Table S-1. Comparison of Key Characteristics and Effects by Prohibition Alternative. *The effects summarized in this table[A] would occur in inventoried roadless areas throughout the entire National Forest System, including the Tongass National Forest.*

Issue, Objective, or Measure	Alternative 1 No Action; No Prohibitions	***Preferred Alternative*** **Alternative 3 – with Selected Social and Economic Mitigations** *And* **Tongass Not Exempt Beginning in 2004**	Alternative 2 Prohibit Road Construction and Reconstruction Within Inventoried Roadless Areas	Alternative 3 Prohibit Road Construction, Reconstruction, and Timber Harvest Except for Stewardship Purposes[B] Within Inventoried Roadless Areas	Alternative 4 Prohibit Road Construction, Reconstruction, and All Timber Cutting Within Inventoried Roadless Areas
Inventoried Roadless Areas with Permanent Prohibition on Road Construction and Reconstruction	0 acres	49,178,000 acres until 2004 58,518,000 acres after 2004[C], when prohibitions would be implemented on the 9,340,000 acres of inventoried roadless area on the Tongass National Forest.	58,518,000 acres		
Inventoried Roadless Areas with Permanent Prohibition on Commodity-Purpose Timber Harvest	0 acres	49,178,000 acres until 2004 58,518,000 acres after 2004, when prohibitions would be implemented on the 9,340,000 acres of inventoried roadless area on the Tongass National Forest; Stewardship timber harvest not requiring road construction or reconstruction would continue.	0 acres	58,518,000 acres; Stewardship timber harvest not requiring road construction or reconstruction would continue.	58,518,000 acres

[A] For ease of comparison and greater consistency, outputs and effects in these tables are displayed as annual averages whenever possible. In Chapter 3 the analysis of effects are often shown as 5 year totals for the period 2000 to 2004. Any discrepancies between these figures and those cited in the text, other tables, or in the database are due to rounding.
[B] Stewardship-purpose timber harvest includes timber sales made primarily to help achieve desired ecological conditions or to attain some non-timber resource objective requiring manipulation of the existing vegetation (for example, reducing forest fuels by constructing a fuel break). Refer to the Glossary for a complete definition.
[C] When used in reference to the Tongass, 2004 means April 2004, the date of the scheduled plan revision.

Table S-1. Comparison of Key Characteristics and Effects by Prohibition Alternative. (cont.) *The effects summarized in this table would occur in inventoried roadless areas throughout the entire National Forest System, including the Tongass National Forest.*

Issue, Objective, or Measure	Alternative 1	***Preferred Alternative*** **Alternative 3 – with Selected Social and Economic Mitigations** *And* **Tongass Not Exempt Beginning in 2004**	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4
Short Term Average Annual Timber Related Road Construction and Reconstruction Planned in Inventoried Roadless Areas From 2000 to 2004	125 miles/year	58 miles/vear until 2004 0 miles/year after 2004, when road construction would also be prohibited in inventoried roadless areas on the Tongass National Forest.	0 miles/year		
Short Term Average Annual Non-Timber Related Road Construction and Reconstruction Planned In Inventoried Roadless Areas From 2000 to 2004	107 miles/year	63 miles/year until 2004 60 miles/year after 2004 when road construction would also be prohibited in inventoried roadless areas on the Tongass National Forest; this includes those roads associated with Federal Aid Highway Projects	59 miles/year		
Short Term Average Annual Acreage Planned for Timber Harvest in Inventoried Roadless Areas From 2000 to 2004	18,000 – 19,000 acres/year	7,200 acres/year until 2004 4,400 acres/year after 2004	8,000 acres/year	4,400 acres/year	0 acres/year

Table S-1. Comparison of Key Characteristics and Effects by Prohibition Alternative. (cont.) *The effects summarized in this table would occur in inventoried roadless areas throughout the entire National Forest System, including the Tongass National Forest.*

