Ferry County Community Workshop Summary
Potential Wilderness Area Evaluation – Colville National Forest

Republic Elementary School Auditorium
30306 E. Highway 20, Republic, WA

November 1, 2008, 9 a.m.-5 p.m.

Meeting Objectives

1. Understand the wilderness designation process and the public involvement opportunities associated with it
2. Evaluate a specific set of Inventoried Roadless Areas (referred to in this process as "potential wilderness areas" or "PWAs" for possible recommendation through the forest planning process.

Welcome

Rick Brazell, Colville National Forest Supervisor, welcomed the approximately 100 participants to the workshop, expressing his appreciation for the time and energy invested by the public to help inform him in his role as decision maker. Rick provided background information, context for the discussion, and the following reminders:

- Today's task: Determine how well the potential wilderness areas on the Colville National Forest contribute to the National Wilderness Preservation system
- National policy set with the Wilderness Act of 1964 to preserve and protect designated lands **in their natural condition** for the present and future generations.
- Multiple use, as defined by the Forest Service, does not mean every use on every acre. It means that the National Forest has a spectrum of uses across the landscape. Lands that are not identified as "potential wilderness areas" will have a variety of other management applied to them, including timber harvest and other development.
- Rick intends to manage potential wilderness areas for their primitive character if they are not recommended for wilderness, per the 2006-2007 collaborative agreements. Management options include: Backcountry motorized, backcounty non-motorized, recreation special interest area, and wilderness. Managing for development and/or timber production on potential wilderness areas will not be an option Rick will consider.
- Collaboration will help shape the Forest Service's recommendations for wilderness.
- This meeting is not about the recent Travel Management decision on the forest.
- As Forest Supervisor, Rick ultimately makes the decision on what, if anything, to recommend for wilderness designation on the Colville National Forest. Congress makes the final designation decision.
- Spring 2009 is the target for the draft forest plan to go to the Regional Office for internal review.

Workshop Overview

Susan Hayman, facilitator, reviewed the agenda (Appendix 1), handouts, and the ground rules.

Wilderness Evaluation Process

Margaret Hartzell, Forest Plan Revision Team Leader, reviewed the process the Forest Service must undertake to inventory and evaluate inventoried roadless areas ("potential wilderness areas") for their potential to be recommended as wilderness areas, and identified the point where the Colville National Forest is in this process.

Lisa Therrell, Forest Plan Revision Recreation Specialist, introduced the concepts of Capability, Availability and Need as the Forest Service prescribed process for evaluation areas for their wilderness potential. In the evaluation process, the Forest Service must also consider its ability to manage a given area as wilderness. The following are general explanation of these terms:

- The capability of a potential wilderness area is the degree to which that area contains the basic characteristics that make it suitable for wilderness recommendation.
- The availability of a potential wilderness area addresses the resource values and activities that occur within the area compared to its value for wilderness; it is the discussion of "assets."
- The need for an area to be designated as wilderness is evaluated by the degree that it contributes to the overall National Wilderness Preservation System. Biological, ecological, recreational and social needs are evaluated.

Lisa Therrell briefly reviewed the Potential Wilderness Areas that were to be discussed in the small groups, explaining that the areas would be evaluated with the following grouping, based on similar geographic characteristics and current management:

1. Bodie Mountain, Clackamas, Jackson Creek
2. Bald-Snow, Cougar Mountain, Thirteenmile
3. Profanity

Margaret also reviewed the poster ***POSSIBLE MANAGEMENT OPTIONS- For protection of roadless/semi-primitive character*** that described the following: 1) Wilderness, 2) Backcountry Non-Motorized, 3) Backcountry Motorized, and 4) Recreation Special Interest Area and the management/activities allowed in each category. (Appendix 2)

Introduction to the Small Group Process

Kathy Bond, facilitator, gave an overview of the small group work. Participants were to divide themselves into eight small groups after the break; groups were determined by dot color/symbol on name tags: Blue Dot, Blue Star, Orange, Red, Yellow, Green Dot, Green Star, and Smiley Face. Kathy explained that each small group would discuss all seven of the Potential Wilderness Areas and would follow the same framework to guide the discussion: commenting on the Forest Service-generated Availability and Need templates and, given that discussion, making an individual recommendation for the area's management based on how their choice reflects the diversity of values heard in the discussion. The recommendations for management would be captured by the

facilitator on a poster. Each small group would select two spokespersons to report out to the larger audience later in the afternoon.

Kathy introduced the small group facilitators who would guide the discussion and record notes: Blue-Susan Hayman; Blue Star-Jan Bodie; Orange-Kathy Ahlenslager; Red-Barb Fish; Green-Debbie Kelly; Green Star-Craig Newman; Yellow-Franklin Pemberton, Happy Face – Kathy Bond.

Small Group Evaluation

Forest Service resource specialists (Carmen Nielsen, Jim Parker, Jim McGowan, Duffy Dufresne, Travis Fletcher, Stuart Buck, Lisa Therrell, and Mark Lohen) provided an overview of the potential wilderness areas, orienting the small group participants to the specific geographic area on a map, and described the general setting, characteristics and current management. The resource specialists were available throughout the workshop to answer questions.

Referring to the potential wilderness evaluations, excerpts from the summary table, and additional resource maps and materials, participants were guided by the facilitator to answer three sequential questions in their evaluation of each Potential Wilderness Area:

- *Are the resources and uses listed in the PWA Summary and described in the PWA Evaluation complete?*
- *How do you value the resources and uses in this PWA? How do others in the group value it?*
- *If you were Rick, what would you do with this PWA? Why?*

Using the poster-sized templates as framework for discussion, participants analyzed the Availability and Need criteria for each Potential Wilderness Area, answering the first two questions presented above. The facilitator recorded the comments verbatim on the template. Individuals noted the value of a specific resource by asking the facilitator to underline a statement on the template.

In addressing the third question, participants were asked to make a recommendation for management for the area, referring to the Possible Management Options poster. The facilitator recorded the range of suggestions on a poster-sized table and captured the rationale in bullet form. Work products from each small group are in Appendix 3.

Small Group Report

At the conclusion of the small group session, two spokespersons for each group presented the range of recommendations for management (Wilderness, Back Country Motorized, Back Country Non-Motorized, and Recreation Special Interest Area) for each potential wilderness area. Referring to the group's poster-sized tables, the spokespersons also presented the rationale that supported the group member's selection of a management option (bulleted statements under the question: *Why?)*

The report-outs generally suggested two or three options for management for each of the seven potential wilderness areas evaluated at this workshop.

Due to the number of groups reporting, and the energy level of the audience, it was decided that the small group reports would be ended, with the understanding that participants would be able to see the complete results from each small group within the workshop summary.

Wrap Up

Rodney Smoldon, Deputy Forest Supervisor, thanked everyone for their participation and reiterated that workshop information would be incorporated into the decision making process that he and Rick would be using to make a final recommendation. Rodney identified other opportunities for public input, including individual comments by mail and those made electronically via email or using the Forest's website. He encouraged participants to keep engaged in the process, stressing that input from the collaborative process would be "weighted" more strongly than individual input to validate the time and effort people invested in the workshops.

This concludes the community workshop series. The final meeting in this series is an "Integration Workshop" in which participants will have an opportunity to use the results of all three community workshops to see if there is some common ground on management options for any of the 21 potential wilderness areas evaluated in this process. Rodney said that finding common ground on even a small portion of the potential wilderness areas would be considered a success.

The following are the details of this upcoming workshop:

> **Integration Workshop**
> **Saturday, November 22 from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m.**
> **Stevens County Sheriff's Ambulance Training Center**
> **425 N. Highway 395, Colville, WA**

Respectfully submitted,

Susan Hayman, Facilitator (EnviroIssues)
Kathy Bond, Facilitator (KTB Decision Resources, Inc)

APPENDIX 1 – WORKSHOP AGENDA

Community Workshop Agenda

Potential Wilderness Area Evaluation

Colville National Forest

November 1, 2008, 9a.m.-5p.m.

Meeting Objectives

1) Understand the wilderness designation process and the public involvement opportunities associated with it;
2) Evaluate a specific set of Inventoried Roadless Areas (referred to in this process as "potential wilderness areas" or "PWAs") for possible recommendation through the forest planning process.

AGENDA

8:30 a.m.	**Sign-in / morning refreshments** *Please read through your packet and other background information while you wait for the workshop to begin. Additional material is available at the resource table in the back of the room.*
9:00 a.m.	**Welcome/Introductions** – Rick Brazell, Colville Forest Supervisor
9:10 a.m.	**Meeting Overview** – Facilitators • Agenda • Meeting packets • Ground rules
9:20 a.m.	**Review of wilderness evaluation/public process** – Margaret Hartzell & Lisa Therrell
9:40a.m.	**Introduction to the small group process** – Facilitators
9:50 a.m.	**BREAK** *(reconvene in small groups)*
10:00 a.m.	**Small group validation/evaluation** – Facilitators *(Each small group will take a 30-minute lunch break when it best fits with their discussion – **participants are encouraged to bring a lunch**)* • Overview of the potential wilderness areas • Questions to address: 1. Are the resources and uses listed in the PWA summary and described in the PWA evaluation complete? Is anything missing? 2. How do you and others value the resources and uses in this PWA? What characteristics about this PWA should drive decisions about its availability and need for wilderness? 3. If you were the Forest Supervisor, what would you do with this PWA and how would it reflect the range of values people in your group have for this area?

APPENDIX 1 – WORKSHOP AGENDA

3:00 p.m.	**Small group reports** • Compare/contrast availability and need based on characteristics/values • Identification of common themes
4:45 p.m.	**Next steps** – Rodney Smoldon • Workshop Evaluation • How workshop information will be used • Other opportunities to be involved
5:00 p.m.	**Adjourn**

APPENDIX 2 – POSSIBLE MANAGEMENT OPTIONS

POSSIBLE MANAGEMENT OPTIONS

For protection of roadless/semi-primitive character

Recommended for Wilderness:	▪ Preserve wilderness character ▪ **New road construction not allowed** ▪ Primitive recreation is allowed. Motorized and mechanized recreation may continue until wilderness designation. ▪ Facilities are minimal and provided only for resource protection. ▪ Timber harvest would only occur when essential for controlling introduced insects and disease or to restore habitat for listed species. Prescribed fire may be used to restore ecosystem structure and function.
MA-1: Backcountry Non-motorized	▪ Mostly undeveloped & natural in appearance ▪ **New road construction not allowed** ▪ Non-motorized recreation is allowed, motorized recreation not allowed ▪ Facilities are limited, little to no developed opportunities ▪ Management of activities is low, vegetation manipulation is limited
MA-2: Backcountry Motorized	▪ Mostly undeveloped & natural in appearance ▪ **Temporary roads are allowed, system road construction not allowed** ▪ Motorized & non-motorized recreation is allowed ▪ Facilities & other developments are limited ▪ Management of activities is low to moderate, vegetation manipulation may occur
MA-3: Recreation Special Interest Area **(administratively or Congressionally designated)**	▪ Limited areas of national forest system lands may have special attributes (such as a recreation activity) that merit special management. ▪ Managed to emphasize recreation and other specific related values. ▪ Mostly undeveloped & natural in appearance. ▪ **Temporary roads are allowed, system road. construction not allowed** ▪ Motorized & non-motorized recreation is allowed ▪ Facilities & other developments are limited ▪ Management of activities is low to moderate, vegetation manipulation may occur if identified in area management plan.

APPENDIX 3 – JACKSON CREEK EVALUATIONS

Note: Comments that were added by participants are in **bold** and are in ***italics***. The facilitator has noted value expressed by a participant by underlining the word or phrase. Individual small groups are identified by color or color/symbol: blue, blue star, green, green star, red, yellow, orange and happy face.

Jackson Creek – Availability (Blue dot)

- Current Management: Area shared with the Okanogan-Wenatchee NF, Colville managing 3,014 acres of the total, which is currently managed mostly for old growth species and wildlife habitat. OW National Forest manages their portion mostly for wildlife habitat.
    - ***BCM***
- Recreation: There are no designated trails. Recreation use is low and mostly hunting, horseback riding, and firewood cutting.
- Wildlife - large carnivores use the area to get to other larger and higher quality habitat blocks. Most of the area is deer winter range.
- Grazing: 100% of area is in cattle allotments.
- Vegetation: 60% of area in WUI, of that 81% is in dry forest type. Conditions show a need to treat fuels and vegetation. Wilderness designation would prohibit timber harvest for fuel reduction. Prescribed fire can be used in wilderness for fuel reduction in limited circumstances. Due to nearby private land, allowing naturally ignited fires to burn is not viable.
- Minerals: Large mineral claim blocks are in T. 40 N., R. 31 E., Sections 4,5,8,9, and 16.
- ***Adjacent to Canada – Border patrol activities***

Jackson Creek – NEED (Blue dot)

- Since this PWA lacks a trail system, is not particularly isolated, and provides an interesting setting it offers a moderate opportunity for a wilderness type recreation experience.
- Starting with the assumption that wilderness or roadless conditions are a benefit to wildlife, fish, and rare plants:
    - Because of the small size and the type of habitat, this PWA offers a low level of wildlife connectivity and sustainability for T&E species compared to other areas.
    - Because of a natural falls, access to this PWA by fish is blocked. The existence of fish in tributaries is unknown. Watersheds conditions (including areas outside the PWA) are rated poor. Given these conditions, the PWA rates out as a low priority for wilderness classification compared to other Paws.
    - Because the PWA has a moderate incidence of rare plants, the PWA is of high importance for the sustainability of these species, and has large areas of habitat that would likely support more rare plants, this PWA ranked as a high priority for wilderness classification compared to other PWAs.
- Looking at the Wilderness Preservation System at the National scale, about 29% of the PWA has some vegetation types, such as forb lands, non-alpine meadows; and ponderosa pine that are not are not well represented in Washington and Oregon wildernesses, as well as aspen stands and some cottonwood. This PWA would contribute a high number of acres of these vegetation types to the National Wilderness Preservation System compared to other PWAs.

APPENDIX 3 – JACKSON CREEK EVALUATIONS

Jackson Creek – If you were Rick Brazell, what would YOU do? (Blue dot)

Wilderness	Back Country Non-Motorized
• Highly valued biodiversity (rare plants) • Area has lost areas since originally inventoried as roadless – needs more protection • Sparser trees, rolling hills, good representation of Columbia Highlands	• Seems like this area needs more protection • Canadian border – because wildlife has been impacted
Back Country Motorized	**Recreation Special Interest Area**
• Allow more diverse management practices • And feasibility to manage grazing allotment • Extreme human impacts are present • Border control activities	• Possible to manage the negative impacts of other options • Fire management

Jackson Creek – Availability (Blue star)

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- Recreation: There are no designated trails. Recreation use is low and mostly hunting, horseback riding, and firewood cutting.
- Wildlife - large carnivores use the area to get to other larger and higher quality habitat blocks. Most of the area is deer winter range.
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Jackson Creek – NEED (Blue star)

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  - Because the PWA has a moderate incidence of rare plants, the PWA is of high importance for the sustainability of these species, and has large areas of habitat that would likely support more rare plants, this PWA ranked as a high priority for wilderness classification compared to other PWAs.
- Looking at the Wilderness Preservation System at the National scale, about 29% of the PWA has some vegetation types, such as forb lands, non-alpine meadows; and ponderosa pine that are not are not well represented in Washington and Oregon wildernesses, as well as aspen stands and some cottonwood. This PWA would contribute a high number of acres of these vegetation types to the National Wilderness Preservation System compared to other PWAs.
- ***Part of broader wilderness system opportunity***
- ***These do not qualify – acreage***
- ***Acreage is large enough for wilderness designation when you include acreage on Okan. NF and CNF***

Jackson Creek – If you were Rick Brazell, what would YOU do? (Blue star)

Wilderness	Other
• Uniqueness of Ok-Highlands • Critical wildlife habitat • Opportunity to be part of a bigger Wilderness Plan • Corridor for wildlife • No designate trails	• Leave it as is • Because it works fine the way it is (trail maintenance, etc) • If it is less expensive to leave it, it will be easier to manage
Back Country Motorized • For border security access	

Jackson Creek – Availability (Green dot)

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- Wildlife - large carnivores use the area to get to other larger and higher quality habitat blocks. Most of the area is deer winter range.
- Grazing: 100% of area is in cattle allotments.
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Jackson Creek – NEED (Green dot)

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APPENDIX 3 – JACKSON CREEK EVALUATIONS

- Starting with the assumption that wilderness or roadless conditions are a benefit to wildlife, fish, and rare plants:
  - Because of the small size and the type of habitat, this PWA offers a low level of wildlife connectivity and sustainability for T&E species compared to other areas.
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- ***Okanogan Flame, velvet leaf blueberry***
- ***2000 acre old growth to protect***

Jackson Creek – If you were Rick Brazell, what would YOU do? (Green dot)

Wilderness	Back Country Motorized
• Keep consideration open for security of these lands • Connectivity Canada to Moses Mountain • TE plant species • TES species • Keep roads/motorized use out	• Keep open for minerals fall treatment and motorized recreation • Consistent with current use surrounded by private and difficult to manage wilderness against private • WUI and footprint already there
Other • Keep it roadless for wildlife refuge as it is now • No change does not meet wilderness criteria	

*group didn't have enough time for a full discussion – truncated- did the best we could in 15 minutes.

Jackson Creek – Availability (Happy face)

- Current Management: Area shared with the Okanogan-Wenatchee NF, Colville managing 3,014 acres of the total, which is currently managed mostly for old growth species and wildlife habitat. OW National Forest manages their portion mostly for wildlife habitat.
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- Wildlife - large carnivores use the area to get to other larger and higher quality habitat blocks. Most of the area is deer winter range.

APPENDIX 3 – JACKSON CREEK EVALUATIONS

- Grazing: 100% of area is in cattle allotments.
  - ***Springs and fences to maintain***
- Vegetation: 60% of area in WUI, of that 81% is in dry forest type. Conditions show a need to treat fuels and vegetation. Wilderness designation would prohibit timber harvest for fuel reduction. Prescribed fire can be used in wilderness for fuel reduction in limited circumstances. Due to nearby private land, allowing naturally ignited fires to burn is not viable.
- Minerals: Large mineral claim blocks are in T. 40 N., R. 31 E., Sections 4,5,8,9, and 16.
- ***Can find stumps***
- ***Can hear traffic on TransCanada Highway***
- ***Buckhorn mine***

Jackson Creek – NEED (Happy face)

- Since this PWA lacks a trail system, is not particularly isolated, and provides an interesting setting it offers a moderate opportunity for a wilderness type recreation experience.
  - (lacks a trail system) ***– FS system trail***
  - ***Inaccurate***
- Starting with the assumption that wilderness or roadless conditions are a benefit to wildlife, fish, and rare plants:
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Jackson Creek – If you were Rick Brazell, what would YOU do? (Happy face)

Wilderness	**Back Country Motorized**
• Good for migration for wildlife	• Ground that is managed/maintained by FS – harvesting trees • Want more management, specifically fire • Has greats amount of WUI
Other	
• Exactly as its managed now	

APPENDIX 3 – JACKSON CREEK EVALUATIONS

Jackson Creek – Availability (Red dot)

- Current Management: Area shared with the Okanogan-Wenatchee NF, Colville managing 3,014 acres of the total, which is currently managed mostly for old growth species and wildlife habitat. OW National Forest manages their portion mostly for wildlife habitat.
- Recreation: There are no designated trails. Recreation use is low and mostly hunting, horseback riding, and firewood cutting.
  - ***User maintained trail along Jackson Creek***
- Wildlife - large carnivores use the area to get to other larger and higher quality habitat blocks. Most of the area is deer winter range.
- Grazing: 100% of area is in cattle allotments.
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- Minerals: Large mineral claim blocks are in T. 40 N., R. 31 E., Sections 4,5,8,9, and 16.
- ***Cedar Creek drainage was extensively logged in the late 1970s – Canadian activities***
- ***Nickleson Creek – views of Buckhorn mine***
- ***TES- rare plants***

Jackson Creek – NEED (Red dot)

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Jackson Creek – If you were Rick Brazell, what would YOU do? (Red dot)

Wilderness	Back Country Motorized
• Wildfire connectivity all four directions • Fills wilderness gap – aspects that no other • Increasing pop. Warrants protection • Ponderosa pine under represented • Connectivity for grid especially bet. Cascades and Selkirks • TES plants • Grazing views • N. goshawks protection, and other WC • Protect long-term from log and roads • Long-term protection • Wilderness-based recreation • Biodiversity • Economic benefit	• Snowmobile use • Provide opportunity to visit historic sides • Easily accessible from Canada • Concerns over law enforcement • Surrounded by developed private land • Maintained trails with chainsaws

Jackson Creek – Availability (Orange)

- Current Management: Area shared with the Okanogan-Wenatchee NF, Colville managing 3,014 acres of the total, which is currently managed mostly for old growth species and wildlife habitat. OW National Forest manages their portion mostly for wildlife habitat.
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- Minerals: Large mineral claim blocks are in T. 40 N., R. 31 E., Sections 4,5,8,9, and 16.

Jackson Creek – NEED (Orange)

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- ***Offers secure habitat for wildlife. Low elevation earlier and snowbound later***
- ***Several cultural sites: mill sites***

Jackson Creek – If you were Rick Brazell, what would YOU do? (Orange)

Wilderness	Back Country Non-Motorized
• Unique in National Wilderness Preservation System – unique vista, land forms, beautiful canyon basalt flows, special wildlife use: elk, mule deer, plants • Opportunities for solitude, no crowds • Beautiful ridgeline with huge (expansive) grassy slopes. High ridge route • Connectivity – all Clackamas • Dry-moist interior forest, gentle terrain, dense forest, fish-bearing stream • Connectivity – see Clackamas • Canadian border security	• Canadian border access

Jackson Creek – Availability (Yellow)

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APPENDIX 3 – JACKSON CREEK EVALUATIONS

Jackson Creek – NEED (Yellow)

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- Starting with the assumption that wilderness or roadless conditions are a benefit to wildlife, fish, and rare plants:
  - Because of the small size and the type of habitat, this PWA offers a low level of wildlife connectivity and sustainability for T&E species compared to other areas.
  - Because of a natural falls, access to this PWA by fish is blocked. The existence of fish in tributaries is unknown. Watersheds conditions (including areas outside the PWA) are rated poor. Given these conditions, the PWA rates out as a low priority for wilderness classification compared to other PWAs.
  - Because the PWA has a moderate incidence of rare plants, the PWA is of high importance for the sustainability of these species, and has large areas of habitat that would likely support more rare plants, this PWA ranked as a high priority for wilderness classification compared to other PWAs.
- Looking at the Wilderness Preservation System at the National scale, about 29% of the PWA has some vegetation types, such as forb lands, non-alpine meadows; and ponderosa pine that are not are not well represented in Washington and Oregon wildernesses, as well as aspen stands and some cottonwood. This PWA would contribute a high number of acres of these vegetation types to the National Wilderness Preservation System compared to other PWAs

Jackson Creek – If you were Rick Brazell, what would YOU do? (Yellow)

[Incomplete]

Jackson Creek – Availability (Green star)

- Current Management: Area shared with the Okanogan-Wenatchee NF, Colville managing 3,014 acres of the total, which is currently managed mostly for old growth species and wildlife habitat. OW National Forest manages their portion mostly for wildlife habitat.
- Recreation: There are no designated trails. Recreation use is low and mostly hunting, horseback riding, and firewood cutting.
- Wildlife - large carnivores use the area to get to other larger and higher quality habitat blocks. Most of the area is deer winter range.
- Grazing: 100% of area is in cattle allotments.
- Vegetation: 60% of area in WUI, of that 81% is in dry forest type. Conditions show a need to treat fuels and vegetation. Wilderness designation would prohibit timber harvest for fuel reduction. Prescribed fire can be used in wilderness for fuel reduction in limited circumstances. Due to nearby private land, allowing naturally ignited fires to burn is not viable.
- Minerals: Large mineral claim blocks are in T. 40 N., R. 31 E., Sections 4,5,8,9, and 16.

