PROTECT THE ADIRONDACKS!

December 30, 2016

Kathy Regan
NYS Adirondack Park Agency
PO Box 99
Ray Brook, NY 12977

RE: Public Comments on 2016 Forest Preserve Classification Package including the Boreas Ponds, MacIntyre Tracts, Benson Tract, Casey Brook, Berry Pond, Thomas Mountain and Thousand Acre Swamp, among other lands

Dear Ms. Regan,

These are the public comments from Protect the Adirondacks regarding the Adirondack Park Agency (APA) public hearings on over 54,000 acres of newly purchased Forest Preserve lands as well as minor map corrections and reclassifications. The 2.6 million acre Forest Preserve is one of the greatest achievements of the State of New York and the public relies upon the APA and Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) for its care and custody.

There are many issues involved in this classification process, some that deal with process, and others that deal with the merits of recommended classifications. On balance, we found this classification package to be exceedingly weak in its fidelity to long-established process for complying with the State Environmental Quality Review Act (SEQR), with its fidelity to the Adirondack Park State Land Master Plan, with proposing and soliciting public comment on a broad range of classification options, and with planning that will be protective and not damaging to the long-term environmental health, ecological integrity, and public enjoyment of the "forever wild" Forest Preserve.

It's unfortunate that the APA promulgated such a poor Forest Preserve classification public hearing package. The APA, and the Cuomo Administration and DEC that call the shots on major Forest Preserve matters, learned little from the failed Essex Chain Lakes classification and Unit Management Plan (UMP).

Here, state agencies forced a variety of incompatible public recreational uses on a landscape through novel and abusive uses of Wild Forest corridors and a historic weakening of the SLMP to allow motor vehicle and bicycle uses in Primitive areas. Rather that accomplishing the intended result of enhancing public use of these lands, the result was quite the opposite – this exceedingly poor Forest Preserve classification alienated the public from using these lands because no one knows what experience they will encounter. When faced with a choice between lands where the recreational experience is unpredictable or with an area where the wild experience is guaranteed, the public will, in its limited time, go to the areas that guarantee a wild experience.

The Essex Chain Lakes marks the first time that the state has demonstrably failed in Forest Preserve classification. In other newly purchased lands, such as Little Tupper Lake, Round Pond, or Madawaska Bog and Quebec Brook, public use has consistently been high. Unfortunately, the current APA public hearing package for the Boreas Ponds and other lands shows that the state appears poised to make the same set of mistakes and learned little from its recent experiences.

The DSEIS Fails to Comply with the SEQR

Preliminarily, in enacting the NYS Environmental Quality Review Act (SEQR), the Legislature made it abundantly clear that it meant business. State policies are to be interpreted and administered in accordance with SEQR "to the fullest extent possible" (ECL 8-0103[6]) and agencies are to "use all practicable means" to realize its policies and goals (ECL 8-0109[1]).

The APA's DSEIS falls far short of meeting those mandates.

First, as to the Boreas Ponds, there really is no "proposed action," contrary to both SEQR and DEC's implementing regulations. SEQR requires an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) to set forth "a description of the proposed action and its environmental setting" (ECL 8-0109[2][a]). DEC regulations require "a concise description of the proposed action, its purpose, public need and benefits, including social and economic considerations" (6 NYCRR 617.9[b][5][i]).

Inexplicably, the APA has taken the position that the proposed action is simply amending the SLMP to classify (Draft Supplement EIS, p. 12), not to classify in any particular way. It has not come forth with any information whatsoever as to how it will amend the SLMP to do so.

We respectfully submit, then, there is no way for the APA to avail itself of the "environmental full disclosure" function of SEQR. (And no way for the public to

participate in the process in any meaningful way.) The very purpose of SEQR is frustrated.*

Second, and equally egregious, there is no preferred alternative that could serve as the proposed action.

In addition to requiring a description of the proposed action, SEQR requires an agency to set forth alternatives to that action (ECL 8-0109[2], last unnumbered paragraph). "The purpose of an environmental impact statement is to provide detailed information about the effect which a proposed action is likely to have on the environment...and to suggest alternatives to such an action so as to form the basis for a decision whether or not to undertake or approve such action" (ECL 8-0109[2]). An EIS "shall describe the proposed action and reasonable alternatives to the action..." (ECL 8-0109[4]). EISs must "evaluate ALL reasonable alternatives" (6 NYCRR 617.9[b][1]; emphasis added). DEISs must include "a description and evaluation of the range of reasonable alternatives to the action that are feasible..." (6 NYCRR 617.9[b][5][v]). "The description and evaluation of each alternative should be at a level of detail sufficient to permit a comparative assessment of the alternatives discussed." (Id.)

We note the DSEIS contains the alternative strongly favored by local interests, which might reasonably be considered one end of the requisite range of all reasonable alternatives. We respectfully submit that thereafter it completely fails to address an all- or substantially all-Wilderness alternative, the other end. For this reason, the document does not comply with the above-cited statutes and regulations.

Nor does it comply with the requirements of settled decisional law:

"To be meaningful, any choice among alternatives must be based on an awareness of all reasonable options * * * The agency must consider a reasonable range of alternatives to the specific project." Matter of Town of Dryden v Tompkins Co. Bd., 78 NY 2d 331, 333-334 (1991) (Per curiam).

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* Moreover, in taking the position that the proposed action is merely amending the SLMP to classify, in wholly unspecified ways, the APA has fallen into a trap of its own making. Amending the SLMP is, of course, the very subject of the 1979 GEIS. Therefore the proposed action was most assuredly addressed in that document. Given that the "proposed action" was so addressed, DEC regulations provide that the issuance of the DSEIS means either that it "was not adequately addressed" therein, or that it "may have one or more significant adverse environmental impacts" (6 NYCRR 617.10[d][4]).
"An agency must take a hard look at alternatives and consider a reasonable range of [same]." Matter of Jackson v Urban Dev. Corp., 67 NY 2d 400, 422 (1986).

"The purpose of requiring inclusion of reasonable alternatives to a proposed project is to aid the public and governmental bodies in assessing the relative costs and benefits of the proposal. To be meaningful, such an assessment must be based on an awareness of all reasonable options other than the proposed action." Webster Associates v Town of Webster, 59 NY 2d 220, 228 (1983).

Here there is simply no proposed action; nor is there a preferred alternative which could be regarded as same. Moreover, the absence of a preferred alternative renders all four alternatives meaningless. The Agency has simply tossed the ball in the air. This under SEQR it cannot do.