Issue, Objective, or Measure	Alternative 1	***Preferred Alternative*** **Alternative 3 – with Selected Social and Economic Mitigations** *And* **Tongass Not Exempt Beginning in 2004**	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4
Short Term Average Annual Timber Volume Offered[A] on All NFS Lands From 2000 to 2004 (MMBF = million board feet)	3,300 MMBF/year	3,214 MMBF/year until 2004 3,112 MMBF/year after 2004	3,140 MMBF/year	3,112 MMBF/year	3,080 MMBF/year
Short Term Average Annual Timber Volume Offered in Inventoried Roadless Areas From 2000 to 2004 (MMBF = million board feet)	220 MMBF/year	140 MMBF/year until 2004 32 MMBF/year after 2004	60 MMBF/year	32 MMBF/year	0 MMBF/year
Short Term Average Annual Timber Volume Harvested[B] in Inventoried Roadless Areas From 2000 to 2004 (MMBF = million board feet)	147 MMBF/year	98 MMBF/year until 2004 21 MMBF/year after 2004	39 MMBF/year	21 MMBF/year	0 MMBF/year

[A] Volume Offered is an estimate of timber volume that will be advertised for sale. Refer to the Glossary for a complete definition.
[B] Volume Harvested is an estimate of timber volume that will actually be cut, and is usually less than the volume offered. Refer to the Glossary for a complete definition.

Table S-1. Comparison of Key Characteristics and Effects by Prohibition Alternative. (cont.) *The effects summarized in this table would occur in inventoried roadless areas throughout the entire National Forest System, including the Tongass National Forest.*

Issue, Objective, or Measure	Alternative 1	***Preferred Alternative*** **Alternative 3 – with Selected Social and Economic Mitigations** *And* **Tongass Not Exempt Beginning in 2004**	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4
Short Term Average Annual Timber Related Employment From All NFS Timber Harvest From 2000 to 2004 (direct timber-related jobs)	26,957 jobs/year	26,610 jobs/year until 2004 26,227 jobs/year after 2004	26,350 jobs/year	26,227 jobs/year	26,071 jobs/year
Short Term Average Annual Income From All NFS Timber Harvest Related Employment From 2000 to 2004 (direct timber-related job income)	$1053.2 million/year	2004 $1020.1 million/year after 2004	$1025.4 million/year	$1020.1 million/year	$1013.7 million/year
Short Term Average Annual Payments to States From All NFS Timber Receipts From 2000 to 2004	$135.0 million/year	$133.0 million/year until 2004 $131.3 million/year after 2004	$132.0 million/year	$131.3 million/year	$130.5 million/year

Table S-1. Comparison of Key Characteristics and Effects by Prohibition Alternative. (cont.) *The effects summarized in this table would occur on inventoried roadless areas throughout the entire National Forest System, including the Tongass National Forest.*

Issue, Objective, or Measure	Alternative 1	***Preferred Alternative*** **Alternative 3 – with Selected Social and Economic Mitigations** *And* **Tongass Not Exempt Beginning in 2004**	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4
Agency Costs	Overall agency costs would continue at current levels.	Prohibiting road construction would reduce future maintenance costs for roads that might have been built. Forest health treatments may be more costly in inventoried roadless areas. No additional planning costs would be incurred, although savings in appeals and litigation costs related to inventoried roadless area management are anticipated. Overall agency costs are expected to remain the same.			
Inventoried Roadless Areas At Risk From Uncharacteristic Wildfire Effects	In inventoried roadless areas, 7 million acres are at moderate risk and 4 million acres are at high risk from wildfires that could potentially cause uncharacteristic wildfire effects. A majority of NFS lands with the highest priority for fuel treatment are located outside inventoried roadless areas. Little fuel treatment work is anticipated in inventoried roadless areas unless there is a threat to the wildland urban interface, threatened and endangered species habitat and readily accessible municipal watersheds. Fire risk, either from wildfires or hazardous fuels, is not a concern on the Tongass.				Acreage burned by large wildland fires in inventoried roadless areas, as on other NFS lands, is expected to increase slightly in the next 20 years; potential exists for a few more large fires than in Alternatives 1 – 3.
Locatable and Leasable Minerals in Inventoried Roadless Areas	No change from current management policies.	Prohibiting road construction would preclude future leasable mineral exploration and development when reliant on road construction in inventoried roadless areas. Total economic impacts associated with current operations seeking to expand into inventoried roadless areas could directly affect 546 jobs and $35.8 million per year in associated income beginning sometime after 2003. No change from current management policies for locatable minerals.			