Jackson Creek – NEED (Green star)

- Since this PWA lacks a trail system, is not particularly isolated, and provides an interesting setting it offers a moderate opportunity for a wilderness type recreation experience.
- Starting with the assumption that wilderness or roadless conditions are a benefit to wildlife, fish, and rare plants:
  - Because of the small size and the type of habitat, this PWA offers a low level of wildlife connectivity and sustainability for T&E species compared to other areas.

- Because of a natural falls, access to this PWA by fish is blocked. The existence of fish in tributaries is unknown. Watersheds conditions (including areas outside the PWA) are rated poor. Given these conditions, the PWA rates out as a low priority for wilderness classification compared to other PWAs.
- Because the PWA has a moderate incidence of rare plants, the PWA is of high importance for the sustainability of these species, and has large areas of habitat that would likely support more rare plants, this PWA ranked as a high priority for wilderness classification compared to other PWAs.

- Looking at the Wilderness Preservation System at the National scale, about 29% of the PWA has some vegetation types, such as forb lands, non-alpine meadows; and ponderosa pine that are not are not well represented in Washington and Oregon wildernesses, as well as aspen stands and some cottonwood. This PWA would contribute a high number of acres of these vegetation types to the National Wilderness Preservation System compared to other PWAs

Jackson Creek – If you were Rick Brazell, what would YOU do? (Green star)

Wilderness	Back Country Non-Motorized
• Small pieces important because so valuable relative to surrounding landscape. FS managers want to allow other uses • Important wildlife connectivity • Rare plants, endemic to this area but not elsewhere in world • Winter range for mule deer • Biological system not well represented in area • Sense of solitude • Lack of light pollution • N. Goshawk – sensitive species listed by state • 35 miles for North Cascades grizzly bear recovery area • Habitat for wolverine and marten	• 100 percent allotments – lots of old roads, illegal immigrants coming through, not as isolated, surrounded by private land • International boundary
No Change • Proximity to Canadian border presents a need for management • Frequency of fire presents a need for management	

APPENDIX 4 – BODIE MOUNTAIN EVALUATIONS

Bodie Mountain – Availability (Blue dot)

- Current Management: Managed for a mix of motorized and non-motorized recreation, timber production, forage, and wildlife. Shared with the Okanogan-Wenatchee NF. (4518 acres CNF, 3890 acres OWNF)
  - ***Backcountry – motorized, primarily***
- Recreation: No designated trail system and little organized recreation use other than hunting.
- Wildlife: Lynx, wolverine, and other large carnivores use this area to get to larger and better habitat areas. The current unroaded condition protects the ecological conditions for fish and wildlife.
- Grazing: 100% of area in cattle allotments.
  - ***Lots of related activities – springs, water development, fences, access trails***
  - ***Motorized access to permittee***
- Vegetation: 72% of area in WUI, with 77% of that in a dry or mesic[1] Dry forest conditions show a need to treat fuels and vegetation. Wilderness designation would prohibit timber harvest for fuel reduction. Prescribed fire can be used in wilderness for fuel reduction in limited circumstances. Due to nearby private land, allowing naturally ignited fires to burn is not viable.
- Minerals: Six active mineral claims found in T. 39 N., R. 31 E., sections 35 and 36.
- ***Canyons, caves, very rugged***

Bodie Mountain – Need (Blue dot)

- Since this PWA has no trails and limited public access, but does offer an interesting setting, it offers a moderate opportunity for a wilderness.
- Starting with the assumption that wilderness or roadless conditions are a benefit to wildlife, fish, and rare plants:
  - Because of the small size and location, this area offers a low level of wildlife connectivity and sustainability compared to other areas.
  - Because there are no fish species present, and the overall condition of the watershed would not support the recovery of listed fish species, the PWA rates out as a low priority for wilderness classification compared to other PWAs.
  - Because the PWA has few rare plant populations, the PWA is of lower importance for sustaining these species, and there is a large amount of habitat that would likely support more rare plants, this PWA ranked as a moderate priority for wilderness classification compared to other PWAs.
- Looking at the Wilderness Preservation System at the National scale, about 25% of this PWA has vegetation types, such as aspen stands, forb lands, non-alpine meadows; and ponderosa pine that are not are not well represented in Washington and Oregon wildernesses. This PWA would contribute a moderate number of acres of these vegetation types to the National Wilderness Preservation System compared to other PWAs.

Bodie Mountain – If you were Rick Brazell, what would YOU do? (Blue dot)

Wilderness	Back Country Non-Motorized
• Rugged area – unique and diverse • Not accessed by a lot of people right now • Least management is the best management	• Good opportunities for solitude due to rugged terrain • Less human impact • Connectivity for wildlife

[1] A moderately moist habitat.

APPENDIX 4 – BODIE MOUNTAIN EVALUATIONS

Back Country Motorized	Other
• Would allow both motorized and non-motorized recreation • Veg. manipulation can occur • Need access to mineral claims • Allows for more diverse management practices • Allow grazing permittee s to actively manage	• Manage as is now • Motorized access for grazing management • Would want accessible for timber management • Fire management

Bodie Mountain – Availability (Blue star)

- Current Management: Managed for a mix of motorized and non-motorized recreation, timber production, forage, and wildlife. Shared with the Okanogan-Wenatchee NF. (4518 acres CNF, 3890 acres OWNF)
- Recreation: No designated trail system and little organized recreation use other than hunting.
- Wildlife: Lynx, wolverine, and other large carnivores use this area to get to larger and better habitat areas. The current unroaded condition protects the ecological conditions for fish and wildlife.
- Grazing: 100% of area in cattle allotments.
- Vegetation: 72% of area in WUI, with 77% of that in a dry or mesic[2] Dry forest conditions show a need to treat fuels and vegetation. Wilderness designation would prohibit timber harvest for fuel reduction. Prescribed fire can be used in wilderness for fuel reduction in limited circumstances. Due to nearby private land, allowing naturally ignited fires to burn is not viable.
- Minerals: Six active mineral claims found in T. 39 N., R. 31 E., sections 35 and 36.

Bodie Mountain – Need (Blue star)

- Since this PWA has no trails and limited public access, but does offer an interesting setting, it offers a moderate opportunity for a wilderness.
- Starting with the assumption that wilderness or roadless conditions are a benefit to wildlife, fish, and rare plants:
  - Because of the small size and location, this area offers a low level of wildlife connectivity and sustainability compared to other areas.
  - Because there are no fish species present, and the overall condition of the watershed would not support the recovery of listed fish species, the PWA rates out as a low priority for wilderness classification compared to other PWAs.
  - Because the PWA has few rare plant populations, the PWA is of lower importance for sustaining these species, and there is a large amount of habitat that would likely support more rare plants, this PWA ranked as a moderate priority for wilderness classification compared to other PWAs.
- Looking at the Wilderness Preservation System at the National scale, about 25% of this PWA has vegetation types, such as aspen stands, forb lands, non-alpine meadows; and ponderosa pine that are not are not well represented in Washington and Oregon wildernesses. This PWA would contribute a moderate number of acres of these vegetation types to the National Wilderness Preservation System compared to other PWAs.
- ***Part of broader wilderness system opportunity***
- ***Concern that there are no trails – needs a system so users don't make their own***

[2] A moderately moist habitat.

APPENDIX 4 – BODIE MOUNTAIN EVALUATIONS

- ***These do not qualify – acreage***
- ***Close to private land***
- ***Will not support wildland or prescribed fires (WUI)***
- ***Acreage is large enough for wilderness designation when you include acreage on Okan. NF and CNF***

Bodie Mountain – If you were Rick Brazell, what would YOU do? (Blue star)

Wilderness	Other
• Uniqueness of Ok-Highland • Critical wildlife habitat • Opportunity to be part of bigger wildlife plan	• Leave it as is • Because it works fine the way it is (trail maintenance, etc) • If it is less expensive to leave it, it will be easier to manage
Back Country Motorized	
• Snowmobile use is adjacent – should be available for off-trail uses	

Bodie Mountain – Availability (Green dot)

- Current Management: Managed for a mix of motorized and non-motorized recreation, timber production, forage, and wildlife. Shared with the Okanogan-Wenatchee NF. (4518 acres CNF, 3890 acres OWNF)
- Recreation: No designated trail system and little organized recreation use other than hunting.
- Wildlife: Lynx, wolverine, and other large carnivores use this area to get to larger and better habitat areas. The current unroaded condition protects the ecological conditions for fish and wildlife.
- Grazing: 100% of area in cattle allotments.
- Vegetation: 72% of area in WUI, with 77% of that in a dry or mesic[3] Dry forest conditions show a need to treat fuels and vegetation. Wilderness designation would prohibit timber harvest for fuel reduction. Prescribed fire can be used in wilderness for fuel reduction in limited circumstances. Due to nearby private land, allowing naturally ignited fires to burn is not viable.
- Minerals: Six active mineral claims found in T. 39 N., R. 31 E., sections 35 and 36.

Bodie Mountain – Need (Green dot)

- Since this PWA has no trails and limited public access, but does offer an interesting setting, it offers a moderate opportunity for a wilderness.
- Starting with the assumption that wilderness or roadless conditions are a benefit to wildlife, fish, and rare plants:

[3] A moderately moist habitat.

  - Because of the small size and location, this area offers a low level of wildlife connectivity and sustainability compared to other areas.
  - Because there are no fish species present, and the overall condition of the watershed would not support the recovery of listed fish species, the PWA rates out as a low priority for wilderness classification compared to other PWAs.
  - Because the PWA has few rare plant populations, the PWA is of lower importance for sustaining these species, and there is a large amount of habitat that would likely support more rare plants, this PWA ranked as a moderate priority for wilderness classification compared to other PWAs.
- Looking at the Wilderness Preservation System at the National scale, about 25% of this PWA has vegetation types, such as aspen stands, forb lands, non-alpine meadows; and ponderosa pine that are not are not well represented in Washington and Oregon wildernesses. This PWA would contribute a moderate number of acres of these vegetation types to the National Wilderness Preservation System compared to other PWAs.

Bodie Mountain – If you were Rick Brazell, what would YOU do? (Green dot)

Wilderness	Back Country Non-Motorized
• Keep consideration open for security of these lands • Connectivity Canada to Moses Mountain	• Less protection needed than Jackson and Clackamas
Back Country Motorized	**Other**
• Keep open for minerals, fuel treatment and motorized rec. • Consistent with current use; surrounded by private land. Difficult to manage wilderness against private land • WUI + footprint already there.	• Keep it roadless for wildlife refuge as it is now • No change does not meet wilderness criteria

Bodie Mountain – Availability (Happy face)

- Current Management: Managed for a mix of motorized and non-motorized recreation, timber production, forage, and wildlife. Shared with the Okanogan-Wenatchee NF. (4518 acres CNF, 3890 acres OWNF)
- Recreation: No designated trail system and little organized recreation use other than hunting.
- Wildlife: Lynx, wolverine, and other large carnivores ***potentially*** use this area to get to larger and better habitat areas. The current unroaded condition protects the ecological conditions for fish and wildlife.
  - ***Lynx habitat – inaccurate – should be potentially***
- Grazing: 100% of area in cattle allotments.
- Vegetation: 72% of area in WUI, with 77% of that in a dry or mesic[4] Dry forest conditions show a need to treat fuels and vegetation. Wilderness designation would prohibit timber harvest for fuel reduction. Prescribed fire can be used in wilderness for fuel reduction in limited circumstances. Due to nearby private land, allowing naturally ignited fires to burn is not viable.
  - ***Potential Class A noxious weeds***
- Minerals: Six active mineral claims found in T. 39 N., R. 31 E., sections 35 and 36.

[4] A moderately moist habitat.

APPENDIX 4 – BODIE MOUNTAIN EVALUATIONS

- ***Can find stumps***
- ***Honeycombed with roads***
- ***Fences has to be maintained on county line***
- ***No place that you can't hear traffic***
- ***One east edge, PWA comes within feet of designated snowmobile trail***

Bodie Mountain – Need (Happy face)

- Since this PWA has no trails and limited public access, but does offer an interesting setting, it offers a moderate opportunity for a wilderness.
  - (has no trails) ***– are these FS inventory trails***
  - ***inaccurate***
- Starting with the assumption that wilderness or roadless conditions are a benefit to wildlife, fish, and rare plants:
    - (assumption that…) - ***hates that statement***
  - Because of the small size and location, this area offers a low level of wildlife connectivity and sustainability compared to other areas.
  - Because there are no fish species present, and the overall condition of the watershed would not support the recovery of listed fish species, the PWA rates out as a low priority for wilderness classification compared to other PWAs.
  - Because the PWA has few rare plant populations, the PWA is of lower importance for sustaining these species, and there is a large amount of habitat that would likely support more rare plants, this PWA ranked as a moderate priority for wilderness classification compared to other PWAs.
- Looking at the Wilderness Preservation System at the National scale, about 25% of this PWA has vegetation types, such as aspen stands, forb lands, non-alpine meadows; and ponderosa pine that are not are not well represented in Washington and Oregon wildernesses. This PWA would contribute a moderate number of acres of these vegetation types to the National Wilderness Preservation System compared to other PWAs.

Bodie Mountain – If you were Rick Brazell, what would YOU do? (Happy face)

Wilderness	**Back Country Motorized**
• Good for migration for wildlife	• Ground that is managed/maintained by FS – harvesting trees • Want more management, specifically fire • Has greats amount of WUI
Other • Exactly as its managed now	

APPENDIX 4 – BODIE MOUNTAIN EVALUATIONS

Bodie Mountain – Availability (Red dot)

- Current Management: Managed for a mix of motorized and non-motorized recreation, timber production, forage, and wildlife. Shared with the Okanogan-Wenatchee NF. (4518 acres CNF, 3890 acres OWNF)
- Recreation: No designated trail system and little organized recreation use other than hunting.
  - ***Bodie Bamber trail long used user trail***
- Wildlife: Lynx, wolverine, and other large carnivores use this area to get to larger and better habitat areas. The current unroaded condition protects the ecological conditions for fish and wildlife.
- Grazing: 100% of area in cattle allotments.
- Vegetation: 72% of area in WUI, with 77% of that in a dry or mesic[5] Dry forest conditions show a need to treat fuels and vegetation. Wilderness designation would prohibit timber harvest for fuel reduction. Prescribed fire can be used in wilderness for fuel reduction in limited circumstances. Due to nearby private land, allowing naturally ignited fires to burn is not viable.
  - ***If 72 percent WUI – may not be good potential for wilderness***
- Minerals: Six active mineral claims found in T. 39 N., R. 31 E., sections 35 and 36.
- ***Views, large trees, geology – Bamber Mountain – exposed basalt columns***
- ***Abandoned radar station on Bamber Mountain – roads associated with site (group thinks this is Bubble Mountain)***
- ***Caves and interesting canyons (caves between Bamber Mountain and Bodie Ridge)***
- ***Residents get water from Coronado Creek***
- ***Bodie-Bamber trail***
- ***Low elevation PWA***

Bodie Mountain – Need (Red dot)

- Since this PWA has <u>no trails</u> and limited public access, but does offer an interesting setting, it offers a moderate opportunity for a wilderness.
  - (no trails) ***– old system trails***
- Starting with the assumption that wilderness or roadless conditions are a benefit to wildlife, fish, and rare plants:
  - Because of the small size and location, this area offers a low level of wildlife connectivity and sustainability compared to other areas.
  - Because there are no fish species present, and the overall condition of the watershed would not support the recovery of listed fish species, the PWA rates out as a low priority for wilderness classification compared to other PWAs.
  - Because the PWA has few rare plant populations, the PWA is of lower importance for sustaining these species, and there is a large amount of habitat that would likely support more rare plants, this PWA ranked as a moderate priority for wilderness classification compared to other PWAs.
- Looking at the Wilderness Preservation System at the National scale, about 25% of this PWA has vegetation types, such as aspen stands, forb lands, non-alpine meadows; and ponderosa pine that are not are not well represented in Washington and Oregon wildernesses. This PWA would contribute a moderate number of acres of these vegetation types to the National Wilderness Preservation System compared to other PWAs.

[5] A moderately moist habitat.

APPENDIX 4 – BODIE MOUNTAIN EVALUATIONS

Bodie Mountain – If you were Rick Brazell, what would YOU do? (Red dot)

Wilderness	Back Country Motorized
• Wildfire connectivity all four directions • Fills wilderness gap – aspects that no other • Increasing pop. warrants protection • Ponderosa pine under represented • Aspen cover unique to eastern Washington • Unique caves and geological features, canyons • Rugged country – high quality solitude • Beautiful trail • Long-term protection • Bio-diversity • Wildlife habitat • Grazing • Views • Wilderness-based recreation • Economic benefit	• Snowmobile use • Opportunity to increase motorized uses in future • Mineral activity • Maintain trails by chainsaws • Bodie Mountain - Backcountry motorized – because it is small area by itself adjacent to other motorized recreation area. Not isolated therefore not a good wilderness area • All areas – I believe should be open to all uses if people would use the land as it were their own and not abuse it. Existing roads, trails, uses of all areas we have discussed, are in these areas.

Bodie Mountain – Availability (Orange)

- Current Management: Managed for a mix of motorized and non-motorized recreation, timber production, forage, and wildlife. Shared with the Okanogan-Wenatchee NF. (4518 acres CNF, 3890 acres OWNF)
- Recreation: No designated trail system and little organized recreation use other than hunting.
  - ***There's a maintained trail north from Bodie Mountain on to Bamber***
- Wildlife: Lynx, wolverine, and other large carnivores use this area to get to larger and better habitat areas. The current unroaded condition protects the ecological conditions for fish and wildlife.
- Grazing: 100% of area in cattle allotments.
- Vegetation: 72% of area in WUI, with 77% of that in a dry or mesic[6] Dry forest conditions show a need to treat fuels and vegetation. Wilderness designation would prohibit timber harvest for fuel reduction. Prescribed fire can be used in wilderness for fuel reduction in limited circumstances. Due to nearby private land, allowing naturally ignited fires to burn is not viable.
- Minerals: Six active mineral claims found in T. 39 N., R. 31 E., sections 35 and 36.

[6] A moderately moist habitat.

APPENDIX 4 – BODIE MOUNTAIN EVALUATIONS

Bodie Mountain – Need (Orange)

- Since this PWA has no trails and limited public access, but does offer an interesting setting, it offers a moderate opportunity for a wilderness.
- Starting with the assumption that wilderness or roadless conditions are a benefit to wildlife, fish, and rare plants:
  - Because of the small size and location, this area offers a low level of wildlife connectivity and sustainability compared to other areas.
  - Because there are no fish species present, and the overall condition of the watershed would not support the recovery of listed fish species, the PWA rates out as a low priority for wilderness classification compared to other PWAs.
  - Because the PWA has few rare plant populations, the PWA is of lower importance for sustaining these species, and there is a large amount of habitat that would likely support more rare plants, this PWA ranked as a moderate priority for wilderness classification compared to other PWAs.
- Looking at the Wilderness Preservation System at the National scale, about 25% of this PWA has vegetation types, such as aspen stands, forb lands, non-alpine meadows; and ponderosa pine that are not are not well represented in Washington and Oregon wildernesses. This PWA <u>would contribute a moderate number of acres of these vegetation types to the National Wilderness Preservation System compared to other PWAs.</u>
- ***Offers secure habitat for wildlife. Low elevation earlier and snowbound later***

Bodie Mountain – If you were Rick Brazell, what would YOU do? (Orange)

Wilderness

- Unique in National Wilderness Preservation System – unique vista, land forms, beautiful canyon basalt flows, special wildlife use: elk, mule deer, plants
- Opportunities for solitude, no crowds
- Beautiful ridgeline with huge (expansive) grassy slopes. High ridge route
- Connectivity – all Clackamas

Bodie Mountain – Availability (Yellow)

- Current Management: Managed for a mix of motorized and non-motorized recreation, timber production, forage, and wildlife. Shared with the Okanogan-Wenatchee NF. (4518 acres CNF, 3890 acres OWNF)
- Recreation: No designated trail system and little organized recreation use other than hunting.
- Wildlife: Lynx, wolverine, and other large carnivores use this area to get to larger and better habitat areas. The current unroaded condition protects the ecological conditions for fish and wildlife.
- Grazing: 100% of area in cattle allotments.
- Vegetation: 72% of area in WUI, with 77% of that in a dry or mesic[7] Dry forest conditions show a need to treat fuels and vegetation. Wilderness designation would prohibit timber harvest for fuel reduction. Prescribed fire can be used in wilderness for fuel reduction in limited circumstances. Due to nearby private land, allowing naturally ignited fires to burn is not viable.

[7] A moderately moist habitat.

- Minerals: Six active mineral claims found in T. 39 N., R. 31 E., sections 35 and 36.

Bodie Mountain – Need (Yellow)

- Since this PWA has no trails and limited public access, but does offer an interesting setting, it offers a moderate opportunity for a wilderness.
- Starting with the assumption that wilderness or roadless conditions are a benefit to wildlife, fish, and rare plants:
  - Because of the small size and location, this area offers a low level of wildlife connectivity and sustainability compared to other areas.
  - Because there are no fish species present, and the overall condition of the watershed would not support the recovery of listed fish species, the PWA rates out as a low priority for wilderness classification compared to other PWAs.
  - Because the PWA has few rare plant populations, the PWA is of lower importance for sustaining these species, and there is a large amount of habitat that would likely support more rare plants, this PWA ranked as a moderate priority for wilderness classification compared to other PWAs.
- Looking at the Wilderness Preservation System at the National scale, about 25% of this PWA has vegetation types, such as aspen stands, forb lands, non-alpine meadows; and ponderosa pine that are not are not well represented in Washington and Oregon wildernesses. This PWA would contribute a moderate number of acres of these vegetation types to the National Wilderness Preservation System compared to other PWAs.

Bodie Mountain – If you were Rick Brazell, what would YOU do? (Yellow)

[Incomplete]

Bodie Mountain – Availability (Green star)

- Current Management: Managed for a mix of motorized and non-motorized recreation, timber production, forage, and wildlife. Shared with the Okanogan-Wenatchee NF. (4518 acres CNF, 3890 acres OWNF)
- Recreation: No designated trail system and little organized recreation use other than hunting.
- Wildlife: Lynx, wolverine, and other large carnivores use this area to get to larger and better habitat areas. The current unroaded condition protects the ecological conditions for fish and wildlife.
- Grazing: 100% of area in cattle allotments.
- Vegetation: 72% of area in WUI, with 77% of that in a dry or mesic[8] Dry forest conditions show a need to treat fuels and vegetation. Wilderness designation would prohibit timber harvest for fuel reduction. Prescribed fire can be used in wilderness for fuel reduction in limited circumstances. Due to nearby private land, allowing naturally ignited fires to burn is not viable.
- Minerals: Six active mineral claims found in T. 39 N., R. 31 E., sections 35 and 36.

Bodie Mountain – Need (Green star)

- Since this PWA has no trails and limited public access, but does offer an interesting setting, it offers a moderate opportunity for a wilderness.
- Starting with the assumption that wilderness or roadless conditions are a benefit to wildlife, fish, and rare plants:

[8] A moderately moist habitat.