Lastly, nor may the APA await the FSEIS to choose a preferred alternative. "The purpose of a draft environmental impact statement is to relate environmental considerations to the inception of the planning process, to inform the public and other public agencies as early as possible about proposed actions that may significantly affect the quality of the environment, and to solicit comments which will assist the agency in the decisionmaking process in determining the environmental consequences of the proposed action." "(ECL 8-0109[4]. Emphasis added.) "[T]he omission of a required item from a draft EIS cannot be cured simply by including the item in the final EIS." Webster Associates v Town of Webster, supra, 59 NY 2d 220, 228 (1983).

Compliance with the 1979 General Environmental Impact Statement

The 1979 Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement (PEIS) governs the amendment process for the APSLMP. The PEIS states that "Wilderness is the cornerstone of the Master Plan." (p. 31) The PEIS states "Wilderness recreational opportunities are scarce in New York and rare in the northeastern United States. Adirondack wilderness constitutes only 3% of New York State, and 91% of all designated wilderness in the Northeastern United States. Intensive recreational opportunities are relatively abundant throughout the State and are provided by both the public and private sector which often compete" (p. 5).

The protection of Adirondack Wilderness is the central organizing and management principle in this PEIS because of the small amount of Wilderness we have in New York and east of the Mississippi River and the vast network of intensive recreational use infrastructure in other areas. The PEIS emphasizes that state agencies should seek every opportunity to expand Wilderness precisely because of its rareness in the eastern U.S.

The PEIS provides a number of important statements that form guideposts that instruct the APA to look for opportunities to expand Wilderness areas and create new Wilderness areas during SLMP amendment processes:

> Amendments which diminish area of lands designated Wilderness, Primitive or Canoe would significantly decrease the availability of

> primitive recreational opportunities which are at present extremely limited in New York State and rare in the Northeastern United States. (p. 6)
>
> Guidelines should be designed to protect the character of Wilderness, Primitive, Canoe and Wild Forest areas. The very foundation of Wilderness is the guideline which prohibits motorized access by the public and severely restricts such access by the Department of Environmental Conservation. Alteration of this guideline to permit generalized use of motor vehicles or aircraft would destroy the character of wilderness, a cornerstone of the Master Plan. (p. 31)
>
> The classification of land by the State Land Master Plan as Wilderness, Primitive or Canoe prohibits motorized access and, except in cases of actual and ongoing emergencies such as fire, flood, search and rescue or large scale contamination of streams, provides large acreages of habitat undisturbed by man essential to the reintroduction of certain extirpated species. This opportunity is unavailable elsewhere in New York State and would be protected by the proposed guidelines. (p. 34)
>
> The Wilderness, Primitive and Canoe classifications generally prohibit the use of motor vehicles, motorized equipment and aircraft. Any amendment to the Plan which would sanction such uses in these areas would severely diminish the Primitive character of those lands and should not be proposed. Noise intrusion is only one component of an area's character. The mere knowledge that motorized access is permissible diminishes an area's sense of remoteness. (p. 35)
>
> Amendments to the Master Plan which diminish the size or deteriorate the character of areas designated as Wilderness, Primitive or Canoe are extremely significant and should not be proposed. Amendments which would diminish the State supply of intensive recreational facilities, while important, are less significant due to the existence of similar opportunities elsewhere in New York State. (p. 36-37)
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> Any amendment to the State Land Master Plan which would diminish the area or resource quality of lands classified as Wilderness, Primitive or Canoe would significantly diminish the educational and research opportunities which those areas now offer. These effects would be particularly acute due to the scarcity of designated wilderness in the northeastern United States. (p. 38)

These statements provide clear insight into the original conception about the fundamental importance of Wilderness in the Adirondack Forest Preserve.

National Importance of Classified Wilderness in the Adirondack Forest Preserve

Less than 1% of all lands east of the Mississippi River is designated Wilderness. The 26 states east of the Mississippi River total more than 573 million acres and there's around 4.8 million acres of Wilderness lands. That means that for every acre of Wilderness there's roughly 120 acres of cities, suburbs, small towns, highways, farms, shopping malls, golf courses, snowmobile trails, dirt roads, parking lots, and so much more.

The ratio of 120-1 of developed lands to Wilderness lands east of the Mississippi River shows the importance of Adirondack Wilderness.

Outside of the 1,184,894 acres of Wilderness and Canoe area lands in the Adirondacks, there's another 143,000 acres of Wilderness in the Catskill Forest Preserve. Other than these lands there's 1,380 acres of federal Wilderness on Fire Island, outside New York City, called the Otis Pike High Dunes Wilderness. In the 26 states east of the Mississippi River, there's 1.3 million acres of Wilderness in the Florida Everglades, 354,000 acres in the Okefenokee Swamp in Georgia, 132,000 acres in Isle Royale in Michigan, and 79,000 acres in the Shenandoah Wilderness in Virginia. The closest large Wilderness area to the Adirondacks is the 61,000-acre Wild River Wilderness in New Hampshire. All told, in the 26 states east of the Mississippi there's just under 3.3 million acres of federal Wilderness lands; see complete list attached.

There's another approximately 150,000 acres of state Wilderness areas beyond New York's Adirondack and Catskill Forest Preserves. In total, less than 1% of land east of the Mississippi River (4.8 million out of 573 million acres) is Wilderness and off limits to motor vehicles.

The paucity of Wilderness lands east of the Mississippi River shows a world out of balance. Outside of the Everglades, the Adirondack Park provides the greatest Wilderness opportunities in the east. The importance of Adirondack Wilderness is brought into sharp relief when the populations of 11 Northeast U.S. states and eastern Canada are considered because no other Wilderness system in the country is surrounded by such heavy population densities.

The High Peaks Wilderness has experienced a massive surge in visitors, doubling historic levels on some of the most popular trails in recent years. This shows the upswing in popularity of the largest Wilderness area in the Adirondacks. This high level of public use, which dwarfs the failed classification of the Essex Chain Lakes area, makes the case for expanding the High Peaks Wilderness Area.

100,000 Acres More Wild Forest than Wilderness in Forest Preserve Today

It's also important to realize that across the 2.6 million acre Adirondack Forest Preserve, there is nearly 100,000 acres more Wild Forest lands, where motor

vehicle use is allowed, than Wilderness lands, where motorized uses are prohibited.

Across the Adirondack Forest Preserve today there is 1,184,894 acres classified as Wilderness or Canoe (which is also a largely motorless Forest Preserve unit) and 1,298,209 acres classified as Wild Forest. This is not a 50-50 balance. Wilderness lands should be on an equal footing with Wild Forest. Given the desperate shortage of Wilderness lands east of the Mississippi River, there should be far more Wilderness lands in the Adirondack Forest Preserve than motorized Wild Forest lands.