Table S-1. Comparison of Key Characteristics and Effects by Prohibition Alternative. (cont.) *The effects summarized in this table would occur on inventoried roadless areas throughout the entire National Forest System, including the Tongass National Forest.*

Issue, Objective, or Measure	Alternative 1	***Preferred Alternative*** **Alternative 3 – with Selected Social and Economic Mitigations** *And* **Tongass Not Exempt Beginning in 2004**	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4
Developed Recreation Opportunities	Development would continue consistent with existing policies and management direction.	Similar to Alternatives 2 – 4, with some new opportunities for developed and road-based recreation in inventoried roadless areas on the Tongass National Forest until 2004 based on existing policies and management direction, and in areas where social and economic mitigation measures are applied	Opportunities for future developed recreation would decline in inventoried roadless areas, which may cause additional impacts on existing developed and road based recreation as overall demand increases.		
Dispersed Recreation Opportunities	Land base for dispersed recreation would be maintained on 24.2 million acres of inventoried roadless areas where land management plan prescriptions prohibit road construction. The remaining 34.3 million acres (59%) would be available for road based and developed recreation based on project and forest level planning.	Similar to Alternatives 2 – 4, with potential for some loss of dispersed Forest until 2004, and in areas where social and economic mitigation measures are applied.	Land base for dispersed recreation would be maintained on all 58.5 million acres of inventoried roadless areas.		

Table S-1. Comparison of Key Characteristics and Effects by Prohibition Alternative. (cont.) *The effects summarized in this table would occur on inventoried roadless areas throughout the entire National Forest System, including the Tongass National Forest.*

Issue, Objective, or Measure	Alternative 1	***Preferred Alternative*** **Alternative 3 – with Selected Social and Economic Mitigations** *And* **Tongass Not Exempt Beginning in 2004**	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4
Hunting And Fishing Opportunity In Inventoried Roadless Areas	Quality of opportunities potentially reduced by degradation of habitat for fish and some game species.	Similar to Alternatives 2 – 4, with potential for some reduction in quality of hunting and fishing opportunities in inventoried roadless areas on the Tongass National Forest until 2004, and in areas where social and economic mitigation measures are applied	Maintains current quality of roadless hunting and fishing opportunities. Protects habitat important for some fish and wildlife species, particularly for those sensitive to human disturbance, or those with large home ranges, with associated benefits to hunting and fishing.		
Impacts to Designated or Potential Wilderness Near or Adjacent to Inventoried Roadless Areas	Roading in inventoried roadless areas may increase potential risk to adjacent or nearby wilderness values.	Similar to Alternatives 2 – 4; with potential for increased risk to wilderness values in adjacent or nearby Wilderness areas or potential wilderness areas on the Tongass until 2004, and in areas where social and economic mitigation measures are applied	Prohibiting road building in inventoried roadless areas would reduce potential risk to wilderness values in adjacent or nearby designated Wilderness or potential Wilderness areas.		

Table S-1. Comparison of Key Characteristics and Effects by Prohibition Alternative. (cont.) *The effects summarized in this table would occur on inventoried roadless areas throughout the entire National Forest System, including the Tongass National Forest.*

Issue, Objective, or Measure	Alternative 1	***Preferred Alternative*** **Alternative 3 – with Selected Social and Economic Mitigations** *And* **Tongass Not Exempt Beginning in 2004**	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4
Watershed Resources in Inventoried Roadless Areas	Localized, short-term effects to water quantity and quality where high levels of roading and timber harvest are planned; increased risk of mass wasting and erosion in localized areas.	Similar to Alternative 2; with potential for some increased [illegible] 2004 of limited local short-term changes to water quantity and quality, small risk of mass wasting and erosion.	Beneficial effects to those forests where high levels of roading would have occurred; limited benefits elsewhere; limited local short-term changes to water quantity and quality, reduced risk of mass wasting and erosion.	Beneficial effects to those forests where high levels of roading and commodity timber harvest would have occurred; limited benefits elsewhere; limited local short-term changes to water quantity and quality, reduced risk of mass wasting and erosion.	Substantial benefits to those forests where high levels of roading and timber harvest would have occurred; limited benefits elsewhere; water quantity generally near undisturbed levels; water quality, mass wasting, erosion same as Alternative 3 except in areas burned by wildfire.
Air Resources in and Adjacent to Inventoried Roadless Areas	Small risk of gradual air quality deterioration from dust, smoke and emissions associated with road construction, reconstruction, and use.	Lower risk of air quality deterioration from dust, smoke and emissions.			Lower risk of gradual air quality deterioration from dust, smoke and emissions. Increased risk relative to Alternatives 1, 2,and 3 from wildfire smoke due to inability to cut trees to reduce fuels.

