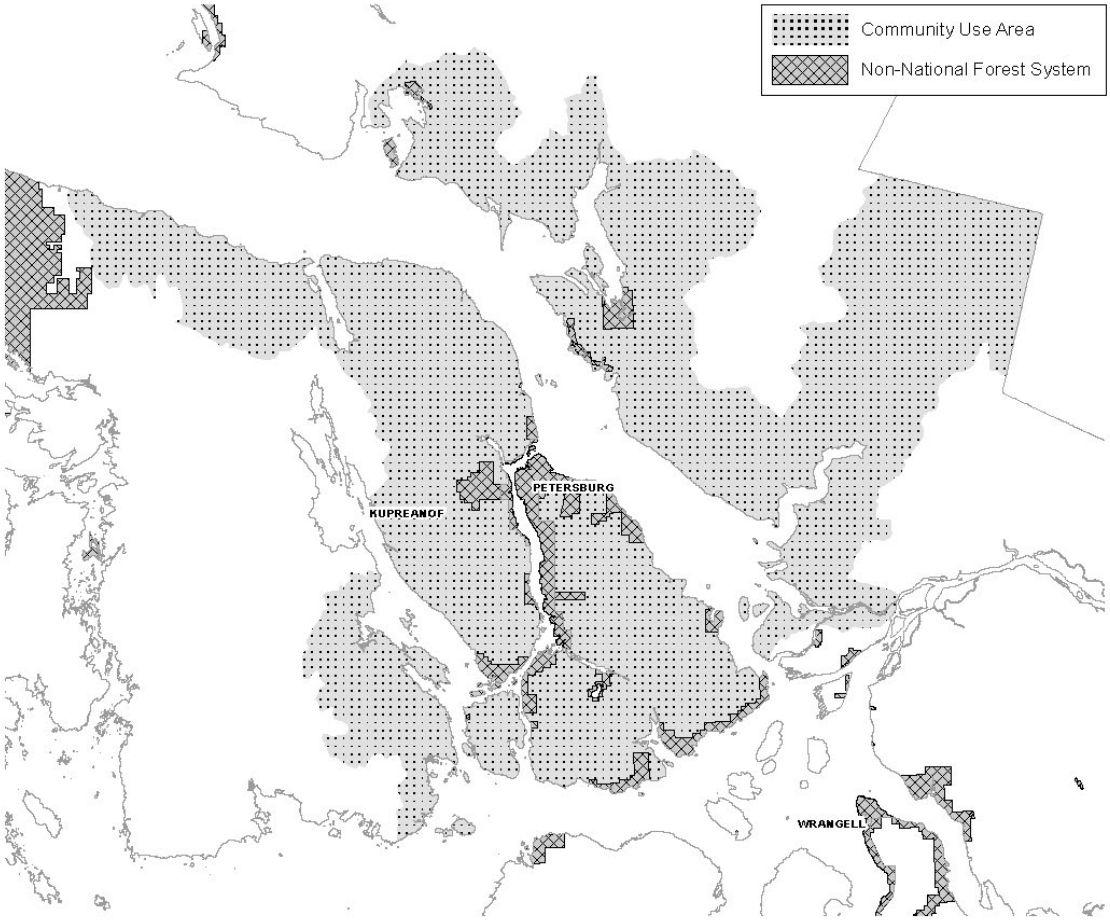

Table E-22
Roadless Areas, ARA Management Categories, and Development Opportunity in Petersburg's Community Use Area

	Alternative					
Roadless Category (acres)	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**
Total Community Use Area	744,245	744,245	744,245	744,245	744,245	744,245
Total Roadless Area	376,088	358,646	314,109	311,947	198,234	0
Roadless Share	51%	48%	42%	42%	27%	0%
ARA Management Categories (acres)						
LUD II Priority	na	0	0	0	0	0
Watershed Priority	na	102,707	33,081	0	0	0
Roadless Priority	na	255,939	178,320	243,875	198,234	0
Community Priority	na	0	33,081	0	0	0
Timber Priority	na	0	0	68,072	0	0
Development Opportunity						
Development LUDs (acres)	109,829	127,063	163,835	164,230	285,390	285,394
Timber Opportunity (Acres Suitable for Harvest)						
Old-Growth	26,982	33,049	44,562	53,757	54,423	54,424
Young-Growth	23,143	24,899	24,941	24,936	25,026	25,103
Estimated Harvest over 100 Years (acres)						
Old-Growth	6,406	7,164	7,715	8,038	8,004	8,004
Young-Growth	19,705	20,506	20,322	20,310	20,279	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 (109,800 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 17,200 acres (Alternative 2) to 175,600 acres (Alternatives 5 and 6).

Suitable old-growth and young-growth acres available for harvest would increase under all action alternatives. Estimated net gains in suitable old-growth range from about 6,100 acres (Alternative 2) to 27,450 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 old-growth harvest totals in the Petersburg CUA over 100 years range from about 6,400 acres (Alternative 1) to about 8,000 acres (Alternatives 4 to 6). Young-growth harvest is estimated to range from about 19,700 acres (Alternative 1) to 20,500 acres (Alternative 2) (Table E-22).

Point Baker

Point Baker's CUA encompasses a total of 805,913 acres (Figure E-21). About half of this area (51 percent) is presently managed as roadless (Table E-23). This share would drop to 25 and 39 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 83 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

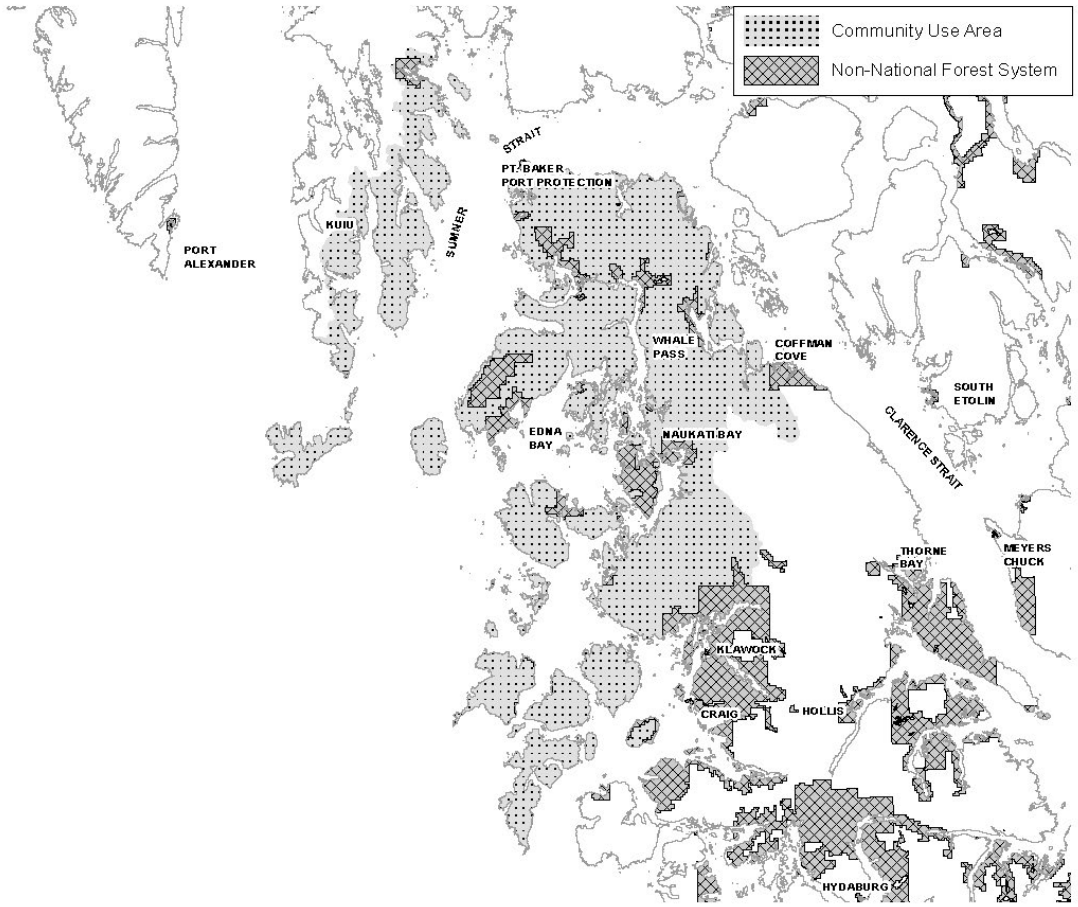

Table E-23
Roadless Areas, ARA Management Categories, and Development Opportunity in Point Baker's Community Use Area

	Alternative					
Roadless Category (acres)	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**
Total Community Use Area	805,913	805,913	805,913	805,913	805,913	805,913
Total Roadless Area	414,878	420,428	205,310	368,674	313,422	0
Roadless Share	51%	52%	25%	46%	39%	0%
ARA Management Categories (acres)						
LUD II Priority	na	176,847	0	176,847	174,800	0
Watershed Priority	na	90,101	0	0	0	0
Roadless Priority	na	153,480	117,306	166,021	138,622	0
Community Priority	na	0	0	0	0	0
Timber Priority	na	0	0	25,806	0	0
Development Opportunity						
Development LUDs (acres)	212,385	213,558	244,918	252,485	312,447	312,448
Timber Opportunity (Acres Suitable for Harvest)						
Old-Growth	38,867	40,834	48,775	54,162	54,774	54,774
Young-Growth	82,427	83,070	83,097	83,217	83,223	83,332
Estimated Harvest over 100 Years (acres)						
Old-Growth	9,274	8,723	7,979	7,651	7,618	7,618
Young-Growth	70,180	68,416	67,706	67,777	67,435	66,911

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 (212,400 acres) of the Point Baker CUA is presently managed in development LUDs. This total would increase under all action alternatives, with net gains ranging from about 1,200 acres (Alternative 2) to 100,100 acres (Alternatives 5 and 6).

Suitable old-growth and young-growth acres available for harvest would increase under all action alternatives. Estimated net gains in suitable old-growth range from about 2,000 acres (Alternative 2) to 15,900 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 old-growth harvest totals over 100 years in the Point Baker CUA range from about 7,600 acres (Alternatives 5 and 6) to 9,300 acres (Alternative 1). Estimated young-growth harvest ranges from about 66,900 acres (Alternative 6) to 70,200 acres (Alternative 1) (Table E-23).

Port Alexander

Port Alexander's CUA encompasses a total of 86,850 acres (Figure E-22). More than three-quarters of this area (79 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.