The Need to Provide the Public with Rare Motorless Waters Opportunities

The opportunity to paddle a canoe on a motorless lake surrounded by an unbroken forest shoreline is one of the great experiences offered in the Adirondack Park. Adirondack lakes comprise some the great wild areas in New York, yet one of the great myths in the Adirondacks is that there is an abundance of large lakes and ponds that enjoy motorless protections. The reality is that there are relatively few.

In 2013, Protect the Adirondacks published "The Myth of Quiet Motor-free Waters in the Adirondack Park." This report (see attached) focused on the 200 largest lakes and ponds in the Adirondacks. Of these 200 large lakes and ponds, 115 were open to all forms of motorboats, jetskis, and floatplanes. 54 were privately held and prohibited public access. Just 29 were motorless and open to the public. Of these 29, it's important to note that just 17 were easily accessible for the public.

The great majority of large lakes and ponds in the Adirondack Park are either privately owned or are wide open for motorsports. At 338.9 acres, the Boreas Ponds is the 95th largest lake or pond in the Adirondacks. The Boreas Ponds should be a motorless area with its shoreline entirely classified as Wilderness.

Wilderness Management is about the Future and not the Past

Wilderness is a management program that is forward looking. It doesn't matter what the past management on a tract of land was because under Wilderness management a tract of land is allowed to recover. It's about letting natural processes on a tract of land rule. It's about allowing the forest to slowly reclaim building sites, roads, gravel pits, logging landings, culverts, and other manmade forms and structures.

It's important that we have places that can be set aside from modern development pressures, where wilderness management can occur. Across most of the rest of New York we don't have this opportunity. We only have this opportunity in some parts of the Forest Preserve.

The gift of wilderness to the generations of the future is one of the most precious and important gifts that we can make. In a world of profound and ceaseless change, wilderness is about restoration, about reclamation, about making things whole, about giving wild places a fair chance to thrive.

Inadequate Set of Proposed Classification Alternatives

Clearly, the public is excited by the newly purchased lands, such as the Boreas Ponds, Casey Brook, MacIntyre tracts, and the Benson Tract. The large attendance at the APA public hearings in November and December was testimony to public enthusiasm about these new public Forest Preserve lands. Yet, one common theme throughout these hearings was the inadequacy of APA planning due to the limited set of public options to consider.

For the last year, numerous classification options for the Boreas Ponds have been floated by various stakeholders, ranging from total Wild Forest to total Wilderness and with varying iterations in between. PROTECT believes that a full range of options should have been given fair hearings in this public hearing. Unfortunately, this was not done. The four options proposed by the APA were, in essence, variations on the same theme because all four options included retention of the Gulf Brook Road and retention of the Boreas Ponds dam. The public and state agencies would have been much better served by a more open and comprehensive public hearing that focused on 8-10 bonafide alternatives.

Classification of the Boreas Ponds

Alternative 1 Must be Rejected: Alternative 1 would classify the entire shoreline of the Boreas Ponds as Wild Forest with higher elevations classified as Wilderness. Wild Forest classification would allow motorized uses on the Boreas Ponds as well as throughout the forestlands.

This alternative relies upon zoning a peninsula of Wild Forest surrounding the Boreas Ponds into a Wilderness area. This is the type of Forest Preserve gerrymandering that should be rejected. Successful Forest Preserve classifications are based upon zoning of big tracts of lands as Wild Forest or Wilderness, where large landscapes can be managed under a coherent system and public recreational uses are compatible.

When boundary lines are drawn to force and shoehorn in various conflicting public recreational uses it undermines long-term Forest Preserve management and will create public use conflicts.

Alternatives 3 and 4 Must be Rejected: Alternatives 3 and 4 violates the SLMP because they include use of a “Wild Forest Corridor” and “spot zoning” on the Forest Preserve. The uses of both of these practices violates the SLMP and undermines Forest Preserve planning and management.

The Wild Forest corridor proposed in both Alternatives 3 and 4 is, in essence, a road through a Wilderness area. Roads are not allowed in Wilderness areas. This would be a step backwards for Wilderness and Forest Preserve management by the state. These alternatives also seeks to use "spot zoning" to zone a small section of either Wild Forest or Primitive lands at the south end of the Boreas Ponds that would be surrounded by a larger block of Wilderness. Spot zoning should be avoided in Forest Preserve management because all it accomplishes is shoehorning in incompatible and incongruent recreational uses in an area where they would otherwise be prohibited.

Wild Forest Corridors Must be Rejected: Alternatives 3 and 4 utilize Wild Forest corridors. Use of Wild Forest corridors should be rejected. In the first 40 years of SLMP administration, Wild Forest corridors were barely used. Now, they're becoming a regular feature of Forest Preserve management. Wild Forest corridors should not be used and mark a failure of SLMP administration, not a success.

The proposal for Alternatives 3 and 4 by the APA is to zone a dead-end, 6 +/- mile, narrow Wild Forest corridor on the Gulf Brook Road that would be surrounded by Wilderness lands. This is a gross misuse of the concept of a travel corridor in the SLMP. The SLMP provides guidance of the use of travel corridors in three ways: 1) formal travel corridors; 2) snowmobile trails within 500 feet of a highway in Wilderness areas; and 3) Primitive corridors.

The SLMP defines a "travel corridor" as "A travel corridor is that strip of land constituting the roadbed and right-of-way for state and interstate highways in the Adirondack Park, the Remsen to Lake Placid railroad right-of-way, and those state lands immediately adjacent to and visible from these facilities." (p 46) There is no way that a Wild Forest corridor on the Gulf Brook Road conforms to this definition.

The SLMP Wilderness guidelines allows for a motorized corridor within Wilderness lands under certain, specific circumstances: "Where a wilderness boundary abuts a public highway, the Department of Environmental Conservation will be permitted, in conformity with a duly adopted unit management plan, to locate within 500 feet from a public highway right-of-way, on a site-specific basis, trailheads, parking areas, fishing and waterway access sites, picnic areas, ranger stations or other facilities for peripheral control of public use, and, in limited instances, snowmobile trails." (p 24)

In no way does a Wild Forest corridor, as proposed on the Gulf Brook Road, meet the criteria detailed in the Wilderness guidelines. The biggest point on non-conformance is that a 6-mile Wild Forest corridor is far beyond 500 feet from a public highway.