Table S-1. Comparison of Key Characteristics and Effects by Prohibition Alternative. (cont.) *The effects summarized in this table would occur on inventoried roadless areas throughout the entire National Forest System, including the Tongass National Forest.*

Issue, Objective, or Measure	Alternative 1	***Preferred Alternative*** **Alternative 3 – with Selected Social and Economic Mitigations** *And* **Tongass Not Exempt Beginning in 2004**	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4
Biological Diversity in and Adjacent to Inventoried Roadless Areas	Greatest risk from roading and ground disturbance; highest potential for increased fragmentation, loss of connectivity, introduction of non-native invasive species, habitat degradation and disruption; least acres protected.	Similar to Alternative 3; with disturbance activities in important fish, wildlife, and plant habitats in inventoried roadless areas on the Tongass until 2004.	Beneficial effects due to reduced level of human disturbance activities and increased conservation of important fish, wildlife, and plant habitats.	Somewhat lower potential for ground disturbance relative to Alternative 2, but effects not substantially different given relatively small difference in projected timber offer volume.	Lowest levels of ground disturbance and habitat disruption, but effects essentially the same as Alternative 3. Limited potential for localized adverse effects from restriction on stewardship harvest, but not detectable at national scale.
Threatened, Endangered, And Proposed (TEP) Plant and Animal Species Protected	Greatest potential loss of habitat and adverse effects to TEP species from highest level of road construction and ground disturbance.	Important benefits to over 220 TEP species with habitat in or affected by inventoried roadless areas. Substantially reduced risk relative to Alternative 1; Slightly reduced risk relative to Alternative 2.	Important benefits to over 220 TEP species with habitat in or affected by inventoried roadless areas. Substantially reduced risk relative to Alternative 1.	Slightly reduced risk relative to Alternative 2, with less ground disturbance and habitat disruption.	Least amount of ground disturbance, but effects essentially the same as Alternatives 2 and 3.
Non-native Invasive Species (NIS)	Greatest risk for increased introduction and establishment of NIS from road construction and use, and other associated ground disturbance.	disturbance than Alternative 2, but effects not substantially different given relatively small difference in projected timber offer volume.	Substantially reduced relative risk locally with prohibition on road construction.	Slightly less ground disturbance than Alternative 2, but effects not substantially different given relatively small difference in projected timber offer volume.	Slightly less ground disturbance than Alternative 2 and 3; greatest relative degree of protection against future introduction and establishment of NIS.

Table S-2. Comparison of Key Characteristics and Effects by Tongass National Forest Alternative[A]. *The effects summarized in this table would occur on inventoried roadless areas throughout the Tongass National Forest.*

Issue, Objective, or Measure	**Tongass Not Exempt** Alternative Selected for Other NFS Lands Applies to the Tongass National Forest Upon Implementation of the Final Rule	**Tongass Not Exempt Beginning in 2004** Alternative Selected for Other NFS Lands Applies to the Tongass National Forest in April 2004	**Tongass Exempt** Alternative Selected for Other NFS Lands Does Not Apply to the Tongass National Forest	**Tongass Deferred** Alternative Not Selected at This Time; Determine Whether Road Construction Should be Prohibited in Inventoried Roadless Areas as Part of 5 Year Plan Review in 2004	**Tongass Selected Areas** Prohibit Road Construction and Reconstruction in the Old Growth, Semi-Remote Recreation, Remote Recreation Land Use Designations, and LUD IIs Within Inventoried Roadless Areas on the Tongass National Forest
Inventoried Roadless Areas with Prohibitions	9,340,000 acres	0 acres until 2004 9,340,000 acres after 2004	0 acres	No permanent prohibitions unless and until decided upon during the 5-year plan review	6,989,000 acres
Average Annual Timber Related Road Construction & Reconstruction Planned in Inventoried Roadless Areas From 2000 to 2040	0 miles/year	58 miles/year until 2004; 0 miles/year after 2004	58 miles/year	58 miles/year until 2004; Depending on the decision made during the 5-year plan review in 2004; fewer roads may be constructed or reconstructed after that date.	There would be a short term reduction in road construction due to 13 cases where road segments were planned to cross these 4 LUDs to access timber sales; in the long term, road construction is expected to return to an average annual 58 miles/year