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

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

	Alternative					
Roadless Category (acres)	**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	68,884	68,905	68,905	68,884	68,884	0
Roadless Share	79%	79%	79%	79%	79%	0%
ARA Management Categories (acres)						
LUD II Priority	na	0	0	0	0	0
Watershed Priority	na	0	0	0	0	0
Roadless Priority	na	68,905	68,905	68,884	68,884	0
Community Priority	na	0	0	0	0	0
Timber Priority	na	0	0	0	0	0
Development Opportunity						
Development LUDs (acres)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Timber Opportunity (Acres Suitable for Harvest)						
Old-Growth	0	0	0	0	0	0
Young-Growth	0	0	0	0	0	0
Estimated Harvest over 100 Years (acres)						
Old-Growth	0	0	0	0	0	0
Young-Growth	0	0	0	0	0	0

na = not applicable

Appendix E

Port Protection

Port Protection's CUA encompasses a total of 673,746 acres (Figure E-23). About half of this area (54 percent) is presently managed as roadless (Table E-25). This share would drop to 23 and 39 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 81 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 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

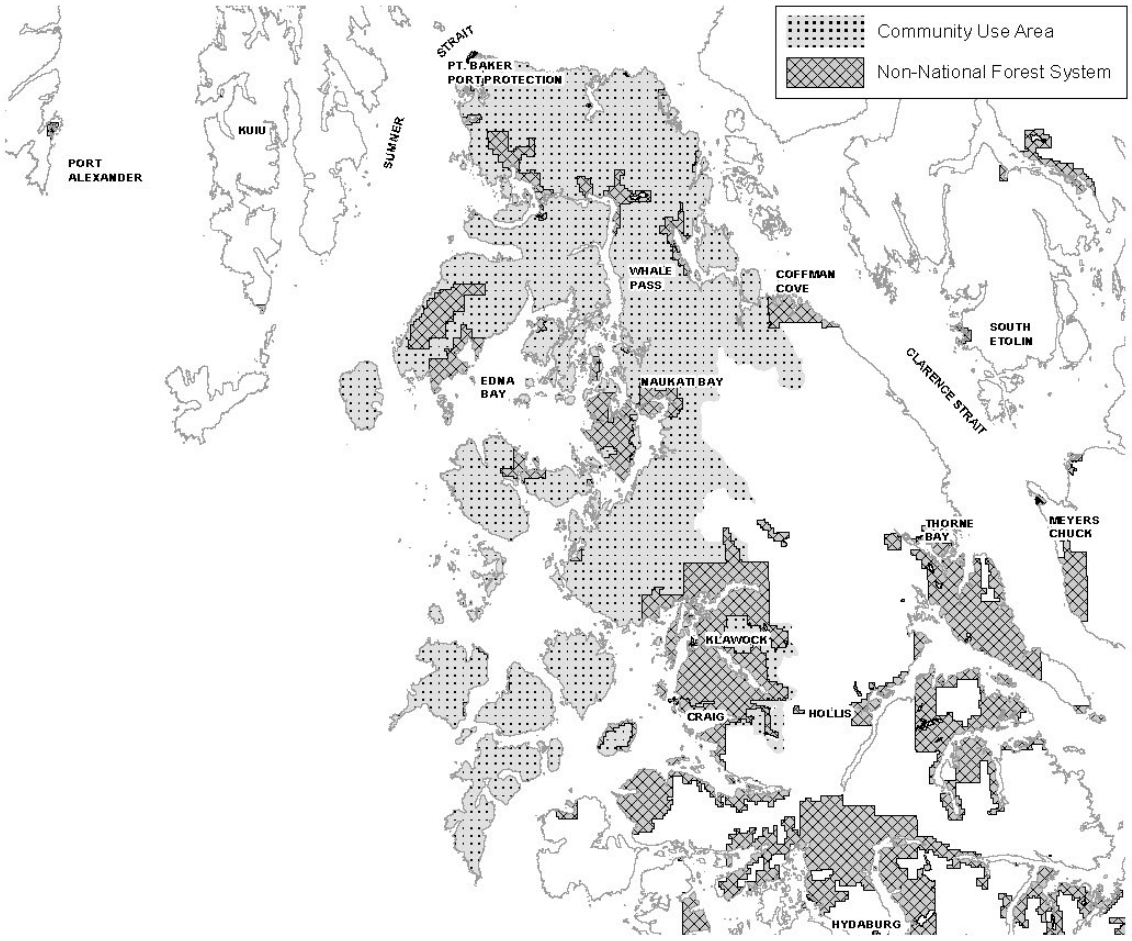

Table E-25
Roadless Areas, ARA Management Categories, and Development Opportunity in Port Protection's Community Use Area

	Alternative					
Roadless Category (acres)	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**
Total Community Use Area	673,746	673,746	673,746	673,746	673,746	673,746
Total Roadless Area	363,488	359,761	151,704	320,832	260,826	0
Roadless Share	54%	53%	23%	48%	39%	0%
ARA Management Categories (acres)						
LUD II Priority	na	173,561	0	173,561	171,702	0
Watershed Priority	na	68,235	6,833	0	0	0
Roadless Priority	na	117,965	78,733	107,100	89,124	0
Community Priority	na	0	6,833	0	0	0
Timber Priority	na	0	0	40,171	0	0
Development Opportunity						
Development LUDs (acres)	197,454	206,237	234,009	234,011	298,739	298,739
Timber Opportunity (Acres Suitable for Harvest)						
Old-Growth	37,367	39,515	47,553	54,129	54,740	54,740
Young-Growth	78,762	79,416	79,444	79,499	79,500	79,610
Estimated Harvest over 100 Years (acres)						
Old-Growth	8,799	8,292	7,592	7,307	7,280	7,280
Young-Growth	67,060	65,406	64,730	64,749	64,419	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 29 percent (197,450 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 8,800 acres (Alternative 2) to 101,300 acres (Alternatives 5 and 6).

Suitable old-growth and young-growth acres available for harvest would increase under all action alternatives. Estimated net gains in suitable old-growth range from about 2,150 acres (Alternative 2) to 17,400 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 old-growth harvest totals in the Port Protection CUA over 100 years range from about 7,300 acres (Alternatives 4 to 6) to 8,800 acres (Alternative 1). Estimated young-growth harvest ranges from about 63,900 acres (Alternative 6) to 67,100 acres (Alternative 1) (Table E-25).

Saxman

Saxman's CUA encompasses a total of 1,968,512 acres (Figure E-24). Almost half of this area (48 percent) is presently managed as roadless (Table E-26). This share would drop to 32 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 39 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

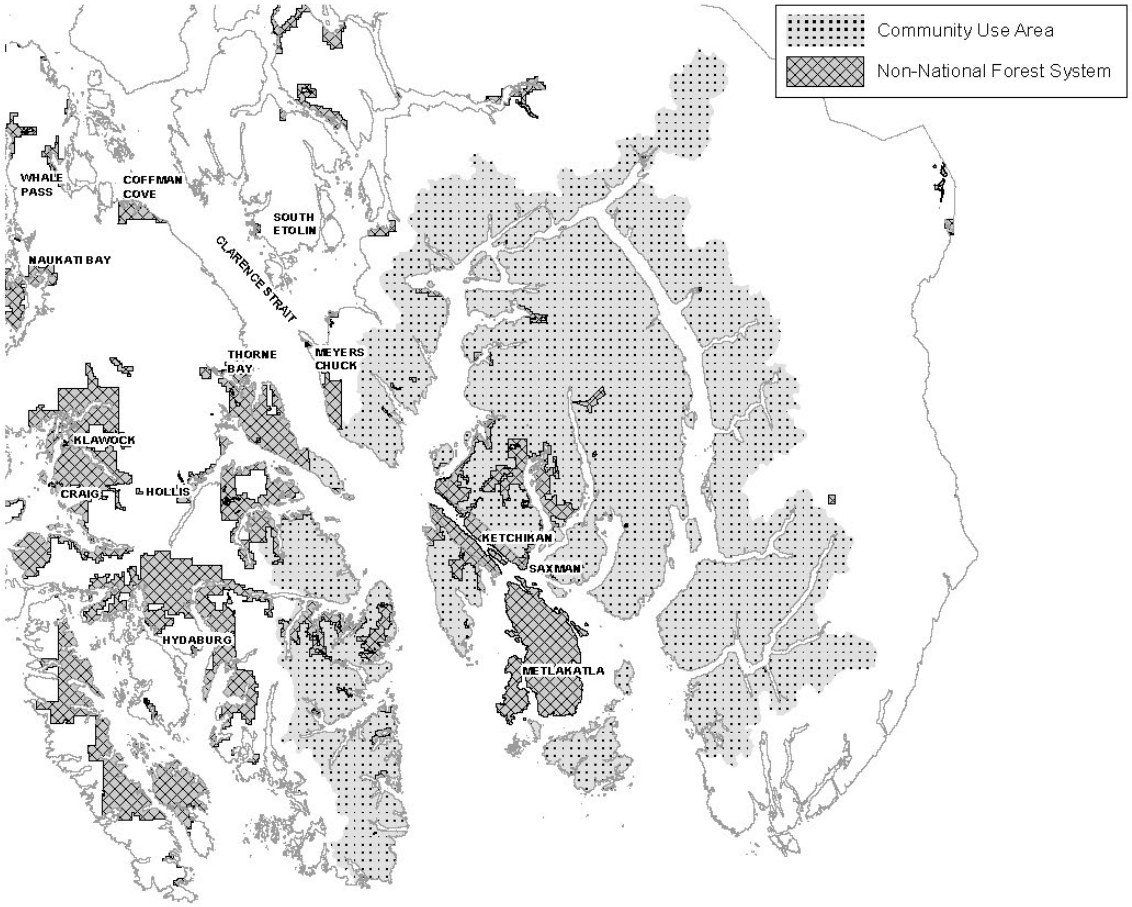

Table E-26
Roadless Areas, ARA Management Categories, and Development Opportunity in Saxman's Community Use Area

	Alternative					
Roadless Category (acres)	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**
Total Community Use Area	1,968,512	1,968,512	1,968,512	1,968,512	1,968,512	1,968,512
Total Roadless Area	951,613	938,575	870,794	897,258	629,605	0
Roadless Share	48%	48%	44%	46%	32%	0%
ARA Management Categories (acres)						
LUD II Priority	na	31,386	0	31,386	31,384	0
Watershed Priority	na	494,679	58,585	0	0	0
Roadless Priority	na	412,511	317,685	753,390	598,221	0
Community Priority	na	0	58,585	0	0	0
Timber Priority	na	0	0	112,482	0	0
Development Opportunity						
Development LUDs (acres)	115,243	127,745	160,833	160,844	413,413	413,416
Timber Opportunity (Acres Suitable for Harvest)						
Old-Growth	29,744	33,535	45,566	55,120	56,219	56,220
Young-Growth	32,823	34,341	34,760	34,649	35,101	35,454
Estimated Harvest over 100 Years (acres)						
Old-Growth	7,080	7,335	7,510	7,959	7,957	7,957
Young-Growth	27,946	28,283	28,322	28,220	28,442	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 (115,250 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 12,500 acres (Alternative 2) to 298,200 acres (Alternatives 5 and 6).

Suitable old-growth and young-growth acres available for harvest would increase under all action alternatives. Estimated net gains in suitable old-growth range from about 3,800 acres (Alternative 2) to 26,500 acres (Alternatives 5 and 6). Increases in suitable young-growth acres range from an estimated 1,500 acres (Alternative 2) to about 2,600 acres (Alternative 6).

Total acres harvested are assumed to remain constant across all alternatives. Estimated harvest totals in the Saxman CUA over 100 years range from about 7,100 acres (Alternative 2) to 7,950 acres (Alternatives 4 to 6). Young-growth harvest estimates range from about 27,950 acres (Alternative 1) to 7,950 acres (Alternatives 5 and 6) (Table E-26).

Sitka (Sheet'ká)

Sitka's CUA encompasses a total of 420,004 acres (Figure E-25). Most of this area (83 percent) is presently managed as roadless (Table E-27). This share would decrease to 67 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.

