

## Pend Oreille County Community Workshop Summary Potential Wilderness Area Evaluation – Colville National Forest

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*Kalispell Tribe of Indians Wellness Center  
1821 N. Le Clerc, Cusick, WA*

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**September 20, 2008**

### **Meeting Objectives**

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

### **Opening**

Kathy Bond, facilitator, opened the workshop by reviewing the agenda (Appendix 1), handout packets and meeting ground rules.

### **Foundations**

Rick Brazell, Colville National Forest Supervisor, provided background information, context for the discussion, and a reminder of his role as Forest Supervisor:

- Today's task: Determine how well the IRAs on the Colville NF 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.
- While 2006-2007 collaborative process addressed the full spectrum of forest plan revision, this collaborative effort is focused on the forest plan revision topic of wilderness suitability.
- The discussion of potential wilderness areas is consistent with the plan revision objective of identifying desired conditions for the forest.
- Collaboration will help inform the Forest Service's recommendations for wilderness.
- Information, products and areas of agreement from the 2007 discussion of inventoried roadless areas will be incorporated as the evaluation process continues.
- 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.

## 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 was 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 “trade-offs.”
- 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.

Margaret shared the results of the 2006-2007 collaborative effort on the Colville Forest, and said that the public involved in that effort identified three general areas of agreement specific to wilderness evaluation on the Colville National Forest:

1. Salmo-Priest Adjacent Potential Wilderness Area received broad support for recommendation as wilderness;
2. There was general agreement that the Lost Creek Potential Wilderness Area had the least wilderness characteristics of all the potential wilderness areas, and would be better managed in some other way than wilderness.
3. There was general agreement that the existing wilderness/primitive qualities of the inventoried roadless areas (potential wilderness areas) should be maintained, whether or not they are recommended for wilderness designation.

These general areas of agreement will be included in Rick’s considerations for wilderness recommendations. As a result, the Salmo-Priest Adjacent and Lost Creek PWAs will not be evaluated in detail at this workshop. Those who would like to comment on these areas were invited to do so by writing on the ‘traveling comment blog’ (flip chart pad) or by submitting them to the Forest Service.

Margaret also said the Grassy Top and South Fork Mountain potential wilderness areas were primarily located in Idaho and had already been evaluated by the Idaho Panhandle Forest. Currently, the Idaho Panhandle Forest is not planning to recommend these areas for wilderness. Margaret said these two potential wilderness areas would not be evaluated at today’s workshop for these reasons. A number of workshop participants objected to this, and said they felt that Idaho should weigh in on these areas because any wilderness bill would likely be state-based; what Idaho recommends should not influence what Washington chooses to recommend. No decision was made in response to these objections. For the time being, the Forest Service is

offering people who would like to weigh in on these areas to submit their comments directly to the Forest Service.

### **Explanation and Test Drive of the Small Group Facilitated Process**

Susan Hayman, facilitator, reviewed the process of stepping through an evaluation of availability and need, consistent with the Forest Service requirements. Small groups were then instructed to take the availability and need information and prepare a summary evaluation which indicated what the group recommended in terms of wilderness, backcountry non-motorized, backcountry motorized and special interest area designation. Groups were not expected to reach consensus; however, small group facilitators were instructed to look for areas of general agreement.

Susan then demonstrated the process through a partial sample evaluation, using Lost Creek as the example potential wilderness area.

### **Small Group Evaluation**

After a break, the meeting participants gathered in one of four small discussion groups (determined by the color of the dot on each person's nametag). The groups were instructed to evaluate Abercrombie-Hooknose first (the top priority of the three), and then to evaluate Hall and Harvey. Each group was provided with a facilitator<sup>1</sup> who helped keep the discussion on track and recorded notes. General areas of agreement regarding findings for availability and need, as well as the group's summary evaluation, were captured on poster-sized templates. In some instances, small group facilitators choose to note individual preferences/concerns on the templates, as well. Appendix 2 contains the notes for Abercrombie-Hooknose; Appendix 3 contains the notes for Hall, and Appendix 4 contains the notes for Harvey Creek. The evaluation process was challenging for the participants; only one group completed evaluations for all three areas.

### **Full Group Synthesis**

At the conclusion of the small group session, two spokespersons reported the results captured on each potential wilderness area summary chart. They described what, if any, general areas of agreement were identified for availability and need, and what the group generally determined as their recommendation for the appropriate management option (wilderness, backcountry non-motorized, backcountry motorized, and/or special interest area).