[A] For purposes of comparing Tongass alternatives, the effects of applying prohibition Alternative 3 with Selected Mitigations are displayed. The outcomes are nearly identical to those resulting from applying Alternatives 2 and 4.

Table S-2. Comparison of Key Characteristics and Effects by Tongass National Forest Alternative[A]. (cont.) *The effects summarized in this table would occur on inventoried roadless areas throughout the Tongass National Forest.*

Issue, Objective, or Measure	Tongass Not Exempt	Tongass Not Exempt Beginning in 2004	Tongass Exempt	Tongass Deferred	Tongass Selected Areas
Average Annual Non-Timber Related Road Construction and Reconstruction Planned In Inventoried Roadless Areas From 2000 to 2040	0 miles/year	3 miles/year until 2004 0 miles/year after 2004	3 miles/year	3 miles/year until 2004; Depending on the decision made during the 5-year plan review in 2004; fewer roads may be constructed or reconstructed after that date.	3 miles/year
Average Annual Acreage Planned for Timber Harvest in Inventoried Roadless Areas From 2000 to 2040	0 acres/year	2,800 acres/year until 2004 0 acres/year after 2004	2,800 acres/year	2,800 acres/year until 2004 Depending on the decision made during the 5-year plan review in 2004; fewer acres may be planned for timber harvest after that date.	2,000 acres/year until 2004 2,700 acres/year after 2004
Average Annual Timber Volume Offered by the Tongass From 2000 to 2040 (MMBF = million board feet)	68 MMBF/year	176 MMBF/year until 2004 68 MMBF/year after 2004	176 MMBF/year	176 MMBF/year Depending on the decision made during the 5-year plan review in 2004; fewer acres may be planned for timber harvest after that date.	128 MMBF/year until 2004 166 MMBF/year after 2004
Average Annual Timber Volume Offered by the Tongass in Inventoried Roadless Areas From 2000 to 2040 (MMBF = million board feet)	0 MMBF/year	108 MMBF/year until 2004 0 MMBF/year after 2004	108 MMBF/year	108 MMBF/year Depending on the decision made during the 5-year plan review in 2004; fewer acres may be planned for timber harvest after that date.	60 MMBF/year until 2004 98 MMBF/year after 2004

[A] For purposes of comparing Tongass alternatives, the effects of applying prohibition Alternative 3 with Selected Mitigations are displayed. The outcomes are nearly identical to those resulting from applying Alternatives 2 and 4.

Table S-2. Comparison of Key Characteristics and Effects by Tongass National Forest Alternative[A]. (cont.) *The effects summarized in this table would occur on inventoried roadless areas throughout the Tongass National Forest.*