Figure E-25
Sitka's Community Use Area

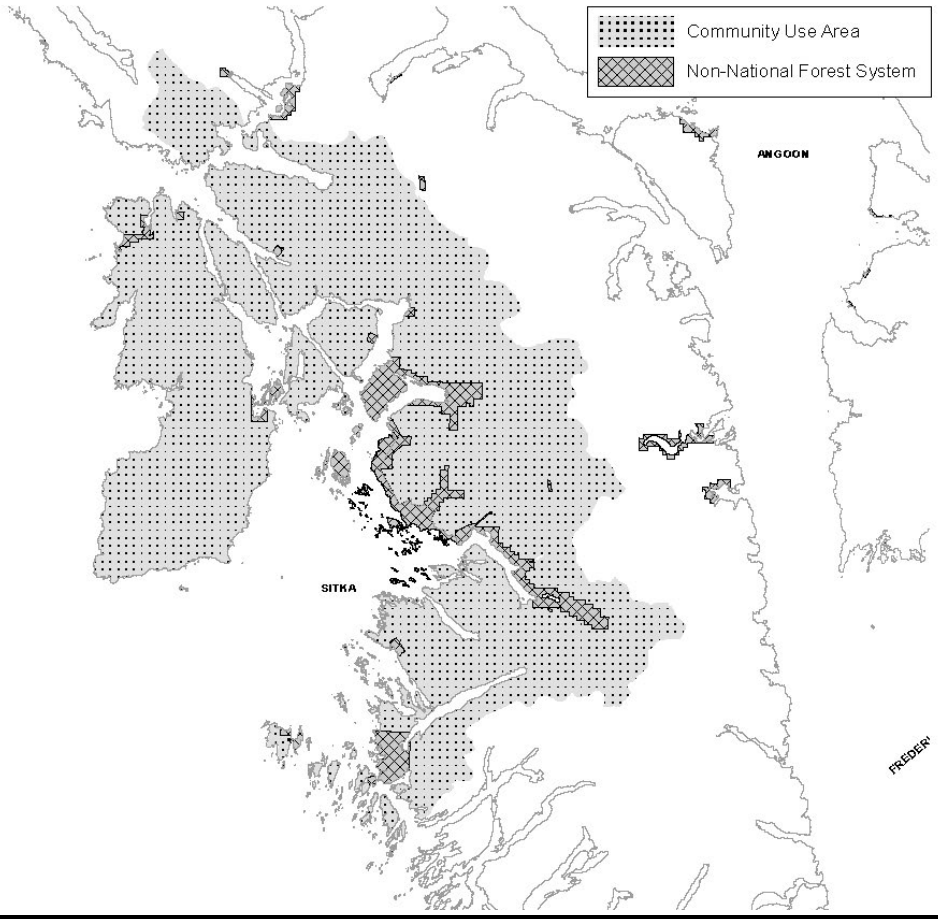

Table E-27
Roadless Areas, ARA Management Categories, and Development Opportunity in Sitka's Community Use Area

	Alternative					
Roadless Category (acres)	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**
Total Community Use Area	420,004	420,004	420,004	420,004	420,004	420,004
Total Roadless Area	348,194	350,192	350,192	346,216	281,941	0
Roadless Share	83%	83%	83%	82%	67%	0%
ARA Management Categories (acres)						
LUD II Priority	na	0	0	0	0	0
Watershed Priority	na	206,073	57,134	0	0	0
Roadless Priority	na	144,119	86,985	315,687	281,941	0
Community Priority	na	0	57,134	0	0	0
Timber Priority	na	0	0	30,528	0	0
Development Opportunity						
Development LUDs (acres)	26,073	26,839	26,839	26,840	91,035	91,039
Timber Opportunity (Acres Suitable for Harvest)						
Old-Growth	2,329	2,357	2,357	4,870	4,870	4,870
Young-Growth	10,550	10,592	10,601	10,601	10,601	10,648
Estimated Harvest over 100 Years (acres)						
Old-Growth	0	0	0	6	5	5
Young-Growth	8,983	8,724	8,638	8,634	8,590	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 (26,100 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 800 acres (Alternatives 2 to 4) to 65,000 acres (Alternatives 5 and 6).

Suitable old-growth available for harvest would increase by about 2,550 acres under Alternatives 4 to 6, with negligible increases (less than 30 acres) estimated for Alternatives 2 and 3. Increases in suitable young-growth acres would be negligible (less than 100 acres) under all action alternatives. No old-growth harvest is expected to occur in the Sitka CUA over 100 years under any of the alternatives. Estimated young-growth harvest ranges from about 8,550 acres (Alternative 6) to 9,000 acres (Alternative 1) (Table E-27).

Skagway

Skagway's CUA encompasses a total of 203,461 acres (Figure E-26). Nearly all of this area (99 percent) is presently managed as roadless (Table E-28). This share would decrease somewhat under Alternative 5 to 95 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.

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).

Figure E-26
Skagway's Community Use Area

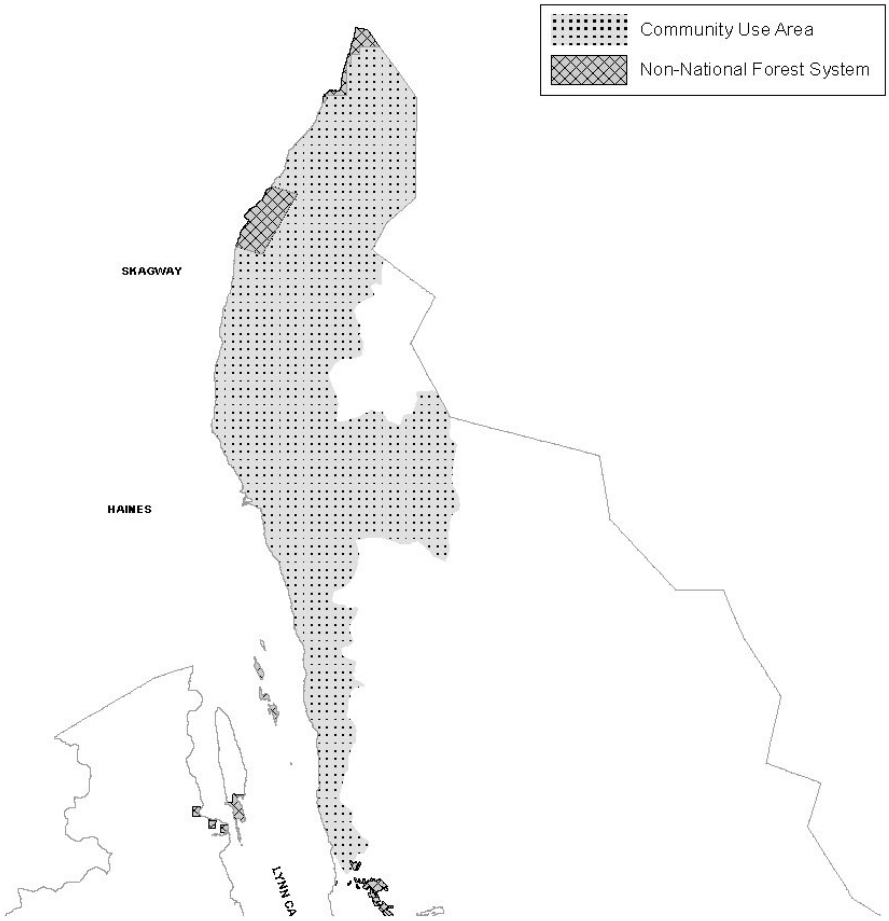

Table E-28
Roadless Areas, ARA Management Categories, and Development Opportunity in Skagway's Community Use Area

Roadless Category (acres)	Alternative					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Total Community Use Area	203,461	203,461	203,461	203,461	203,461	203,461
Total Roadless Area	200,585	203,461	203,461	200,585	192,490	0
Roadless Share	99%	100%	100%	99%	95%	0%
ARA Management Categories (acres)						
LUD II Priority	na	0	0	0	0	0
Watershed Priority	na	67,481	0	0	0	0
Roadless Priority	na	135,979	135,979	193,370	192,490	0
Community Priority	na	0	0	0	0	0
Timber Priority	na	0	0	7,215	0	0
Development Opportunity						
Development LUDs (acres)	0	0	0	0	7,215	7,215
Timber Opportunity (Acres Suitable for Harvest)						
Old-Growth	0	0	0	0	0	0
Young-Growth	0	0	0	46	70	70
Estimated Harvest over 100 Years (acres)						
Old-Growth	0	0	0	0	0	0
Young-Growth	0	0	0	0	0	0

na = not applicable

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 60 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 all 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.

Figure E-27
Tenakee Springs' Community Use Area

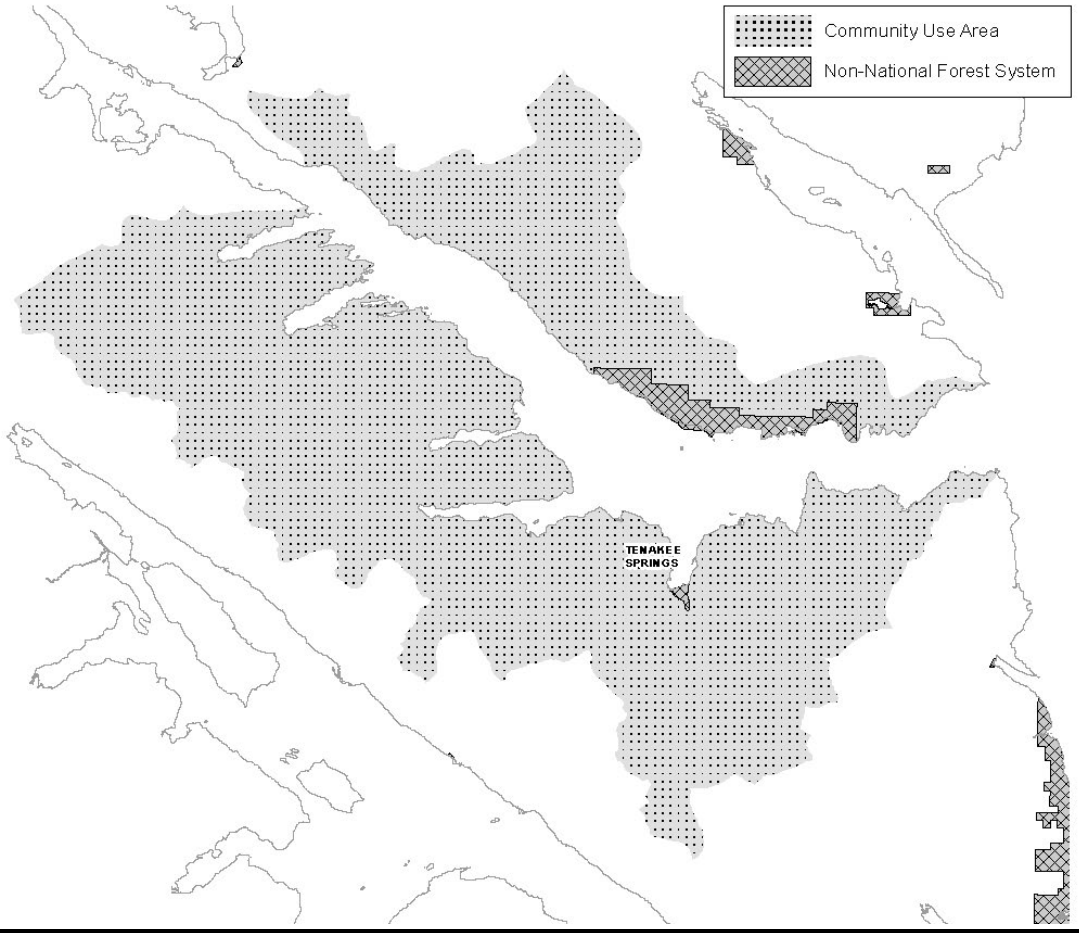

Table E-29
Roadless Areas, ARA Management Categories, and Development Opportunity in Tenakee Springs' Community Use Area

	Alternative					
Roadless Category (acres)	**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	153,343	161,076	118,192	147,140	82,936	0
Roadless Share	78%	82%	60%	75%	42%	0%
ARA Management Categories (acres)						
LUD II Priority	na	37,972	0	37,972	37,969	0
Watershed Priority	na	71,580	0	0	0	0
Roadless Priority	na	51,524	46,611	78,533	44,967	0
Community Priority	na	0	0	0	0	0
Timber Priority	na	0	0	30,635	0	0
Development Opportunity						
Development LUDs (acres)	30,954	23,526	26,221	34,719	101,136	101,137
Timber Opportunity (Acres Suitable for Harvest)						
Old-Growth	8,492	7,077	8,442	18,807	18,807	18,808
Young-Growth	6,462	6,556	6,556	6,557	6,566	6,599
Estimated Harvest over 100 Years (acres)						
Old-Growth	160	160	234	170	163	163
Young-Growth	5,502	5,400	5,342	5,340	5,320	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 (30,950 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 3,800 acres (Alternative 4) to 70,200 acres (Alternatives 5 and 6).

Suitable old-growth acres available for harvest would decrease under Alternatives 2 and 3, with net gains of about 10,300 acres under the other three action alternatives (Alternatives 4 to 6). Estimated increases in suitable young-growth acres range from about 100 to 150 acres under all action alternatives.

Total acres harvested are assumed to remain constant across all alternatives. Less than 200 acres of old-growth harvest is estimated to occur in the Tenakee Springs CUA over 100 years under all of the alternatives. Young-growth harvest estimates are similar across alternatives, ranging from about 5,300 acres (Alternatives 3 to 6) to 5,500 acres (Alternative 1) (Table E-29).