In the guidelines for Primitive areas, the SLMP outlines criteria for where and how a Primitive corridor should be used. This shows that motorized corridor are supposed to be temporary and solely the facilitate non-conforming uses:

> Continued use of existing roads, snowmobile trails and state truck trails by administrative personnel will be permitted, to the extent necessary to reach and maintain structures and improvements whose removal, though anticipated, cannot be effected by a fixed deadline or, in the case of primitive areas not destined to become wilderness, whose presence is of an essentially permanent character; and,
>
> Existing roads now legally open to the public may remain open for motor vehicles at the discretion of the Department of Environmental Conservation pending eventual wilderness classification, if their continued use will not adversely affect the character of the resources of the primitive area or impinge upon the proper management of an adjacent wilderness area; (p 27)

The Gulf Brook Road could be used as a Primitive corridor if the state determined that it needed this road to access and maintain the Boreas Ponds or LaBiere Flow dams, but under no circumstances would some kind of Wild Forest corridor be permissible within a larger Wilderness area.

In addition to the three points above, a Wild Forest corridor, as proposed by the APA in Alternatives 3 and 4, violates the spirit of the best Forest Preserve management where there are large blocks of Wilderness and large blocks of Wild Forest. This provides coherent management for the DEC and provides the public with a realistic expectation for the Forest Preserve experience, whether Wilderness or Wild Forest, that they seek. The Forest Preserve is not meant to be managed as a checkerboard of conflicting classifications and uses, but rather as a large landscape where conflicts are widely separated.

Alternative 2 Must be Revised: The only viable option is for the APA to revise Alternative 2 in three ways. This would create a coherent and realistic classification and management program that complies with State law and meets the objectives of many different and often conflicting interests. See a map attached that shows how Alternative 2 could be revised to protect the Boreas Ponds as Wilderness and facilitate other uses.

PROTECT's position is that 13,000 acres around the Boreas Ponds should be classified as Wilderness and added to the High Peaks Wilderness. The Gulf Brook Road should be the Wilderness and Wild Forest boundary. We see no reason why there needs to be a 500-foot buffer to accommodate roadside camping, which could be done on the south side in Wild Forest, or on the north side close to the road.

PROTECT supports classification of roughly 8,300 acres along the Gulf Brook Road and the Blue Ridge Highway as Wild Forest. We have chosen to set the Wilderness boundary at the Gulf Brook Road for three reasons.

First, we envision a Lake Lila style access to the Boreas Ponds that starts at the LeBiere Flow and we support public motor vehicle use to a point within a reasonable carry to a canoe launch on the Flow. PROTECT has long taken the position that public motor vehicle roads should be in Wild Forest areas where state law allows various motor vehicle use on the Forest Preserve.

Second, we're realists and know that the APA and DEC are working to route a new community connector snowmobile trail from Newcomb/Minerva to North Hudson. Whereas there are conservation easement lands that could be utilized at the North Hudson end of this trail, the Newcomb end needs to cut a new trail through trailless Wild Forest areas or possibly even through the north end of the Hoffman Notch Wilderness. It would be far better for the Forest Preserve to route this major new snowmobile trail largely along the Gulf Brook Road. The Gulf Brook Road provides the best east-west route for a snowmobile trail at the least cost to the State and with the least impact to the Forest Preserve.

PROTECT seeks to mitigate the overall environmental impact by limiting the amount of tree cutting on the Forest Preserve. If the Gulf Brook Road is not used as a snowmobile trail, a Newcomb-to-North Hudson snowmobile trail will require cutting of many miles of new trails and cutting of thousands, if not tens of thousands, of trees. Class II community connector snowmobile trails are 9-12 feet wide and require cutting of 1,000 trees per mile, extensive grading and leveling with heavy machinery and extensive bridge construction. It makes far more sense to utilize an existing road rather than build a new road-like snowmobile trail. The routes south of the Gulf Brook Road will require a major new bridge over the Boreas River, building a trail through vast wetland areas, and destruction of thousands of trees. We note that The Nature Conservancy concurs with the same position as Protect the Adirondacks. The Nature Conservancy looked for possible routes for a snowmobile trail south of the Gulf Brook Road and did not find any routes that would not be environmentally destructive.

Second, we do not see the wisdom of classifying the Gulf Brook Road as a Wild Forest corridor surrounded by Wilderness lands. We think a Wild Forest classification for the lands south of and including the Gulf Brook Road is legal and appropriate and does not injure the SLMP. We support full access for the public to the Boreas Ponds. We want to ensure that the public will be able to drive within a short portage of LeBiere Flow and the Boreas Ponds, but believe this is best accomplished by classifying the Gulf Brook Road as Wild Forest and not as a Wild Forest corridor in a Wilderness area, which creates a major policy gerrymander.

Maintenance of the Boreas Ponds Dam: Protect the Adirondacks believes that the APA should have investigated alternatives to keeping or removing the Boreas Ponds dams as part of the EIS. We have noted that three other dams in the High Peaks Wilderness area have all been allowed to breach in recent years: at Duck Hole, Flowed Lands, and Marcy Dam. Based on fisheries research by The Nature Conservancy both the LaBiere Flow and Boreas Ponds dams are irrelevant to protection of the important Boreas Ponds Brook Trout fishery. The APA should investigate this matter as part of its final decision.

If the state is determined to retain and maintain the Boreas Pond dam and believes that the only way this can be done by accessing the dam site with a motor vehicle road, then we encourage the APA and DEC to investigate a narrow Primitive Corridor of 25-50 feet from the "4 Corners" to the dam along the existing road. This would meet the SLMP criteria for a Primitive Corridor and the road could be an Administrative Road (upon which we would oppose all public recreational uses other than walking).

Classification of the MacIntyre West and East Tracts

Wilderness for MacIntyre West: The classification includes proposals for the 7,368-acre MacIntyre West (ES-16) tract, purchased from The Nature Conservancy and Open Space Institute. PROTECT supports the APA recommendation that for 7,365 acres as Wilderness and Primitive 3.1 acres as Primitive. These lands are largely high elevation and are not sought as places for motorized access. These lands will improve public access to the Santanoni Mountain Range and expand the High Peaks Wilderness area. PROTECT recognizes that the 3.1 acres of Primitive lands involves road access and deeded rights for adjacent conservation easement lands.

Mostly Wilderness for MacIntyre East: The classification includes 6,059.54 acres purchased from The Nature Conservancy known as the MacIntyre East (ES-17) tract. The APA has proposed classifications of Wilderness for 4,446.55 acres, Wild Forest for 1,604.74 acres, and Primitive for 8.26 acres. PROTECT supports this proposal.