APPENDIX 4 – BODIE MOUNTAIN EVALUATIONS

- Because of the small size and location, this area offers a low level of wildlife connectivity and sustainability compared to other areas.
- Because there are no fish species present, and the overall condition of the watershed would not support the recovery of listed fish species, the PWA rates out as a low priority for wilderness classification compared to other PWAs.
- Because the PWA has few rare plant populations, the PWA is of lower importance for sustaining these species, and there is a large amount of habitat that would likely support more rare plants, this PWA ranked as a moderate priority for wilderness classification compared to other PWAs.

- Looking at the Wilderness Preservation System at the National scale, about 25% of this PWA has vegetation types, such as aspen stands, forb lands, non-alpine meadows; and ponderosa pine that are not are not well represented in Washington and Oregon wildernesses. This PWA would contribute a moderate number of acres of these vegetation types to the National Wilderness Preservation System compared to other PWAs.

Bodie Mountain – If you were Rick Brazell, what would YOU do? (Green star)

Wilderness	Back Country Non-Motorized
• Important wildlife connectivity • Small pieces important because so valuable relative to surrounding landscape. FS managers want to allow other uses • Unique geological features – caves, deep ravines • Intermittent streams feed Taroda Creek where lots of homes get water • Has lynx analysis unit	• Private lands surround, not isolated, cattle allotments
No change	
• Preserve existing management scheme (applies to all) because there may be a need for future changes • Frequency of fire and agricultural (grazing) use presents a need for management	

APPENDIX 5 – CLACKAMAS EVALUATIONS

Clackamas – Availability (Blue dot)

- Current Management: Area shared with the Okanogan-Wenatchee NF, Colville managing 437 acres of the total, which is currently managed for old growth species. OW National Forest manages 65% for timber and range, and of the remaining 11% is managed for research purposes.
  - ***Colville side: BCNM low BCM***
- Recreation: Current recreation use includes low levels of motorcycle and ATV use that wilderness designation would not allow; hiking, hunting and horseback riding that wilderness designation would allow.
- Wildlife: Lynx and other large carnivores use this area to get to larger and better habitat areas. About 22% deer winter range. Habitat, including deer habitat, could be improved through active management (prescribed fire and harvesting trees) which would not be allowed for this purpose if the area becomes wilderness. The current unroaded condition protects the ecological conditions for fish and wildlife.
- Grazing: 99% of area in cattle allotments.
- Vegetation: 76% in WUI, of that 59% is dry forest type. Conditions show a need to treat fuels and vegetation, which would not be allowed if designated wilderness. Due to nearby private land, allowing naturally ignited fires to burn is not viable.

Clackamas – Need (Blue dot)

- Since this PWA has no trails and limited public access, but does offer an interesting setting, it offers a moderate opportunity for a wilderness-type recreation experience compared to other PWAs.
- Starting with the assumption that wilderness or roadless conditions are a benefit to wildlife, fish, and rare plants:
  - Because of the small size and location, this area offers a low level of wildlife connectivity and sustainability compared to other areas.
  - Two streams support native trout including redband trout, a sensitive species. Because the overall condition of the watershed would not support the recovery of listed fish species, the PWA rates out as a low priority for wilderness classification compared to other PWAs.
  - Because the PWA has a few rare plant populations, the PWA is of high importance for sustaining these species, and has a large amount of habitat that would likely support more rare plants, this PWA ranked as a high priority for wilderness classification.
- Looking at the Wilderness Preservation System at the National scale, about 11% of the PWA has some vegetation types, such as forb lands, non-alpine meadows; and ponderosa pine that are not are not well represented in Washington and Oregon wildernesses, as well as aspen stands and some cottonwood. This PWA would contribute a moderate number of acres of these vegetation types to the National Wilderness Preservation System compared to other PWAs.

Clackamas – If you were Rick Brazell, what would YOU do? (Blue dot)

Wilderness	Back Country Non-Motorized
• Because it contains research area • Biodiversity rare plants needs • Under-represented OK-Highlands landform • Proximity to Republic – access • Important to wildlife habitat	• Managed this way now – good enough • Great public access

APPENDIX 5 – CLACKAMAS EVALUATIONS

Back Country Motorized	Recreation Special Interest Area
• 76% WUI – need to be able to manage in WUI • Feasibility/management of grazing allotment • Best options for management practices • Most in Okanogan County • Believe reasons for wilderness and BCNM can be accommodated	• Possible to manage the negative impacts of other options • Fire management

Clackamas – Availability (Blue star)

- Current Management: Area shared with the Okanogan-Wenatchee NF, Colville managing 437 acres of the total, which is currently managed for old growth species. OW National Forest manages 65% for timber and range, and of the remaining 11% is managed for research purposes.
- Recreation: Current recreation use includes low levels of motorcycle and ATV use that wilderness designation would not allow; hiking, hunting and horseback riding that wilderness designation would allow.
- Wildlife: Lynx and other large carnivores use this area to get to larger and better habitat areas. About 22% deer winter range. Habitat, including deer habitat, could be improved through active management (prescribed fire and harvesting trees) which would not be allowed for this purpose if the area becomes wilderness. The current unroaded condition protects the ecological conditions for fish and wildlife.
- Grazing: 99% of area in cattle allotments.
- Vegetation: 76% in WUI, of that 59% is dry forest type. Conditions show a need to treat fuels and vegetation, which would not be allowed if designated wilderness. Due to nearby private land, allowing naturally ignited fires to burn is not viable.

Clackamas – Need (Blue star)

- Since this PWA has no trails and limited public access, but does offer an interesting setting, it offers a moderate opportunity for a wilderness-type recreation experience compared to other PWAs.
- Starting with the assumption that wilderness or roadless conditions are a benefit to wildlife, fish, and rare plants:
  - Because of the small size and location, this area offers a low level of wildlife connectivity and sustainability compared to other areas.
  - Two streams support native trout including redband trout, a sensitive species. Because the overall condition of the watershed would not support the recovery of listed fish species, the PWA rates out as a low priority for wilderness classification compared to other PWAs.
  - Because the PWA has a few rare plant populations, the PWA is of high importance for sustaining these species, and has a large amount of habitat that would likely support more rare plants, this PWA ranked as a high priority for wilderness classification.
- Looking at the Wilderness Preservation System at the National scale, about 11% of the PWA has some vegetation types, such as forb lands, non-alpine meadows; and ponderosa pine that are not are not well represented in Washington and Oregon wildernesses, as well as aspen stands and some cottonwood. This PWA would contribute a moderate number of acres of these vegetation types to the National Wilderness Preservation System compared to other PWAs.
- ***Part of broader wilderness system opportunity***
- ***These do not qualify – acreage***
- ***Acreage is large enough for wilderness designation when you include acreage on Okan. NF and CNF***

APPENDIX 5 – CLACKAMAS EVALUATIONS

Clackamas – If you were Rick Brazell, what would YOU do? (Blue star)

Wilderness	Back Country Non-Motorized
• Uniqueness of Okan.-Highlands • Critical wildlife habitat • Opportunity to be part of a bigger Wilderness Plan	• Horseback use for trail maintenance is important – doesn't need motorized
Back Country Motorized	**Other**
• To accommodate current uses	• Leave it as is • Because it works fine the way it is (trail maintenance, etc) • If it is less expensive to leave it, it will be easier to manage

Clackamas – Availability (Green dot)

- Current Management: Area shared with the Okanogan-Wenatchee NF, Colville managing 437 acres of the total, which is currently managed for old growth species. OW National Forest manages 65% for timber and range, and of the remaining 11% is managed for research purposes.
- Recreation: Current recreation use includes <u>low levels of motorcycle and ATV use</u> that wilderness designation would not allow; hiking, hunting and horseback riding that wilderness designation would allow.
- Wildlife: Lynx and other large carnivores use this area to get to larger and better habitat areas. About 22% deer winter range. Habitat, including deer habitat, could be improved through active management (prescribed fire and harvesting trees) which would not be allowed for this purpose if the area becomes wilderness. The current unroaded condition protects the ecological conditions for fish and wildlife.
- Grazing: 99% of area in cattle allotments.
- Vegetation: 76% in WUI, of that 59% is dry forest type. Conditions show a need to treat fuels and vegetation, which would not be allowed if designated wilderness. Due to nearby private land, allowing naturally ignited fires to burn is not viable.

Clackamas – Need (Green dot)

- Since this PWA has no trails and limited public access, but does offer an interesting setting, it offers a moderate opportunity for a wilderness-type recreation experience compared to other PWAs.
- Starting with the assumption that wilderness or roadless conditions are a benefit to wildlife, fish, and rare plants:
    - Because of the small size and location, this area offers a <u>low level of wildlife connectivity and sustainability compared to other areas</u>.
        - ***Habitat***
        - ***Hunting season***
        - ***Escape***
        - ***seclusion***

- Two streams support native trout including redband trout, a sensitive species. Because the overall condition of the watershed would not support the recovery of listed fish species, the PWA rates out as a low priority for wilderness classification compared to other PWAs.
- Because the PWA has a few rare plant populations, the PWA is of high importance for sustaining these species, and has a large amount of habitat that would likely support more rare plants, this PWA ranked as a high priority for wilderness classification.
  - ***Okanogan Fame Flower - rare***

- Looking at the Wilderness Preservation System at the National scale, about 11% of the PWA has some vegetation types, such as forb lands, non-alpine meadows; and ponderosa pine that are not are not well represented in Washington and Oregon wildernesses, as well as aspen stands and some cottonwood. This PWA would contribute a moderate number of acres of these vegetation types to the National Wilderness Preservation System compared to other PWAs.

Clackamas – If you were Rick Brazell, what would YOU do? (Green dot)

Wilderness	Back Country Motorized
• Keep consideration open for security of these lands • Connectivity Canada to Moses Mountain • TE plant species • TES species • Keep roads/motorized use out • Trade out motorized routes	• Keep open for minerals fall treatment and motorized recreation • Consistent with current use surrounded by private and difficult to manage wilderness against private • WUI and footprint already there
Other	
• Keep it roadless for wildlife refuge as it is now • No change does not meet wilderness criteria	

*group didn't have enough time for a full discussion – truncated- did the best we could in 15 minutes.

Clackamas – Availability (Happy face)

- Current Management: Area shared with the Okanogan-Wenatchee NF, Colville managing 437 acres of the total, which is currently managed for old growth species. OW National Forest manages 65% for timber and range, and of the remaining 11% is managed for research purposes.
- Recreation: Current recreation use includes low levels of motorcycle and ATV use that wilderness designation would not allow; hiking, hunting and horseback riding that wilderness designation would allow.
- Wildlife: Lynx and other large carnivores ***potentially*** use this area to get to larger and better habitat areas. About 22% deer winter range. Habitat, including deer habitat, could be improved through active management (prescribed fire and harvesting trees) which would not be allowed for this purpose if the area becomes wilderness. The current unroaded condition protects the ecological conditions for fish and wildlife.
  - ***Lynx habitat – should be potentially***
- Grazing: 99% of area in cattle allotments.
- Vegetation: 76% in WUI, of that 59% is dry forest type. Conditions show a need to treat fuels and vegetation, which would not be allowed if designated wilderness. Due to nearby private land, allowing naturally ignited fires to burn is not viable.

APPENDIX 5 – CLACKAMAS EVALUATIONS

Clackamas – Need (Happy face)

- Since this PWA has no trails and limited public access, but does offer an interesting setting, it offers a moderate opportunity for a wilderness-type recreation experience compared to other PWAs.
  - (has no trails) ***– FS system trail?***
  - ***Not accurate. Public access along Ferry County line. Has trails.***
- Starting with the assumption that wilderness or roadless conditions are a benefit to wildlife, fish, and rare plants:
  - Because of the small size and location, this area offers a low level of wildlife connectivity and sustainability compared to other areas.
  - Two streams support native trout including redband trout, a sensitive species. Because the overall condition of the watershed would not support the recovery of listed fish species, the PWA rates out as a low priority for wilderness classification compared to other PWAs.
  - Because the PWA has a few rare plant populations, the PWA is of high importance for sustaining these species, and has a large amount of habitat that would likely support more rare plants, this PWA ranked as a high priority for wilderness classification.
- Looking at the Wilderness Preservation System at the National scale, about 11% of the PWA has some vegetation types, such as forb lands, non-alpine meadows; and ponderosa pine that are not are not well represented in Washington and Oregon wildernesses, as well as aspen stands and some cottonwood. This PWA would contribute a moderate number of acres of these vegetation types to the National Wilderness Preservation System compared to other PWAs.

Clackamas – If you were Rick Brazell, what would YOU do? (Happy face)

Wilderness	**Back Country Motorized**
• Good for migration for wildlife	• Ground that is managed/maintained by FS – harvesting trees • Want more management, specifically fire • Has greats amount of WUI
Other	
• Exactly as its managed now	

Clackamas – Availability (Red dot)

- Current Management: Area shared with the Okanogan-Wenatchee NF, Colville managing 437 acres of the total, which is currently managed for old growth species. OW National Forest manages 65% for timber and range, and of the remaining 11% is managed for research purposes.
- Recreation: Current recreation use includes low levels of motorcycle and ATV use that wilderness designation would not allow; hiking, hunting and horseback riding that wilderness designation would allow.
  - ***Loop trail gets fair amount of use by variety of users goes through old growth (comes out of Sweat Creek)***
- Wildlife: Lynx and other large carnivores use this area to get to larger and better habitat areas. About 22% deer winter range. Habitat, including deer habitat, could be improved through active management (prescribed fire and harvesting trees) which would not be allowed for this purpose if the area becomes wilderness. The current unroaded condition protects the ecological conditions for fish and wildlife.

  - ***Would like verification***
- Grazing: 99% of area in cattle allotments.
- Vegetation: 76% in WUI, of that 59% is dry forest type. Conditions show a need to treat fuels and vegetation, which would not be allowed if designated wilderness. Due to nearby private land, allowing naturally ignited fires to burn is not viable.
- ***Maple Mountain***
- ***Rare plants***
- ***Great grey owl***

Clackamas – Need (Red dot)

- Since this PWA has no trails and limited public access, but does offer an interesting setting, it offers a moderate opportunity for a wilderness-type recreation experience compared to other PWAs.
  - ***Trails range throughout the PWA***
- Starting with the assumption that wilderness or roadless conditions are a benefit to wildlife, fish, and rare plants:

  - Because of the small size and location, this area offers a low level of wildlife connectivity and sustainability compared to other areas.
  - Two streams support native trout including redband trout, a sensitive species. Because the overall condition of the watershed would not support the recovery of listed fish species, the PWA rates out as a low priority for wilderness classification compared to other PWAs.
  - Because the PWA has a few rare plant populations, the PWA is of high importance for sustaining these species, and has a large amount of habitat that would likely support more rare plants, this PWA ranked as a high priority for wilderness classification.
- Looking at the Wilderness Preservation System at the National scale, about 11% of the PWA has some vegetation types, such as forb lands, non-alpine meadows; and ponderosa pine that are not are not well represented in Washington and Oregon wildernesses, as well as aspen stands and some cottonwood. This PWA would contribute a moderate number of acres of these vegetation types to the National Wilderness Preservation System compared to other PWAs.

Clackamas – If you were Rick Brazell, what would YOU do? (Red dot)

Back Country Motorized	Back Country Non-Motorized
• snowmobile use • Bike and ATV use • Grazing • Maintain trail with chainsaw	• Long-term opportunity to maintain trails • log chainsaw

APPENDIX 5 – CLACKAMAS EVALUATIONS

Wilderness	
• Wildfire connectivity all four directions • Fills wilderness gap – aspects that no other • Increasing pop. warrants protection • Ponderosa pine under represented • Proximity to Republic – allows wilderness experience • Several miles maintained by hunters and hikers with desire for solitude • History of consideration for wilderness • Trail system • Maple Mountain law • Long-term protection – loss of acres from IRA • Biodiversity • Grazing • Views • Low elevation great grey owl habitat • Wilderness-based recreation • Economic benefit	

Clackamas – Availability (Orange)

- Current Management: Area shared with the Okanogan-Wenatchee NF, Colville managing 437 acres of the total, which is currently managed for old growth species. OW National Forest manages 65% for timber and range, and of the remaining 11% is managed for research purposes.
- Recreation: Current recreation use includes low levels of motorcycle and ATV use that wilderness designation would not allow; hiking, hunting and horseback riding that wilderness designation would allow.
- Wildlife: Lynx and other large carnivores use this area to get to larger and better habitat areas. About 22% deer winter range. Habitat, including deer habitat, could be improved through active management (prescribed fire and harvesting trees) which would not be allowed for this purpose if the area becomes wilderness. The current unroaded condition protects the ecological conditions for fish and wildlife.
- Grazing: 99% of area in cattle allotments.
- Vegetation: 76% in WUI, of that 59% is dry forest type. Conditions show a need to treat fuels and vegetation, which would ~~not~~ be allowed if designated wilderness. Due to nearby private land, allowing naturally ignited fires to burn is not viable.

Clackamas – Need (Orange)

- Since this PWA has no **system** trails and limited public access, but does offer an interesting setting, it offers a moderate opportunity for a wilderness-type recreation experience compared to other PWAs.
- Starting with the assumption that wilderness or roadless conditions are a benefit to wildlife, fish, and rare plants:

  - Because of the small size and location, this area offers a low level of wildlife connectivity and sustainability compared to other areas.
  - Two streams support native trout including redband trout, a sensitive species. Because the overall condition of the watershed would not support the recovery of listed fish species, the PWA rates out as a low priority for wilderness classification compared to other PWAs.
  - Because the PWA has a few rare plant populations, the PWA is of high importance for sustaining these species, and has a large amount of habitat that would likely support more rare plants, this PWA ranked as a high priority for wilderness classification.
- Looking at the Wilderness Preservation System at the National scale, about 11% of the PWA has some vegetation types, such as forb lands, non-alpine meadows; and ponderosa pine that are not are not well represented in Washington and Oregon wildernesses, as well as aspen stands and some cottonwood. This PWA would contribute a moderate number of acres of these vegetation types to the National Wilderness Preservation System compared to other PWAs.
- ***Offers secure habitat for wildlife. Low elevation earlier and snowbound later***
- ***Half of area is deer winter range, which wilderness would protect***
- ***8 mile loop trail through it***
- ***Lot of water sources for pack stock***
- ***Collaborate with Ok. Co. on designation***
- ***Put trail back on the system***
- ***High use of motor bikes and ATVs***

Clackamas – If you were Rick Brazell, what would YOU do? (Orange)

Wilderness	Back Country Motorized
• Unique in National Wilderness Preservation System – unique vista, land forms, beautiful canyon basalt flows, special wildlife use: elk, mule deer, plants • Opportunities for solitude, no crowds • Beautiful ridgeline with huge (expansive) grassy slopes. High ridge route • Connectivity – see Clackamas • ½ of PW is deer winter range • Beautiful old growth forest • Considered for wilderness in 1964 • Connectivity with Jackson and Bodie	• Excellent for multiple use – want to use for full extent - ATVs

Clackamas – Availability (Yellow)

- Current Management: Area shared with the Okanogan-Wenatchee NF, Colville managing 437 acres of the total, which is currently managed for old growth species. OW National Forest manages 65% for timber and range, and of the remaining 11% is managed for research purposes.
- Recreation: Current recreation use includes low levels of motorcycle and ATV use that wilderness designation would not allow; hiking, hunting and horseback riding that wilderness designation would allow.

- Wildlife: Lynx and other large carnivores use this area to get to larger and better habitat areas. About 22% deer winter range. Habitat, including deer habitat, could be improved through active management (prescribed fire and harvesting trees) which would not be allowed for this purpose if the area becomes wilderness. The current unroaded condition protects the ecological conditions for fish and wildlife.
- Grazing: 99% of area in cattle allotments.
- Vegetation: 76% in WUI, of that 59% is dry forest type. Conditions show a need to treat fuels and vegetation, which would not be allowed if designated wilderness. Due to nearby private land, allowing naturally ignited fires to burn is not viable.

Clackamas – Need (Yellow)

- Since this PWA has no trails and limited public access, but does offer an interesting setting, it offers a moderate opportunity for a wilderness-type recreation experience compared to other PWAs.
- Starting with the assumption that wilderness or roadless conditions are a benefit to wildlife, fish, and rare plants:
  - Because of the small size and location, this area offers a low level of wildlife connectivity and sustainability compared to other areas.
  - Two streams support native trout including redband trout, a sensitive species. Because the overall condition of the watershed would not support the recovery of listed fish species, the PWA rates out as a low priority for wilderness classification compared to other PWAs.
  - Because the PWA has a few rare plant populations, the PWA is of high importance for sustaining these species, and has a large amount of habitat that would likely support more rare plants, this PWA ranked as a high priority for wilderness classification.
- Looking at the Wilderness Preservation System at the National scale, about 11% of the PWA has some vegetation types, such as forb lands, non-alpine meadows; and ponderosa pine that are not are not well represented in Washington and Oregon wildernesses, as well as aspen stands and some cottonwood. This PWA would contribute a moderate number of acres of these vegetation types to the National Wilderness Preservation System compared to other PWAs.

Clackamas – If you were Rick Brazell, what would YOU do? (Yellow)

[Incomplete]

Clackamas – Availability (Green star)

- Current Management: Area shared with the Okanogan-Wenatchee NF, Colville managing 437 acres of the total, which is currently managed for old growth species. OW National Forest manages 65% for timber and range, and of the remaining 11% is managed for research purposes.
- Recreation: Current recreation use includes low levels of motorcycle and ATV use that wilderness designation would not allow; hiking, hunting and horseback riding that wilderness designation would allow.
- Wildlife: Lynx and other large carnivores use this area to get to larger and better habitat areas. About 22% deer winter range. Habitat, including deer habitat, could be improved through active management (prescribed fire and harvesting trees) which would not be allowed for this purpose if the area becomes wilderness. The current unroaded condition protects the ecological conditions for fish and wildlife.
- Grazing: 99% of area in cattle allotments.
- Vegetation: 76% in WUI, of that 59% is dry forest type. Conditions show a need to treat fuels and vegetation, which would not be allowed if designated wilderness. Due to nearby private land, allowing naturally ignited fires to burn is not viable.

APPENDIX 5 – CLACKAMAS EVALUATIONS

Clackamas – Need (Green star)

- Since this PWA has no trails and limited public access, but does offer an interesting setting, it offers a moderate opportunity for a wilderness-type recreation experience compared to other PWAs.
- Starting with the assumption that wilderness or roadless conditions are a benefit to wildlife, fish, and rare plants:
  - Because of the small size and location, this area offers a low level of wildlife connectivity and sustainability compared to other areas.
  - Two streams support native trout including redband trout, a sensitive species. Because the overall condition of the watershed would not support the recovery of listed fish species, the PWA rates out as a low priority for wilderness classification compared to other PWAs.
  - Because the PWA has a few rare plant populations, the PWA is of high importance for sustaining these species, and has a large amount of habitat that would likely support more rare plants, this PWA ranked as a high priority for wilderness classification.
- Looking at the Wilderness Preservation System at the National scale, about 11% of the PWA has some vegetation types, such as forb lands, non-alpine meadows; and ponderosa pine that are not are not well represented in Washington and Oregon wildernesses, as well as aspen stands and some cottonwood. This PWA would contribute a moderate number of acres of these vegetation types to the National Wilderness Preservation System compared to other PWAs.