Thorne Bay

Thorne Bay's CUA encompasses a total of 966,427 acres (Figure E-28). Almost half of this area (47 percent) is presently managed as roadless (Table E-30). This share would drop to 27 and 29 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 60 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.

Figure E-28
Thorne Bay's Community Use Area

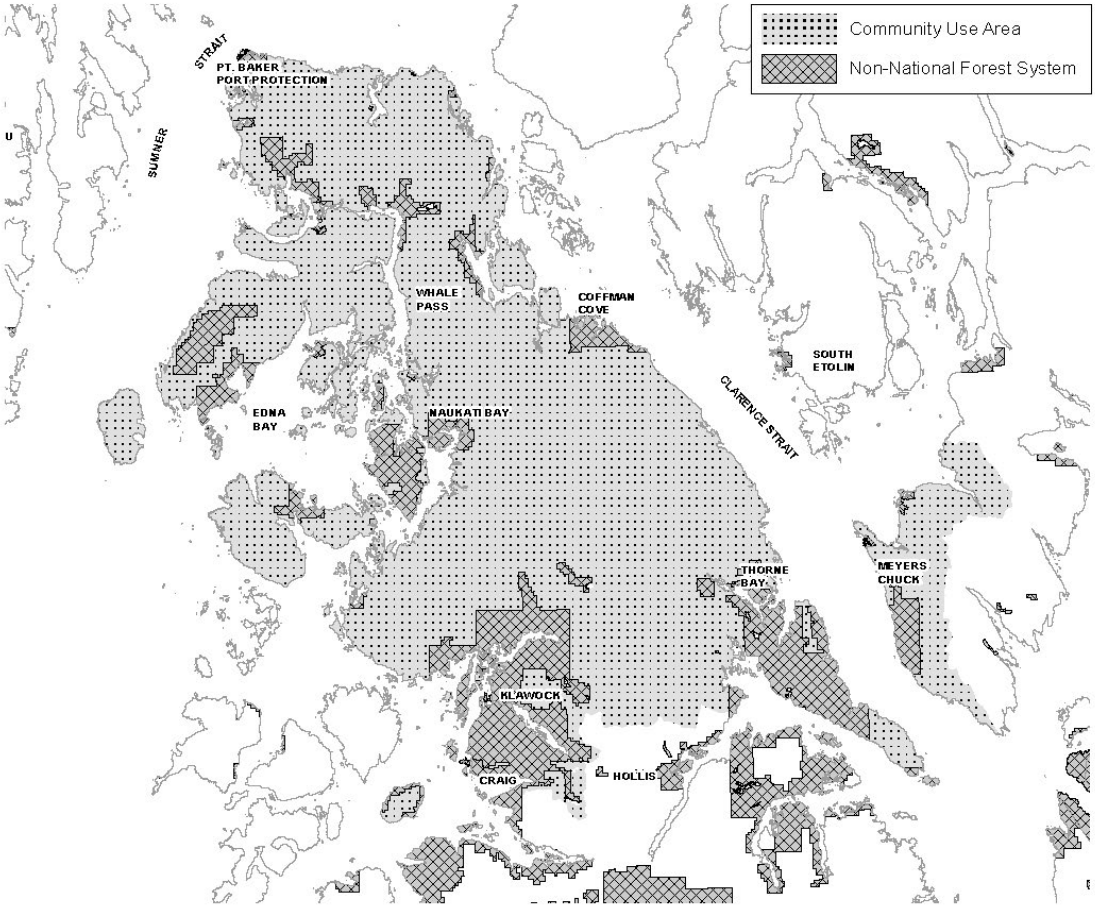

Table E-30
Roadless Areas, ARA Management Categories, and Development Opportunity in Thorne Bay's Community Use Area

	Alternative					
Roadless Category (acres)	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**
Total Community Use Area	966,427	966,427	966,427	966,427	966,427	966,427
Total Roadless Area	452,295	437,535	257,783	370,574	275,582	0
Roadless Share	47%	45%	27%	38%	29%	0%
ARA Management Categories (acres)						
LUD II Priority	na	117,791	0	117,791	117,432	0
Watershed Priority	na	159,375	6,833	0	0	0
Roadless Priority	na	160,369	93,824	206,295	158,149	0
Community Priority	na	0	6,833	0	0	0
Timber Priority	na	0	0	46,488	0	0
Development Opportunity						
Development LUDs (acres)	327,188	340,112	388,475	388,803	493,687	493,694
Timber Opportunity (Acres Suitable for Harvest)						
Old-Growth	62,595	65,978	78,593	85,763	86,735	86,735
Young-Growth	127,013	128,256	128,312	128,368	128,398	128,655
Estimated Harvest over 100 Years (acres)						
Old-Growth	13,480	12,748	11,837	11,038	10,957	10,957
Young-Growth	108,142	105,630	104,548	104,550	104,040	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 (327,200 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 12,900 acres (Alternative 2) to 166,500 acres (Alternatives 5 and 6).

Suitable old-growth and young-growth acres available for harvest would increase under all action alternatives. Estimated net gains in suitable old-growth range from about 3,400 acres (Alternative 2) to 24,150 acres (Alternatives 5 and 6). Increases in suitable young-growth acres range from about 1,250 acres (Alternative 2) to 1,650 acres (Alternative 6), about 1 percent of the existing total in all cases.

Total acres harvested are assumed to remain constant across all alternatives. Estimated old-growth harvest totals in the Thorne Bay CUA over 100 years range from about 11,000 acres (Alternatives 4 to 6) to 13,500 acres (Alternative 1). Young-growth harvest estimates range from about 103,300 acres (Alternative 6) to 108,150 acres (Alternative 1) (Table E-30).

Whale Pass

The Whale Pass CUA encompasses a total of 966,427 acres (Figure E-29). Almost half of this area (47 percent) is presently managed as roadless (Table E-31). This share would drop to 27 and 29 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 60 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.

Figure E-29
Whale Pass' Community Use Area

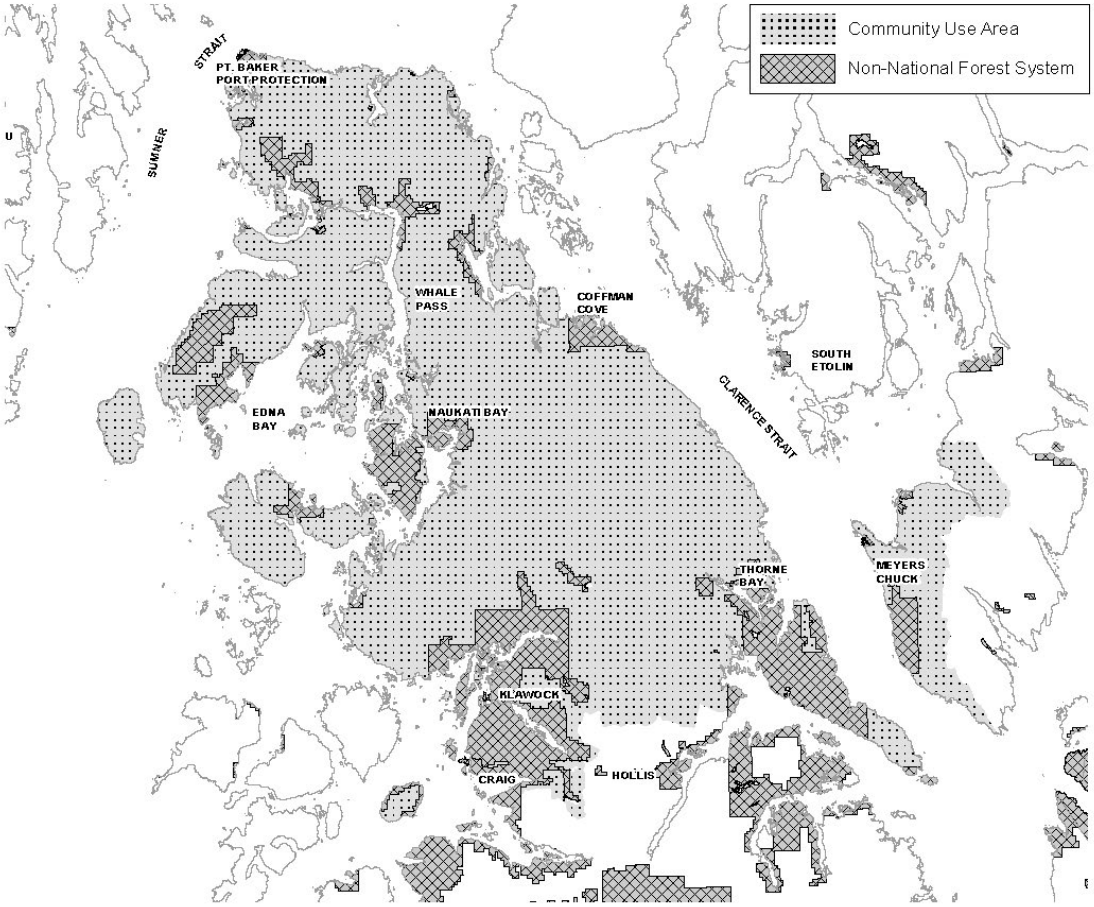

Table E-31
Roadless Areas, ARA Management Categories, and Development Opportunity in Whale Pass' Community Use Area

Roadless Category (acres)	Alternative					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Total Community Use Area	966,427	966,427	966,427	966,427	966,427	966,427
Total Roadless Area	452,295	437,535	257,783	370,574	275,582	0
Roadless Share	47%	45%	27%	38%	29%	0%
ARA Management Categories (acres)						
LUD II Priority	na	117,791	0	117,791	117,432	0
Watershed Priority	na	159,375	6,833	0	0	0
Roadless Priority	na	160,369	93,824	206,295	158,149	0
Community Priority	na	0	6,833	0	0	0
Timber Priority	na	0	0	46,488	0	0
Development Opportunity						
Development LUDs (acres)	327,188	340,112	388,475	388,803	493,687	493,694
Timber Opportunity (Acres Suitable for Harvest)						
Old-Growth	62,595	65,978	78,593	85,772	86,735	86,735
Young-Growth	127,013	128,256	128,312	128,368	128,398	128,655
Estimated Harvest over 100 Years (acres)						
Old-Growth	13,480	12,748	11,837	11,038	10,957	10,957
Young-Growth	108,142	105,630	104,548	104,550	104,040	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 (327,200 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 12,900 acres (Alternative 2) to 166,500 acres (Alternatives 5 and 6).

Suitable old-growth and young-growth acres available for harvest would increase under all action alternatives. Estimated net gains in suitable old-growth range from about 3,400 acres (Alternative 2) to 24,150 acres (Alternatives 5 and 6). Increases in suitable young-growth acres range from about 1,250 acres (Alternative 2) to 1,650 acres (Alternative 6), about 1 percent of the existing total in all cases.

Total acres harvested are assumed to remain constant across all alternatives. Estimated old-growth harvest totals in the Whale Pass CUA over 100 years range from about 11,000 acres (Alternatives 4 to 6) to 13,500 acres (Alternative 1). Young-growth harvest estimates range from about 103,300 acres (Alternative 6) to 108,150 acres (Alternative 1) (Table E-31).

Wrangell (Kaachxana.áak'w)

Wrangell's CUA encompasses a total of 824,250 acres (Figure E-30). Approximately 40 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.