Susan and Kathy arranged the 2-4 summary pages for each potential wilderness area so that the entire group could see them. They asked for any additional comments that the full group would like to offer that Rick consider when thinking about potential wilderness recommendations. These additional comments for each potential wilderness area are noted in Appendix 5, Transcribed Flip Charts. Susan and Kathy then used brightly-colored cards to fill in a table that showed the management options and the general areas of agreement within each small group. This enabled the full group to visualize the combined small group evaluations. This "Synthesis Table" is located at the bottom of Appendix 5.

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<sup>1</sup> Small Group Facilitators: Blue = Kathy Ahlenslager; Green = Debbie Kelly; Yellow = Kathy Bond; Orange = Jan Bodie

Workshop participants were reminded that the Synthesis Table showed general areas of agreement – not consensus. They also said that individual concerns noted on the charts would be considered in the analysis.

There seemed to be a common view from those people that attended the Cusick workshop that Abercrombie-Hooknose would be a good candidate for wilderness recommendation. Those that did not agree with the wilderness recommendation generally felt that they could support a backcountry non-motorized management approach.

As previously mentioned, due to the lack of time, not all groups were able to complete their analysis of Hall and Harvey Creek. Those that did discuss them didn't necessarily complete each of the evaluation steps. As a result, it is more difficult to generalize the conclusions of the Cusick participants regarding these two potential wilderness areas. Of the two, Hall seemed to have greater support for wilderness recommendation; some of those who evaluated Harvey Creek felt that it could also be managed as backcountry non-motorized or motorized. Though incomplete, the information collected from the Hall and Harvey Creek evaluations will be included in the analysis.

## **Wrap Up**

Rodney Smoldon, Deputy Forest Supervisor, provided the wrap up. He said that workshop information would be incorporated into the final recommendation decision-process that he and Rick would be using. He said that there were other opportunities for public input, including individual comments by mail and electronically. He stressed 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.

Subsequent community workshops are scheduled for the following dates, at the following locations:

### **Stevens County**

Saturday, October 4, 2008, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.  
Stevens County Sheriff's Ambulance Training Center  
425 N. Highway, Colville, WA

### **Ferry County**

Saturday, November 1, 2008, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.  
Republic Elementary School Auditorium  
30306 E. Highway 20, Republic, WA

Participants were notified that the **Integration Meeting** date and location have changed from Nov. 15<sup>th</sup> to Nov. 22. Same time 9 a.m. to noon. The location will be the Steven's County Sheriff's Ambulance Training Center.

Rick thanked everyone for coming, and closed the meeting.

Respectfully submitted,

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

## APPENDIX 1—AGENDA

### Community Workshop Agenda Potential Wilderness Area Evaluation Colville National Forest

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#### Meeting Objectives

- 1) Briefly review the wilderness designation process and the public involvement opportunities associated with it;
- 2) Evaluate a specific set of potential wilderness areas (commonly referred to as Inventoried Roadless Areas or IRAs) 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
- 9:15 a.m.     **Meeting Overview** – Facilitators
- Agenda
  - Meeting packets
  - Ground rules
- 9:20 a.m.     **Review of Wilderness Evaluation/Public Process** – Margaret Hartzell & Lisa Therrell
- 9:45 a.m.     **Explanation of Small Group Evaluation Process** – Facilitators
- 9:45 a.m.     **Test-Drive the Evaluation Process** – Facilitators
- 10:15 a.m.    **BREAK**
- 10:30 a.m.    **Small Group Evaluation**
- 12:15 p.m.    **Lunch Break** (*participants are encouraged to bring a sack lunch*)
- 12:45 p.m.    **Small Group Evaluation** (cont'd)
- 1:45 p.m.     **Full Group Synthesis**
- Small group reports
  - Discussion
  - Areas of agreement?

## APPENDIX 1—AGENDA

- 2:45 p.m.    **Next Steps** – Rodney Smoldon
- Workshop Evaluation
  - How workshop information will be used
  - Other opportunities to be involved

3:00 p.m.    **Adjourn**

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*For more information, contact:*

***Colville and Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forests Plan Revision Team***  
1240 Second Avenue South • Okanogan, WA 98840  
Phone: 509-826-3275  
*<http://www.fs.fed.us/r6/wenatchee/forest-plan/collaboration/colville-2008.shtml>*

## APPENDIX 2—ABERCROMBIE/HOOKNOSE TRANSCRIBED EVALUATION POSTERS

### AVAILABILITY Evaluation Summary – Blue Group

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#### Recreation including tourism:

##### Findings:

- Great hiking and equestrian opportunities; concern for trail maintenance, but there are groups willing to maintain them.
- Stunning views and scenery.
- Excellent hunting.