Clackamas – If you were Rick Brazell, what would YOU do? (Green star)

Wilderness
• (only 437 acres on Colville so chose not to talk about this one)

Appendix 7—Cougar Mountain Evaluations

Bald-Snow – Availability (Blue dot)

- Current Management: 66% of area currently managed for semi-primitive, non-motorized recreation. Most of the remaining area managed for motorized recreation, timber production, and wildlife habitat.
- Recreation: The area supports moderate levels of recreational use including hunting, day hiking, mountain biking, trail riding, backpacking, snowshoeing, snowboarding, and cross-country skiing. Use of this area by mountain bikers is growing. A recreation rental cabin would not be available for ~~public use~~ if area were designated wilderness.
    - ***Snow Peak shelter – rent from FS. May potentially be removed.***
- Wildlife: Has habitat for lynx, wolverine, and deer. Lynx and deer habitat could be improved by active management (prescribed fire or timber harvest for example.) If the area were to become wilderness prescribed fire could only be considered for fuel reduction or to benefit listed species (lynx), although allowing natural fire is also an option in this location. The current unroaded condition generally protects the ecological conditions for fish and wildlife.
    - ***Good habitat for listed species, high elevation topography***
    - ***Minimize fire and increase other management activities for watershed, fish health***
- Grazing: 62% of the area is in cattle allotments.
    - ***Management requires at least limited motorized***
- Vegetation: None of the area is in WUI.
- Water Resources: About 13% of area is in a source water protection area.
- Authorized and Protected land uses, and other considerations: Next to the Colville Indian Reservation. Past concerns have included water quality, protection of cultural sites, and spread of wildfires.

Bald-Snow – Need (Blue dot)

- Since this PWA offers solitude and primitive unconfined recreation experiences, due to relative size and geography, it offers a high opportunity for a wilderness type recreation experience compared to other PWAs.
- Starting with the assumption that wilderness or roadless conditions are a benefit to wildlife, fish, and rare plants:
    - Because of the location, the type of the vegetation (habitat), and the kinds of wildlife found; this area offers a high level of wildlife connectivity and sustainability compared to other areas.
    - Because many of the streams in this PWA are above natural falls, they don't offer habitat for fish. A few streams do support trout populations. Watersheds conditions (including areas outside the PWA) are rated poor. Given these conditions, the PWA rates out as a low priority for wilderness classification compared to other PWAs.
    - Because the PWA has some important rare plants populations, the PWA is of high importance for sustaining these species, and there is a large amount of habitat that would likely support more rare plants, this PWA ranked as a high priority for wilderness classification compared to other PWAs.
- Looking at the Wilderness Preservation System at the National scale, about 24% of this PWA has vegetation types (such as forb lands, non-alpine and alpine meadows; and ponderosa pine) that are not are not well represented in Washington and Oregon wildernesses. This PWA would contribute a high number of acres of these vegetation types to the National Wilderness Preservation System compared to other PWAs.

Appendix 7—Cougar Mountain Evaluations

Bald-Snow – If you were Rick Brazell, what would YOU do? (Blue dot)

Wilderness	Special Interest Area
• High mountain wetlands connectivity with Profanity • All 3 areas combined – diversity of wilderness experiences, esp. winter • High elevation – best wildlife habitat for all 7 • Biodiversity of plants/preservation of native/rare plants • Outside WUI	• Allows both motorized and non-motorized • Best snow for snowmobiler
Back Country Motorized	
• High elevation – high vegetation for watershed protection • Fire-minimized • Allows more divers management options, with emphasis on snow peak shelter continuing present use • Struggle to meet Wilderness Act standards • Allow allotments managed by ATVs/motorized	

Bald-Snow – Availability (Blue star)

- Current Management: 66% of area currently managed for semi-primitive, non-motorized recreation. Most of the remaining area managed for motorized recreation, timber production, and wildlife habitat.
- Recreation: The area supports moderate levels of recreational use including hunting, day hiking, mountain biking, trail riding, backpacking, snowshoeing, snowboarding, and cross-country skiing. Use of this area by mountain bikers is growing. A recreation rental cabin would not be available for public use if area were designated wilderness.
- Wildlife: Has habitat for lynx, wolverine, and deer. Lynx and deer habitat could be improved by active management (prescribed fire or timber harvest for example.) If the area were to become wilderness prescribed fire could only be considered for fuel reduction or to benefit listed species (lynx), although allowing natural fire is also an option in this location. The current unroaded condition generally protects the ecological conditions for fish and wildlife.
- Grazing: 62% of the area is in cattle allotments.
- Vegetation: None of the area is in WUI.
- Water Resources: About 13% of area is in a source water protection area.
- Authorized and Protected land uses, and other considerations: Next to the Colville Indian Reservation. Past concerns have included water quality, protection of cultural sites, and spread of wildfires.
- ***The spiritual values (solitude, solace) are enhanced in this area (also Cougar and Thirteenmile)***
- ***Views and scenery are outstanding (also Cougar and Thirteenmile)***
- ***The existing cabin should remain and be available as is***

Appendix 7—Cougar Mountain Evaluations

- ***This area has the opportunity to be part of a larger wilderness designation (also Cougar and Thirteenmile)***
- ***Mountain biking and other forms of recreation will bring appreciation for nature and wilderness (also Cougar and Thirteenmile)***
- ***Disabled users need access (also Cougar and Thirteenmile)***
- ***Unique skiing opportunities***
- ***Views and scenery are outstanding***

Bald-Snow – Need (Blue star)

- Since this PWA offers solitude and primitive unconfined recreation experiences, due to relative size and geography, it offers a high opportunity for a wilderness type recreation experience compared to other PWAs.
- Starting with the assumption that wilderness or roadless conditions are a benefit to wildlife, fish, and rare plants:
  - Because of the location, the type of the vegetation (habitat), and the kinds of wildlife found; this area offers a high level of wildlife connectivity and sustainability compared to other areas.
  - Because many of the streams in this PWA are above natural falls, they don't offer habitat for fish. A few streams do support trout populations. Watersheds conditions (including areas outside the PWA) are rated poor. Given these conditions, the PWA rates out as a low priority for wilderness classification compared to other PWAs.
  - Because the PWA has some important rare plants populations, the PWA is of high importance for sustaining these species, and there is a large amount of habitat that would likely support more rare plants, this PWA ranked as a high priority for wilderness classification compared to other PWAs.
- Looking at the Wilderness Preservation System at the National scale, about 24% of this PWA has vegetation types (such as forb lands, non-alpine and alpine meadows; and ponderosa pine) that are not are not well represented in Washington and Oregon wildernesses. This PWA would contribute a high number of acres of these vegetation types to the National Wilderness Preservation System compared to other PWAs.
- ***Outstanding recreation opportunities unique to the area***

Bald-Snow – If you were Rick Brazell, what would YOU do? (Blue star)

Wilderness	Back Country Non-Motorized
• Critical habitat • We are losing our opportunity for wilderness • Unique habitat, recreational, and spiritual opportunities	• Best suited because of noise pollution from highway, and light pollution from Republic area – less capable • To preserve traditional uses and expand to the whole area • Retain current use of cabin • Opportunity provided for more people to experience the unique habitat, recreational, and spiritual

Appendix 7—Cougar Mountain Evaluations

Other

- Leave as is
- - to
- Would like to have some system roads to provide handicapped and senior citizen access, fire and disease control, timber thinning and management, and recreation

Bald-Snow – Availability (Green dot)

- Current Management: 66% of area currently managed for semi-primitive, non-motorized recreation. Most of the remaining area managed for motorized recreation, timber production, and wildlife habitat.
- Recreation: The area supports moderate levels of recreational use including hunting, day hiking, mountain biking, trail riding, backpacking, snowshoeing, snowboarding, and cross-country skiing. Use of this area by mountain bikers is growing. A recreation rental cabin would not be available for public use if area were designated wilderness.
  - ***Would have to be trade offs of other areas that offer comparable mountain biking opportunities***
  - ***HUT – possibility it could continue. May change how currently used?***
  - ***Solitude***
- Wildlife: Has habitat for lynx, wolverine, and deer. Lynx and deer habitat could be improved by active management (prescribed fire or timber harvest for example.) If the area were to become wilderness prescribed fire could only be considered for fuel reduction or to benefit listed species (lynx), although allowing natural fire is also an option in this location. The current unroaded condition generally protects the ecological conditions for fish and wildlife.
- Grazing: 62% of the area is in cattle allotments.
- Vegetation: None of the area is in WUI.
- Water Resources: About 13% of area is in a source water protection area.
- Authorized and Protected land uses, and other considerations: Next to the Colville Indian Reservation. Past concerns have included water quality, protection of cultural sites, and spread of wildfires.
  - ***Uranium potential***
  - ***Could be other mineral potential to consider***
  - ***Claims, etc***
- ***White Mountain area (old fire) needs vegetation management***
- ***Consider potential impacts of climate change – to stay sustainable***
- ***BC beetle impacts – management limited. Need a balanced approach some natural processes – some managed areas***

Bald-Snow – Need (Green dot)

- Since this PWA offers solitude and primitive unconfined recreation experiences, due to relative size and geography, it offers a high opportunity for a wilderness type recreation experience compared to other PWAs.
  - ***15 – Kettle Crest NRA trails***
- Starting with the assumption that wilderness or roadless conditions are a benefit to wildlife, fish, and rare plants:
  - Because of the location, the type of the vegetation (habitat), and the kinds of wildlife found; this area offers a high level of wildlife connectivity and sustainability compared to other areas.
    - ***Size and habitat***

        - ***North/west east/south animal migration***
        - ***Large game forage opportunities***
    - Because many of the streams in this PWA are above natural falls, they don't offer habitat for fish. A few streams do support trout populations. Watersheds conditions (including areas outside the PWA) are rated poor. Given these conditions, the PWA rates out as a low priority for wilderness classification compared to other PWAs.
    - Because the PWA has some important rare plants populations, the PWA is of high importance for sustaining these species, and there is a large amount of habitat that would likely support more rare plants, this PWA ranked as a high priority for wilderness classification compared to other PWAs.
        - ***Halls pond freshwater research area/wetland***
- Looking at the Wilderness Preservation System at the National scale, about 24% of this PWA has vegetation types (such as forb lands, non-alpine and alpine meadows; and ponderosa pine) that are not are not well represented in Washington and Oregon wildernesses. This PWA would contribute a high number of acres of these vegetation types to the National Wilderness Preservation System compared to other PWAs.
- ***Views, open ridgetops***

Bald-Snow – If you were Rick Brazell, what would YOU do? (Green dot)

Wilderness	Back Country Non-Motorized
• Meet Wilderness criteria – preserve condition through time • Keep ossiblity of consideration alive – connecting the 3 makes it more viable and cohesive but have concerns re: grazing, mtn biking and fire • Wildlife needs, wilderness rec, connectivity, other ecological values • Recreation opportunity – Crest trail • Large area would allow natural processes and positive economic impact	• Sheep driveway, Indian cultural sites • Better access than with some areas
Back Country Motorized	**Other**
• Allow for fuel reduction/treatment • Allow for mineral opportunities	• No change – manage as is • Keep as is for recreation, management, variety of uses • Enhance rare plants – need to look at impacts of proposed wilderness adjacent to reservation • Wildlife utilizes grazing improvements • Road adjacent affects solitude • Can have solitude without wilderness

Appendix 7—Cougar Mountain Evaluations

Bald-Snow – Availability (Happy Face)

- Current Management: 66% of area currently managed for semi-primitive, non-motorized recreation. Most of the remaining area managed for motorized recreation, timber production, and wildlife habitat.
- Recreation: The area supports moderate levels of recreational use including hunting, day hiking, mountain biking, trail riding, backpacking, snowshoeing, snowboarding, and cross-country skiing. Use of this area by mountain bikers is growing. A recreation rental cabin would not be available for public use if area were designated wilderness.
    - ***Incorrect: would not need to affect the hut per FS Web site***
- Wildlife: Has habitat for lynx, wolverine, and deer. Lynx and deer habitat could be improved by active management (prescribed fire or timber harvest for example.) If the area were to become wilderness prescribed fire could only be considered for fuel reduction or to benefit listed species (lynx), although allowing natural fire is also an option in this location. The current unroaded condition generally protects the ecological conditions for fish and wildlife.
- Grazing: 62% of the area is in cattle allotments.
- Vegetation: None of the area is in WUI.
- Water Resources: About 13% of area is in a source water protection area.
- Authorized and Protected land uses, and other considerations: Next to the Colville Indian Reservation. Past concerns have included water quality, protection of cultural sites, and spread of wildfires.
- ***Archaeological evidence on peaks***

Bald-Snow – Need (Happy Face)

- Since this PWA offers solitude and primitive unconfined recreation experiences, due to relative size and geography, it offers a high opportunity for a wilderness type recreation experience compared to other PWAs.
    - ***Great area for backcountry skiing***
- Starting with the assumption that wilderness or roadless conditions are a benefit to wildlife, fish, and rare plants:
    - Because of the location, the type of the vegetation (habitat), and the kinds of wildlife found; this area offers a high level of wildlife connectivity and sustainability compared to other areas.
    - Because many of the streams in this PWA are above natural falls, they don't offer habitat for fish. A few streams do support trout populations. Watersheds conditions (including areas outside the PWA) are rated poor. Given these conditions, the PWA rates out as a low priority for wilderness classification compared to other PWAs.
    - Because the PWA has some important rare plants populations, the PWA is of high importance for sustaining these species, and there is a large amount of habitat that would likely support more rare plants, this PWA ranked as a high priority for wilderness classification compared to other PWAs.
- Looking at the Wilderness Preservation System at the National scale, about 24% of this PWA has vegetation types (such as forb lands, non-alpine and alpine meadows; and ponderosa pine) that are not are not well represented in Washington and Oregon wildernesses. This PWA would contribute a high number of acres of these vegetation types to the National Wilderness Preservation System compared to other PWAs.

Appendix 7—Cougar Mountain Evaluations

Bald-Snow – If you were Rick Brazell, what would YOU do? (Happy Face)

Wilderness	Back Country Motorized
• Last areas that are characteristics of wilderness • All three PWAs • One of last chances • One of only areas that motorized and cattle grazing can use 40-50 percent slopes • Should be separation of church and state – should be separation of users	• Roaded, buildings (do not fit criteria) • Close to private land – could be fire management issue • If don't have finding, put back to local control
Other	
• All purpose usage – take a lesson from Hiawatha Trail (Idaho – between Avery and Wallace)	

Appendix 7—Cougar Mountain Evaluations

Bald-Snow – Availability (Red dot)

- Current Management: 66% of area currently managed for semi-primitive, non-motorized recreation. Most of the remaining area managed ~~for motorized~~ ***non-motorized*** recreation, ~~timber production~~, and wildlife habitat.
- Recreation: The area supports moderate levels of recreational use including hunting, day hiking, mountain biking, trail riding, backpacking, snowshoeing, snowboarding, and cross-country skiing. Use of this area by mountain bikers is growing. A recreation rental cabin would not be available for public use if area were designated wilderness.
  - ***Wild Sky has recreation rental cabin***
- Wildlife: Has habitat for lynx, wolverine, and deer. Lynx and deer habitat could be improved by active management (prescribed fire or timber harvest for example.) If the area were to become wilderness prescribed fire could only be considered for fuel reduction or to benefit listed species (lynx), although allowing natural fire is also an option in this location. The current unroaded condition generally protects the ecological conditions for fish and wildlife.
- Grazing: 62% of the area is in cattle allotments.
- Vegetation: None of the area is in WUI.
  - ***County has determined parts of area in WUI***
- Water Resources: About 13% of area is in a source water protection area.
- Authorized and Protected land uses, and other considerations: Next to the Colville Indian Reservation. Past concerns have included water quality, protection of cultural sites, and spread of wildfires.
- ***White Mountain is Colville sacred site***
- ***Adjacent to Colville Indian Reservation***
- ***Native treaty rights***

Bald-Snow – Need (Red dot)

- Since this PWA offers solitude and primitive unconfined recreation experiences, due to relative size and geography, it offers a high opportunity for a wilderness type recreation experience compared to other PWAs.
- Starting with the assumption that wilderness or roadless conditions are a benefit to wildlife, fish, and rare plants:
  - Because of the location, the type of the vegetation (habitat), and the kinds of wildlife found; this area offers a high level of wildlife connectivity and sustainability compared to other areas.
  - Because many of the streams in this PWA are above natural falls, they don't offer habitat for fish. A few streams do support trout populations. Watersheds conditions (including areas outside the PWA) are rated poor. Given these conditions, the PWA rates out as a low priority for wilderness classification compared to other PWAs.
  - Because the PWA has some important rare plants populations, the PWA is of high importance for sustaining these species, and there is a large amount of habitat that would likely support more rare plants, this PWA ranked as a high priority for wilderness classification compared to other PWAs.
- Looking at the Wilderness Preservation System at the National scale, about 24% of this PWA has vegetation types (such as forb lands, non-alpine and alpine meadows; and ponderosa pine) that are not are not well represented in Washington and Oregon wildernesses. This PWA would contribute a high number of acres of these vegetation types to the National Wilderness Preservation System compared to other PWAs.

Appendix 7—Cougar Mountain Evaluations

Bald-Snow – If you were Rick Brazell, what would YOU do? (Red dot)

Wilderness	Back Country Non-Motorized
• Protection – long term • Legacy for future • Biodiversity • Protect wildlife habitat • Hunting • Economic destination • Hiking • Quiet and solitude • Skiing • Grazing • Scenery • Sacred Native American places • High elevation habitat for wolverine • Snowpeak shelter • Population area region for wilderness quality recreation • Burned area – forage and lynx habitat • Existing national scenic trail – world renowned	• Mountain biking • Does not destroy wilderness characteristic • Can maintain current quality locally • Wildfire control/access • Too small
Back Country Motorized	
• Economic-destination • Hunting – need better access • Trails – used by wildlife • Access to quiet and solitude • Trail development – allows for	

Bald-Snow – Availability (Orange)

- Current Management: 66% of area currently managed for semi-primitive, non-motorized recreation. Most of the remaining area managed for motorized recreation, timber production, and wildlife habitat.
- Recreation: The area supports moderate levels of recreational use including hunting, day hiking, mountain biking, trail riding, backpacking, snowshoeing, snowboarding, and cross-country skiing. Use of

this area by mountain bikers is growing. A recreation rental cabin would not be available for public use if area were designated wilderness.
  - ***Why? What is the reason? There are rental cabins in other wilderness areas. (Wild Sky) – existing use shall be continued. Fuel (gas/wood) could be packed in.***
  - ***Lot of winter recreation use: AT (x-country skiing)***
- Wildlife: Has habitat for lynx, wolverine, and deer. Lynx and deer habitat could be improved by active management (prescribed fire or timber harvest for example.) If the area were to become wilderness prescribed fire could only be considered for fuel reduction or to benefit listed species (lynx), although allowing natural fire is also an option in this location. The current unroaded condition generally protects the ecological conditions for fish and wildlife, ***and elk.***
  - ***Timber harvest would help wildlife habitat – see recovery plans. It is suitable and would be affected.***
  - (Lynx and deer habitat…) ***disagreement with this sentence.***
- Grazing: 62% of the area is in cattle allotments.
  - ***Most is not suitable and none would be affected by wilderness***
- Vegetation: None of the area is in WUI.
- Water Resources: About 13% of area is in a source water protection area.
- Authorized and Protected land uses, and other considerations: Next to the Colville Indian Reservation. Past concerns have included water quality, protection of cultural sites, and spread of wildfires.
- ***Cultural: There are seven cultural sites and should be accessible***
- ***Wilderness Act allows for grazing***
- ***We are not to consider the PWAs as a group, but individually***
- ***It's a hub for migration routes – connectivity with Thirteenmile, Cougar Mountain (PWAs on the Kettle Crest)***
- ***All vegetation management objectives could be obtained through prescribed fire***
- ***Timber management is recognized form of improving wildlife habitat***

Bald-Snow – Need (Orange)

- Since this PWA offers solitude and primitive unconfined recreation experiences, due to relative size and geography, it offers a high opportunity for a wilderness type recreation experience compared to other PWAs.
- Starting with the assumption that wilderness or roadless conditions are a benefit to wildlife, fish, and rare plants:
  - Because of the location, the type of the vegetation (habitat), and the kinds of wildlife found; this area offers a high level of wildlife connectivity and sustainability compared to other areas.
  - Because many of the streams in this PWA are above natural falls, they don't offer habitat for fish. A few streams do support trout populations. Watersheds conditions (including areas outside the PWA) are rated poor. Given these conditions, the PWA rates out as a low priority for wilderness classification compared to other PWAs.
  - Because the PWA has some important rare plants populations, the PWA is of high importance for sustaining these species, and there is a large amount of habitat that would likely support more rare plants, this PWA ranked as a high priority for wilderness classification compared to other PWAs.
- Looking at the Wilderness Preservation System at the National scale, about 24% of this PWA has vegetation types (such as forb lands, non-alpine and alpine meadows; and ponderosa pine) that are not are not well represented in Washington and Oregon wildernesses. This PWA would contribute a high number of acres of these vegetation types to the National Wilderness Preservation System compared to other PWAs.