The 4,446.55 acres for Wilderness include the northern reaches of this tract, which includes over 4 miles of the Opalescent River. A Wilderness classification will protect this river system and expand the High Peaks Wilderness.

PROTECT also supports a Wild Forest classification for the 1,604.74-acre Hudson River corridor tract. While this tract includes nearly five miles of the Hudson River, it is sandwiched between County Route 25 (Tahawus Road) and conservation easement lands. The river is also paralleled on the east bank by the Tahawus Railroad.

The Primitive corridor proposed in the MacIntyre East tract is a deeded right-of-

way that facilitates access to conservation easement lands, thus a Primitive classification is appropriate. See maps attached for the recommendations of Protect the Adirondacks.

Classification of Casey Brook and a Future Combination of High Peaks Wilderness and Dix Mountain Wilderness Areas

The APA and the Cuomo Administration have a great opportunity with the classification of the Boreas Ponds and 1,451-acre Casey Brook (ES-19) tracts. Classification of these lands as Wilderness creates a historic land bridge that connects the High Peaks Wilderness and Dix Mountain Wilderness areas. These two Wilderness areas could be combined, and with newly classified Wilderness lands in the MacIntyre East and West tracts, to set for one new 275,000-acre High Peaks Wilderness area – which would be the 3rd largest Wilderness area east of the Mississippi River.

Creation of the West Stony Creek Wilderness

The 3,895-acre Benson Tract (FL-01/HM10) is a recently logged large tract in the low mountains west of Northville. Protect the Adirondacks urges the APA to combine a large portion of these lands with the reclassification of a trailless 9,000-acre tract in the Shaker Mountain Wild Forest to create a new 12,000-acre West Stony Creek Wilderness area. See map attached of the proposed West Stony Creek Wilderness area.

The Shaker Mountain Unit Management Plan describes the Wilderness atmosphere and characteristics of the trailless tract that surrounds the West Stony Creek river valley. The dominant recreational use is the new re-route of the Northville-Placid Trail (NPT).

The APA lists four "determinants" for whether Forest Preserve lands are eligible for Wilderness classification: 1) Physical characteristics, such as high elevation areas, swamps, marshes, rare soils, etc.; 2) Biological considerations, including wetlands, deer wintering yards, or habitat of rare, threatened or endangered species, among others; 3) Psychological considerations, that stem from a sense of remoteness that an area generates, among other things; and 4) The presence of established facilities and public uses such as highways, ski areas or campgrounds – features that are inconsistent with a Wilderness setting.

The 12,000-acre West Stony Creek Wilderness area proposed by Protect the Adirondacks meets these criteria.

Protect the Adirondacks has included four other maps: "Ecological Land Units," an APA Base Map (with the 1893 Forest Preserve areas, river corridor and wetlands), orthophotography map that shows different forest habitats, and the map of species richness. These maps provide information for the APA criteria.

The physical characteristics are met by the more than a dozen different land units shown on the Ecological Land Units map. Between the dozen small mountains and West Stony Creek river valley, this area boasts a diverse landscape. The APA Base Map also shows a number of wetlands. For biological considerations the APA Base Map includes the 1893 overlay, which shows considerable forest in the West Stony Creek area that were in the Forest Preserve in 1893 and today are mature or old growth forests. The orthophotography map shows complex habitats and the Species Richness map shows a difference between upland forest areas and habitats along streams, ponds, rivers, and wetlands. For the psychological features, the new Northville-Placid trail provides the first trail system in the area. This takes people deep into a wild area, after a challenging hike to reach the West Stony Creek river valley. The Northville-Placid Trail is largely a trail through Wilderness areas and creation of the West Stony Creek Wilderness would help preserve the wild experience. As to the fourth consideration of nearby public facilities there are none beyond the local road systems around the area. That there are no established motorized trails in this area speaks volumes about its wildness and terrain.

Classification of Other Important Lands

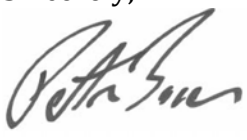
Cat Mountain (WR-06): This 2,465-acre tract is proposed for Wild Forest classification. This tract connects to two other smaller, isolated Wild Forest tracts, but given the size of these units a Wild Forest classification is the most appropriate.

Berry Pond (WR-08): This 1,498-acre tract is proposed for Wild Forest classification. This tract connects to two other smaller, isolated Wild Forest tracts, but given the size of these units a Wild Forest classification is the most appropriate.

Ice Meadows (WR-03): The 775-acre tract is proposed for Wild Forest. This largely isolated tract is appropriate for Wild Forest.

On behalf of the Board of Directors of Protect the Adirondacks, please let me express our gratitude for the opportunity to submit these public comments.

Sincerely,



Peter Bauer
Executive Director

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U.S. Wilderness Areas
2016

PROTECT THE ADIRONDACKS!