#### Wildlife and fish species, populations, and management needs:

##### Findings:

- Important for grizzly habitat, alpine habitat, lynx and salmonids.

#### Water availability and use:

##### Findings:

- Important for salmonids and TMDL for the Pend Oreille River and beyond, including cooling.

#### Livestock operations/Range:

##### Findings:

- There are active allotments.

#### Vegetation:

##### Findings:

- What are the effects of making this a wilderness on adjacent landowners?
- There's a large percentage of the forest infected with insect & disease but not feasible to treat.

#### Minerals:

##### Findings:

- Low potential for marketable minerals.

#### Authorized and potential land special uses:

##### Findings:

- DNR piece.

#### Other:

Findings: [None listed]

### NEED Evaluation Summary – Blue Group

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#### Distribution/relationship to other wilderness areas<sup>2</sup>:

##### Findings:

- Isolated, but large.

#### Present and future user pressure on other wilderness areas:

##### Findings:

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<sup>2</sup> Characteristics of other wilderness areas in the general vicinity (location, size, type); Accessibility of IRA to population centers and user groups.

## APPENDIX 2—ABERCROMBIE/HOOKNOSE TRANSCRIBED EVALUATION POSTERS

- Light use by users, currently.
- If made a wilderness, would have more users.

### Other non-wilderness opportunities for unconfined outdoor recreation on Colville NF or nearby Federal lands:

#### Findings:

- Wilderness in NE WA is rare.
- A-H area is unique and can't be substituted by other areas
- Comment: Some in the local communities don't support wilderness, as get no economic return and some do.

### Ability of IRA to provide refuge for species that cannot compete with increasing public use/development:

#### Findings:

- Provides excellent refuge for species; provides connectivity

### Other unique scientific values or phenomena in the IRA:

#### Findings:

- [None listed]

### Preservation of identifiable landform types and ecosystems (local, sub-regional, regional):

#### Findings:

- Would make a very important contribution

## Small Group Evaluation – Blue Group

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### Availability:

High

Low



Reasons: Excellent solitude

### Need:

High

Low



Reasons:

- Group was split. Some supporting a “7” and some a “10”
- There's only 3% wilderness on the CNF. Group agreed this IRA should be a wilderness

### Group Conclusion:

- Wilderness
- Backcountry Non-Motorized
- Backcountry Motorized
- Special Interest Area

## APPENDIX 2—ABERCROMBIE/HOOKNOSE TRANSCRIBED EVALUATION POSTERS

### AVAILABILITY Evaluation Summary – Green Group

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#### Recreation including tourism:

##### Findings:

- Low mountain bike use.
- Motorized use outside area/outside boundary.
- Descent hunting
- Horseback riding
- Snowmobile use within/on west side (illegal).

#### Wildlife and fish species, populations, and management needs:

##### Findings:

- Important for refugia (wolverine, lynx, pine marten).
- Cedar Creek – bull trout.
- Important lynx (habitat could benefit from treatment) threatened species.

#### Water availability and use:

##### Findings:

- No community directly relies on it for drinking water/wells.
- Important for providing good water quality to systems, rivers and streams.

#### Livestock operations/Range:

##### Findings:

- 2 allotments – 42% within grazing allotment.

#### Vegetation:

##### Findings:

- Cedar stand (near pt inholding); Upper Cedar Creek (<100).
- White bark pine (ecological value).
- Mtn meadows/stringer starts / Cherry stem presence.

#### Minerals:

##### Findings:

- 1 claim – active
- Unknown /low potential for mineral/small potential mod to high
- No large scale.

#### Authorized and potential land special uses:

##### Findings:

- Grazing.

#### Other:

Findings: [None listed]

## APPENDIX 2—ABERCROMBIE/HOOKNOSE TRANSCRIBED EVALUATION POSTERS

### NEED Evaluation Summary – Green Group

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#### Distribution/relationship to other wilderness areas<sup>3</sup>:

##### Findings:

- Relatively close to Salmo.
- Need for wilderness on east side of state.
- Low need for wilderness

#### Present and future user pressure on other wilderness areas:

##### Findings:

- User pressure currently low – but growing.