Figure E-30
Wrangell's Community Use Area

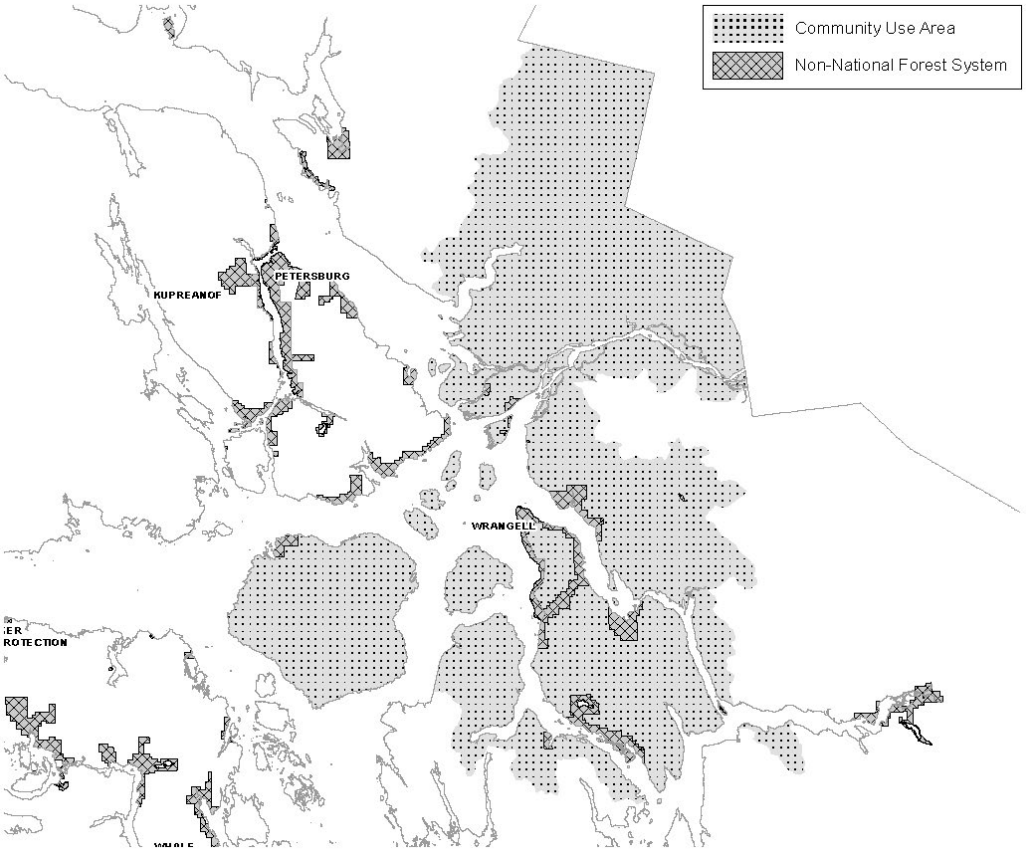

Table E-32
Roadless Areas, ARA Management Categories, and Development Opportunity in Wrangell's Community Use Area

Roadless Category (acres)	Alternative					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Total Community Use Area	824,250	824,250	824,250	824,250	824,250	824,250
Total Roadless Area	327,483	307,283	273,535	273,064	124,798	0
Roadless Share	40%	37%	33%	33%	15%	0%
ARA Management Categories (acres)						
LUD II Priority	na	5	0	5	5	0
Watershed Priority	na	184,944	24,677	0	0	0
Roadless Priority	na	122,333	73,877	215,139	124,793	0
Community Priority	na	0	24,677	0	0	0
Timber Priority	na	0	0	57,919	0	0
Development Opportunity						
Development LUDs (acres)	102,384	119,916	146,985	146,987	294,305	294,327
Timber Opportunity (Acres Suitable for Harvest)						
Old-Growth	25,607	29,375	39,741	46,595	46,698	46,698
Young-Growth	26,134	27,921	28,094	28,151	28,308	28,736
Estimated Harvest over 100 Years (acres)						
Old-Growth	4,793	4,891	4,888	4,929	4,856	4,856
Young-Growth	22,251	22,995	22,891	22,928	22,938	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 12 percent (102,400 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 17,500 acres (Alternative 2) to 192,000 acres (Alternatives 5 and 6).

Suitable old-growth and young-growth acres available for harvest would increase under all action alternatives. Estimated net gains in suitable old-growth range from about 3,800 acres (Alternative 2) to 21,100 acres (Alternatives 5 and 6). Increases in suitable young-growth acres range from about 1,800 acres (Alternative 2) to 2,600 acres (Alternative 6).

Total acres harvested are assumed to remain constant across all alternatives. Estimated old-growth harvest totals in the Wrangell CUA over 100 years are similar for all alternatives, ranging from about 4,800 acres (Alternative 1) to 4,950 acres (Alternative 6). Young-growth harvest estimates range from about 22,250 acres (Alternative 1) to 23,100 acres (Alternative 6) (Table E-32).

Yakutat (Yaakwdáat)

Yakutat's CUA encompasses a total of 249,048 acres (Figure E-31). About half of this area (53 percent) is presently managed as roadless (Table E-33). This share would drop to 43 percent under Alternatives 3 to 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 17 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.

Figure E-31
Yakutat's Community Use Area

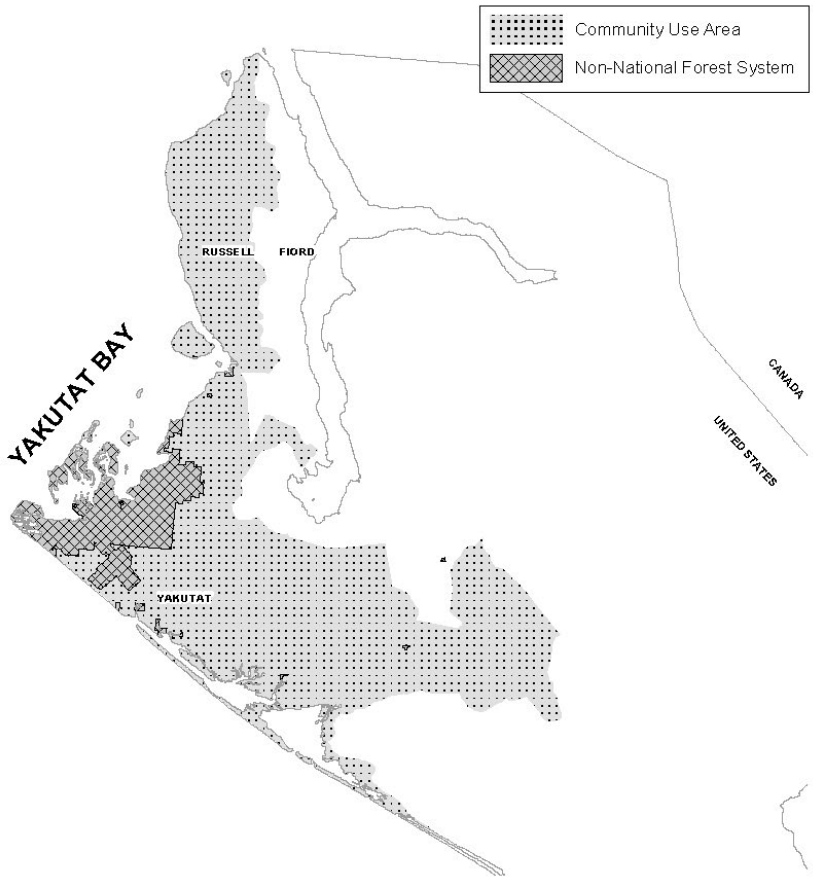

Table E-33
Roadless Areas, ARA Management Categories, and Development Opportunity in Yakutat's Community Use Area

	Alternative					
Roadless Category (acres)	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**
Total Community Use Area	249,048	249,048	249,048	249,048	249,048	249,048
Total Roadless Area	132,814	125,945	107,997	107,201	106,669	0
Roadless Share	53%	51%	43%	43%	43%	0%
ARA Management Categories (acres)						
LUD II Priority	na	35	0	35	35	0
Watershed Priority	na	88,239	28,951	0	0	0
Roadless Priority	na	37,671	565	88,948	106,634	0
Community Priority	na	0	28,951	0	0	0
Timber Priority	na	0	0	18,218	0	0
Development Opportunity						
Development LUDs (acres)	16,107	18,721	18,721	18,721	37,166	37,166
Timber Opportunity (Acres Suitable for Harvest)						
Old-Growth	62	63	63	63	63	63
Young-Growth	3,882	3,905	5,812	5,544	5,383	5,822
Estimated Harvest over 100 Years (acres)						
Old-Growth	7	7	6	4	4	4
Young-Growth	3,305	3,216	4,736	4,515	4,362	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 6 percent (16,100 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 2,600 acres (Alternatives 2 through 4) to 21,100 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. Estimated increases in suitable young-growth acres range up to about 1,950 acres (Alternatives 3 and 6).

Total acres harvested are assumed to remain constant across all alternatives. No old-growth harvest is estimated to occur in the Yakutat CUA over 100 years. Young-growth harvest estimates range from about 3,200 acres (Alternative 2) to 4,700 acres (Alternatives 3 and 6) (Table E-33).

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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.

Appendix F

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

Introduction

The following provides representational 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. 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 as published in the Federal Register on January 12, 2001 (66 FR 3244) as reinstated by Order of the US District Court for the District of Alaska.

§ 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.

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

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.

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	36,700
Bay of Pillars	27,500
Behm Islands	4,800
Brabazon Addition	498,700
Bradfield	199,000
Calder	9,900
Camden	36,800
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	39,900

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
Game Creek	54,500
Gravina	37,400
Green Rocks	11,100
Greens Creek	27,200
Harding	174,300
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

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
Point Craven	10,900
Port Alexander	120,700
Quartz	143,000
Ratz	5,300
Redoubt	68,300
Revilla	29,300
Rhine	23,000
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	664,900
Tenakee Ridge	20,500
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 Area Management

§294.50 Purpose.

The purpose of this subpart is to provide, in the context of multiple-use management for the conservation of roadless areas within the Tongass National Forest while providing for local concerns, including 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 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 and wastewater systems, biomass heating and energy systems, transmission lines, and hydroelectric and other renewable energy projects and related infrastructure.

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, 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 species of conservation concern, 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, or sale of trees.

§294.52 Alaska Roadless Areas

(a) *Designations*. All National Forest System lands 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 Tongass National Forest to which the provisions of this subpart shall apply.

(b) *Roadless area management designations*. Alaska Roadless Areas are subdivided into three roadless area management designations: 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), (d), and (e) of this section.

(b) *Alaska Roadless Areas*. Notwithstanding the prohibition in paragraph (a) of this section, ~~a road may be constructed or reconstructed~~road construction or reconstruction in any Alaska Roadless Area regardless of the roadless area management designation shall be authorized if consistent with ~~for~~ the following ~~circumstances~~:

(1) A mandatory road authorization pursuant to reserved or outstanding rights, or as provided for by statute or treaty. Examples of mandatory statutory authorizations include but are not limited to roads pursuant to the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (P.L. 96-487), Section 4407 of the Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act (P.L. 109-59); Southeastern Alaska Intertie System Plan Routes (P.L. 106-511); and General Mining Law of 1872 (as amended);

(2) A road 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 Federal Aid Highway project, authorized pursuant to Title 23 of the United States Code;

(4) A road realignment to prevent irreparable resource damage that arises from the design, location, use, or deterioration of a road and cannot be mitigated by road maintenance;

(5) A road reconstruction safety improvement project on a classified road; or

(6) A road 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) *LUD II Priority*. Notwithstanding the prohibition in paragraph (a) of this section, ~~a road may be constructed or reconstructed~~road construction or reconstruction in an Alaska Roadless Area designated as LUD II Priority ~~for road construction or reconstruction~~ shall be authorized if consistent with the legislated management restrictions established in Section 201 of the Tongass Timber Reform Act.

(d) *Watershed Priority*. With the exception of the authorities provided in paragraph (b), a road may not be constructed or reconstructed in an Alaska Roadless Area designated as Watershed Priority.

(e) *Roadless Priority*. Notwithstanding the prohibition in paragraph (a) of this section, ~~a road may be constructed or reconstructed~~road construction or reconstruction in an Alaska Roadless Area designated as Roadless Priority ~~for~~ shall be authorized if consistent with the following ~~purposes~~:

(1) A road for the construction, expansion, or maintenance of ~~essential~~ public facilities such as airports, marine access points, and communication equipment;

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

(3) A road for transportation needs identified by the State of Alaska's Southeast Alaska Transportation Plan for the connection of communities and development of the regional transportation system;

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

(5) A road for the construction, expansion, or maintenance of a public utility system; or

(6) A road in conjunction with the construction, expansion, or maintenance of an authorized fishway, hatchery, or aquaculture facility.