Wilderness Areas	State	Acres	HA	Designated	Location
Federal Wilderness Areas in the East					
Dugger Mountain	AL	9,200	3,700	9-Dec-99	Eastern U.S.
Sipsey	AL	24,922	10,086	3-Jan-75	Eastern U.S.
Alexander Springs	FL	7,941	3,214	28-Sep-84	Eastern U.S.
Big Gum Swamp	FL	13,660	5,530	28-Sep-84	Eastern U.S.
Billies Bay	FL	3,092	1,251	28-Sep-84	Eastern U.S.
Bradwell Bay	FL	24,602	9,956	3-Jan-75	Eastern U.S.
Cedar Keys	FL	379	153	7-Aug-72	Eastern U.S.
Chassahowitzka	FL	23,579	9,542	19-Oct-76	Eastern U.S.
Florida Keys	FL	6,197	2,508	3-Jan-75	Eastern U.S.
Island Bay	FL	20	8.1	23-Oct-70	Eastern U.S.
J.N. "Ding" Darling	FL	2,619	1,060	19-Oct-76	Eastern U.S.
Juniper Prairie	FL	14,277	5,778	28-Sep-84	Eastern U.S.
Lake Woodruff	FL	1,066	431	19-Oct-76	Eastern U.S.
Little Lake Creek	FL	3,855	1,560	30-Oct-84	Eastern U.S.
Little Lake George	FL	2,833	1,146	28-Sep-84	Eastern U.S.
Marjory Stoneman Douglas	FL	1,296,500	524,700	10-Nov-78	Eastern U.S.
Mud Swamp-New River	FL	8,090	3,270	28-Sep-84	Eastern U.S.
Passage Key	FL	36	15	23-Oct-70	Eastern U.S.
Pelican Island	FL	6	2.4	23-Oct-70	Eastern U.S.
Blackbeard Island	GA	3,000	1,200	3-Jan-75	Eastern U.S.
Blood Mountain	GA	7,800	3,200	11-Dec-91	Eastern U.S.
Brasstown	GA	12,896	5,219	27-Oct-86	Eastern U.S.
Cohutta	GA	36,977	14,964	3-Jan-75	Eastern U.S.
Cumberland Island	GA	9,886	4,001	8-Sep-82	Eastern U.S.
Ellicott Rock	GA	8,274	3,348	3-Jan-75	Eastern U.S.
Mark Trail	GA	16,400	6,600	11-Dec-91	Eastern U.S.
Okefenokee	GA	353,981	143,251	1-Oct-74	Eastern U.S.
Raven Cliffs	GA	9,115	3,689	27-Oct-86	Eastern U.S.
Rich Mountain	GA	9,476	3,835	27-Oct-86	Eastern U.S.
Southern Nantahala	GA	23,473	9,499	19-Jun-84	Eastern U.S.
Tray Mountain	GA	9,702	3,926	27-Oct-86	Eastern U.S.
Wolf Island	GA	5,126	2,074	3-Jan-75	Eastern U.S.
Bald Knob	IL	5,802	2,348	28-Nov-90	Eastern U.S.
Bay Creek	IL	2,759	1,117	28-Nov-90	Eastern U.S.
Burden Falls	IL	3,694	1,495	28-Nov-90	Eastern U.S.
Clear Springs	IL	4,741	1,919	28-Nov-90	Eastern U.S.
Crab Orchard	IL	4,050	1,640	19-Oct-76	Eastern U.S.
Garden of the Gods	IL	3,953	1,600	28-Nov-90	Eastern U.S.
Lusk Creek	IL	6,293	2,547	28-Nov-90	Eastern U.S.
Panther Den	IL	821	332	28-Nov-90	Eastern U.S.
Charles C. Deam	IN	12,463	5,044	22-Dec-82	Eastern U.S.
Beaver Creek	KY	4,753	1,923	3-Jan-75	Eastern U.S.
Clifty	KY	13,379	5,414	23-Dec-85	Eastern U.S.

U.S. Wilderness Areas
2016

PROTECT THE ADIRONDACKS!

Wilderness Areas	State	Acres	HA	Designated	Location
Monomoy	MA	3,244	1,313	23-Oct-70	Eastern U.S.
Caribou-Speckled Mountain	ME	11,233	4,546	28-Sep-90	Eastern U.S.
Moosehorn (Baring Unit)	ME	4,680	1,890	3-Jan-75	Eastern U.S.
Moosehorn	ME	2,712	1,098	23-Oct-70	Eastern U.S.
Beaver Basin	MI	11,740	4,750	30-Mar-09	Eastern U.S.
Big Island Lake	MI	5,300	2,100	8-Dec-87	Eastern U.S.
Delirium	MI	11,952	4,837	8-Dec-87	Eastern U.S.
Horseshoe Bay	MI	3,782	1,531	8-Dec-87	Eastern U.S.
Huron Islands	MI	147	59	23-Oct-70	Eastern U.S.
Isle Royale	MI	132,018	53,426	20-Oct-76	Eastern U.S.
Mackinac	MI	11,321	4,581	8-Dec-87	Eastern U.S.
Magic Mountain	MI	12,260	4,960	30-Mar-09	Eastern U.S.
McCormick	MI	16,914	6,845	8-Dec-87	Eastern U.S.
Michigan Islands	MI	12	4.9	23-Oct-70	Eastern U.S.
Nordhouse Dunes	MI	3,285	1,329	8-Dec-87	Eastern U.S.
Rock River Canyon	MI	4,678	1,893	8-Dec-87	Eastern U.S.
Round Island	MI	375	152	8-Dec-87	Eastern U.S.
Seney	MI	25,150	10,180	23-Oct-70	Eastern U.S.
Sleeping Bear Dunes	MI	32,557	13,175	13-Mar-14	Eastern U.S.
Sturgeon River Gorge	MI	16,728	6,770	8-Dec-87	Eastern U.S.
Sylvania	MI	15,194	6,149	8-Dec-87	Eastern U.S.
Black Creek	MS	5,052	2,044	19-Oct-84	Eastern U.S.
Gulf Islands	MS	4,080	1,650	10-Nov-78	Eastern U.S.
Leaf	MS	994	402	19-Oct-84	Eastern U.S.
Birkhead Mountains	NC	5,025	2,034	19-Jun-84	Eastern U.S.
Catfish Lake South	NC	8,530	3,450	19-Jun-84	Eastern U.S.
Joyce Kilmer-Slickrock	NC	17,394	7,039	3-Jan-75	Eastern U.S.
Linville Gorge	NC	11,786	4,770	3-Sep-64	Eastern U.S.
Middle Prong	NC	7,460	3,020	19-Jun-84	Eastern U.S.
Pocosin	NC	11,709	4,738	19-Jun-84	Eastern U.S.
Pond Pine	NC	1,685	682	19-Jun-84	Eastern U.S.
Sheep Ridge	NC	9,297	3,762	19-Jun-84	Eastern U.S.
Shining Rock	NC	18,483	7,480	3-Sep-64	Eastern U.S.
Swanquarter	NC	8,785	3,555	19-Oct-76	Eastern U.S.
Great Gulf	NH	5,658	2,290	3-Sep-64	Eastern U.S.
Pemigewasset	NH	46,018	18,623	19-Jun-84	Eastern U.S.
Presidential Range-Dry River	NH	27,606	11,172	3-Jan-75	Eastern U.S.
Sandwich Range	NH	35,306	14,288	19-Jun-84	Eastern U.S.
Wild River	NH	61,401	24,848	1-Dec-06	Eastern U.S.
Brigantine	NJ	6,681	2,704	3-Jan-75	Eastern U.S.
Great Swamp National Wildlife Refuge	NJ	3,660	1,480	28-Sep-68	Eastern U.S.
Otis Pike Fire Island High Dune	NY	1,380	560	23-Dec-80	Eastern U.S.
West Sister Island	OH	77	31	3-Jan-75	Eastern U.S.
Allegheny Islands	PA	372	151	30-Oct-84	Eastern U.S.
Hickory Creek	PA	8,630	3,490	30-Oct-84	Eastern U.S.

U.S. Wilderness Areas
2016

PROTECT THE ADIRONDACKS!