#### Other non-wilderness opportunities for unconfined outdoor recreation on Colville NF or nearby Federal lands:

##### Findings:

- A lot of opportunities.

#### Ability of IRA to provide refuge for species that cannot compete with increasing public use/development:

##### Findings:

- Bull trout.
- White bark pine
- Yes – provide refugia for elk, marten.

#### Other unique scientific values or phenomena in the IRA:

##### Findings:

- Cedar.
- White bark pine.
- Glacial features
- Meadows.
- 2 high peaks.
- Okanogan highlands landforms

#### Preservation of identifiable landform types and ecosystems (local, sub-regional, regional):

##### Findings:

- Okanogan highlands
- Nuna tak (glacial) high points.

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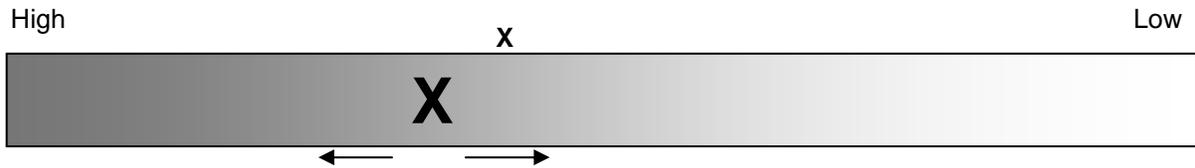
<sup>3</sup> Characteristics of other wilderness areas in the general vicinity (location, size, type); Accessibility of IRA to population centers and user groups.

## APPENDIX 2—ABERCROMBIE/HOOKNOSE TRANSCRIBED EVALUATION POSTERS

### Small Group Evaluation – Green Group

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#### Availability:



#### Reasons:

- Grazing allotment
- Great hiking
- Generally low current mountain bike
- No motorized use/trails

#### Need:



#### Reasons:

- Under rep. land form/geological
- Under rep. "W" on E. side of state
- Close proximity to Salmo/+ population
- There's only 3% wilderness on the CNF. Group agreed this IRA should be a wilderness
- Place for rare wildlife species (pine marten, wolverine)

#### Group Conclusion:

- Wilderness (*general*)
- Backcountry Non-Motorized
- Backcountry Motorized
- Special Interest Area

## APPENDIX 2—ABERCROMBIE/HOOKNOSE TRANSCRIBED EVALUATION POSTERS

### AVAILABILITY Evaluation Summary – Yellow Group

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#### Recreation including tourism:

##### Findings:

- Opportunities for primitive recreation (hiking, skiing, horseback).
- Berry picking.
- Camping.

#### Wildlife and fish species, populations, and management needs:

##### Findings:

- Important refugia for T&E species (grizzly bear and wolverine).
- Wildlife corridor (N-S) – trans boundary.
- Habitat for lynx, bear, pine marten.

#### Water availability and use:

##### Findings:

- Need to maintain quality.
- Habitat for bull trout.
- Need to maintain purity of native trout species.
- Need to maintain cool water for fisheries.

#### Livestock operations/Range:

##### Findings:

- Limited.

#### Vegetation:

##### Findings:

- Inaccessible.
- Moderate or minimal opportunity for vegetation manipulation.
- Concern about PWA WUI from adjacent communities (1.5 miles from forest)

#### Minerals:

##### Findings:

- No leases/no active claims.

#### Authorized and potential land special uses:

##### Findings:

- None.

#### Other:

Findings: Potential for expanded opportunities.

## APPENDIX 2—ABERCROMBIE/HOOKNOSE TRANSCRIBED EVALUATION POSTERS

### NEED Evaluation Summary – Yellow Group

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#### Distribution/relationship to other wilderness areas<sup>4</sup>:

##### Findings:

- Some connectivity to other wilderness areas.

#### Present and future user pressure on other wilderness areas:

##### Findings:

- Not at the present.

#### Other non-wilderness opportunities for unconfined outdoor recreation on Colville NF or nearby Federal lands:

##### Findings:

- Yes.

#### Ability of IRA to provide refuge for species that cannot compete with increasing public use/development:

##### Findings:

- Yes.

#### Other unique scientific values or phenomena in the IRA:

##### Findings:

- T& E species.
- Viewshed.
- Large stands of aspen.

#### Preservation of identifiable landform types and ecosystems (local, sub-regional, regional):

##### Findings:

- Most think it's a unique land form.