§294.54 Timber harvest in Alaska Roadless Areas.

(a) Timber harvest is prohibited in Alaska Roadless Areas except as provided in paragraph (b), (c), (d), and (e) of this section. Additionally, except as provided in paragraph (d), 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 can extend beyond Alaska Roadless Area boundaries.

(b) *Alaska Roadless Areas*. Notwithstanding the prohibition in paragraph (a) of this section, timber ~~may be harvested~~harvest in any Alaska Roadless Area regardless of the roadless area management designation shall be authorized if consistent with ~~for~~ the following ~~circumstances~~:

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

(2) Timber harvest 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, including removal of hazard trees;

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

(4) Timber harvest incidental to the implementation of a management activity not otherwise prohibited by this subpart, including the construction or reconstruction of a road pursuant to §294.53 or the construction, expansion, or maintenance of authorized fishways, fish hatcheries, and aquaculture facilities.

(c) *LUD II Priority*. Notwithstanding the prohibition in paragraph (a) of this section, timber harvest ~~may occur~~ in an Alaska Roadless Area designated as LUD II Priority ~~for timber harvest~~ shall be authorized if consistent with the legislated management restrictions established in Section 201 of the Tongass Timber Reform Act.

(d) *Watershed Priority*. Notwithstanding the prohibitions in paragraph (a) of this section, timber harvest ~~may occur~~ in an Alaska Roadless Area designated as Watershed Priority shall be authorized if consistent with ~~for~~ the following ~~purposes~~:

(1) 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;

(2) Timber harvest for one of the following purposes that will maintain, restore, or improve one or more of the purposes:

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

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

(3) 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.

(e) *Roadless Priority*. Notwithstanding the prohibition in paragraph (a) of this section, timber harvest ~~may occur~~ in an Alaska Roadless Area designated as Roadless Priority shall be authorized if consistent with ~~for~~ the following ~~purposes~~:

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

(2) Timber harvest for one of the following purposes that will maintain, restore or improve one or more of the following purposes:

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

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

(3) Timber harvest within a designated experimental forest for research or administration; or

(4) Timber harvest for the construction, expansion, utilization, or maintenance of public utility systems; or

(5) 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.

§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 Chief of the Forest Service may issue administrative corrections to the boundaries or classifications of an Alaska 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, or improvements in mapping technology.

(b) *Administrative modifications to Classifications and Boundaries*. The Chief of the Forest Service may issue modifications to the boundaries or classifications of an Alaska Roadless Area after a 45-day public notice and opportunity to comment period.

§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 and Resource 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 determinations of this subpart, including rescission of the portion of the December 9, 2016, Record of Decision concerning suitable timber lands attributed exclusively 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 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	58,900	0	20,500
Alaska Roadless Area Islands	10,900	3,500	15,500
Anan	0	37,900	0
Bay of Pillars	5,800	20,300	1,300
Behm Islands	3,200	0	0
Brabazon Addition	0	0	499,900
Bradfield	20,000	0	178,000
Calder	200	8,500	0
Camden	30,100	0	5,800
Carroll	0	0	9,400
Castle	31,100	0	18,800
Central Wrangell	5,000	0	8,100
Chichagof	211,000	237,100	123,100
Chilkat-West Lynn Canal	98,900	0	95,700
Christoval	0	0	8,600
Cleveland	177,700	0	8,600
Cone	0	0	128,000
Crystal	9,800	0	8,700
Dall Island	64,100	0	43,900
Douglas Island	0	0	24,000
Duke	39,200	0	5,900
East Kuiu	32,800	3,100	4,600
East Mitkof	0	0	7,900
East Wrangell	6,100	0	1,200

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)
East Zarembo	0	0	10,300
El Capitan	4,400	7,500	14,100
Eudora	105,500	0	90,700
Fake Pass	0	0	600
Fanshaw	31,700	0	16,700
Five Mile	11,100	0	9,300
Freshwater Bay	0	0	44,300
Frosty	17,000	0	16,800
Game Creek	3,300	0	44,300
Gravina	24,300	0	13,400
Green Rocks	2,600	0	7,100
Greens Creek	0	0	27,200
Harding	138,400	100	36,900
Hoonah Sound	43,000	51,300	0
Hydaburg	7,400	4,600	1,600
Hyder	0	0	122,000
Juneau Urban	66,700	6,200	28,000
Juneau-Skagway Icefield	138,400	39,300	1,028,200
Kadin	0	0	2,000
Karta	7,500	0	40,000
Kasaan	0	0	7,600
Kasaan Bay	0	0	2,700
Kashevarof Islands	0	0	4,700
Keku	0	0	9,000
Kogish	32,600	0	25,900
Kosciusko	3,600	47,600	12,100
Lindenberg	0	0	21,000
Madan	68,200	0	1,300
Mansfield Peninsula	0	0	53,000
Manzanita	0	0	8,300
McKenzie	43,200	0	30,000
Middle Kruzof	7,100	0	7,500
Missionary	0	0	14,500
Mosman	52,300	0	1,400
Neka Bay	4,700	0	2,300
Neka Mountain	3,800	0	4,600
North Baranof	176,000	0	145,500
North Cleveland	75,100	0	34,200
North Etolin	22,300	0	13,000
North Kruzof	20,300	0	11,300

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)
North Kuiu	4,400	0	5,300
North Kupreanof	2,800	0	101,400
North Revilla	77,100	31,400	101,200
North Wrangell	0	0	6,800
Nutkwa	16,200	21,500	4,900
Outer Islands	10,100	74,000	14,900
Pavlof-East Point	0	0	4,800
Point Augusta	0	0	15,300
Point Craven	8,500	0	2,200
Port Alexander	0	0	125,000
Quartz	0	0	146,500
Ratz	4,100	0	1,900
Redoubt	52,500	0	16,100
Revilla	0	0	30,100
Rhine	12,800	0	10,000
Rocky Pass	71,600	100	5,200
Salmon Bay	0	10,200	13,100
Sarkar	16,300	23,900	10,700
Security	24,200	0	6,600
Sitka Sound	7,500	0	5,700
Sitka Urban	20,300	0	92,500
Soda Bay	46,100	0	16,100
South Etolin	7,000	0	19,600
South Kruzof	53,300	0	1,000
South Kuiu	12,900	0	49,400
South Kupreanof	157,500	33,200	14,500
South Revilla	22,300	0	29,700
South Wrangell	4,000	0	10,100
South Zarembo	0	0	28,500
Southeast Wrangell	8,500	0	9,900
Spires	37,700	0	500,700
Suemez Island	16,500	0	7,600
Sukkwan	18,800	28,800	0
Sullivan	16,100	0	49,600
Taku-Snettisham	395,600	0	303,600
Tenakee Ridge	0	0	20,600
Thomas			
Thorne River	29,000	19,700	23,100
Trap Bay	0	6,400	6,800
Twelvemile	0	0	27,300

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)
Upper Situk	10,100	0	700
West Wrangell	3,500	0	1,200
West Zarembo	0	0	6,600
Whitestone	0	0	5,900
Windham-Port Houghton	101,500	0	58,600
Woewodski	10,300	0	0
Woronkofski	11,000	0	0
Yakutat Forelands	78,100	137,500	106,900

Alternative 3

Subpart E – Alaska Roadless Area Management

§294.50 Purpose.

The purpose of this subpart is to provide, in the context of multiple-use management for the conservation of roadless areas within the Tongass National Forest while providing for local concerns, including 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 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 and wastewater systems, biomass heating and energy systems, transmission lines, and hydroelectric and other renewable energy projects and related infrastructure.

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, 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 species of conservation concern, 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, or sale of trees.

§294.52 Alaska Roadless Areas

(a) *Designations*. All National Forest System lands 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 Tongass National Forest to which the provisions of this subpart shall apply.

(b) *Roadless area management designations*. Alaska Roadless Areas are subdivided into three roadless area management designations: 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), (d), and (e) of this section.

~~(b) *Alaska Roadless Areas*. Notwithstanding the prohibition in paragraph (a) of this section, a road may be constructed or reconstructed in any Alaska Roadless Area regardless of the roadless area management designation for the following circumstances:~~

(b) *Alaska Roadless Areas*. Notwithstanding the prohibition in paragraph (a) of this section, ~~a road may be constructed or reconstructed~~road construction or reconstruction in any Alaska Roadless Area regardless of the roadless area management designation shall be authorized if consistent with ~~for~~ the following ~~circumstances~~:

(1) A mandatory road authorization pursuant to reserved or outstanding rights, or as provided for by statute or treaty. Examples of mandatory statutory authorizations include but are not limited to roads pursuant to the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (P.L. 96-487), Section 4407 of the Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act (P.L. 109-59); Southeastern Alaska Intertie System Plan Routes (P.L. 106-511); and General Mining Law of 1872 (as amended);

(2) A road 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 Federal Aid Highway project, authorized pursuant to Title 23 of the United States Code;

(4) A road realignment to prevent irreparable resource damage that arises from the design, location, use, or deterioration of a road and cannot be mitigated by road maintenance

(5) A road reconstruction safety improvement project on a classified road; or

(6) A road 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) *Watershed Priority*. With the exception of the authorities provided in paragraph (b), a road may not be constructed or reconstructed in an Alaska Roadless Area designated as Watershed Priority.

(d) *Roadless Priority*. *Roadless Priority*. Notwithstanding the prohibition in paragraph (a) of this section, ~~a road may be constructed or reconstructed~~road construction or reconstruction in an Alaska Roadless Area designated as Roadless Priority shall be authorized if consistent with ~~for~~ the following ~~purposes~~:

(1) A road for the construction, expansion, or maintenance of ~~essential~~ public facilities such as airports, marine access points, and communication equipment;

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

(3) A road for transportation needs identified by the State of Alaska's Southeast Alaska Transportation Plan for the connection of communities and development of the regional transportation system;

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

(5) A road for the construction, expansion, or maintenance of a public utility system; or

(6) A road in conjunction with the construction, expansion, or maintenance of an authorized fishway, fish hatchery, or aquaculture facility.

(d) *Community Priority*. Notwithstanding the prohibition in paragraph (a) of this section, ~~a road may be constructed or reconstructed~~road construction or reconstruction in an Alaska Roadless Area designated as Community Priority shall be authorized if consistent with ~~for~~ the following ~~circumstances~~:

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

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

(3) A road for the construction, expansion, or maintenance of public facilities such as airports, marine access points, and communication equipment;

(4) A road ~~is needed~~ for the construction, expansion, or maintenance of a public utility system;

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

(6) 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), (d), and (e) of this section. Additionally, except as provided in paragraph (e~~d~~), 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 can extend beyond Alaska Roadless Area boundaries.

(b) *Alaska Roadless Areas*. Notwithstanding the prohibition in paragraph (a) of this section, timber ~~may be harvested~~harvest in any Alaska Roadless Area regardless of the roadless area management designation shall be authorized if consistent with ~~for~~ the following ~~circumstances~~:

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

(2) Timber harvest 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, including removal of hazard trees;

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

(4) Timber harvest incidental to the implementation of a management activity not otherwise prohibited by this subpart, including the construction or reconstruction of a road pursuant to §294.53 or the construction, expansion, or maintenance of authorized fishways, fish hatcheries, and aquaculture facilities.

(~~d~~c) *Watershed Priority*. Notwithstanding the prohibitions in paragraph (a) of this section, timber harvest ~~may occur~~ in an Alaska Roadless Area designated as Watershed Priority shall be authorized if consistent with ~~for~~ the following ~~purposes~~:

(1) 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;

(2) Timber harvest for one of the following purposes that will maintain, restore, or improve one or more of the purposes:

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

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

(3) 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.

(~~e~~d) *Roadless Priority*. Notwithstanding the prohibition in paragraph (a) of this section, timber harvest ~~may occur~~ in an Alaska Roadless Area designated as Roadless Priority shall be authorized if consistent with ~~for~~ the following ~~purposes~~:

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

(2) Timber harvest for one of the following purposes that will maintain, restore or improve one or more of the following purposes:

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

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

(3) Timber harvest within a designated experimental forest for research or administration;

(4) Timber harvest for the construction, expansion, utilization, or maintenance of public utility systems; or

(5) 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.