Appendix 7—Cougar Mountain Evaluations

Bald-Snow – If you were Rick Brazell, what would YOU do? (Orange)

Wilderness	Back Country Non-Motorized
• Protect treaty rights and sacred site • To protect high existing population of plant species • Protect wildlife corridors • Solitude, physical challenge, protect sensitive plants • Protect rental cabin • Tourism	• This area does not meet wilderness criteria: there are roads, area has been logged • Protect rental cabin • Want to cut trails with chainsaw
Back Country Motorized	**Other**
• Accessibility for cultural and heritage resources for disabled people • Widest possible multi-use	• Maintain existing management, while protecting roadless character

Bald-Snow – Availability (Yellow)

- Current Management: 66% of area currently managed for semi-primitive, non-motorized recreation. Most of the remaining area managed for motorized recreation, timber production, and wildlife habitat.
- Recreation: The area supports moderate levels of recreational use including hunting, day hiking, mountain biking, trail riding, backpacking, snowshoeing, snowboarding, and cross-country skiing. Use of this area by mountain bikers is growing. A recreation rental cabin would not be available for public use if area were designated wilderness.
- Wildlife: Has habitat for lynx, wolverine, and deer. Lynx **?** and deer habitat could be improved by active management (prescribed fire or timber harvest for example.) If the area were to become wilderness prescribed fire could only be considered for fuel reduction or to benefit listed species (lynx), although allowing natural fire is also an option in this location. The current unroaded condition generally protects the ecological conditions for fish and wildlife.
- Grazing: 62% of the area is in cattle allotments.
- Vegetation: None of the area is in WUI.
- Water Resources: About 13% of area is in a source water protection area.
  - ***? Better define***
- Authorized and Protected land uses, and other considerations: Next to the Colville Indian Reservation. Past concerns have included water quality, protection of cultural sites, and spread of wildfires.
- ***Black bear, grey wolves ?, blue grouse, water ptarmigan***
- ***Documented populations questioned***
- ***Beat sedge, green here cotton grass***
- ***Seven cultural sites***

Appendix 7—Cougar Mountain Evaluations

Bald-Snow – Need (Yellow)

- Since this PWA offers solitude and primitive unconfined recreation experiences, due to relative size and geography, it offers a high opportunity for a wilderness type recreation experience compared to other PWAs.
- Starting with the assumption that wilderness or roadless conditions are a benefit to wildlife, fish, and rare plants:
  - Because of the location, the type of the vegetation (habitat), and the kinds of wildlife found; this area offers a high level of wildlife connectivity and sustainability compared to other areas.
  - Because many of the streams in this PWA are above natural falls, they don't offer habitat for fish. A few streams do support trout populations. Watersheds conditions (including areas outside the PWA) are rated poor. Given these conditions, the PWA rates out as a low priority for wilderness classification compared to other PWAs.
  - Because the PWA has some important rare plants populations, the PWA is of high importance for sustaining these species, and there is a large amount of habitat that would likely support more rare plants, this PWA ranked as a high priority for wilderness classification compared to other PWAs.
- Looking at the Wilderness Preservation System at the National scale, about 24% of this PWA has vegetation types (such as forb lands, non-alpine and alpine meadows; and ponderosa pine) that are not are not well represented in Washington and Oregon wildernesses. This PWA would contribute a high number of acres of these vegetation types to the National Wilderness Preservation System compared to other PWAs.
  - (ponderosa pine) ***? verify***
- ***Traffic noise – Highway 20, harvest evidence visible, lights visible***
- ***Wilderness designation can include these detractions***

Bald-Snow – If you were Rick Brazell, what would YOU do? (Yellow)

Wilderness	**Recreation Special Interest Area**
• Tourism revenue • Vegetation habitat – aspen cover • Wildlife migration corridor • Solitude • Not significantly modified by humans	• SnoPeak shelter – rental cabin • Winter sports of national renowned • Non-motorized winter sports • Not untrampled by man
~~Other~~ No Change • Ability to use chainsaws to maintain trails for recreation tourism • Mountain bike use / wheelchair access • Ability to treat fuels/fight fire important for adjacent land owners (Colville Nation) • Will displace other will established and emerging uses – if designated wilderness	

Appendix 7—Cougar Mountain Evaluations

Bald-Snow – Availability (Green star)

- Current Management: 66% of area currently managed for semi-primitive, non-motorized recreation. Most of the remaining area managed for motorized recreation, timber production, and wildlife habitat.
- Recreation: The area supports moderate levels of recreational use including hunting, day hiking, mountain biking, trail riding, backpacking, snowshoeing, snowboarding, and cross-country skiing. Use of this area by mountain bikers is growing. A recreation rental cabin ~~would~~ ***may or may*** not be available for public use if area were designated wilderness.
- Wildlife: Has habitat for lynx, wolverine, and deer. Lynx and deer habitat could be improved by active management (prescribed fire or timber harvest for example.) If the area were to become wilderness prescribed fire could only be considered for fuel reduction or to benefit listed species (lynx), although allowing natural fire is also an option in this location. The current unroaded condition generally protects the ecological conditions for fish and wildlife.
- Grazing: 62% of the area is in cattle allotments.
- Vegetation: None of the area is in WUI.
- Water Resources: About 13% of area is in a source water protection area.
- Authorized and Protected land uses, and other considerations: Next to the Colville Indian Reservation. Past concerns have included water quality, protection of cultural sites, and spread of wildfires.
- ***White Mountain is a sacred site for the Colville Tribe***

Bald-Snow – Need (Green star)

- Since this PWA offers solitude and primitive unconfined recreation experiences, due to relative size and geography, it offers a high opportunity for a wilderness type recreation experience compared to other PWAs.
- Starting with the assumption that wilderness or roadless conditions are a benefit to wildlife, fish, and rare plants:
  - Because of the location, the type of the vegetation (habitat), and the kinds of wildlife found; this area offers a high level of wildlife connectivity and sustainability compared to other areas.
  - Because many of the streams in this PWA are above natural falls, they don't offer habitat for fish. A few streams do support trout populations. Watersheds conditions (including areas outside the PWA) are rated poor. <u>Given these conditions, the PWA rates out as a low priority for wilderness classification compared to other PWAs</u>.
    - ***some of the group have concerns about this determination***
  - Because the PWA has some important rare plants populations, the PWA is of high importance for sustaining these species, and there is a large amount of habitat that would likely support more rare plants, this PWA ranked as a high priority for wilderness classification compared to other PWAs.
- Looking at the Wilderness Preservation System at the National scale, about 24% of this PWA has vegetation types (such as forb lands, non-alpine and alpine meadows; and ponderosa pine) that are not are not well represented in Washington and Oregon wildernesses. This PWA would contribute a high number of acres of these vegetation types to the National Wilderness Preservation System compared to other PWAs.

Appendix 7—Cougar Mountain Evaluations

Bald-Snow – If you were Rick Brazell, what would YOU do? (Green star)

Wilderness

- Provides connectivity to Kettle Crest Trail System
- Unique east-west and north-south wildlife corridor
- Wolverine denning habitat
- Big game summer range
- Low mountain bike use
- Rock features of spiritual significance to Native Americans

Cougar Mountain – Availability (Blue dot)

- Current Management: Area currently managed for a mixture of non-motorized recreation and wildlife habitat.
- Recreation: Recreation use is low to moderate and includes hiking, stock use, and mountain biking. Wilderness designation would not allow mountain bike use.
- Wildlife: Area is not used by lynx or grizzly bear, but could be used by wolverine. Most of the area is deer winter range. Habitat, including deer habitat, could be improved through active management (prescribed fire and harvesting trees) which would not be allowed for this purpose if the area becomes wilderness. The current unroaded condition generally protects the ecological conditions for fish and wildlife.
  - ***Minimize fire and increase other management activities for watershed, fish habitat***
- Grazing: 98% of area in cattle allotments.
  - ***Management requires at least limited motorized***
- Vegetation: 82% of area in WUI, with 77% of that a dry or mesic forest type. Republic and surrounding area are subject to extreme high fire risk. Wilderness designation would prohibit timber harvest for fuel reduction. Prescribed fire can be used in wilderness for fuel reduction in limited circumstances.
- Republic and surrounding area are subject to extreme high fire risk. Wilderness designation would prohibit timber harvest for fuel reduction. Prescribed fire can be used in wilderness for fuel reduction in limited circumstances

Cougar Mountain – Need (Blue dot)

- Since this PWA is easily accessible, has attractions, and a trail system that connects to other areas, it offers a high opportunity for a wilderness type recreation experience when considered in association with Thirteenmile and Bald-Snow PWAs.
- Starting with the assumption that wilderness or roadless conditions are a benefit to wildlife, fish, and rare plants:
  - Because of the low elevations, warm/dry vegetation, and habitats that benefit from active management, the area offers a low level of wildlife connectivity and sustainability for T&E species compared to other areas.
  - Because many of the streams in this PWA are above natural falls, they don't offer habitat for fish. A few streams do support trout populations including kokanee. Watersheds conditions (including areas outside the PWA) are rated fair to poor. Given these conditions, the PWA rates out as a low priority for wilderness classification compared to other PWAs.

- Because the PWA has some rare plants, the PWA is of moderate importance for sustaining these species, and has large amounts of habitat that would likely support more rare plants, this PWA ranked as a moderate priority for wilderness classification.

- Looking at the Wilderness Preservation System at the National scale, about 54% of the PWA has some vegetation types, such as forb lands, non-alpine meadows; and ponderosa pine that are not well represented in Washington and Oregon wildernesses, as well as a few aspen and cottonwood stands. This PWA would contribute a high number of acres of these vegetation types to the National Wilderness Preservation System compared to other PWAs.
- ***Impacts to grazing permittees. Eliminates management tools***
- ***Sustainability and connectivity for wildlife rated low***

Cougar Mountain – If you were Rick Brazell, what would YOU do? (Blue dot)

Wilderness	Back Country Non-Motorized
• 13-mile trail – full wilderness experience • Biodiversity of plants/preservation of native/rare plants	• Now managed for recreation/wildlife benefit from proximity to other PWAs/Wilderness
Back Country Motorized	
• Reduce fire and improve opportunities for other management activities adjacent to reservation • Connection reservation – roads • Tribal rights better protected/utilized • Better manage WUI • Grazing allotment permit use	

Cougar Mountain – Availability (Blue star)

- Current Management: Area currently managed for a mixture of non-motorized recreation and wildlife habitat.
- Recreation: Recreation use is low to moderate and includes hiking, stock use, and mountain biking. Wilderness designation would not allow mountain bike use.
- Wildlife: Area is not used by lynx or grizzly bear, but could be used by wolverine. Most of the area is deer winter range. Habitat, including deer habitat, could be improved through active management (prescribed fire and harvesting trees) which would not be allowed for this purpose if the area becomes wilderness. The current unroaded condition generally protects the ecological conditions for fish and wildlife.
- Grazing: 98% of area in cattle allotments.
- Vegetation: 82% of area in WUI, with 77% of that a dry or mesic forest type. Republic and surrounding area are subject to extreme high fire risk. Wilderness designation would prohibit timber harvest for fuel reduction. Prescribed fire can be used in wilderness for fuel reduction in limited circumstances.
- Republic and surrounding area are subject to extreme high fire risk. Wilderness designation would prohibit timber harvest for fuel reduction. Prescribed fire can be used in wilderness for fuel reduction in limited circumstances

Appendix 7—Cougar Mountain Evaluations

Cougar Mountain – Need (Blue star)

- Since this PWA is easily accessible, has attractions, and a trail system that connects to other areas, it offers a high opportunity for a wilderness type recreation experience when considered in association with Thirteenmile and Bald-Snow PWAs.
- Starting with the assumption that wilderness or roadless conditions are a benefit to wildlife, fish, and rare plants:
  - Because of the low elevations, warm/dry vegetation, and habitats that benefit from active management, the area offers a low level of wildlife connectivity and sustainability for T&E species compared to other areas.
  - Because many of the streams in this PWA are above natural falls, they don't offer habitat for fish. A few streams do support trout populations including kokanee. Watersheds conditions (including areas outside the PWA) are rated fair to poor. Given these conditions, the PWA rates out as a low priority for wilderness classification compared to other PWAs.
  - Because the PWA has some rare plants, the PWA is of moderate importance for sustaining these species, and has large amounts of habitat that would likely support more rare plants, this PWA ranked as a moderate priority for wilderness classification.
- Looking at the Wilderness Preservation System at the National scale, about 54% of the PWA has some vegetation types, such as forb lands, non-alpine meadows; and ponderosa pine that are not well represented in Washington and Oregon wildernesses, as well as a few aspen and cottonwood stands. This PWA would contribute a high number of acres of these vegetation types to the National Wilderness Preservation System compared to other PWAs.
- ***Question low priority***
- ***Concern for kokanee populations***
- ***Doesn't meet capability – small size, noise***

Cougar Mountain – If you were Rick Brazell, what would YOU do? (Blue star)

Wilderness	Other
• Old growth/natural fire suppression exists • We are loosing our opportunities for wilderness • Unique habitat, recreational, and spiritual opportunities	• Leave as is • Leave as is • Would like to have some system roads to provide handicapped and senior citizen access, fire and disease control, timber thinning and management, and recreation

Cougar Mountain – Availability (Green dot)

- Current Management: Area currently managed for a mixture of non-motorized recreation and wildlife habitat.
- Recreation: Recreation use is low to moderate and includes hiking, stock use, and mountain biking. Wilderness designation would not allow mountain bike use.
  - (mountain biking) ***low***
  - ***Views of sanpoil and reservation***
  - ***13 mile CK gorge***
- Wildlife: Area is not used by lynx or grizzly bear, but could be used by wolverine. Most of the area is deer winter range. Habitat, including deer habitat, could be improved through active management (prescribed fire and harvesting trees) which would not be allowed for this purpose if the area becomes wilderness. The current unroaded condition generally protects the ecological conditions for fish and wildlife.

Appendix 7—Cougar Mountain Evaluations

- Grazing: 98% of area in cattle allotments.
- Vegetation: 82% of area in WUI, with 77% of that a dry or mesic forest type. Republic and surrounding area are subject to extreme high fire risk. Wilderness designation would prohibit timber harvest for fuel reduction. Prescribed fire can be used in wilderness for fuel reduction in limited circumstances.
- Republic and surrounding area are subject to extreme high fire risk. Wilderness designation would prohibit timber harvest for fuel reduction. Prescribed fire can be used in wilderness for fuel reduction in limited circumstances
  - ***Concern about WUI and ability to do fuels management***
  - ***And resources large trees, etc.***
  - ***$ budgets***
- ***Development here would detract from 13 mile***

Cougar Mountain – Need (Green dot)

- Since this PWA is easily accessible, has attractions, and a trail system that connects to other areas, it offers a high opportunity for a wilderness type recreation experience when considered in association with Thirteenmile and Bald-Snow PWAs.
- Starting with the assumption that wilderness or roadless conditions are a benefit to wildlife, fish, and rare plants:
  - Because of the low elevations, warm/dry vegetation, and habitats that benefit from active management, the area offers a low level of wildlife connectivity and sustainability for T&E species compared to other areas.
  - Because many of the streams in this PWA are above natural falls, they don't offer habitat for fish. A few streams do support trout populations including kokanee. Watersheds conditions (including areas outside the PWA) are rated fair to poor. Given these conditions, the PWA rates out as a low priority for wilderness classification compared to other PWAs.
  - Because the PWA has some rare plants, the PWA is of moderate importance for sustaining these species, and has large amounts of habitat that would likely support more rare plants, this PWA ranked as a moderate priority for wilderness classification.
- Looking at the Wilderness Preservation System at the National scale, about 54% of the PWA has some vegetation types, such as forb lands, non-alpine meadows; and ponderosa pine that are not well represented in Washington and Oregon wildernesses, as well as a few aspen and cottonwood stands. This PWA would contribute a high number of acres of these vegetation types to the National Wilderness Preservation System compared to other PWAs.
  - ***State listed endangered plants***

Cougar Mountain – If you were Rick Brazell, what would YOU do? (Green dot)

Wilderness	Back Country Non-Motorized
• Meet wilderness criteria – preserve condition through time • Keep possibility of consideration alive connecting the 3 makes it more viable and cohesive but have concerns regarding grazing, mountain biking and fire • Wildfire needs, wilderness recreation, connectivity, other ecological values • 13 mile at K gorge	• Sheep driveway Indian cultural sites • Better access than with some areas

Appendix 7—Cougar Mountain Evaluations

Back Country Motorized		Other
• Allow for fuel reduction/treatment	3	• No change – manage as is • Keep as is for recreation, management, variety of uses • Enhance rare plants – need to look at impacts of proposed wilderness adjacent to reservation • Wildlife utilizes grazing improvements • Road adjacent affects solitude • Can have solitude without wilderness

Cougar Mountain – Availability (Happy face)

- Current Management: Area currently managed for a mixture of non-motorized recreation and wildlife habitat.
- Recreation: Recreation use is low to moderate and includes hiking, stock use, and mountain biking. Wilderness designation would not allow mountain bike use.
- Wildlife: Area is not used by lynx or grizzly bear, but could be used by wolverine. Most of the area is deer winter range. Habitat, including deer habitat, could be improved through active management (prescribed fire and harvesting trees) which would not be allowed for this purpose if the area becomes wilderness. The current unroaded condition generally protects the ecological conditions for fish and wildlife.
- Grazing: 98% of area in cattle allotments.
- Vegetation: 82% of area in WUI, with 77% of that a dry or mesic forest type. Republic and surrounding area are subject to extreme high fire risk. Wilderness designation would prohibit timber harvest for fuel reduction. Prescribed fire can be used in wilderness for fuel reduction in limited circumstances.
- Republic and surrounding area are subject to extreme high fire risk. Wilderness designation would prohibit timber harvest for fuel reduction. Prescribed fire can be used in wilderness for fuel reduction in limited circumstances
- ***Is water quality affected by motorized, maintenance?***

Cougar Mountain – Need (Happy face)

- Since this PWA is easily accessible, has attractions, and a trail system that connects to other areas, it offers a high opportunity for a wilderness type recreation experience when considered in association with Thirteenmile and Bald-Snow PWAs.
- Starting with the assumption that wilderness or roadless conditions are a benefit to wildlife, fish, and rare plants:
    - Because of the low elevations, warm/dry vegetation, and habitats that benefit from active management, the area offers a low level of wildlife connectivity and sustainability for T&E species compared to other areas.
    - Because many of the streams in this PWA are above natural falls, they don't offer habitat for fish. A few streams do support trout populations including kokanee. Watersheds conditions (including areas outside the PWA) are rated fair to poor. Given these conditions, the PWA rates out as a low priority for wilderness classification compared to other PWAs.
    - Because the PWA has some rare plants, the PWA is of moderate importance for sustaining these species, and has large amounts of habitat that would likely support more rare plants, this PWA ranked as a moderate priority for wilderness classification.
- Looking at the Wilderness Preservation System at the National scale, about 54% of the PWA has some vegetation types, such as forb lands, non-alpine meadows; and ponderosa pine that are not well

represented in Washington and Oregon wildernesses, as well as a few aspen and cottonwood stands. This PWA would contribute a high number of acres of these vegetation types to the National Wilderness Preservation System compared to other PWAs.

- ***Is water quality affected by motorized/mechanized equipment?***

Cougar Mountain – If you were Rick Brazell, what would YOU do? (Happy face)

Wilderness	Back Country Motorized
• Last areas that are characteristics of wilderness • All three PWAs • One of last chances • One of only areas that motorized and cattle grazing can use 40-50 percent slopes • Should be separation of church and state – should be separation of users	• Roaded, buildings (do not fit criteria) • Close to private land – could be fire management issue • If don't have finding, put back to local control
Other	
• All purpose usage – take a lesson from Hiawatha Trail (Idaho – between Avery and Wallace)	

Cougar Mountain – Availability (Red dot)

- Current Management: Area currently managed for a mixture of non-motorized recreation and wildlife habitat.
- Recreation: Recreation use is low to moderate and includes hiking, stock use, and mountain biking. Wilderness designation would not allow mountain bike use.
- Wildlife: Area is not used by lynx or grizzly bear, but could be used by wolverine. Most of the area is deer winter range. Habitat, including deer habitat, could be improved through active management (prescribed fire and harvesting trees) which would not be allowed for this purpose if the area becomes wilderness. The current unroaded condition generally protects the ecological conditions for fish and wildlife.
- Grazing: 98% of area in cattle allotments.
- Vegetation: 82% of area in WUI, with 77% of that a dry or mesic forest type. Republic and surrounding area are subject to extreme high fire risk. Wilderness designation would prohibit timber harvest for fuel reduction. Prescribed fire can be used in wilderness for fuel reduction in limited circumstances.
- Republic and surrounding area are subject to extreme high fire risk. Wilderness designation would prohibit timber harvest for fuel reduction. Prescribed fire can be used in wilderness for fuel reduction in limited circumstances
- ***Adjacent to Colville Indian Reservation***
- ***Native treaty rights***

Appendix 7—Cougar Mountain Evaluations

Cougar Mountain – Need (Red dot)

- Since this PWA is easily accessible, has attractions, and a trail system that connects to other areas, it offers a high opportunity for a wilderness type recreation experience when considered in association with Thirteenmile and Bald-Snow PWAs.
- Starting with the assumption that wilderness or roadless conditions are a benefit to wildlife, fish, and rare plants:
  - Because of the low elevations, warm/dry vegetation, and habitats that benefit from active management, the area offers a low level of wildlife connectivity and sustainability for T&E species compared to other areas.
  - Because many of the streams in this PWA are above natural falls, they don't offer habitat for fish. A few streams do support trout populations including kokanee. Watersheds conditions (including areas outside the PWA) are rated fair to poor. Given these conditions, the PWA rates out as a low priority for wilderness classification compared to other PWAs.
  - Because the PWA has some rare plants, the PWA is of moderate importance for sustaining these species, and has large amounts of habitat that would likely support more rare plants, this PWA ranked as a moderate priority for wilderness classification.
- Looking at the Wilderness Preservation System at the National scale, about 54% of the PWA has some vegetation types, such as forb lands, non-alpine meadows; and ponderosa pine that are not well represented in Washington and Oregon wildernesses, as well as a few aspen and cottonwood stands. This PWA would contribute a high number of acres of these vegetation types to the National Wilderness Preservation System compared to other PWAs.

Cougar Mountain – If you were Rick Brazell, what would YOU do? (Red dot)

Wilderness	Back Country Motorized
• Protection – long term • Legacy for future • Biodiversity • Protect wildlife habitat • Hunting • Economic destination • Hiking • Quiet and solitude • Skiing • Grazing • Scenery • Sacred Native American places • Extremely rugged terrain • Proximity to Thirteenmile and Bald Snow fills gap for wilderness experience • Big game summer range	• Economic-destination • Hunting – need better access • Trails – used by wildlife • Access to quiet and solitude • Trail development – allows for

Appendix 7—Cougar Mountain Evaluations

Cougar Mountain – Availability (Orange)

- Current Management: Area currently managed for a mixture of non-motorized recreation and wildlife habitat.
- Recreation: Recreation use is low to moderate and includes hiking, stock use, and mountain biking. Wilderness designation would not allow mountain bike use.
- Wildlife: ~~Area is not used by lynx or grizzly bear, but could be used by wolverine~~. Most of the area is deer winter range. ~~Habitat, including deer habitat, could be improved through active management (prescribed fire and harvesting trees) which would not be allowed for this purpose if the area becomes wilderness. The current unroaded condition generally protects the ecological conditions for fish and wildlife.~~
- Grazing: 98% of area in cattle allotments.
- ~~Vegetation: 82% of area in WUI, with 77% of that a dry or mesic forest type. Republic and surrounding area are subject to extreme high fire risk. Wilderness designation would prohibit timber harvest for fuel reduction. Prescribed fire can be used in wilderness for fuel reduction in limited circumstances.~~
- Republic and surrounding area are subject to extreme high fire risk. Wilderness designation would prohibit timber harvest for fuel reduction. Prescribed fire can be used in wilderness for fuel reduction in limited circumstances
- ***Has powerlines***
- ***If WUIs are actively managed then this P`WA does not have enough acres for wilderness***

Cougar Mountain – Need (Orange)

- Since this PWA is easily accessible, has attractions, and a trail system that connects to other areas, it offers a high opportunity for a wilderness type recreation experience when considered in association with Thirteenmile and Bald-Snow PWAs.
- Starting with the assumption that wilderness or roadless conditions are a benefit to wildlife, fish, and rare plants:
  - Because of the low elevations, warm/dry vegetation, and habitats that benefit from active management, the area offers a low level of wildlife connectivity and sustainability for T&E species compared to other areas.
  - Because many of the streams in this PWA are above natural falls, they don't offer habitat for fish. A few streams do support trout populations including kokanee. Watersheds conditions (including areas outside the PWA) are rated fair to poor. Given these conditions, the PWA rates out as a low priority for wilderness classification compared to other PWAs.
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Appendix 7—Cougar Mountain Evaluations

Cougar Mountain – If you were Rick Brazell, what would YOU do? (Orange)

Wilderness	Back Country Non-Motorized
• Unique geology and ecology, rare low elevation area • Save passage for wildlife • Excellent opportunity for solitude, lack of light pollution	• Can see Hwy 21 and hear, see Brown Mountain tree orchard, weather station, roads and logging (N and sends), fire siren in Republic (hear) • Doesn't meet wilderness criteria
Back Country Motorized	
• Existing powerline and road • Stock trail and sheep camps • More options to manage for key winter range	

Cougar Mountain – Availability (Yellow)

- Current Management: Area currently managed for a mixture of non-motorized recreation and wildlife habitat.
- Recreation: Recreation use is low to moderate and includes hiking, stock use, and mountain biking. Wilderness designation would not allow mountain bike use.
- Wildlife: Area is not used by lynx or grizzly bear, but could be used by wolverine. Most of the area is deer winter range. Habitat, including deer habitat, could be improved through active management (prescribed fire and harvesting trees) which would not be allowed for this purpose if the area becomes wilderness. The current unroaded condition generally protects the ecological conditions for fish and wildlife.
  - ***Contradict resource guide?***
- Grazing: 98% of area in cattle allotments.
- Vegetation: 82% of area in WUI, with 77% of that a dry or mesic forest type. Republic and surrounding area are subject to extreme high fire risk. Wilderness designation would prohibit timber harvest for fuel reduction. Prescribed fire can be used in wilderness for fuel reduction in limited circumstances. ***?***
- Republic and surrounding area are subject to extreme high fire risk. Wilderness designation would prohibit timber harvest for fuel reduction. Prescribed fire can be used in wilderness for fuel reduction in limited circumstances
- ***MA 10 or MA 11 missing from table***

Cougar Mountain – Need (Yellow)

- Since this PWA is easily accessible, has attractions, and a trail system that connects to other areas, it offers a high opportunity for a wilderness type recreation experience when considered in association with Thirteenmile and Bald-Snow PWAs.
- Starting with the assumption that wilderness or roadless conditions are a benefit to wildlife, fish, and rare plants:
  - Because of the low elevations, warm/dry vegetation, and habitats that benefit from active management, the area offers a low level of wildlife connectivity and sustainability for T&E species compared to other areas.
  - Because many of the streams in this PWA are above natural falls, they don't offer habitat for fish. A few streams do support trout populations including kokanee. Watersheds conditions (including areas

outside the PWA) are rated fair to poor. Given these conditions, the PWA rates out as a low priority for wilderness classification compared to other PWAs.
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- Looking at the Wilderness Preservation System at the National scale, about 54% of the PWA has some vegetation types, such as forb lands, non-alpine meadows; and ponderosa pine that are not well represented in Washington and Oregon wildernesses, as well as a few aspen and cottonwood stands. This PWA would contribute a high number of acres of these vegetation types to the National Wilderness Preservation System compared to other PWAs.