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<sup>4</sup> Characteristics of other wilderness areas in the general vicinity (location, size, type); Accessibility of IRA to population centers and user groups.

## APPENDIX 2—ABERCROMBIE/HOOKNOSE TRANSCRIBED EVALUATION POSTERS

### Small Group Evaluation – Yellow Group

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#### Availability:

High

Low



#### Reasons:

- Meets the criteria for availability considerations.

Note: Not everyone agreed. Forest in poor health and could impact other areas.

#### Need:

High

Low



#### Reasons:

- No heavy user pressure.
- Great potential increase in use in future with improved access.

#### Group Conclusion:

- Wilderness
- Backcountry Non-Motorized
- Backcountry Motorized
- Special Interest Area

Note: Not total agreement – interest in backcountry motorized

## APPENDIX 2—ABERCROMBIE/HOOKNOSE TRANSCRIBED EVALUATION POSTERS

### AVAILABILITY Evaluation Summary – Orange Group

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#### Recreation including tourism:

##### Findings:

- Challenging landscape and diverse (terrain, veg) rec. opportunities.
- Provides opts. For broad views into neighboring state/countries.
- Strong local need for including this area in year-round tourism efforts.
- Small amount of mtn. bike use would be displaced.

#### Wildlife and fish species, populations, and management needs:

##### Findings:

- Connectivity and habitat, including rare wildlife species.
- Locally important for presence and restoration of fish habitat e.g. Cedar Creek.
- Escapement habitat for game.

#### Water availability and use:

##### Findings:

- Cedar Creek was part of lone water system? (Now 2 wells)
- Priority watershed due to habitat.
- Undeveloped nature contributes quality H2O for agricultural areas below.

#### Livestock operations/Range:

##### Findings:

- Existing grazing on lower slopes only. No impacts up high due to terrain.

#### Vegetation:

##### Findings:

- Strong diversity of veg due to 5,000 elev change.
- White bark pine.

#### Minerals:

##### Findings:

- Mineral claims on periphery but not in PWA.

#### Authorized and potential land special uses:

##### Findings:

- Existing microwave tower and access road outside PWA not in it.

#### Other:

Findings: [None listed]

## APPENDIX 2—ABERCROMBIE/HOOKNOSE TRANSCRIBED EVALUATION POSTERS

### NEED Evaluation Summary – Orange Group

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#### Distribution/relationship to other wilderness areas<sup>5</sup>:

##### Findings:

- Provides wildlife connectivity.
- Provide trail connectivity to adjacent areas/wilderness/cross country.
- Does not touch existing wilderness or other IRA
- Already wilderness in area.

#### Present and future user pressure on other wilderness areas:

##### Findings:

- Moderate user pressure on Abercrombie – Hooknose.
- [Salmo-Priest has low-moderate pressure but limited opportunities]

#### Other non-wilderness opportunities for unconfined outdoor recreation on Colville NF or nearby Federal lands:

##### Findings:

- [None listed]

#### Ability of IRA to provide refuge for species that cannot compete with increasing public use/development:

##### Findings:

- Need to maintain potential wolverine, pine marten, and lynx habitat (currently provides it).

#### Other unique scientific values or phenomena in the IRA:

##### Findings:

- Amazing wildflower displays.
- (Western) toads found at summit.

#### Preservation of identifiable landform types and ecosystems (local, sub-regional, regional):

##### Findings:

- Contributes diversity of vegetation types as part of experience without having to travel far.

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<sup>5</sup> Characteristics of other wilderness areas in the general vicinity (location, size, type); Accessibility of IRA to population centers and user groups.

## APPENDIX 2—ABERCROMBIE/HOOKNOSE TRANSCRIBED EVALUATION POSTERS

### Small Group Evaluation – Orange Group

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#### Availability:

High (9 on a scale of 1-10. One person felt it would be more like 7 ½) Low



#### Reasons:

- One person concerned over loss of future motorized access.
- Group felt that this area has high wilderness values.
- Designation does not displace a lot of existing use.
- Benefits outweigh the cost.

#### Need:

High Low



#### Reasons:

- Provide connectivity.
- Provides a place for a unique experience of heritage in an area that provides multi-use activities nearby.