(~~d~~e) *Community Priority*. Notwithstanding the prohibition in paragraph (a) of this section, timber harvest ~~may occur~~ in an Alaska Roadless Area designated as Community Priority shall be authorized if consistent with ~~for~~ the following ~~circumstances~~:

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

(2) Timber harvest for micro sales, salvage sales, or small commercial sales less than one million board feet of timber;

(3) Timber harvest for one of the following purposes that will maintain, restore or improve one or more of the following purposes:

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

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

(4) Timber harvest ~~is needed~~ for the construction, expansion, utilization, or maintenance of a public utility system.

§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 Chief of the Forest Service may issue administrative corrections to the boundaries or classifications of an Alaska 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, or improvements in mapping technology.

(b) *Administrative modifications to Classifications and Boundaries*. The Chief of the Forest Service may issue modifications to the boundaries or classifications of an Alaska Roadless Area after a 45-day public notice and opportunity to comment period.

§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 and Resource 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 determinations of this subpart, including rescission of the portion of the December 9, 2016, Record of Decision concerning suitable timber lands attributed exclusively 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	58,900	20,500	0
Alaska Roadless Area Islands	10,900	15,000	600
Anan	0	0	0
Bay of Pillars	5,800	1,300	0
Behm Islands	3,200	0	0
Brabazon Addition	0	499,900	0
Bradfield	20,000	178,000	0
Calder	100	0	0
Camden	30,100	200	100
Carroll	0	3,700	5,600
Castle	31,100	18,800	0
Central Wrangell	5,000	0	8,100
Chichagof	211,000	114,900	0
Chilkat-West Lynn Canal	98,900	95,700	0
Christoval	0	8,600	0
Cleveland	177,700	8,600	0
Cone	0	128,000	0
Crystal	9,800	7,400	0
Dall Island	64,100	43,900	0
Douglas Island	0	0	24,000
Duke	39,200	5,900	0
East Kuiu	32,800	4,600	0
East Mitkof	0	7,900	0
East Wrangell	6,100	0	0
East Zarembo	0	10,300	0
El Capitan	4,400	13,500	0
Eudora	105,500	90,200	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)
Fake Pass	0	600	0
Fanshaw	31,700	16,700	0
Five Mile	11,100	5,200	0
Freshwater Bay	0	44,300	0
Frosty	15,100	14,900	0
Game Creek	3,300	42,800	0
Gravina	24,300	3,000	10,400
Green Rocks	2,600	6,700	0
Greens Creek	0	27,200	0
Harding	138,400	36,900	0
Hoonah Sound	43,000	0	0
Hydaburg	7,400	1,600	0
Hyder	0	122,000	0
Juneau Urban	66,700	5,500	22,500
Juneau-Skagway Icefield	138,400	1,004,500	23,700
Kadin	0	2,000	0
Karta	7,400	28,500	0
Kasaan	0	7,600	0
Kasaan Bay	0	0	0
Kashevarof Islands	0	4,700	0
Keku	0	2,000	7,000
Kogish	31,500	500	0
Kosciusko	3,600	7,600	0
Lindenberg	0	9,400	0
Madan	68,200	1,300	0
Mansfield Peninsula	0	53,000	0
Manzanita	0	5,700	0
McKenzie	42,500	23,100	900
Middle Kruzof	7,100	7,500	0
Missionary	0	9,100	0
Mosman	52,300	400	0
Neka Bay	4,700	2,300	0
Neka Mountain	3,800	4,600	0
North Baranof	176,000	145,200	300
North Cleveland	75,100	34,200	0
North Etolin	15,100	7,100	0
North Kruzof	20,300	11,300	0
North Kuiu	4,400	5,300	0
North Kupreanof	2,800	13,400	76,600
North Revilla	77,000	70,900	10,400

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 Wrangell	0	0	0
Nutkwa	16,200	4,900	0
Outer Islands	10,100	14,900	0
Pavlof-East Point	0	4,500	0
Point Augusta	0	12,400	0
Point Craven	8,500	2,200	0
Port Alexander	0	125,000	0
Quartz	0	146,500	0
Ratz	4,100	1,900	0
Redoubt	52,500	11,700	4,400
Revilla	0	700	27,100
Rhine	12,800	3,100	6,800
Rocky Pass	71,600	400	4,800
Salmon Bay	0	8,300	0
Sarkar	15,500	9,100	0
Security	24,200	5,000	0
Sitka Sound	7,500	5,700	0
Sitka Urban	20,300	39,900	52,600
Soda Bay	46,100	1,800	12,600
South Etolin	7,000	19,000	0
South Kruzof	53,300	1,000	0
South Kuiu	12,900	49,400	0
South Kupreanof	157,500	12,000	2,400
South Revilla	22,300	11,200	5,000
South Wrangell	4,000	0	10,100
South Zarembo	0	24,900	0
Southeast Wrangell	8,500	0	6,400
Spires	37,700	493,000	0
Suemez Island	16,500	7,600	0
Sukkwan	18,800	0	0
Sullivan	16,100	49,600	0
Taku-Snettisham	395,600	302,600	900
Tenakee Ridge	0	15,500	0
Thomas			
Thorne River	29,000	9,200	0
Trap Bay	0	0	0
Twelvemile	0	1,600	17,900
Upper Situk	400	200	0
West Wrangell	700	0	0
West Zarembo	0	6,600	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)
Whitestone	0	5,900	0
Windham-Port Houghton	101,500	58,600	0
Woewodski	10,300	0	0
Woronkofski	11,000	0	0
Yakutat Forelands	78,100	64,000	28,700

Alternative 4

Subpart E – Alaska Roadless Area Management

§294.50 Purpose.

The purpose of this subpart is to provide, in the context of multiple-use management for the conservation of roadless areas within the Tongass National Forest while providing for local concerns, including 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 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 and wastewater systems, biomass heating and energy systems, transmission lines, and hydroelectric and other renewable energy projects and related infrastructure.

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, 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 species of conservation concern, 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, or 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 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 Tongass National Forest to which the provisions of this subpart shall apply.

(b) *Roadless area management designations*. Alaska Roadless Areas are subdivided into three roadless area management designations: 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), (d), and (e) of this section.

(b) *Alaska Roadless Areas*. Notwithstanding the prohibition in paragraph (a) of this section, ~~a road may be constructed or reconstructed~~road construction or reconstruction in any Alaska Roadless Area regardless of the roadless area management designation shall be authorized if consistent with ~~for~~ the following ~~circumstances~~:

(1) A mandatory road authorization pursuant to reserved or outstanding rights, or as provided for by statute or treaty. Examples of mandatory statutory authorizations include but are not limited to roads pursuant to the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (P.L. 96-487), Section 4407 of the Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act (P.L. 109-59); Southeastern Alaska Intertie System Plan Routes (P.L. 106-511); and General Mining Law of 1872 (as amended);

(2) A road 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 Federal Aid Highway project, authorized pursuant to Title 23 of the United States Code;

(4) A road realignment to prevent irreparable resource damage that arises from the design, location, use, or deterioration of a road and cannot be mitigated by road maintenance;

(5) A road reconstruction safety improvement project on a classified road; or

(6) A road 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) *LUD II Priority*. Notwithstanding the prohibition in paragraph (a) of this section, ~~a road may be constructed or reconstructed~~ road construction or reconstruction in an Alaska Roadless Area designated as LUD II Priority ~~for road construction or reconstruction~~ shall be authorized if consistent with the legislated management restrictions established in Section 201 of the Tongass Timber Reform Act.

(d) *Roadless Priority*. Notwithstanding the prohibition in paragraph (a) of this section, ~~a road may be constructed or reconstructed~~ road construction or reconstruction in an Alaska Roadless Area designated as Roadless Priority shall be authorized if consistent with~~for~~ the following ~~purposes~~:

(1) A road for the construction, expansion, or maintenance of ~~essential~~ public facilities such as airports, marine access points, and communication equipment;

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

(3) A road for transportation needs identified by the State of Alaska's Southeast Alaska Transportation Plan for the connection of communities and development of the regional transportation system;

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

(5) A road for the construction, expansion, or maintenance of a public utility system; or

(6) A road in conjunction with the construction, expansion, or maintenance of an authorized fishway, fish hatchery, or aquaculture facility.

(e) *Timber Priority*. Notwithstanding the prohibition in paragraph (a) of this section, permanent or temporary ~~roads may be constructed, reconstructed, or maintained~~road construction, reconstruction, or maintenance within an Alaska Roadless Area designated as Timber Priority shall be authorized if consistent with the Tongass Land and Resource Management Plan.

§294.54 Timber harvest in Alaska Roadless Areas.

(a) Timber harvest is prohibited in Alaska Roadless Areas except as provided in paragraph (b), (c), (d), and (e) of this section.

(b) *Alaska Roadless Areas*. Notwithstanding the prohibition in paragraph (a) of this section, timber ~~may be harvested~~harvest in any Alaska Roadless Area regardless of the roadless area management designation shall be authorized if consistent with~~for~~ the following ~~circumstances~~:

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

(2) Timber harvest 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, including removal of hazard trees;

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

(4) Timber harvest incidental to the implementation of a management activity not otherwise prohibited by this subpart, including the construction or reconstruction of a road pursuant to §294.53 or the construction, expansion, or maintenance of authorized fishways, fish hatcheries, and aquaculture facilities.

(c) *LUD II Priority*. Notwithstanding the prohibition in paragraph (a) of this section, timber harvest ~~may occur~~ in an Alaska Roadless Area designated as LUD II Priority ~~for timber harvest~~ shall be authorized if consistent with the legislated management restrictions established in Section 201 of the Tongass Timber Reform Act.

(d) *Roadless Priority*. Notwithstanding the prohibition in paragraph (a) of this section, timber harvest ~~may occur~~ in an Alaska Roadless Area designated as Roadless Priority shall be authorized if consistent with~~for~~ the following ~~purposes~~:

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

(2) Timber harvest for one of the following purposes that will maintain, restore or improve one or more of the following purposes:

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

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

(3) Timber harvest within a designated experimental forest for research or administration;

(4) Timber harvest for the construction, expansion, utilization, or maintenance of public utility systems; or

(5) 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.

(e) *Timber Priority*. Notwithstanding the prohibition in paragraph (a) of this section, timber ~~may be cut, sold, or removed~~harvest in an Alaska Roadless Area designated as Timber Priority shall be authorized if consistent with the Tongass Land and Resource Management Plan.

§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 Chief of the Forest Service may issue administrative corrections to the boundaries or classifications of an Alaska 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, or improvements in mapping technology.

(b) *Administrative modifications to Classifications and Boundaries*. The Chief of the Forest Service may issue modifications to the boundaries or classifications of an Alaska Roadless Area after a 45-day public notice and opportunity to comment period.