Cougar Mountain – If you were Rick Brazell, what would YOU do? (Yellow)

Wilderness	~~Other~~ No Change
• Tourism revenue • Vegetation habitat – aspen cover • Solitude • Not significantly modified by humans • Mature Ponderosa pine • Interconnected trails with Thirteenmile and Bald-Snow	• Too small to achieve the solitude for the Wilderness Act • Same as Bald-Snow • Trail connectivity through using chainsaws – Bald-Snow/Thirteenmile

Cougar Mountain – Availability (Green star)

- Current Management: Area currently managed for a mixture of non-motorized recreation and wildlife habitat.
- Recreation: Recreation use is low to moderate and includes hiking, stock use, and mountain biking. Wilderness designation would not allow mountain bike use.
- Wildlife: Area is not used by lynx or grizzly bear, but could be used by wolverine. Most of the area is deer winter range. Habitat, including deer habitat, could be improved through active management (prescribed fire and harvesting trees) which would not be allowed for this purpose if the area becomes wilderness. The current unroaded condition generally protects the ecological conditions for fish and wildlife.
- Grazing: 98% of area in cattle allotments.
- Vegetation: 82% of area in WUI, with 77% of that a dry or mesic forest type. Republic and surrounding area are subject to extreme high fire risk. Wilderness designation would prohibit timber harvest for fuel reduction. Prescribed fire can be used in wilderness for fuel reduction in limited circumstances.
- Republic and surrounding area are subject to extreme high fire risk. Wilderness designation would prohibit timber harvest for fuel reduction. Prescribed fire can be used in wilderness for fuel reduction in limited circumstances

Cougar Mountain – Need (Green star)

- Since this PWA is easily accessible, has attractions, and a trail system that connects to other areas, it offers a high opportunity for a wilderness type recreation experience when considered in association with Thirteenmile and Bald-Snow PWAs.
- Starting with the assumption that wilderness or roadless conditions are a benefit to wildlife, fish, and rare plants:

- Because of the low elevations, warm/dry vegetation, and habitats that benefit from active management, the area offers a low level of wildlife connectivity and sustainability for T&E species compared to other areas.
- Because many of the streams in this PWA are above natural falls, they don't offer habitat for fish. A few streams do support trout populations including kokanee. Watersheds conditions (including areas outside the PWA) are rated fair to poor. Given these conditions, the PWA rates out as a low priority for wilderness classification compared to other PWAs.
- Because the PWA has some rare plants, the PWA is of moderate importance for sustaining these species, and has large amounts of habitat that would likely support more rare plants, this PWA ranked as a moderate priority for wilderness classification.

- Looking at the Wilderness Preservation System at the National scale, about 54% of the PWA has some vegetation types, such as forb lands, non-alpine meadows; and ponderosa pine that are not well represented in Washington and Oregon wildernesses, as well as a few aspen and cottonwood stands. This PWA would contribute a high number of acres of these vegetation types to the National Wilderness Preservation System compared to other PWAs.

Cougar Mountain – If you were Rick Brazell, what would YOU do? (Green star)

Wilderness

- Has T&E plant species
- Rugged and dramatic gorge
- Important winter range for mule deer
- Primitive recreation opportunities, hunting, hiking and riding are excellent

Appendix 8 – Thirteenmile Evaluations

Thirteenmile – Availability (Blue dot)

- Current Management: Area currently managed for semi-primitive, non-motorized recreation while meeting objectives of wildlife management.
- Recreation: Trails are open to and used by hikers, stock use, and mountain bikers, with a moderate level of use. Wilderness designation would not allow mountain biking use to continue.
- Wildlife: Has habitat for lynx, wolverine, American marten, and deer. Lynx and deer habitat could be improved by active management (prescribed fire and timber harvest for example.) If the area were to become wilderness prescribed fire could only be considered for fuel reduction or to benefit listed species (lynx). The current unroaded condition generally protects the ecological conditions for fish and wildlife.
  - ***Minimize fire and increase other management activities for watershed, fish habitat***
- Grazing: 100% of area is in cattle allotments.
  - ***Management requires at least limited motorized tools***
- Vegetation: There are no WUI acres in the PWA.
- Water Resources: About 23% of the area is a source water protection area.
- Authorized and potential land uses, other considerations: Next to the Colville Indian Reservation. Past concerns have included water quality, protection of cultural sites, and spread of wildfires.
  - ***Other historic rights?***

Thirteenmile – Need (Blue dot)

- Since this PWA is easily accessible, has attractions, and a trail system that connects to other areas, it offers a high opportunity for a wilderness-type recreation experience when considered in association with Cougar and Bald-Snow PWAs.
- Starting with the assumption that wilderness or roadless conditions are a benefit to wildlife, fish, and rare plants:
  - Because of the location, the type of the vegetation (habitat), and the kinds of wildlife found; this area offers a moderate level of wildlife connectivity and sustainability compared to other areas.
  - Because many of the streams in this PWA are above natural falls, they don't offer habitat for fish. A few streams do support trout populations. Watersheds conditions (including areas outside the PWA) are rated poor. Given these conditions, the PWA rates out as a moderate priority for wilderness classification compared to other PWAs.
  - Because the PWA has several rare plant populations, these populations are of lower importance for sustainability of these species, and the PWA has a low amount of additional habitat that would support additional rare plant species, this PWA ranked as a low priority for wilderness classification compared to other PWAs.
- Looking at the Wilderness Preservation System at the National scale, about 20% of the PWA has some vegetation types, such as forb lands, non-alpine meadows and ponderosa pine that are not are not well represented in Washington and Oregon wildernesses, as well large aspen stands and some cottonwood. This PWA would contribute a moderate number of acres of these vegetation types to the National Wilderness Preservation System compared to other PWAs.
- ***Access to tribal property and other rights may be impacted***
- ***Impacts to grazing permittees. Eliminated management tools.***

Appendix 8 – Thirteenmile Evaluations

Thirteenmile – If you were Rick Brazell, what would YOU do? (Blue dot)

Wilderness	Back Country Non-Motorized
• High variety of terrain and vegetation • Connectedness to Bald Snow and Cougar. Wilderness preservation at national scale • Outside WUI	• Way currently managed – best for wetlands protection, solitude, and the trail that runs through it
Back Country Motorized	
• Reduce fire and improve opportunities for other management activities adjacent to reservation • Connection to reservations – roads • Tribal rights better protected/utilized • Grazing allotment permit use	

Thirteenmile – Availability (Blue star)

- Current Management: Area currently managed for semi-primitive, non-motorized recreation while meeting objectives of wildlife management.
- Recreation: Trails are open to and used by hikers, stock use, and mountain bikers, with a moderate level of use. Wilderness designation would not allow mountain biking use to continue.
- Wildlife: Has habitat for lynx, wolverine, American marten, and deer. Lynx and deer habitat could be improved by active management (prescribed fire and timber harvest for example.) If the area were to become wilderness prescribed fire could only be considered for fuel reduction or to benefit listed species (lynx). The current unroaded condition generally protects the ecological conditions for fish and wildlife.
- Grazing: 100% of area is in cattle allotments.
- Vegetation: There are no WUI acres in the PWA.
- Water Resources: About 23% of the area is a source water protection area.
- Authorized and potential land uses, other considerations: Next to the Colville Indian Reservation. Past concerns have included water quality, protection of cultural sites, and spread of wildfires.

Thirteenmile – Need (Blue star)

- Since this PWA is easily accessible, has attractions, and a trail system that connects to other areas, it offers a high opportunity for a wilderness-type recreation experience when considered in association with Cougar and Bald-Snow PWAs.
- Starting with the assumption that wilderness or roadless conditions are a benefit to wildlife, fish, and rare plants:
  - Because of the location, the type of the vegetation (habitat), and the kinds of wildlife found; this area offers a moderate level of wildlife connectivity and sustainability compared to other areas.
  - Because many of the streams in this PWA are above natural falls, they don't offer habitat for fish. A few streams do support trout populations. Watersheds conditions (including areas outside the PWA) are rated poor. Given these conditions, the PWA rates out as a moderate priority for wilderness classification compared to other PWAs.
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- ***Question low priority***
- ***Doesn't meet capability***

Thirteenmile – If you were Rick Brazell, what would YOU do? (Blue star)

Wilderness	Back Country Non-Motorized
• Wildlife connectivity • We are loosing our opportunities for wilderness • To protect substantial old growth in area • Unique habitat, recreational, and spiritual opportunities	• Opportunity provided for more people to experience the unique habitat, recreational, and spiritual
Back Country Motorized	**Other**
• Roads exist in vicinity for access	• Leave as is • Would like to have some system roads to provide handicapped and senior citizen access, fire and disease control, timber thinning and management, and recreation

Thirteenmile – Availability (Green dot)

- Current Management: Area currently managed for semi-primitive, non-motorized recreation while meeting objectives of wildlife management.
- Recreation: Trails are open to and used by hikers, stock use, and mountain bikers, with a moderate level of use. Wilderness designation would not allow mountain biking use to continue.
  - ***13-mile trail is well used***
  - ***Early season opportunity***
  - ***Multi-day recreation opportunity***
  - ***Need mechanized trail maintenance***
  - ***Heavy hiking use due to proximity to Republic***
  - ***BCH use***
  - ***Not much motorized recreation off of haul CK***
  - ***Bear/deer hunting***
  - (mountain biking) ***moderate difficulty***
- Wildlife: Has habitat for lynx, wolverine, American marten, and deer. Lynx and deer habitat could be improved by active management (prescribed fire and timber harvest for example.) If the area were to become wilderness prescribed fire could only be considered for fuel reduction or to benefit listed species (lynx). The current unroaded condition generally protects the ecological conditions for fish and wildlife.
  - ***Connector between Columbia River and SamPoil – east/west corridor***
  - ***Rattlesnakes – unique on trail***

- ***Could have negative impacts from management***
- Grazing: 100% of area is in cattle allotments.
- Vegetation: There are no WUI acres in the PWA.
- Water Resources: About 23% of the area is a source water protection area.
  - ***Wetlands***
- Authorized and potential land uses, other considerations: Next to the Colville Indian Reservation. Past concerns have included water quality, protection of cultural sites, and spread of wildfires.
  - ***White Mountain – Colville Indian cultural site***
- ***Connectedness with other 2 PWAs***

Thirteenmile – Need (Green dot)

- Since this PWA is easily accessible, has attractions, and a trail system that connects to other areas, it offers a high opportunity for a wilderness-type recreation experience when considered in association with Cougar and Bald-Snow PWAs.
  - ***Trail in canyon contributes to - solitude***
- Starting with the assumption that wilderness or roadless conditions are a benefit to wildlife, fish, and rare plants:
  - Because of the location, the type of the vegetation (habitat), and the kinds of wildlife found; this area offers a moderate level of wildlife connectivity and sustainability compared to other areas.
  - Because many of the streams in this PWA are above natural falls, they don't offer habitat for fish. A few streams do support trout populations. Watersheds conditions (including areas outside the PWA) are rated poor. Given these conditions, the PWA rates out as a moderate priority for wilderness classification compared to other PWAs.
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  - ***Unique vegetation OG Ppine***
  - ***RNA – unique wetland habitat***
- ***If designate W – could provide a baseline ecologically***

Thirteenmile – If you were Rick Brazell, what would YOU do? (Green Dot)

Wilderness	Back Country Non-Motorized
• Meet wilderness criteria – preserve condition through time • Keep possibility of consideration alive connecting the 3 makes it more viable and cohesive but have concerns regarding grazing, mountain biking and fire • Wildfire needs, wilderness recreation, connectivity, other ecological values • 13 mile at K gorge	• Sheep driveway Indian cultural sites • Better access than with some areas

Appendix 8 – Thirteenmile Evaluations

Back Country Motorized		Other
• Allow for fuel reduction/treatment	3	• No change – manage as is • Keep as is for recreation, management, variety of uses • Enhance rare plants – need to look at impacts of proposed wilderness adjacent to reservation • Wildlife utilizes grazing improvements • Road adjacent affects solitude • Can have solitude without wilderness

Thirteenmile – Availability (Happy face)

- Current Management: Area currently managed for semi-primitive, non-motorized recreation while meeting objectives of wildlife management.
- Recreation: Trails are open to and used by hikers, stock use, and mountain bikers, with a moderate level of use. Wilderness designation would not allow mountain biking use to continue.
- Wildlife: Has habitat for lynx, wolverine, American marten, and deer. Lynx and deer habitat could be improved by active management (prescribed fire and timber harvest for example.) If the area were to become wilderness prescribed fire could only be considered for fuel reduction or to benefit listed species (lynx). The current unroaded condition generally protects the ecological conditions for fish and wildlife.
- Grazing: 100% of area is in cattle allotments.
- Vegetation: There are no WUI acres in the PWA.
- Water Resources: About 23% of the area is a source water protection area.
- Authorized and potential land uses, other considerations: Next to the Colville Indian Reservation. Past concerns have included water quality, protection of cultural sites, and spread of wildfires.

Thirteenmile – Need (Happy face)

- Since this PWA is easily accessible, has attractions, and a trail system that connects to other areas, it offers a high opportunity for a wilderness-type recreation experience when considered in association with Cougar and Bald-Snow PWAs.
- Starting with the assumption that wilderness or roadless conditions are a benefit to wildlife, fish, and rare plants:
  - Because of the location, the type of the vegetation (habitat), and the kinds of wildlife found; this area offers a moderate level of wildlife connectivity and sustainability compared to other areas.
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Appendix 8 – Thirteenmile Evaluations

This PWA would contribute a moderate number of acres of these vegetation types to the National Wilderness Preservation System compared to other PWAs.

- ***Are water quality issues affected by motorized use?***
- ***Erosion issues?***

Thirteenmile – If you were Rick Brazell, what would YOU do? (Happy face)

Wilderness	Back Country Motorized
• Last areas that are characteristics of wilderness • All three PWAs • One of last chances • One of only areas that motorized and cattle grazing can use 40-50 percent slopes • Should be separation of church and state – should be separation of users	• Roaded, buildings (do not fit criteria) • Close to private land – could be fire management issue • If don't have finding, put back to local control
Other	
• All purpose usage – take a lesson from Hiawatha Trail (Idaho – between Avery and Wallace)	

Thirteenmile – Availability (Red dot)

- Current Management: Area currently managed for semi-primitive, non-motorized recreation while meeting objectives of wildlife management.
- Recreation: Trails are open to and used by hikers, stock use, and mountain bikers, with a moderate level of use. Wilderness designation would not allow mountain biking use to continue.
- Wildlife: Has habitat for lynx, wolverine, American marten, and deer. Lynx and deer habitat could be improved by active management (prescribed fire and timber harvest for example.) If the area were to become wilderness prescribed fire could only be considered for fuel reduction or to benefit listed species (lynx). The current unroaded condition generally protects the ecological conditions for fish and wildlife.
- Grazing: 100% of area is in cattle allotments.
- Vegetation: There are no WUI acres in the PWA.
- Water Resources: About 23% of the area is a source water protection area.
- Authorized and potential land uses, other considerations: Next to the Colville Indian Reservation. Past concerns have included water quality, protection of cultural sites, and spread of wildfires.
- ***Adjacent to Colville Indian Reservation***
- ***Native treaty rights***

Thirteenmile – Need (Red dot)

- Since this PWA is easily accessible, has attractions, and a trail system that connects to other areas, it offers a high opportunity for a wilderness-type recreation experience when considered in association with Cougar and Bald-Snow PWAs.

Appendix 8 – Thirteenmile Evaluations

- Starting with the assumption that wilderness or roadless conditions are a benefit to wildlife, fish, and rare plants:
  - Because of the location, the type of the vegetation (habitat), and the kinds of wildlife found; this area offers a moderate level of wildlife connectivity and sustainability compared to other areas.
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Thirteenmile – If you were Rick Brazell, what would YOU do? (Red dot)

Wilderness	Back Country Non-Motorized
• Protection – long term • Legacy for future • Biodiversity • Protect wildlife habitat • Hunting • Economic destination • Hiking • Quiet and solitude • Skiing • Grazing • Scenery • Sacred Native American places • Known for p. pine • 3 proposed RNA's • Multi-day backpacking and hiking • Interesting geologic features • Scenery • Wetlands	• Mountain biking • Does not destroy wilderness characteristic • Can maintain current quality locally • Wildfire control/access • Too small
Back Country Motorized • Economic-destination • Hunting – need better access • Trails – used by wildlife • Access to quiet and solitude • Trail development – allows for	

Appendix 8 – Thirteenmile Evaluations

Thirteenmile – Availability (Orange)

- Current Management: Area currently managed for semi-primitive, non-motorized recreation while meeting objectives of wildlife management.
- Recreation: Trails are open to and used by hikers, stock use, and mountain bikers, with a moderate level of use. Wilderness designation would not allow mountain biking use to continue.
  - ***Earliest trails to open***
- Wildlife: Has habitat for lynx, wolverine, American marten, and deer. Lynx and deer habitat could be improved by active management (prescribed fire and timber harvest for example.) If the area were to become wilderness prescribed fire could only be considered for fuel reduction or to benefit listed species (lynx). The current unroaded condition generally protects the ecological conditions for fish and wildlife.
  - ***Important for wildlife corridors and low elevation flora.***
- Grazing: 100% of area is in cattle allotments.
  - ***Has one of the most improvement of all allotment***
- Vegetation: There are no WUI acres in the PWA.
  - ***Existing tree farm***
  - ***There are roads in the PWA that go to north ridge of Thirteenmile to areas that have been logged***
- Water Resources: About 23% of the area is a source water protection area.
- Authorized and potential land uses, other considerations: Next to the Colville Indian Reservation. Past concerns have included water quality, protection of cultural sites, and spread of wildfires.
  - ***Want access to cultural resources***
  - ***Protect cultural resources from disturbance***
- ***Adjacent Colville Reservation and see logging, noise***
- ***Thirteenmile trailhead is on Reservation***
- ***Great potential for fire***
- ***Fuels could be managed through prescribed fire***
- ***Historical mining in PWA***

Thirteenmile – Need (Orange)

- Since this PWA is easily accessible, has attractions, and a trail system that connects to other areas, it offers a high opportunity for a wilderness-type recreation experience when considered in association with Cougar and Bald-Snow PWAs.
- Starting with the assumption that wilderness or roadless conditions are a benefit to wildlife, fish, and rare plants:
  - Because of the location, the type of the vegetation (habitat), and the kinds of wildlife found; this area offers a moderate level of wildlife connectivity and sustainability compared to other areas.
  - Because many of the streams in this PWA are above natural falls, they don't offer habitat for fish. A few streams do support trout populations. Watersheds conditions (including areas outside the PWA) are rated poor. Given these conditions, the PWA rates out as a moderate priority for wilderness classification compared to other PWAs.
  - Because the PWA has several rare plant populations, these populations are of lower importance for sustainability of these species, and the PWA has a low amount of additional habitat that would support additional rare plant species, this PWA ranked as a low priority for wilderness classification compared to other PWAs.
- Looking at the Wilderness Preservation System at the National scale, about 20% of the PWA has some vegetation types, such as forb lands, non-alpine meadows and ponderosa pine that are not are not well represented in Washington and Oregon wildernesses, as well large aspen stands and some cottonwood. This PWA would contribute a moderate number of acres of these vegetation types to the National Wilderness Preservation System compared to other PWAs.

Appendix 8 – Thirteenmile Evaluations

Thirteenmile – If you were Rick Brazell, what would YOU do? (Orange)

Wilderness	Back Country Non-Motorized
• Unique geology and ecology, rare low elevation area • Save passage for wildlife • Excellent opportunity for solitude, lack of light pollution	• Same as those listed under wilderness
Back Country Motorized	
• Area needs to be managed and if its wilderness it won't be including harvesting, burning and thinning. Can see/hear roads/vehicles, massive logging adjacent it. Doesn't meet Wilderness Act criteria • Fire concerns • Tree farm – weed management • Tribal access	

Thirteenmile – Availability (Green star)

- Current Management: Area currently managed for semi-primitive, non-motorized recreation while meeting objectives of wildlife management.
- Recreation: Trails are open to and used by hikers, stock use, and mountain bikers, with a moderate level of use. Wilderness designation would not allow mountain biking use to continue.
- Wildlife: Has habitat for lynx, wolverine, American marten, and deer. Lynx and deer habitat could be improved by active management (prescribed fire and timber harvest for example.) If the area were to become wilderness prescribed fire could only be considered for fuel reduction or to benefit listed species (lynx). The current unroaded condition generally protects the ecological conditions for fish and wildlife.
- Grazing: 100% of area is in cattle allotments.
- Vegetation: There are no WUI acres in the PWA.
- Water Resources: About 23% of the area is a source water protection area.
- Authorized and potential land uses, other considerations: Next to the Colville Indian Reservation. Past concerns have included water quality, protection of cultural sites, and spread of wildfires.

Thirteenmile – Need (Green star)

- Since this PWA is easily accessible, has attractions, and a trail system that connects to other areas, it offers a high opportunity for a wilderness-type recreation experience when considered in association with Cougar and Bald-Snow PWAs.
- Starting with the assumption that wilderness or roadless conditions are a benefit to wildlife, fish, and rare plants:
    - Because of the location, the type of the vegetation (habitat), and the kinds of wildlife found; this area offers a moderate level of wildlife connectivity and sustainability compared to other areas.
    - Because many of the streams in this PWA are above natural falls, they don't offer habitat for fish. A few streams do support trout populations. Watersheds conditions (including areas outside the

PWA) are rated poor. Given these conditions, the PWA rates out as a moderate priority for wilderness classification compared to other PWAs.

- Because the PWA has several rare plant populations, these populations are of lower importance for sustainability of these species, and the PWA has a low amount of additional habitat that would support additional rare plant species, this PWA ranked as a low priority for wilderness classification compared to other PWAs.