#### Group Conclusion:

- Wilderness
- Backcountry Non-Motorized
- Backcountry Motorized
- Special Interest Area

## APPENDIX 3—HALL TRANSCRIBED EVALUATION POSTERS

### AVAILABILITY Evaluation Summary – Green Group

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#### Recreation including tourism:

##### Findings:

- Mountain bike (low).
- Proximity to 2 campgrounds provides good primitive experiences nearby.
- Trails.
- PWA available for non-motorized use.
- Old road, Noisy Creek.

#### Wildlife and fish species, populations, and management needs:

##### Findings:

- Do some manipulation with fire for habitat needs.
- West slope cutthroat sensitive; bull trout.
- High connectivity?

#### Water availability and use:

##### Findings:

- Water quality/quantity = Sullivan Lake.
- No community use as this Wash. source/drinking.

#### Livestock operations/Range:

##### Findings:

- No current allotment.

#### Vegetation:

##### Findings:

- Could do some prescribed or WLFU in wilderness if in fires plan (if wilderness).
- WUI 50/50. Forest health.
- Top of Hall –Meadow (alpine)

#### Minerals:

##### Findings:

- Possibly one claim? May not be active.

#### Authorized and potential land special uses:

##### Findings:

- Claim? One active?

#### Other:

Findings: [None listed].

## APPENDIX 3—HALL TRANSCRIBED EVALUATION POSTERS

### NEED Evaluation Summary – Green Group

---

#### Distribution/relationship to other wilderness areas<sup>6</sup>:

##### Findings:

- Close to Salmo/Priest.
- Grass Top IRA – east.

#### Present and future user pressure on other wilderness areas:

##### Findings:

- Light now – potential to build.

#### Other non-wilderness opportunities for unconfined outdoor recreation on Colville NF or nearby Federal lands:

##### Findings:

- High opportunity – close proximity.

#### Ability of IRA to provide refuge for species that cannot compete with increasing public use/development:

##### Findings:

- High – Grizzly, fish, bull/cutthroat.
- Goats.
- Caribou.
- Some rare plants, quaking aspen.
- Whitetail ptarmigan.

#### Other unique scientific values or phenomena in the IRA:

##### Findings:

- Okanogan Highland form.
- Glaciations features.

#### Preservation of identifiable landform types and ecosystems (local, sub-regional, regional):

##### Findings:

- Okanogan Highland landform.
- Alpine meadows.

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<sup>6</sup> Characteristics of other wilderness areas in the general vicinity (location, size, type); Accessibility of IRA to population centers and user groups.

## APPENDIX 3—HALL TRANSCRIBED EVALUATION POSTERS

### Small Group Evaluation – Green Group

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#### Availability:

High

Low



#### Reasons:

- Rec proximity.
- Close to Salmo.
- Sullivan Lake CG./primitive use area.
- Mountain biking use low to none.
- Horse camp.

#### Need:

High

Low



#### Reasons:

- Potential need for use by growing population.
- Habitat.
- Landforms: Okanogan Highlands.
- Diverse meadows.

#### Group Conclusion:

- Wilderness
- Backcountry Non-Motorized
- Backcountry Motorized
- Special Interest Area

## APPENDIX 3—HALL TRANSCRIBED EVALUATION POSTERS

### AVAILABILITY Evaluation Summary – Yellow Group

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#### Recreation including tourism:

##### Findings:

- Mountain bikes.
- Hiking.
- Berry picking.
- Wildlife viewing.

#### Wildlife and fish species, populations, and management needs:

##### Findings:

- Deer, elk, mtn. sheep.
- Habitat manipulation would benefit.
- T&E Species.

#### Water availability and use:

##### Findings:

- High availability for water quality and native fish species.

#### Livestock operations/Range:

##### Findings:

- None.

#### Vegetation:

##### Findings:

- Low potential.

#### Minerals:

##### Findings:

- One claim in southern boundary.

#### Authorized and potential land special uses:

##### Findings:

- [None listed].

#### Other:

- Findings: [None listed].

## APPENDIX 3—HALL TRANSCRIBED EVALUATION POSTERS

### NEED Evaluation Summary – Yellow Group [Not completed]

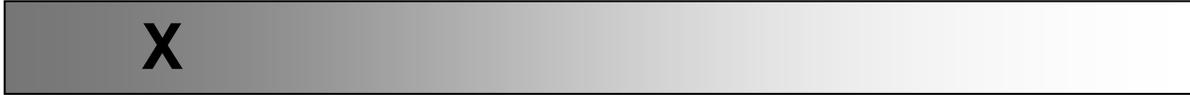
#### Small Group Evaluation – Yellow Group [Incomplete]

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##### Availability:

High

Low



Reasons: [None listed].