§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 and Resource 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 determinations of this subpart, including rescission of the portion of the December 9, 2016, Record of Decision concerning suitable timber lands attributed exclusively 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	0	79,400	0
Alaska Roadless Area Islands	3,500	0	0
Anan	37,900	0	0
Bay of Pillars	20,300	7,000	0
Behm Islands	0	3,200	0
Brabazon Addition	0	499,900	0
Bradfield	0	91,800	106,300
Calder	8,500	100	0
Camden	0	30,400	0
Carroll	0	0	9,400
Castle	0	40,300	9,600
Central Wrangell	0	6,400	6,700
Chichagof	237,100	259,200	50,600
Chilkat-West Lynn Canal	0	179,200	15,400
Christoval	0	7,600	1,000
Cleveland	0	186,300	0
Cone	0	128,000	0
Crystal	0	11,600	5,500
Dall Island	0	104,600	3,400
Douglas Island	0	24,000	0
Duke	0	45,100	0
East Kuiu	3,100	22,100	1,500
East Mitkof	0	4,000	3,900
East Wrangell	0	5,000	1,100

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)
East Zarembo	0	2,200	8,100
El Capitan	7,500	7,600	10,300
Eudora	0	156,100	39,300
Fake Pass	0	600	0
Fanshaw	0	45,500	2,800
Five Mile	0	12,600	2,400
Freshwater Bay	0	25,700	18,100
Frosty	0	22,500	7,500
Game Creek	0	16,900	29,200
Gravina	0	34,700	3,000
Green Rocks	0	9,200	200
Greens Creek	0	27,200	0
Harding	100	155,800	19,500
Hoonah Sound	51,300	27,500	0
Hydaburg	4,600	6,500	0
Hyder	0	122,000	0
Juneau Urban	6,200	94,700	0
Juneau-Skagway Icefield	39,300	1,143,800	19,900
Kadin	0	2,000	0
Karta	0	17,900	18,000
Kasaan	0	7,600	0
Kasaan Bay	0	0	0
Kashevarof Islands	0	4,700	0
Keku	0	3,500	5,500
Kogish	0	31,800	200
Kosciusko	47,600	4,700	6,600
Lindenberg	0	1,100	7,900
Madan	0	69,600	0
Mansfield Peninsula	0	53,000	0
Manzanita	0	1,400	4,300
McKenzie	0	54,300	12,100
Middle Kruzof	0	8,300	6,300
Missionary	0	5,800	3,300
Mosman	0	52,700	0
Neka Bay	0	6,900	0
Neka Mountain	0	5,100	1,000
North Baranof	0	296,600	16,900
North Cleveland	0	109,300	0
North Etolin	0	21,800	300
North Kruzof	0	28,100	3,500

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)
North Kuiu	0	5,400	800
North Kupreanof	0	51,700	41,100
North Revilla	31,400	112,000	46,300
North Wrangell	0	0	0
Nutkwa	21,500	16,200	4,900
Outer Islands	74,000	25,100	0
Pavlof-East Point	0	4,500	0
Point Augusta	0	10,100	2,300
Point Craven	0	10,700	0
Port Alexander	0	125,000	0
Quartz	0	146,500	0
Ratz	0	3,900	1,200
Redoubt	0	62,400	5,200
Revilla	0	25,400	2,400
Rhine	0	22,700	0
Rocky Pass	100	75,900	900
Salmon Bay	10,200	1,800	6,500
Sarkar	23,900	24,200	300
Security	0	24,500	4,700
Sitka Sound	0	13,200	0
Sitka Urban	0	97,200	15,600
Soda Bay	0	54,100	6,400
South Etolin	0	12,000	14,100
South Kruzof	0	54,300	0
South Kuiu	0	62,300	0
South Kupreanof	33,200	159,400	12,500
South Revilla	0	37,100	1,400
South Wrangell	0	4,000	10,100
South Zarembo	0	13,500	11,300
Southeast Wrangell	0	14,800	0
Spires	0	507,900	22,800
Suemez Island	0	15,500	3,900
Sukkwan	28,800	18,800	0
Sullivan	0	62,000	3,600
Taku-Snettisham	0	696,100	0
Tenakee Ridge	0	6,400	9,100
Thomas			
Thorne River	19,700	36,900	1,200
Trap Bay	6,400	0	0
Twelvemile	0	16,700	2,900

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)
Upper Situk	0	600	0
West Wrangell	0	700	0
West Zarembo	0	6,100	600
Whitestone	0	3,200	2,700
Windham-Port Houghton	0	115,900	44,100
Woewodski	0	10,300	0
Woronkofski	0	11,000	0
Yakutat Forelands	137,500	152,500	18,200

Alternative 5

Subpart E – Alaska Roadless Area Management

§294.50 Purpose.

The purpose of this subpart is to provide, in the context of multiple-use management for the conservation of roadless areas within the Tongass National Forest while providing for local concerns, including 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 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 and wastewater systems, biomass heating and energy systems, transmission lines, and hydroelectric and other renewable energy projects and related infrastructure.

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 species of conservation concern, 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, or sale of trees.

§294.52 Alaska Roadless Areas

(a) *Designations*. All National Forest System lands 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 Tongass National Forest to which the provisions of this subpart shall apply.

(b) *Roadless area management designations*. Alaska Roadless Areas are subdivided into two roadless area management 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), (c), (d), and (e) of this section.

(b) *Alaska Roadless Areas*. Notwithstanding the prohibition in paragraph (a) of this section, ~~a road may be constructed or reconstructed~~ road construction or reconstruction in any Alaska Roadless Area regardless of the roadless area management designation shall be authorized if consistent with ~~for~~ the following ~~circumstances~~:

(1) A mandatory road authorization pursuant to reserved or outstanding rights, or as provided for by statute or treaty. Examples of mandatory statutory authorizations include but are not limited to roads pursuant to the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (P.L. 96-487), Section

4407 of the Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act (P.L. 109-59); Southeastern Alaska Intertie System Plan Routes (P.L. 106-511); and General Mining Law of 1872 (as amended);

(2) A road 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 Federal Aid Highway project, authorized pursuant to Title 23 of the United States Code;

(4) A road realignment to prevent irreparable resource damage that arises from the design, location, use, or deterioration of a road and cannot be mitigated by road maintenance;

(5) A road reconstruction safety improvement project on a classified road; or

(6) A road 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) *LUD II Priority*. Notwithstanding the prohibition in paragraph (a) of this section, ~~a road may be constructed or reconstructed~~ road construction or reconstruction in an Alaska Roadless Area designated as LUD II Priority ~~for road construction or reconstruction~~ shall be authorized if consistent with the legislated management restrictions established in Section 201 of the Tongass Timber Reform Act.

(d) *Roadless Priority*. Notwithstanding the prohibition in paragraph (a) of this section, ~~a road may be constructed or reconstructed~~ road construction or reconstruction in an Alaska Roadless Area designated as Roadless Priority shall be authorized if consistent with~~for~~ the following ~~purposes~~:

(1) A road for the construction, expansion, or maintenance of ~~essential~~ public facilities such as airports, marine access points, and communication equipment;

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

(3) A road for transportation needs identified by the State of Alaska's Southeast Alaska Transportation Plan for the connection of communities and development of the regional transportation system;

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

(5) A road for the construction, expansion, or maintenance of a public utility system; or

(6) A road in conjunction with the construction, expansion, or maintenance of an authorized fishway, fish hatchery, or aquaculture facility.

§294.54 Timber harvest in Alaska Roadless Areas.

(a) Timber harvest is prohibited in Alaska Roadless Areas except as provided in paragraphs (b), (c), and (d) of this section.

(b) *Alaska Roadless Areas*. Notwithstanding the prohibition in paragraph (a) of this section, timber ~~may be harvested~~ harvest in any Alaska Roadless Area regardless of the roadless area management designation shall be authorized if consistent with~~for~~ the following circumstances:

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

(2) Timber harvest 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, including removal of hazard trees;

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

(4) Timber harvest incidental to the implementation of a management activity not otherwise prohibited by this subpart, including the construction or reconstruction of a road pursuant to §294.53 or the construction, expansion, or maintenance of authorized fishways, fish hatcheries, and aquaculture facilities.

(c) *LUD II Priority*. Notwithstanding the prohibition in paragraph (a) of this section, timber harvest ~~may occur~~ in an Alaska Roadless Area designated as LUD II Priority ~~for timber harvest~~ shall be authorized if consistent with the legislated management restrictions established in Section 201 of the Tongass Timber Reform Act.

(d) *Roadless Priority*. Notwithstanding the prohibition in paragraph (a) of this section, timber harvest ~~may occur~~ in an Alaska Roadless Area designated as Roadless Priority shall be authorized if consistent with~~for~~ the following ~~purposes~~:

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

(2) Timber harvest for one of the following purposes that will maintain, restore or improve one or more of the following purposes:

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

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

(3) Timber harvest within a designated experimental forest for research or administration;

(4) Timber harvest for the construction, expansion, utilization, or maintenance of public utility systems; or

(5) 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.

§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 Chief of the Forest Service may issue administrative corrections to the boundaries or classifications of an Alaska 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, or improvements in mapping technology.

(b) *Administrative modifications to Classifications and Boundaries*. The Chief of the Forest Service may issue modifications to the boundaries or classifications of an Alaska Roadless Area after a 45-day public notice and opportunity to comment period.

§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 and Resource 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 determinations of this subpart, including rescission of the portion of the December 9, 2016, Record of Decision concerning suitable timber lands attributed exclusively 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	72,000
Alaska Roadless Area Islands	0	0
Anan	37,900	0
Bay of Pillars	20,300	7,000
Behm Islands	0	3,200
Brabazon Addition	0	499,900
Bradfield	0	74,400
Calder	8,500	100
Camden	0	6,500
Carroll	0	0
Castle	0	27,000
Central Wrangell	0	6,400
Chichagof	237,100	155,400
Chilkat-West Lynn Canal	0	151,700
Christoval	0	7,600
Cleveland	0	103,100
Cone	0	128,000
Crystal	0	7,200
Dall Island	0	95,800
Douglas Island	0	23,000
Duke	0	45,100
East Kuiu	3,100	11,200
East Mitkof	0	4,000
East Wrangell	0	0
East Zarembo	0	2,100
El Capitan	7,500	2,900

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)
Eudora	0	106,000
Fake Pass	0	600
Fanshaw	0	16,200
Five Mile	0	3,500
Freshwater Bay	0	25,700
Frosty	0	9,100
Game Creek	0	16,900
Gravina	0	21,200
Green Rocks	0	9,300
Greens Creek	0	25,600
Harding	100	146,000
Hoonah Sound	51,200	6,500
Hydaburg	4,600	6,500
Hyder	0	82,800
Juneau Urban	6,200	49,500
Juneau-Skagway Icefield	39,300	1,134,900
Kadin	0	2,000
Karta	0	16,000
Kasaan	0	7,600
Kasaan Bay	0	0
Kashevarof Islands	0	4,700
Keku	0	3,500
Kogish	0	25,700
Kosciusko	47,600	2,700
Lindenberg	0	2,300
Madan	0	14,200
Mansfield Peninsula	0	41,500
Manzanita	0	1,400
McKenzie	0	27,200
Middle Kruzof	0	2,900
Missionary	0	5,200
Mosman	0	25,500
Neka Bay	0	6,900
Neka Mountain	0	4,300
North Baranof	0	241,300
North Cleveland	0	108,400
North Etolin	0	16,100
North Kruzof	0	21,700
North Kuiu	0	3,300

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)
North Kupreanof	0	52,900
North Revilla	31,400	102,300
North Wrangell	0	1,700
Nutkwa	21,500	6,800
Outer Islands	74,000	22,000
Pavlof-East Point	0	4,100
Point Augusta	0	10,800
Point Craven	0	9,500
Port Alexander	0	125,000
Quartz	0	146,500
Ratz	0	1,300
Redoubt	0	56,100
Revilla	0	25,400
Rhine	0	3,900
Rocky Pass	100	70,900
Salmon Bay	10,200	3,300
Sarkar	23,900	21,300
Security	0	24,300
Sitka Sound	0	13,200
Sitka Urban	0	93,300
Soda Bay	0	30,300
South Etolin	0	5,500
South Kruzof	0	50,300
South Kuiu	0	62,300
South Kupreanof	33,200	38,400
South Revilla	0	28,400
South Wrangell	0	300
South Zarembo	0	13,700
Southeast Wrangell	0	7,900
Spires	0	494,600
Suemez Island	0	8,500
Sukkwan	25,700	12,500
Sullivan	0	52,100
Taku-Snettisham	0	630,400
Tenakee Ridge	0	6,400
Thomas		
Thorne River	19,700	33,100
Trap Bay	6,400	3,200
Twelvemile	0	17,500

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)
Upper Situk	0	10,800
West Wrangell	0	1,900
West Zarembo	0	6,100
Whitestone	0	2,200
Windham-Port Houghton	0	41,800
Woewodski	0	0
Woronkofski	0	2,200
Yakutat Forelands	137,500	166,100

Alternative 6 – Preferred Alternative

Subpart E – Alaska Roadless Area 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 Transition.

(a) 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 determinations of this subpart; including rescission of the portion of the December 9, 2016, Record of Decision concerning suitable timber lands attributed exclusively to implementation of the January 12, 2001, Roadless Area Conservation Rule (66 FR 3244).