Issue, Objective, or Measure	Tongass Not Exempt	Tongass Not Exempt Beginning in 2004	Tongass Exempt	Tongass Deferred	Tongass Selected Areas
Average Annual Timber Volume Harvested by the Tongass in Inventoried Roadless Areas From 2000 to 2040 (MMBF = million board feet)	0 MMBF/year	77 MMBF/year until 2004 0 MMBF/year after 2004	77 MMBF/year	77 MMBF/year Depending on the decision made during the 5-year plan review in 2004; fewer acres may be planned for timber harvest after that date.	43 MMBF/year until 2004 70 MMBF/year after 2004
Average Annual Tongass Timber Harvest Related Employment (timber-related jobs per year)	242 jobs/year	625 jobs/year until 2004 242 jobs/year after 2004	625 jobs/year	625 jobs/year until 2004 Depending on the decision made during the 5-year plan review in 2004; the timber program may support fewer jobs after that date.	455 jobs/year
Average Annual Income From Tongass Timber Harvest Related Employment (direct timber-related job income)	$11.0 million/year	$28.6 million/year until 2004 $11.0 million/year after 2004	$28.6 million/year	$28.6 million/year until 2004 Depending on the decision made during the 5-year plan review in 2004; there may be less annual income from timber harvest related jobs after that date.	$20.8 million/year
Annual Payments to State (Alaska) from Timber Receipts	$1.0 million/year	$2.7 million/year until 2004 $1.0 million/year after 2004	$2.7 million/year	$2.7 million/year until 2004 Depending on the decision made during the 5-year plan review in 2004; there may be a reduction in Payments to State from timber harvest related jobs after that date.	$2.0 million/year

[A] For purposes of comparing Tongass alternatives, the effects of applying prohibition Alternative 3 with Selected Mitigations are displayed. The outcomes are nearly identical to those resulting from applying Alternatives 2 and 4.

Table S-2. Comparison of Key Characteristics and Effects by Tongass National Forest Alternative[A]. (cont.) *The effects summarized in this table would occur on inventoried roadless areas throughout the Tongass National Forest.*

Issue, Objective, or Measure	Tongass Not Exempt	Tongass Not Exempt Beginning in 2004	Tongass Exempt	Tongass Deferred	Tongass Selected Areas
Agency Costs	Greatest reduction of future costs for roads that would have been built, planning costs, and overall timber program costs. Greatest savings in appeals and litigation costs related to inventoried roadless area management are anticipated.	Overall agency costs would continue at current levels until 2004. After 2004, costs would decline in a similar fashion to Tongass Not Exempt.	Overall agency costs would continue at current levels.	Depending on local decisions made during the 5-year plan review in 2004, there may be reduced road maintenance, planning, and appeal/litigation costs after that date.	Will reduce future maintenance costs for roads that would have been built in the 4 LUDs. As a result, reduced planning costs would be incurred; some savings in appeals and litigation costs related to inventoried roadless area management are anticipated.
Dispersed Recreation Opportunities and Scenic Quality	Greatest amount of land conserved for dispersed recreation and high scenic quality.	Some loss of dispersed recreation opportunities and scenic quality in inventoried roadless areas until 2004. After that date, remaining opportunities are likely to be conserved.	Land base available for dispersed recreation activities and maintaining high scenic quality would continue to decline incrementally.	Some loss of dispersed recreation opportunities and scenic quality in inventoried roadless areas until 2004. Depending on local decisions made during the 5-year plan review, remaining opportunities could be conserved.	Dispersed recreation opportunities and high scenic quality in the 4 land use designations would be maintained at current levels.
Developed Recreation Opportunities	Reduced opportunity for some types of recreational development in inventoried roadless areas in all land use designations.	Continued opportunities for developed recreation in inventoried roadless areas consistent with current TLMP until 2004. Reduced opportunities after that date.	Development could continue consistent with current TLMP.	Continued recreation development consistent with current TLMP until 2004. Depending on local decisions made during the 5-year plan review, opportunities for new recreation sites in inventoried roadless areas could be reduced after 2004.	Reduced opportunity for some types of recreational development in the 4 land use designations.

[A] For purposes of comparing Tongass alternatives, the effects of applying prohibition Alternative 3 with Selected Mitigations are displayed. The outcomes are nearly identical to those resulting from applying Alternatives 2 and 4.