##### Need:

High

Low



Reasons: [None listed].

##### Group Conclusion:

- Wilderness
- Backcountry Non-Motorized
- Backcountry Motorized
- Special Interest Area

## APPENDIX 3—HALL TRANSCRIBED EVALUATION POSTERS

AVAILABILITY Evaluation Summary – Orange Group [incomplete]

NEED Evaluation Summary – Orange Group [incomplete]

Small Group Evaluation – Orange Group

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Note: One person not comfortable rating.

### Availability:

High

Low



Reasons:

- Low displacement of current use.
- Rec and Tourism opportunity.

### Need:

High

Low



Reasons:

- Wilderness connectivity opportunity.
- Need for rec and tourism (economics).

### Group Conclusion:

- Wilderness
- Backcountry Non-Motorized
- Backcountry Motorized
- Special Interest Area (rec/tourism)

## APPENDIX 4—HARVEY TRANSCRIBED EVALUATION POSTERS

### AVAILABILITY Evaluation Summary – Blue Group

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#### Recreation including tourism:

##### Findings:

- Great hunting, berry picking.
- Snowmobile use currently illegal.

#### Wildlife and fish species, populations, and management needs:

##### Findings:

- Important grizzly habitat, in recovery zone.
- Adjacent caribou management unit.
- Native west slope trout and bull trout – core habitat.

#### Water availability and use:

##### Findings:

- Headwaters for numerous streams, and on into Pend Oreille River; including TMDL and cooling.

#### Livestock operations/Range:

##### Findings:

- An active allotment.

#### Vegetation:

##### Findings:

- What are the effects of wilderness on insect and disease?
- Known sensitive plants and northern bog lemming.
- Gorgeous cedar stands in SE area of IRA.

#### Minerals:

##### Findings:

- [None listed].

#### Authorized and potential land special uses:

##### Findings:

- SnoTel station.

#### Other:

Findings: [None listed].

## APPENDIX 4—HARVEY TRANSCRIBED EVALUATION POSTERS

### NEED Evaluation Summary – Blue Group

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#### Distribution/relationship to other wilderness areas<sup>7</sup>:

##### Findings:

- Not as isolated as Abercrombie Hooknose.

#### Present and future user pressure on other wilderness areas:

##### Findings:

- Available wilderness landscape is decreasing as demand increases.

#### Other non-wilderness opportunities for unconfined outdoor recreation on Colville NF or nearby Federal lands:

##### Findings:

- [None listed].

#### Ability of IRA to provide refuge for species that cannot compete with increasing public use/development:

##### Findings:

- IRA provides this.

#### Other unique scientific values or phenomena in the IRA:

##### Findings:

- People are more likely to come if there are more areas.

#### Preservation of identifiable landform types and ecosystems (local, sub-regional, regional):

##### Findings:

- Cedar grove unique in SE of IRA.

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<sup>7</sup> Characteristics of other wilderness areas in the general vicinity (location, size, type); Accessibility of IRA to population centers and user groups.

## APPENDIX 4—HARVEY TRANSCRIBED EVALUATION POSTERS

### Small Group Evaluation – Blue Group [incomplete]

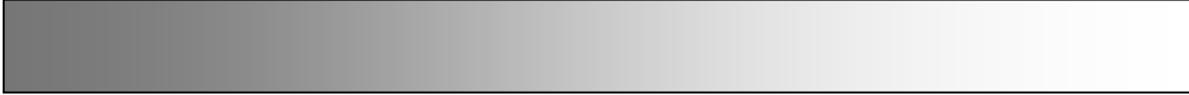
[Group didn't reach agreement. Some want motorized opportunities some think not isolated.]

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#### Availability:

High

Low



Reasons:

#### Need:

High

Low



Reasons:

- Need grizzly, caribou, bull trout habitat.

#### Group Conclusion:

- Wilderness
- Backcountry Non-Motorized
- Backcountry Motorized
- Special Interest Area

## APPENDIX 4—HARVEY TRANSCRIBED EVALUATION POSTERS

### AVAILABILITY Evaluation Summary – Green Group

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#### Recreation including tourism:

##### Findings:

- Unavailable for snowmobile use.
- No trails.
- Low use.
- Popular berry picking.
- Lack of access.
- Low development.