Wilderness Areas	State	Acres	HA	Designated	Location
Cape Romain	SC	29,000	12,000	3-Jan-75	Eastern U.S.
Congaree National Park	SC	21,700	8,800	24-Oct-88	Eastern U.S.
Hell Hole Bay	SC	2,125	860	22-Dec-80	Eastern U.S.
Little Wambaw Swamp	SC	5,047	2,042	22-Dec-80	Eastern U.S.
Wambaw Creek	SC	1,825	739	22-Dec-80	Eastern U.S.
Wambaw Swamp	SC	4,815	1,949	22-Dec-80	Eastern U.S.
Bald River Gorge	TN	3,721	1,506	30-Oct-84	Eastern U.S.
Big Frog	TN	8,082	3,271	30-Oct-84	Eastern U.S.
Big Laurel Branch	TN	6,332	2,562	16-Oct-86	Eastern U.S.
Citico Creek	TN	16,226	6,566	30-Oct-84	Eastern U.S.
Gee Creek	TN	2,493	1,009	3-Jan-75	Eastern U.S.
Little Frog Mountain	TN	4,666	1,888	16-Oct-86	Eastern U.S.
Pond Mountain	TN	6,890	2,790	16-Oct-86	Eastern U.S.
Sampson Mountain	TN	7,991	3,234	16-Oct-86	Eastern U.S.
Unaka Mountain	TN	4,496	1,819	16-Oct-86	Eastern U.S.
Barbours Creek	VA	5,382	2,178	7-Jun-88	Eastern U.S.
Beartown	VA	5,609	2,270	30-Oct-84	Eastern U.S.
Brush Mountain East	VA	3,743	1,515	30-Mar-09	Eastern U.S.
Brush Mountain	VA	4,794	1,940	30-Mar-09	Eastern U.S.
Garden Mountain	VA	3,291	1,332	30-Mar-09	Eastern U.S.
Hunting Camp Creek	VA	8,470	3,430	30-Mar-09	Eastern U.S.
James River Face	VA	8,886	3,596	3-Jan-75	Eastern U.S.
Kimberling Creek	VA	5,805	2,349	30-Oct-84	Eastern U.S.
Lewis Fork	VA	5,926	2,398	30-Oct-84	Eastern U.S.
Little Dry Run	VA	2,858	1,157	30-Oct-84	Eastern U.S.
Little Wilson Creek	VA	5,458	2,209	30-Oct-84	Eastern U.S.
Mountain Lake	VA	15,096	6,109	30-Oct-84	Eastern U.S.
Peters Mountain	VA	4,531	1,834	30-Oct-84	Eastern U.S.
Priest	VA	5,963	2,413	9-Nov-00	Eastern U.S.
Raccoon Branch	VA	4,223	1,709	30-Mar-09	Eastern U.S.
Ramseys Draft	VA	6,518	2,638	30-Oct-84	Eastern U.S.
Rich Hole	VA	6,450	2,610	7-Jun-88	Eastern U.S.
Rough Mountain	VA	9,300	3,800	7-Jun-88	Eastern U.S.
Saint Mary's	VA	9,835	3,980	30-Oct-84	Eastern U.S.
Shawvers Run	VA	5,686	2,301	7-Jun-88	Eastern U.S.
Shenandoah	VA	79,579	32,204	20-Oct-76	Eastern U.S.
Stone Mountain	VA	3,270	1,320	30-Mar-09	Eastern U.S.
Three Ridges	VA	4,608	1,865	9-Nov-00	Eastern U.S.
Thunder Ridge	VA	2,344	949	30-Oct-84	Eastern U.S.
Big Branch	VT	6,725	2,722	19-Jun-84	Eastern U.S.
Breadloaf	VT	24,924	10,086	19-Jun-84	Eastern U.S.
Bristol Cliffs	VT	3,750	1,520	3-Jan-75	Eastern U.S.
George D. Aiken	VT	4,800	1,900	19-Jun-84	Eastern U.S.
Glastenbury	VT	22,539	9,121	1-Dec-06	Eastern U.S.
Joseph Battell	VT	12,336	4,992	1-Dec-06	Eastern U.S.

Wilderness Areas	State	Acres	HA	Designated	Location
Lye Brook	VT	18,122	7,334	3-Jan-75	Eastern U.S.
Peru Peak	VT	7,823	3,166	19-Jun-84	Eastern U.S.
Blackjack Springs	WI	5,908	2,391	21-Oct-78	Eastern U.S.
Gaylord Nelson	WI	33,500	13,600	8-Dec-04	Eastern U.S.
Headwaters	WI	22,033	8,916	19-Jun-84	Eastern U.S.
Porcupine Lake	WI	4,073	1,648	19-Jun-84	Eastern U.S.
Rainbow Lake	WI	7,133	2,887	3-Jan-75	Eastern U.S.
Whisker Lake	WI	7,267	2,941	21-Oct-78	Eastern U.S.
Wisconsin Islands	WI	29	12	23-Oct-70	Eastern U.S.
Big Draft	WV	5,147	2,083	30-Mar-09	Eastern U.S.
Cranberry	WV	47,741	19,320	13-Jan-83	Eastern U.S.
Dolly Sods	WV	17,776	7,194	3-Jan-75	Eastern U.S.
Laurel Fork North	WV	11,888	4,811	13-Jan-83	Eastern U.S.
Otter Creek	WV	20,706	8,379	3-Jan-75	Eastern U.S.
Roaring Plains West	WV	6,794	2,749	30-Mar-09	Eastern U.S.
Spice Run	WV	6,037	2,443	30-Mar-09	Eastern U.S.
		3,284,124			
Federal Wilderness Areas in the West					
Aleutian Islands	AK	1,300,000	530,000	2-Dec-80	Western U.S.
Andreafsky	AK	1,300,000	530,000	2-Dec-80	Western U.S.
Becharof	AK	400,000	160,000	2-Dec-80	Western U.S.
Bering Sea	AK	81,340	32,920	23-Oct-70	Western U.S.
Bogoslof	AK	175	71	23-Oct-70	Western U.S.
Chamisso	AK	455	184	3-Jan-75	Western U.S.
Chuck River	AK	74,506	30,152	28-Nov-90	Western U.S.
Coronation Island	AK	19,232	7,783	2-Dec-80	Western U.S.
Denali	AK	2,124,783	859,869	2-Dec-80	Western U.S.
Endicott River	AK	98,729	39,954	2-Dec-80	Western U.S.
Forrester Island	AK	2,832	1,146	23-Oct-70	Western U.S.
Gates of the Arctic	AK	7,167,192	2,900,460	2-Dec-80	Western U.S.
Glacier Bay	AK	2,664,876	1,078,437	2-Dec-80	Western U.S.
Hazy Islands	AK	32	13	23-Oct-70	Western U.S.
Innoko	AK	1,240,000	500,000	2-Dec-80	Western U.S.
Izembek	AK	307,982	124,636	2-Dec-80	Western U.S.
Karta River	AK	39,889	16,143	28-Nov-90	Western U.S.
Katmai	AK	3,384,358	1,369,601	2-Dec-80	Western U.S.
Kenai	AK	1,354,247	548,044	2-Dec-80	Western U.S.
Kobuk Valley	AK	174,545	70,636	2-Dec-80	Western U.S.
Kootznoowoo	AK	956,255	386,983	2-Dec-80	Western U.S.
Koyukuk	AK	400,000	160,000	2-Dec-80	Western U.S.
Kuiu	AK	60,581	24,516	28-Nov-90	Western U.S.
Lake Clark	AK	2,619,550	1,060,090	2-Dec-80	Western U.S.
Maurille Islands	AK	4,937	1,998	2-Dec-80	Western U.S.