Table S-2. Comparison of Key Characteristics and Effects by Tongass National Forest Alternative[A]. (cont.) *The effects summarized in this table would occur on inventoried roadless areas throughout the Tongass National Forest.*

Issue, Objective, or Measure	Tongass Not Exempt	Tongass Not Exempt Beginning in 2004	Tongass Exempt	Tongass Deferred	Tongass Selected Areas
Hunting And Fishing Opportunity in Inventoried Roadless Areas	Maintains current level of quality for hunting, fishing, and subsistence opportunities in all land use designations.	Some reduction in quality of hunting, fishing, and subsistence opportunities until 2004. Opportunities that exist in inventoried roadless areas in 2004 are likely to be maintained.	Quality of opportunities are potentially reduced by loss or degradation of habitat that could affect commercial, recreational and subsistence species; among the alternatives, has the greatest potential to increase human competition for subsistence species.	Current levels of quality may be incrementally reduced until 2004. Depending on local decisions made during the 5-year plan review, future reductions in quality may be minimized.	Maintains quality of hunting, fishing, and subsistence opportunities in the 4 LUDs. Opportunities in other land use designations would likely decline incrementally over time.
Locatable and Leasable Minerals in Inventoried Roadless Areas	Prohibiting road construction may reduce exploration and development activity in response to higher access costs. No effect on future mineral leasing reliant on road access.	No effect to current programs until 2004. Prohibition of roading at that time may reduce exploration and development activity. No effect on future mineral leasing reliant on road access.	No effect to current programs. No effect on future mineral leasing reliant on road access.	No effect to current programs until 2004. Depending on local decisions made during the 5-year plan review, there may be reduced exploration and development activity in response to higher access costs. No effect on future mineral leasing reliant on road access.	May be some reduced exploration and development activity in response to higher access costs in the 4 LUDs. No effect on future mineral leasing reliant on road access.
Watershed Resources in Inventoried Roadless Areas	Provides less risk in all land use designations. Provides greatest opportunity to reduce impacts among the alternatives.	Current level of risks exist until 2004. After that date, lower level of risk in all LUDs.	Greatest level of risk relative to all other alternatives from roading and ground disturbance; highest level of risk to water quality, soil loss, mass wasting, soil productivity, and sedimentation.	Current level of risk until 2004. Depending on local decisions made during the 5-year plan review, there could be fewer impacts to water quality, soil loss, mass wasting, sedimentation, and soil productivity after that date.	Provides less risk to watershed resources in 4 LUDs

[A] For purposes of comparing Tongass alternatives, the effects of applying prohibition Alternative 3 with Selected Mitigations are displayed. The outcomes are nearly identical to those resulting from applying Alternatives 2 and 4.

Table S-2. Comparison of Key Characteristics and Effects by Tongass National Forest Alternative[A]. (cont.) *The effects summarized in this table would occur on inventoried roadless areas throughout the Tongass National Forest.*

Issue, Objective, or Measure	Tongass Not Exempt	Tongass Not Exempt Beginning in 2004	Tongass Exempt	Tongass Deferred	Tongass Selected Areas
Biological Diversity; Threatened, Endangered, And Proposed (TEP) Plant and Animal Species Protected	Provides less risk in all land use designations. Provides greatest opportunity to reduce impacts among the alternatives.	Current level of risks exist until 2004. After that date, lower level of risk in all LUDs.	Greatest risk relative to all other alternatives from roading and ground disturbance; highest potential for increased fragmentation, loss of connectivity, habitat degradation and disruption; least acres protected.	Current level of risk until 2004. Depending on local decisions made during the 5-year plan review, impacts could be reduced after that date.	Provides less risk to biological diversity in 4 LUDs.
Impacts to Wilderness from Management Decisions on Adjacent Inventoried Roadless Areas	No future threats to wilderness values from potential roading in adjacent or nearby inventoried roadless areas.	Similar to Tongass Exempt until 2004. After that date, no future threats to wilderness values from roading in inventoried roadless areas.	Potential for road building and associated activities in inventoried roadless areas would continue at current level of risk, and could increase threats to wilderness values in adjacent or nearby Wilderness areas and potential wilderness areas.	Similar to Tongass Exempt until 2004. Depending on local decisions made during the 5-year plan review, has a higher likelihood of reducing threats from roading in inventoried roadless areas after that date.	May slightly reduce threat to wilderness values since the 4 LUDs where prohibitions would apply are frequently adjacent to wilderness areas. Reduction is expected to be minimal as road building in portions of these 4 LUDs that are adjacent to wilderness is highly unlikely.

[A] For purposes of comparing Tongass alternatives, the effects of applying prohibition Alternative 3 with Selected Mitigations are displayed. The outcomes are nearly identical to those resulting from applying Alternatives 2 and 4.