#### Wildlife and fish species, populations, and management needs:

##### Findings:

- Grizzly bear; Caribou, lynx.
- Bog lemmings (sensitive)/wolverine.
- Sensitive plants – west slope cutthroat. Headwater – bull trout.

#### Water availability and use:

##### Findings:

- No communities.
- Fish – quality/quantity.

#### Livestock operations/Range:

##### Findings:

- Active allotment.
- Sleep, heavy timber.

#### Vegetation:

##### Findings:

- RNA – bunch grass meadows; Alpine meadows.
- White bark pine.
- No WUI.

#### Minerals:

##### Findings:

- Possible moly/tungsten? No active claims.

#### Authorized and potential land special uses:

##### Findings:

- SnoTel

#### Other:

Findings: [None listed].

## APPENDIX 4—HARVEY TRANSCRIBED EVALUATION POSTERS

### NEED Evaluation Summary – Green Group

---

#### Distribution/relationship to other wilderness areas<sup>8</sup>:

##### Findings:

- Salmo
- Grass Top connectivity?
- Lack of accessibility.

#### Present and future user pressure on other wilderness areas:

##### Findings:

- Very low – could increase with population growth.

#### Other non-wilderness opportunities for unconfined outdoor recreation on Colville NF or nearby Federal lands:

##### Findings:

- Lots in area. No trails.

#### Ability of IRA to provide refuge for species that cannot compete with increasing public use/development:

##### Findings:

- High. Grizzly bear, etc.
- Fish

#### Other unique scientific values or phenomena in the IRA:

##### Findings:

- RNA – bunchgrass.
- 4 sensitive plant species.
- Alpine meadows.

#### Preservation of identifiable landform types and ecosystems (local, sub-regional, regional):

##### Findings:

- Okanogan Highlands

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<sup>8</sup> Characteristics of other wilderness areas in the general vicinity (location, size, type); Accessibility of IRA to population centers and user groups.

## APPENDIX 4—HARVEY TRANSCRIBED EVALUATION POSTERS

### Small Group Evaluation – Green Group

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#### Availability:

High

Low



#### Reasons:

- Lack of accessibility.
- Lack of development.

#### Need:

High

Low



#### Reasons:

- RNA bunchgrass/sensitive plants/meadows.
- Landform/Okanogan Highlands.
- Important to Kalispel Tribe

#### Group Conclusion:

- Wilderness
- Backcountry Non-Motorized
- Backcountry Motorized
- Special Interest Area

## APPENDIX 5—TRANSCRIBED FLIP CHARTS

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Traveling Comment Blog</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wilderness is not an economic benefit.</li> <li>• Wilderness is a BIG economic benefit! See the research.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;">1</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Other Comments: Abercrombie-Hooknose</b></p> <p>Backcountry NM:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Potential for future options for mechanized/motorized equipment</li> <li>2. Vegetation treatment options</li> <li>3. Access to clear and provide trail access.</li> </ol> <p style="text-align: right;">2</p>
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<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Other Comments: Hall</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Does have some mechanized use.</li> <li>2. Need more F&amp;W info on caribou, mtn. sheep, etc.</li> <li>3. Consider how wilderness designation may increase visitation, which then affects wildlife and other wilderness character.</li> </ol> <p style="text-align: right;">3</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Other Comments: Harvey Creek</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Consider tribal activities for future potential need to access.</li> <li>2. BCNM – smaller area, roads around perimeter.</li> </ol> <p style="text-align: right;">4</p>
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### Synthesis Table

#### Areas of General Agreement - not consensus

Wilderness	Back-Country Non-Motorized	Special Interest Area
<div style="display: flex; flex-direction: column; align-items: center;"> <div style="background-color: blue; color: white; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;">ACH</div> <div style="background-color: green; color: black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;">Hall</div> <div style="background-color: orange; color: black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;">ACH</div> <div style="background-color: orange; color: black; padding: 5px;">Hall</div> </div>	<div style="display: flex; flex-direction: column; align-items: center;"> <div style="background-color: green; color: black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;">Harvey</div> <div style="background-color: green; color: black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;">ACH</div> <div style="background-color: yellow; color: black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;">ACH</div> </div> <div style="border-top: 1px solid black; margin-top: 10px;"> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Back-Country Motorized</b></p> <div style="background-color: blue; color: white; padding: 5px; margin: 0 auto; width: 80px;">Harvey</div> </div>	

**APPENDIX 5—TRANSCRIBED FLIP CHARTS**