- Looking at the Wilderness Preservation System at the National scale, about 20% of the PWA has some vegetation types, such as forb lands, non-alpine meadows and ponderosa pine that are not are not well represented in Washington and Oregon wildernesses, as well large aspen stands and some cottonwood. This PWA would contribute a moderate number of acres of these vegetation types to the National Wilderness Preservation System compared to other PWAs.

Thirteenmile – If you were Rick Brazell, what would YOU do? (Green star)

Wilderness

- Rock features of spiritual significance to Native Americans
- Ridge tops offer views of Kettle Range and Oka. Highlands
- Thirteenmile Trail outstanding recreation feature
- Many wetland areas
- Escapement and seclusion for wildlife
- Low mountain bike use

Appendix 9 – Profanity Evaluations

Profanity – Availability (Blue dot)

- Current Management: Area is currently managed mostly for semi-primitive, non-motorized recreation and some wildlife habitat.
- Recreation use is moderate and includes hunting, day hiking, mountain biking, trail riding – ***backcountry horsemen***, backpacking, snowshoeing, snowboarding, and cross-country skiing. Use of this area by mountain bikers is growing. Wilderness designation would not allow mountain biking use to continue.
  - ***Trail maintenance cost – Likely to increase under wilderness***
- Wildlife: Lynx and American marten core habitat, and extensive wolverine habitat. Deer habitat. Habitat, including deer and lynx habitat could be improved through active management (prescribed fire and harvesting trees for example). If the area were to become wilderness prescribed fire could only be considered for fuel reduction or to benefit listed species (lynx), although allowing natural fire is also an option in this location. The current unroaded condition generally protects the ecological conditions for fish and wildlife.
  - ***Fire control important for habitat protection***
- Grazing: 93% of area in cattle allotments.
  - ***Cost for grazing maintenance is very high under wilderness.***
- Vegetation: 10% of area in WUI, of that 40% is dry forest type.
- Water Resources: About 4% of the area is in a source water protection area.
  - ***Wildfires adversely impact water quality.***
- Authorized and potential land uses, and other considerations: The Columbia Mountain Lookout, a historic lookout, would be more challenging to maintain if area were designated wilderness.
- ***Safety: Search and Rescue is a presence on Kettle Crest.***
- ***Wildfire threat would impact air quality.***

Profanity – NEED (Blue dot)

- Since this PWA is relatively accessible, has high quality attractions, and a trail system connected to other trails, it offers a high opportunity for a wilderness type recreation experience.
- ***Will draw a lot of people. Accessible, attractive.***
- ***Adversely impact recreation need, due to maintenance needs.***
- Starting with the assumption that wilderness or roadless conditions are a benefit to wildlife, fish, and rare plants:
  - Because of the location, the type of the vegetation (habitat), and the kinds of wildlife found; this area offers a high level of wildlife connectivity***-and because such a big area*** and sustainability compared to other areas.
  - Because some of the streams in this PWA are above natural falls, they don't offer habitat for fish. Several streams do support trout populations. Watersheds***-good inside PWA*** conditions (including areas outside the PWA) are rated poor. Given these conditions, the PWA rates out as a moderate priority for wilderness classification compared to other PWAs.
    - ***Fires (wildlife or prescribed) impact water quality.***
  - Because the PWA has a few rare plant populations, the PWA is of high importance for sustaining these species, and has large amounts of habitat that would likely support more rare plants, this PWA ranked as a high priority for wilderness classification compared to other PWAs.
  - ***This large area provides recovery opportunity related to wildlife.***
- Looking at the Wilderness Preservation System at the National scale, about 9% of the PWA has some vegetation types, such as forb lands, non-alpine meadows, ponderosa pine, and western red cedar that are not well represented in Washington and Oregon wildernesses, as well large aspen stands and some cottonwood. This PWA would contribute a high number of acres of these vegetation types to the National Wilderness Preservation System compared to other PWAs.
- ***Needed to prevent "over-management" – Nature is the best manager.***

Appendix 9 – Profanity Evaluations

- ***Use old growth forest as management directive (as a model)***
- ***Adversely affect ability to manage cattle allotments***
- ***Proximity and reachability to other potential wilderness areas and trail systems***
- ***Need not met for solitude, night sky per Wilderness Act.***
- ***"The mark of man is there"***

Profanity – If you were Rick Brazell, what would YOU do? (Blue dot)

Wilderness	Back Country Non-Motorized
• Large contiguous area for wildlife connectivity • Watershed quality within PWA – and contribution it makes to entire watershed • Really has good, secluded wildlife habitat (especially for listed species) • Even if other PWAs don't become wilderness, this large would, and would be surrounded by roadless areas	• Managing it this way and it's working – do more for wildfire preventing though • Ability to manage grazing allotments – allows this to occur. It's working now.
Back Country Motorized	**Recreation Special Interest Area**
• Allow forest management that reflects old growth timber stands and prohibits all fires, supporting a healthy watershed	• Managed as BCNM with RSIA of the old stage trail being motorized to get you across the crest in east/west direction • Motorized and non-motorized allowed; facilities and other developments are limited • "Footprint of man" already there • Historical presence could be viewed by handicapped persons (stage route)

*Don't see maintenance of trails as a wilderness issue. Don't have to have trails.

Profanity – Availability (Blue star)

- Current Management: Area is currently managed mostly for semi-primitive, non-motorized recreation and some wildlife habitat.
- Recreation use is moderate and includes hunting, day hiking, mountain biking, trail riding, backpacking, snowshoeing, snowboarding, and cross-country skiing. Use of this area by mountain bikers is growing. Wilderness designation would not allow mountain biking use to continue.
- Wildlife: Lynx and American marten core habitat, and extensive wolverine habitat. Deer habitat. Habitat, including deer and lynx habitat could be improved through active management (prescribed fire and harvesting trees for example). If the area were to become wilderness prescribed fire could only be considered for fuel reduction or to benefit listed species (lynx), although allowing natural fire is also an option in this location. The current unroaded condition generally protects the ecological conditions for fish and wildlife.

Appendix 9 – Profanity Evaluations

- Grazing: 93% of area in cattle allotments.
- Vegetation: 10% of area in WUI, of that 40% is dry forest type.
- Water Resources: About 4% of the area is in a source water protection area.
- Authorized and potential land uses, and other considerations: The Columbia Mountain Lookout, a historic lookout, would be more challenging to maintain if area were designated wilderness.
- ***Concern over the ability to maintain the large number of trails in the area***
    - ***Number of people volunteering***
    - ***Low level of trail maintenance money on forest***
    - ***Need for chainsaws and other mechanical devices to deal with the volume of down trees***
    - ***Continual maintenance issue***
- ***There is a very willing workforce if they are organized better. More interest if wilderness***
- ***FS needs to devote more man hours to trail maintenance***
- ***Concern that making logistics harder will eliminate access for recreation – more of a burden on volunteers***
- ***Opportunities to hike without trail access***
- ***There needs to be a means for prevention and fighting wildfire***
- ***"Old Stage" interpretive opportunity***

Profanity – NEED (Blue star)

- Since this PWA is relatively accessible, has high quality attractions, and a trail system connected to other trails, it offers a high opportunity for a wilderness type recreation experience.
- Starting with the assumption that wilderness or roadless conditions are a benefit to wildlife, fish, and rare plants:
    - Because of the location, the type of the vegetation (habitat), and the kinds of wildlife found; this area offers a high level of wildlife connectivity and sustainability compared to other areas.
    - Because some of the streams in this PWA are above natural falls, they don't offer habitat for fish. Several streams do support trout populations. Watersheds conditions (including areas outside the PWA) are rated poor. Given these conditions, the PWA rates out as a moderate priority for wilderness classification compared to other PWAs.
    - Because the PWA has a few rare plant populations, the PWA is of high importance for sustaining these species, and has large amounts of habitat that would likely support more rare plants, this PWA ranked as a high priority for wilderness classification compared to other PWAs.
- Looking at the Wilderness Preservation System at the National scale, about 9% of the PWA has some vegetation types, such as forb lands, non-alpine meadows, ponderosa pine, and western red cedar that are not well represented in Washington and Oregon wildernesses, as well large aspen stands and some cottonwood. This PWA would contribute a high number of acres of these vegetation types to the National Wilderness Preservation System compared to other PWAs.
- ***Question assuming wilderness is a benefit to wildlife…etc. Disagree***
- ***Believe wilderness designation does benefit wildlife…etc.***

Appendix 9 – Profanity Evaluations

Profanity – If you were Rick Brazell, what would YOU do? (Blue star)

Wilderness	Back Country Non-Motorized
• Because it is the largest roadless area and the jewel of the Kettle Crest • Designation on a map will bring tourists to area • Designate to eliminate man-made noise pollution • Because we need more wilderness on the CNF – for our children • This particular PWA is the shining star of all the Ferry County IRAs	• Best use – leaves flexibility for FS to manage the experience • Support S of "Old Stage" trail be non-motorized and North of that be wilderness • Having the ability to use a mountain bike benefits more users
Back Country Motorized	**Recreation Special Interest Area**
• Because of disabled access need	• Would like to have some system roads to provide handicapped and senior citizen access, fire and disease control, timber thinning and management, and recreation
Other	
• Leave it as is • Because it works fine the way it is (trail maintenance, etc) • If it is less expensive to leave it, it will be easier to manage	

Profanity – Availability (Green dot)

- Current Management: Area is currently managed mostly for semi-primitive, non-motorized recreation and some wildlife habitat.
- Recreation use is moderate and includes hunting, day hiking, mountain biking, trail riding, backpacking, snowshoeing, snowboarding, and cross-country skiing. Use of this area by mountain bikers is growing. Wilderness designation would not allow mountain biking use to continue.
  - ***Adjacent to Albien Hill – snowmobile route. Bulldog cabin.***
  - ***3 peaks over 7000 ft – Copper Butte – access to it. Important to mountaineers. High views.***
  - ***67 miles trails***
  - ***Works for equestrians***
  - ***Albien Hill – play areas within IRA off the groomed system. Would be lost to snowmobile use.***
  - ***<u>Current non-motorized system works</u>***
  - ***I & E signing for motorized could be improved***
  - ***Snowmobile***
  - ***Snowmobile on both sides effect solitude***

Appendix 9 – Profanity Evaluations

    - ***Great opportunities for solitude/recreation***
- Wildlife: Lynx and American marten core habitat, and extensive wolverine habitat. Deer habitat. Habitat, including deer and lynx habitat could be improved through active management (prescribed fire and harvesting trees for example). If the area were to become wilderness prescribed fire could only be considered for fuel reduction or to benefit listed species (lynx), although allowing natural fire is also an option in this location. The current unroaded condition generally protects the ecological conditions for fish and wildlife.
    - ***Wolves have moved in from Canada, benefit other species.***
- Grazing: 93% of area in cattle allotments.
    - ***Grazing sustainability is 17 percent***
    - ***Possible trade - cut would have to be considered for compensation***
    - ***If designate W – grazing could impact pristine water quality leading to required reduction of grazing***
- Vegetation: 10% of area in WUI, of that 40% is dry forest type.
    - ***3 fire salvage have taken place in area***
    - ***Too dense to provide lynx habitat***
- Water Resources: About 4% of the area is in a source water protection area.
    - ***if***
- Authorized and potential land uses, and other considerations: The Columbia Mountain Lookout, a historic lookout, would be more challenging to maintain if area were designated wilderness.
    - ***Favorite destination for hikers***
    - ***CCC Camp Midge and Camp 7 could be in area – Albien Hill Rd.***
- ***Other historic lookout locations, may have been removed***
- ***Potential mining – 1 active claim***
- ***(Reduce use noise level on motorized (ATV/cycle/snowmobile use))***

Profanity – NEED (Green dot)

- Since this PWA is relatively accessible, has high quality attractions, and a trail system connected to other trails, it offers a high opportunity for a wilderness type recreation experience.
    - ***Accessibility***
    - ***Value hunting areas – economic consideration***
- Starting with the assumption that wilderness or roadless conditions are a benefit to wildlife, fish, and rare plants:
    - Because of the location, the type of the vegetation (habitat), and the kinds of wildlife found; this area offers a high level of wildlife connectivity and sustainability compared to other areas.
        - ***Ability to do treatments***
        - ***Not a priority too expensive for W. Ho and harvest***
    - Because some of the streams in this PWA are above natural falls, they don't offer habitat for fish. Several streams do support trout populations. Watersheds conditions (including areas outside the PWA) are rated poor. Given these conditions, the PWA rates out as a moderate priority for wilderness classification compared to other PWAs.
    - Because the PWA has a few rare plant populations, the PWA is of high importance for sustaining these species, and has large amounts of habitat that would likely support more rare plants, this PWA ranked as a high priority for wilderness classification compared to other PWAs.
        - ***Habitat***
        - ***Winter range, low mobility***
        - ***Consider timing of habitat us by species and human impacts***
- Looking at the Wilderness Preservation System at the National scale, about 9% of the PWA has some vegetation types, such as forb lands, non-alpine meadows, ponderosa pine, and western red cedar that are not well represented in Washington and Oregon wildernesses, as well large aspen stands and some cottonwood. This PWA would contribute a high number of acres of these vegetation types to the National Wilderness Preservation System compared to other PWAs.
- ***Boundary poorly drawn – diversity of habitat, vegetation***

Appendix 9 – Profanity Evaluations

- ***Consider long-term climate change … how do we mitigate?***

Profanity – If you were Rick Brazell, what would YOU do? (Green dot)

Wilderness	Back Country Non-Motorized
• High mountain ridgeline experience with sensitive timber species and difficult road/harvest – need to trade out cattle allotment • Most of the area – where there are no existing roads – some areas could be non-motorized back country • Good existing trail system, accessibility – lots of roaded opportunities are available – need to balance • Non-motorized uses, natural processes, biodiversity • Most of area – including Kettle Crest Trail (attraction), wolverine and lynx • Sustainability rare plants and vegetation and subalpine sagebrush meadows • Among best choices – need some of everything people want – value to economy wildlife corridor	• Keeps current use including mountain bicycle and allotment maintenance options • Can use vegetation management for rare plants, invasive species • Wilderness could hinder adjacent property rights • Wilderness could hinder timber use in the future • No conflicts with adjacent motorized use
Back Country Motorized	
• All types of activity can occur here – hike, bike, motorized – leave as is • Keep options for mineral development – multiple use for all fuel treatment for fire and other resource • Multiple use trail systems • Top of crest would be non-motorized – roads (fire roads) • Large diverse area • Forest health concerns	

Appendix 9 – Profanity Evaluations

Profanity – Availability (Happy face)

- Current Management: Area is currently managed mostly for semi-primitive, non-motorized recreation and some wildlife habitat.
- Recreation use is moderate and includes hunting, day hiking, mountain biking, trail riding, backpacking, snowshoeing, snowboarding, and cross-country skiing. Use of this area by mountain bikers is growing. Wilderness designation would not allow mountain biking use to continue.
  - ***Allow a longer distance to ride (horseback) or walk***
  - ***Kettle Crest Trail is a national recreation trail***
  - ***Solitude and opportunity for a 3-day hike***
  - ***OHV tourism not represented***
  - ***Open Old Stagecoach route as a multifunction recreational use***
    - ***Some question about width of trail***
  - ***Addendum: one of the highest-use trails in Colville National Forest***
- Wildlife: Lynx and American marten core habitat, and extensive wolverine habitat. Deer habitat. Habitat, including deer and lynx habitat could be improved through active management (prescribed fire and harvesting trees for example). If the area were to become wilderness prescribed fire could only be considered for fuel reduction or to benefit listed species (lynx), although allowing natural fire is also an option in this location. The current unroaded condition generally protects the ecological conditions for fish and wildlife.
  - ***Provides migratory route even into Canada – habitat connectivity***
- Grazing: 93% of area in cattle allotments.
  - ***Lots of water development***
  - ***Adds to economic benefit to the local areas***
  - ***Have to have access to maintain fencing, water development***
- Vegetation: 10% of area in WUI, of that 40% is dry forest type.
  - ***Noxious weeds that need to be controlled – under mandatory control by state***
- Water Resources: About 4% of the area is in a source water protection area.
- Authorized and potential land uses, and other considerations: The Columbia Mountain Lookout, a historic lookout, would be more challenging to maintain if area were designated wilderness.
- ***10 percent private land is adjacent to PWA***
- ***Need to address loss of revenue from no logging and no mining***

Profanity – NEED (Happy face)

- Since this PWA is relatively accessible, has high quality attractions, and a trail system connected to other trails, it offers a high opportunity for a wilderness type recreation experience.
  - ***Not a lot of wilderness close to Spokane/eastern Washington***
- Starting with the assumption that wilderness or roadless conditions are a benefit to wildlife, fish, and rare plants:
  - Because of the location, the type of the vegetation (habitat), and the kinds of wildlife found; this area offers a high level of wildlife connectivity and sustainability compared to other areas.
  - Because some of the streams in this PWA are above natural falls, they don't offer habitat for fish. Several streams do support trout populations. Watersheds conditions (including areas outside the PWA) are rated poor. Given these conditions, the PWA rates out as a moderate priority for wilderness classification compared to other PWAs.
  - Because the PWA has a few rare plant populations, the PWA is of high importance for sustaining these species, and has large amounts of habitat that would likely support more rare plants, this PWA ranked as a high priority for wilderness classification compared to other PWAs.
- Looking at the Wilderness Preservation System at the National scale, about 9% of the PWA has some vegetation types, such as forb lands, non-alpine meadows, ponderosa pine, and western red cedar that are not well represented in Washington and Oregon wildernesses, as well large aspen

stands and some cottonwood. This PWA would contribute a high number of acres of these vegetation types to the National Wilderness Preservation System compared to other PWAs.

- ***Conserve land for future generations***
- ***Current IRA management doesn't allow for protection***
- ***3 percent of Colville NF is wilderness***
- ***Represents less than 1 percent in state of Washington***
- ***Counties are 80 percent federal and state combined***
- ***Wilderness doesn't allow flexibility in the future***

Profanity – If you were Rick Brazell, what would YOU do? (Happy face)

Wilderness	Back Country Non-Motorized
• Provides permanent protection that is not provided by IRA status • A good source of solitude for recreation • Profanity for overnight backpacking on an easily-available overnight backpack packing trail • Want to lock up for children and grandchildren (presently preserved: size of South Dakota) • Need more wilderness in Colville • Positive economic impact for region – lot of people to come • Trail maintenance will be done by non-mechanized methods • Gives you a whole different experience and like riding on trails with horses • FS should provide saws and pack trail to maintain • Multi-use areas elsewhere	• Vehicles only, not chainsaws • Would protect Kettle Crest trail area • With exceptions – can be changed without act of Congress • Major concern about Y to Y – Yukon to Yellowstone • Allow snow machines along corridor for Old Stage Road SRI

Appendix 9 – Profanity Evaluations

Back Country Motorized	
• Recreation – backing up the snowmobilers • Like to see corridor opened up along Old Stagecoach route (snowmobiles/motorized-not cars/pickups trucks) • Don't want to lock it up for future generations • If its wilderness there's no fire control, weed control, limits grazing tax brake needs to be open to all users mostly beetle infestations spreads to other forest • Higher cost to maintain if wilderness • Can maintain springs, trails, water sources – hours and cost override what your gain is • Already been trampled by man • Can hear cars • Positive economic impact – draw more tourism – see visitors • So people can get in and maintain fires that we're meant to do • Limited to a few people	

Profanity – Availability (Red dot)

- Current Management: Area is currently managed mostly for semi-primitive, non-motorized recreation and some wildlife habitat.
- Recreation use is moderate and includes hunting, day hiking, mountain biking, trail riding, backpacking, snowshoeing, snowboarding, and cross-country skiing. Use of this area by mountain bikers is growing. Wilderness designation would not allow mountain biking use to continue.
- Wildlife: Lynx and American marten core habitat, and extensive wolverine habitat. Deer habitat. Habitat, including deer and lynx habitat could be improved through active management (prescribed fire and harvesting trees for example). If the area were to become wilderness prescribed fire could only be considered for fuel reduction or to benefit listed species (lynx), although allowing natural fire is also an option in this location. The current unroaded condition generally protects the ecological conditions for fish and wildlife.
- Grazing: 93% of area in cattle allotments.
- Vegetation: 10% of area in WUI, of that 40% is dry forest type.
- Water Resources: About 4% of the area is in a source water protection area.
- Authorized and potential land uses, and other considerations: The Columbia Mountain Lookout, a historic lookout, would be more challenging to maintain if area were designated wilderness.

Profanity – NEED (Red dot)

- Since this PWA is relatively accessible, has high quality attractions, and a trail system connected to other trails, it offers a high opportunity for a wilderness type recreation experience.

Appendix 9 – Profanity Evaluations

- Starting with the assumption that wilderness or roadless conditions are a benefit to wildlife, fish, and rare plants:
  - Because of the location, the type of the vegetation (habitat), and the kinds of wildlife found; this area offers a high level of wildlife connectivity and sustainability compared to other areas.
  - Because some of the streams in this PWA are above natural falls, they don't offer habitat for fish. Several streams do support trout populations. Watersheds conditions (including areas outside the PWA) are rated poor. Given these conditions, the PWA rates out as a moderate priority for wilderness classification compared to other PWAs.
  - Because the PWA has a few rare plant populations, the PWA is of high importance for sustaining these species, and has large amounts of habitat that would likely support more rare plants, this PWA ranked as a high priority for wilderness classification compared to other PWAs.
- Looking at the Wilderness Preservation System at the National scale, about 9% of the PWA has some vegetation types, such as forb lands, non-alpine meadows, ponderosa pine, and western red cedar that are not well represented in Washington and Oregon wildernesses, as well large aspen stands and some cottonwood. This PWA would contribute a high number of acres of these vegetation types to the National Wilderness Preservation System compared to other PWAs.

Profanity – If you were Rick Brazell, what would YOU do? (Red dot)

Wilderness	Back Country Non-Motorized
• Future generations • One of largest IRAs • 3 peaks over 7,000 ft – Copper Butte • Unique subalpine sagebrush meadows • TES plants • Kettle Crest National Scenic Trail • 67 miles of current non-motorized trails • Surrounded by other IRAs • Seclusion habitat – big game • Wolverine habitat • Multi-day backpack trips – 30 mile Sherman to Boulder • Colville Mountain historic site – protection, community economic benefit • Most popular non-motorized recreation trails on Colville • Migrating raptors and bird species • NEWFC and wilderness supporters = not net loss of trails for motorized and mountain biking • Lynx habitat • WTA and others opportunity to keep trails clear using traditional methods	• Maintains positive qualities of wild/backcountry experience but allows opportunities to keep trails open with volunteers that use motorized equipment • Extensive historic mining claims – Leona, Tonaskit Mountain, etc • Profanity Peak – Mt. Leona – Stage Coach Rd. • Ryan's cabin - protection

Appendix 9 – Profanity Evaluations

Back Country Motorized	Recreation Special Interest Area
• Roaded on 3 sides • Mountain bike use • Cultural sites should be accessible (old mine sites, cabins) • Cattle and ATV use • Opportunities for new trails – ability to maintain • Rejected twice	• Old Stage Road corridor designated - open to all users including motorized

Profanity – Availability (Orange)

- Current Management: Area is currently managed mostly for semi-primitive, non-motorized recreation and some wildlife habitat.
- Recreation use is moderate and includes hunting, day hiking, mountain biking, trail riding, backpacking, snowshoeing, snowboarding, and cross-country skiing. Use of this area by mountain bikers is growing. Wilderness designation would not allow mountain biking use to continue.
  - ***Some mountain bikers are willing to go elsewhere, so that this could be wilderness***
- Wildlife: Lynx and American marten core ***and pika*** habitat, and extensive wolverine habitat. Deer habitat. Habitat, including deer and lynx habitat could be improved through active management (prescribed fire and harvesting trees for example). If the area were to become wilderness prescribed fire could only be considered for fuel reduction or to benefit listed species (lynx), although allowing natural fire is also an option in this location. The current unroaded condition generally protects the ecological conditions for fish and wildlife.
  - ***High priority for lynx and wolverine habitat***
- Grazing: 93% of area in cattle allotments.
  - ***Highly productive grazing area***
- Vegetation: 10% of area in WUI, of that 40% is dry forest type.
- Water Resources: About 4% of the area is in a source water protection area.
- Authorized and potential land uses, and other considerations: The Columbia Mountain Lookout, a historic lookout, would be more challenging to maintain if area were designated wilderness.
- ***Old Stage Road runs through middle of PWA , and open to horse drawn wheeled vehicle***
- ***It's state Highway 1***
- ***Protect Stage Road and Columbia Mountain Lookout – historic site***

Profanity – NEED (Orange)

- Since this PWA is relatively accessible, has high quality attractions, and a trail system connected to other trails, it offers a high opportunity for a wilderness type recreation experience.
- Starting with the assumption that wilderness or roadless conditions are a benefit to wildlife, fish, and rare plants:
  - Because of the location, the type of the vegetation (habitat), and the kinds of wildlife found; this area offers a high level of wildlife connectivity and sustainability compared to other areas.
  - Because some of the streams in this PWA are above natural falls, they don't offer habitat for fish. Several streams do support trout populations. Watersheds conditions (including areas outside the PWA) are rated poor. Given these conditions, the PWA rates out as a moderate priority for wilderness classification compared to other PWAs.

Appendix 9 – Profanity Evaluations

- Because the PWA has a few rare plant populations, the PWA is of high importance for sustaining these species, and has large amounts of habitat that would likely support more rare plants, this PWA ranked as a high priority for wilderness classification compared to other PWAs.

- Looking at the Wilderness Preservation System at the National scale, about 9% of the PWA has some vegetation types, such as forb lands, non-alpine meadows, ponderosa pine, and western red cedar that are not well represented in Washington and Oregon wildernesses, as well large aspen stands and some cottonwood. This PWA would contribute a high number of acres of these vegetation types to the National Wilderness Preservation System compared to other PWAs.

Profanity – If you were Rick Brazell, what would YOU do? (Orange)

Wilderness	Back Country Non-Motorized
• Largest PWA on forest • Physical challenge • Solitude • Trails can be maintained with hand tools. Groups do this on CNF: Conservation NW, JobCorps, Spokane Mountaineers and Backcountry Horseman • Doesn't displace any non-motorized recreation use • Key to migration routes	• Doesn't meet Wilderness Act criteria – see powerlines, roads and vehicles – see/hear, Old Stage Road crosses it and is used by horse drawn vehicles • Maintain current multiple use • Would be difficult to maintain trails in PWA without chainsaws • Need open trails to more cattle • Takes two weeks to open Kettle Crest Trail annually on cycle with chainsaw –would restrict access • Has light pollution

Profanity – Availability (Yellow)

- Current Management: Area is currently managed mostly for semi-primitive, non-motorized recreation and some wildlife habitat.
  - (mostly) ***37 percent ? MA 5 and MA 7***
- Recreation use is moderate and includes hunting, day hiking, mountain biking, trail riding, backpacking, snowshoeing, snowboarding, and cross-country skiing. Use of this area by mountain bikers is growing. Wilderness designation would not allow mountain biking use to continue.
- Wildlife: Lynx and American marten core habitat, and extensive wolverine habitat. Deer habitat. Habitat, including deer and lynx habitat could be improved through active management (prescribed fire and harvesting trees for example). If the area were to become wilderness prescribed fire could only be considered for fuel reduction or to benefit listed species (lynx), although allowing natural fire is also an option in this location. The current unroaded condition generally protects the ecological conditions for fish and wildlife.
  - ***Red band trout, cut throat***
- Grazing: 93% of area in cattle allotments.
- Vegetation: 10% of area in WUI, of that 40% is dry forest type.
- Water Resources: About 4% of the area is in a source water protection area.
- Authorized and potential land uses, and other considerations: The Columbia Mountain Lookout, a historic lookout, would be more challenging to maintain if area were designated wilderness.
- ***Taylor Ridge jeep trail not reflected***

Appendix 9 – Profanity Evaluations

- ***Addition – wildlife – great gray owl, N. grouse hawk, golden eagle (migratory corridor), large culvert second stream crossing on the Old Stage Road from Lambert Creek side***
- ***Mechanical disturbance sill visible on first culvert***
- ***Subalpine sage, moonwort (two species)***
- ***Old Stage Road (cultural site)***

Profanity – NEED (Yellow)

- Since this PWA is relatively accessible, has high quality attractions, and a trail system connected to other trails, it offers a high opportunity for a wilderness type recreation experience.
- Starting with the assumption that wilderness or roadless conditions are a benefit to wildlife, fish, and rare plants:
  - Because of the location, the type of the vegetation (habitat), and the kinds of wildlife found; this area offers a high level of wildlife connectivity and sustainability compared to other areas.
  - Because some of the streams in this PWA are above natural falls, they don't offer habitat for fish. Several streams do support trout populations. Watersheds conditions (including areas outside the PWA) are rated poor. Given these conditions, the PWA rates out as a moderate priority for wilderness classification compared to other PWAs.
  - Because the PWA has a few rare plant populations, the PWA is of high importance for sustaining these species, and has large amounts of habitat that would likely support more rare plants, this PWA ranked as a high priority for wilderness classification compared to other PWAs.
- Looking at the Wilderness Preservation System at the National scale, about 9% of the PWA has some vegetation types, such as forb lands, non-alpine meadows, ponderosa pine, and western red cedar ***?*** that are not well represented in Washington and Oregon wildernesses, as well large aspen stands and some cottonwood. This PWA would contribute a high number of acres of these vegetation types to the National Wilderness Preservation System compared to other PWAs.
  - (ponderosa pine) ***verify on the ground***
- ***Three high alpine peaks***

Profanity – If you were Rick Brazell, what would YOU do? (Yellow)

Wilderness	Back Country Non-Motorized
• Three over 7,000 ft alpine peaks • Extensive non-motorized trail system • North-south wildlife corridor • Tourism benefits of designation • Solitude and scenery • Plant habitat for sub-alpine sage and two species of moonwort • Wildlife habitat for lynx and wolverine • Water quality and quantity for fish habitat below the falls	• Premier/international reputation for mountain bike use • Powerline corridor • Washington State Highway 1, Old Stage Trail • Stock/party limitation if designated wilderness

Appendix 9 – Profanity Evaluations

~~Other~~ No Change	
• Columbia Mountain Lookout maintenance, preservation, restoration • Metal stock tanks related to grazing • Pacific N.W. trail system – trail maintenance with chainsaws • Ability to treat fuels – amount and type of WUI • Taylor Ridge jeep trail needs to be added to map • Poor lynx habitat – see resource guide due to no timber stand harvest/maintenance	

Profanity – Availability (Green star)

- Current Management: Area is currently managed mostly for semi-primitive, non-motorized recreation and some wildlife habitat.
- Recreation use is moderate and includes hunting, day hiking, mountain biking, trail riding, backpacking, snowshoeing, snowboarding, and cross-country skiing. Use of this area by mountain bikers is growing. Wilderness designation would not allow mountain biking use to continue.
- Wildlife: Lynx and American marten core habitat, and extensive wolverine habitat. Deer habitat. Habitat, including deer and lynx habitat could be improved through active management (prescribed fire and harvesting trees for example). If the area were to become wilderness prescribed fire could only be considered for fuel reduction or to benefit listed species (lynx), although allowing natural fire is also an option in this location. The current unroaded condition generally protects the ecological conditions for fish and wildlife.
- Grazing: 93% of area in cattle allotments.
- Vegetation: 10% of area in WUI, of that 40% is dry forest type.
- Water Resources: About 4% of the area is in a source water protection area.
- Authorized and potential land uses, and other considerations: The Columbia Mountain Lookout, a historic lookout, would be more challenging to maintain if area were designated wilderness.
- ***Historic trail (Old Stage) and other cultural resources maintenance/access may be limited***
- ***Profanity is home to Kettle Crest National Recreation Trail and feeder trails***

Profanity – NEED (Green star)

- Since this PWA is relatively accessible, has high quality attractions, and a trail system connected to other trails, it offers a high opportunity for a wilderness type recreation experience.
- Starting with the assumption that wilderness or roadless conditions are a benefit to wildlife, fish, and rare plants:
  - Because of the location, the type of the vegetation (habitat), and the kinds of wildlife found; this area offers a high level of wildlife connectivity and sustainability compared to other areas.
    - ***Per Peter Singleton Report***
  - Because some of the streams in this PWA are above natural falls, they don't offer habitat for fish. Several streams do support trout populations. Watersheds conditions (including areas outside the PWA) are rated poor. Given these conditions, the PWA rates out as a moderate priority for wilderness classification compared to other PWAs.

- Because the PWA has a few rare plant populations, the PWA is of high importance for sustaining these species, and has large amounts of habitat that would likely support more rare plants, this PWA ranked as a high priority for wilderness classification compared to other PWAs.

- Looking at the Wilderness Preservation System at the National scale, about 9% of the PWA has some vegetation types, such as forb lands, non-alpine meadows, ponderosa pine, and western red cedar that are not well represented in Washington and Oregon wildernesses, as well large aspen stands and some cottonwood. This PWA would contribute a high number of acres of these vegetation types to the National Wilderness Preservation System compared to other PWAs.

Profanity – If you were Rick Brazell, what would YOU do? (Green star)

Wilderness	No Change
• Nature and quietness are important – people need a place to find it • Can't replace once it is gone • Solitude and primitive environment • High ecological values – the variety of tree species • Watershed protection – headwaters • Geological features from last ice age and before • High connectivity for wildlife • Profanity meets every criteria for wilderness • North-south wildlife corridor important lynx and marten core habitat important home to National Recreational Trail • Highest peak in Kettle Range – Copper Mountain • Backcountry skiing – one of the best places in northeast Washington • Rare habitat would be net positive impact to local economy and would not adversely affect timber economy	• Should not be restricted to hikers and horseman. Open to all to use existing trails • Is already being managed as good as possible • Maybe more cattle to manage as wilderness • Needs restorative work to help facilitate better habitat • Has good as opposed to outstanding qualities

Appendix 10 – Other Transcribed Flip Charts

Traveling Blog (compilation from all three community workshops)

1. Corrections--range allotment % for Hoodoo and Twin Sisters
2. 699 acres of water under Hoodoo and Twin Sisters
3. Should be a piece of the pie on Twin Sisters for everybody—don't lump
4. Grazing on wilderness areas is very difficult – economically impossible
5. Grazing and WL can go hand in hand
6. Grazing benefit to fire prevention
7. Lack of management reduce trans. Range opportunities
8. Cultural value of livestock grazing is important throughout are (lifestyle – custom and culture)
9. Need 1:24000 scale maps of PWAs, with roads, available on the internet.
10. Wildfire can be fought/suppressed/managed in wilderness. Prescribed fire can be used.
11. IRA status does not provide the same level of protection as wilderness designation; some IRAs have lost thousands of acres due to logging and roading – some near the Salmo-Priest have disappeared completely since the 1st inventory.
12. View wildlife corridors as specific to PWA and not the Y2Y corridor.
13. Need more wildlife-friendly areas – not much left. Need less ATV traffic. Wilderness protects places for wildlife and hiking.
14. This clumsy, cumbersome "availability" and "need" paradigm works to neutralize most of the values-positive of wilderness and mainly serves to simply validate what the Forest Service has already decided.

Need Characteristics Common to all Colville PWAs

Need Characteristics Common to all Colville PWAs (Blue dot)

- Generally, the visitor pressure on nearby wilderness areas - the Salmo-Priest, Lake Chelan-Sawtooth, and Pasayten - is low relative to other wildernesses near cities in the Pacific Northwest. Population is expected to increase in the local counties, as well as the greater Spokane area, which should increase use of the Salmo-Priest Wilderness over time. Visitors may look to other areas for a wilderness-type experience
- This PWA is within the Okanogan Highlands landform. The National Wilderness Preservation System tries to include examples of classified landforms in designated wilderness. Currently, the Salmo-Priest is the only wilderness area having an example of Okanogan Highlands landform.
  - (Okangan Highlands) ***Management area***
  - (Okangan Highlands) ***Need to preserve some of this***
  - ***Salmo "west coast" example. Need "east side" example.***

Need Characteristics Common to all Colville PWAs (Blue star)

- Generally, the visitor pressure on nearby wilderness areas - the Salmo-Priest, Lake Chelan-Sawtooth, and Pasayten - is low relative to other wildernesses near cities in the Pacific Northwest. Population is expected to increase in the local counties, as well as the greater Spokane area, which should increase use of the Salmo-Priest Wilderness over time. Visitors may look to other areas for a wilderness-type experience
- This PWA is within the Okanogan Highlands landform. The National Wilderness Preservation System tries to include examples of classified landforms in designated wilderness. Currently, the Salmo-Priest is the only wilderness area having an example of Okanogan Highlands landform.
- ***Colville NF needs more Wilderness Areas***

Appendix 10 – Other Transcribed Flip Charts

Need Characteristics Common to all Colville PWAs (Green dot)

- Generally, the visitor pressure on nearby wilderness areas - the Salmo-Priest, Lake Chelan-Sawtooth, and Pasayten - is low relative to other wildernesses near cities in the Pacific Northwest. Population is expected to increase in the local counties, as well as the greater Spokane area, which should increase use of the Salmo-Priest Wilderness over time. Visitors may look to other areas for a wilderness-type experience
- This PWA is within the Okanogan Highlands landform. The National Wilderness Preservation System tries to include examples of classified landforms in designated wilderness. Currently, the Salmo-Priest is the only wilderness area having an example of Okanogan Highlands landform.

Need Characteristics Common to all Colville PWAs (Happy face)

- Generally, the visitor pressure on nearby wilderness areas - the Salmo-Priest, Lake Chelan-Sawtooth, and Pasayten - is low relative to other wildernesses near cities in the Pacific Northwest. Population is expected to increase in the local counties, as well as the greater Spokane area, which should increase use of the Salmo-Priest Wilderness over time. Visitors may look to other areas for a wilderness-type experience
- This PWA is within the Okanogan Highlands landform. The National Wilderness Preservation System tries to include examples of classified landforms in designated wilderness. Currently, the Salmo-Priest is the only wilderness area having an example of Okanogan Highlands landform.

Need Characteristics Common to all Colville PWAs (Red dot)

- Generally, the visitor pressure on nearby wilderness areas - the Salmo-Priest, Lake Chelan-Sawtooth, and Pasayten - is low relative to other wildernesses near cities in the Pacific Northwest. Population is expected to increase in the local counties, as well as the greater Spokane area, which should increase use of the Salmo-Priest Wilderness over time. Visitors may look to other areas for a wilderness-type experience
    - ***All user groups – increase use***
- This PWA is within the Okanogan Highlands landform. The National Wilderness Preservation System tries to include examples of classified landforms in designated wilderness. Currently, the Salmo-Priest is the only wilderness area having an example of Okanogan Highlands landform.
- ***Connectivity of the landscape***

Need Characteristics Common to all Colville PWAs (Orange)

- Generally, the visitor pressure on nearby wilderness areas - the Salmo-Priest, Lake Chelan-Sawtooth, and Pasayten - is low relative to other wildernesses near cities in the Pacific Northwest. Population is expected to increase in the local counties, as well as the greater Spokane area, which should increase use of the Salmo-Priest Wilderness over time. Visitors may look to other areas for a wilderness-type experience
- This PWA is within the Okanogan Highlands landform. The National Wilderness Preservation System tries to include examples of classified landforms in designated wilderness. Currently, the Salmo-Priest is the only wilderness area having an example of Okanogan Highlands landform.

Need Characteristics Common to all Colville PWAs (Yellow)

- Generally, the visitor pressure on nearby wilderness areas - the Salmo-Priest, Lake Chelan-Sawtooth, and Pasayten - is low relative to other wildernesses near cities in the Pacific Northwest. Population is expected to increase in the local counties, as well as the greater Spokane area, which should increase use of the Salmo-Priest Wilderness over time. Visitors may look to other areas for a wilderness-type experience

Appendix 10 – Other Transcribed Flip Charts

- This PWA is within the Okanogan Highlands landform. The National Wilderness Preservation System tries to include examples of classified landforms in designated wilderness. Currently, the Salmo-Priest is the only wilderness area having an example of Okanogan Highlands landform.

Need Characteristics Common to all Colville PWAs (Green star)

- Generally, the visitor pressure on nearby wilderness areas - the Salmo-Priest, Lake Chelan-Sawtooth, and Pasayten - is low relative to other wildernesses near cities in the Pacific Northwest. Population is expected to increase in the local counties, as well as the greater Spokane area, which should increase use of the Salmo-Priest Wilderness over time. Visitors may look to other areas for a wilderness-type experience
- This PWA is within the Okanogan Highlands landform. The National Wilderness Preservation System tries to include examples of classified landforms in designated wilderness. Currently, the Salmo-Priest is the only wilderness area having an example of Okanogan Highlands landform.
- ***Increased tourism potential and money***

General "Common to All"

Common to All (Blue dot)

- Air quality – high risk to wildfire would impact (due to bug infestations)
- Stock-related developments in all to support grazing use
- High risk for forest fire may result in wilderness not being beneficial to fish and wildlife habitat
- 3 areas provide connectivity and sustainability for wildlife
- On the other hand… FS evaluation says connectivity and sustainability low on all 3 areas
- Need to respect 1964 Wilderness Act…these 3 areas have impacts that reduce their need for wilderness
- Important to provide for biodiversity
- Wildfires negatively impact biodiversity
- Wilderness – just not enough now

Issues Common to All (Green star)

1. Loss of mountain bike use
2. Loss of potential to expand OHV trails
3. Impact to livestock operations
4. Need for more / no more wilderness
5. Isolated recreational experience
6. Less impact on ecosystem
7. Potential impacts to sacred sites / tribal rights
8. Loss of potential mineral exploration
9. Potential economic impacts – positive or negative
10. Impact to F.S. budgets / ability to manage

Appendix 10 – Other Transcribed Flip Charts

All PWAs (Red dot)

- Fire – ability to manage vegetation within wilderness is more limited than non-wilderness – tools available are different
- Long-term protection if made wilderness
- An area designated as wilderness limits access by people (can't work or ski in) wilderness shouldn't be designated if noise (traffic, etc) can be heard
- Increased use/pressure for mineral exploration and use
- Recreational mineral collection
- Mountain biking – no restrictions
- Close to population centers

Wilderness: Common to All (Orange)

- Protect for uncertain ecology effects (global warming)
- Areas west of Columbia should be considered as a unit for migration routes, habitat and biodiversity. Whole greater value through sum of parts
- Wilderness will have a positive economic value to Ferry and Stevens Co.
- Okanogan Highlands are rare scarce in the wilderness system
- Permanent protection
- Prescribed fire can be used to reduce fire risk
- Grazing is protected in wilderness
- Protect cultural and heritage sites

Backcountry Non-motorized: Common to All (Orange)

- Protect Ferry Co. economy: grazing and timber harvest
- See red motorized

Backcountry Motorized: Common to All (Orange)

- Protect Ferry Co. economy: grazing, timber harvest
- All options are available for WUI, including harvesting grazing and prescribed fire

Common to All (Yellow)

- Land manager don't have enough funds to manage existing infrastructure (trails, trailhead signs), not to mention the increase due to wilderness designation
- Wilderness designation would increase tourism and benefit local economies
- Wilderness designation would protect water quality and quantity for fish habitat

Appendix 10 – Other Transcribed Flip Charts

- While protecting the truly wild places it is more important to maintain the integrity of wilderness by keeping to the intent of the 1964 Act. By designating only those areas which are stated in the Wilderness Act of 1964 and FS policy dominated by the forces of nature
- Preserve custom/ culture of each county by no change. Economics, use, access, activity
- Traffic noise, harvest evidence visible from PWA, lights from towns visible from PWA (some)
- Wilderness designation can have these detractions and still add value to wilderness system
- If wilderness, loose ability to treat fuels and fight fire effectively. However, FS retains ability to use all fire fighting tools. Question of time to get approval.

PWA Groupings "Common to All"

Common – Cougar, Bald-Snow, Thirteenmile (Blue Star?)

- Colville Tribe actively managing across boarder. How would that affect wilderness designation?
- Trail system connects the 3 PWAs
- Area had historic sheep driveway
- Wilderness preserves a cultural and traditional skills – link to past
- Youth maintain without mechanized
- Does Colville Tribe have any wilderness
- To preserve these areas you need to be able to do some management. Need tools available to do that
- Need balance of motorized and not motorized opportunities
- Gorge- unique land form Cougar-Thirteenmile
- These 3 offer a unique experience when compared to surrounding areas
- Cougar and Bald-Snow don't meet wilderness criteria for solitude because of roads
- Mountain bike use concentrated on Profanity because of loop opportunities. Weigh that and season of use against mountain bike opportunities
- Give Congress opportunity to look at those areas (Bald, Cougar, Thirteenmile)

Common – Clackamas, Bodie, Jackson (Green dot)

- Area acts as spine of wild along edge of a country from Canada to wilderness on Colville Reservation
- While management could enhance wildlife it could also have a negative impact
- TES plants

Bodie et al - Need Common to All (Happy face)

- Need – on borderline, PWAs have already been reviewed by PAC and received a low priority for wilderness
- Preserve old trails, sheepherder camps, historic buildings

Appendix 10 – Other Transcribed Flip Charts

Bodie et al - Availability Common to All (Happy face)

- Provides migratory habitat – north to south, east to west
- Surrounded and bordered by private property owners
  - Community wildfire plans incorporated in county planning
  - Clackamas – 76 percent WUI
  - Bodie – 72 percent
  - Jackson – 60 percent
- Potentially Class A noxious weeds
- Highly used recreation for hunting
- Potentially designated ORV dual use – Okanogan designated list

Bald, Cougar, Thirteenmile - Availability Common to All (Happy face)

- All 3 areas linked and would be a nice chunk of land
- Interesting hike through climatic zones – Sherman Pass to Kettle Crest to 13 mile area
- SanPoil
- Things said for Profanity are good for these 3

Bald, Cougar, Thirteenmile - Need Common to All (Happy face)

- Wrong to exclude elderly, people with disabilities from experiencing the forest
- Be good stewards and work together

Bald Snow, Thirteen Mile, Cougar Mountain – Wilderness Common to All (Yellow)

- Low mountain bike use
- Primitive recreational opportunities, hunting, hiking and riding are excellent
- Wilderness would not significantly change management
- Meets every FS criteria for wilderness
- Water quality would be maintained
- More area for dispersion of users and wildlife
- Wilderness designation would result in better management (timber management not practical)
- Creates common Congressional protection
- Increases tourism money for local economies and reservation
- Large patch of dark sky – no light domes
- Contiguous with profanity – wildlife connectivity
- Diversity of vegetation types

Bald Snow, Thirteen Mile, Cougar Mountain – No Change Common to All (Yellow)

- Don't have outstanding qualities