U.S. Wilderness Areas
2016

Wilderness Areas	State	Acres	HA	Designated	Location
Misty Fjords National Monument	AK	2,142,657	867,103	2-Dec-80	Western U.S.
Mollie Beattie	AK	8,000,000	3,200,000	2-Dec-80	Western U.S.
Noatak	AK	5,765,427	2,333,186	2-Dec-80	Western U.S.
Nunivak	AK	600,000	240,000	2-Dec-80	Western U.S.
Petersburg Creek–Duncan Salt Chuck	AK	46,849	18,959	2-Dec-80	Western U.S.
Pleasant-Lemusurier-Inian Islands	AK	23,096	9,347	28-Nov-90	Western U.S.
Russell Fjord	AK	348,701	141,114	2-Dec-80	Western U.S.
Saint Lazaria	AK	65	26	23-Oct-70	Western U.S.
Selawik	AK	240,000	97,000	2-Dec-80	Western U.S.
Semidi	AK	250,000	100,000	2-Dec-80	Western U.S.
Simeonof	AK	25,855	10,463	19-Oct-76	Western U.S.
South Baranof	AK	319,568	129,325	2-Dec-80	Western U.S.
South Etolin	AK	82,619	33,435	28-Nov-90	Western U.S.
South Prince of Wales	AK	90,968	36,813	2-Dec-80	Western U.S.
Stikine-LeConte	AK	448,926	181,674	2-Dec-80	Western U.S.
Tebenkof Bay	AK	66,812	27,038	2-Dec-80	Western U.S.
Togiak	AK	2,274,066	920,282	2-Dec-80	Western U.S.
Tracy Arm-Fords Terror	AK	653,179	264,332	2-Dec-80	Western U.S.
Tuxedni	AK	5,566	2,252	23-Oct-70	Western U.S.
Unimak	AK	910,000	370,000	2-Dec-80	Western U.S.
Warren Island	AK	11,181	4,525	2-Dec-80	Western U.S.
West Chichagof-Yakobi	AK	265,286	107,357	2-Dec-80	Western U.S.
Wrangell–Saint Elias	AK	9,078,675	3,674,009	2-Dec-80	Western U.S.
Cheaha	AL	7,245	2,932	3-Jan-83	Western U.S.
Big Lake	AR	2,144	868	19-Oct-76	Western U.S.
Black Fork Mountain	AR	13,139	5,317	19-Oct-84	Western U.S.
Buffalo National River	AR	34,933	14,137	10-Nov-78	Western U.S.
Caney Creek	AR	14,460	5,850	3-Jan-75	Western U.S.
Dry Creek	AR	6,310	2,550	19-Oct-84	Western U.S.
East Fork	AR	10,688	4,325	19-Oct-84	Western U.S.
Flatside	AR	9,507	3,847	19-Oct-84	Western U.S.
Hurricane Creek	AR	15,307	6,195	19-Oct-84	Western U.S.
Leatherwood	AR	16,838	6,814	19-Oct-84	Western U.S.
Poteau Mountain	AR	11,299	4,573	19-Oct-84	Western U.S.
Richland Creek	AR	11,801	4,776	7-Oct-98	Western U.S.
Upper Buffalo	AR	12,018	4,864	3-Jan-75	Western U.S.
Apache Creek	AZ	5,666	2,293	28-Aug-84	Western U.S.
Aravaipa Canyon	AZ	19,410	7,850	28-Aug-84	Western U.S.
Arrastra Mountain	AZ	129,800	52,500	28-Nov-90	Western U.S.
Aubrey Peak	AZ	15,400	6,200	28-Nov-90	Western U.S.
Baboquivari Peak	AZ	2,040	830	28-Nov-90	Western U.S.
Bear Wallow	AZ	11,080	4,480	28-Aug-84	Western U.S.
Beaver Dam Mountains	AZ	18,667	7,554	28-Aug-84	Western U.S.
Big Horn Mountains	AZ	21,000	8,500	28-Nov-90	Western U.S.
Cabeza Prieta	AZ	803,418	325,132	28-Nov-90	Western U.S.

U.S. Wilderness Areas
2016

PROTECT THE ADIRONDACKS!

Wilderness Areas	State	Acres	HA	Designated	Location
Castle Creek	AZ	25,215	10,204	28-Aug-84	Western U.S.
Cedar Bench	AZ	14,950	6,050	28-Aug-84	Western U.S.
Chiricahua National Monument	AZ	10,290	4,160	20-Oct-76	Western U.S.
Chiricahua	AZ	87,700	35,500	3-Sep-64	Western U.S.
Cottonwood Forest	AZ	2,643	1,070	30-Mar-09	Western U.S.
Cottonwood Point	AZ	6,860	2,780	28-Aug-84	Western U.S.
Coyote Mountains	AZ	5,080	2,060	28-Nov-90	Western U.S.
Dos Cabezas Mountains	AZ	11,700	4,700	28-Nov-90	Western U.S.
Eagletail Mountains	AZ	97,880	39,610	28-Nov-90	Western U.S.
East Cactus Plain	AZ	14,630	5,920	28-Nov-90	Western U.S.
Escudilla	AZ	5,200	2,100	28-Aug-84	Western U.S.
Fishhooks	AZ	10,500	4,200	28-Nov-90	Western U.S.
Fossil Springs	AZ	10,434	4,222	28-Aug-84	Western U.S.
Four Peaks	AZ	61,074	24,716	28-Aug-84	Western U.S.
Galiuro	AZ	76,317	30,884	3-Sep-64	Western U.S.
Gibraltar Mountain	AZ	18,790	7,600	28-Nov-90	Western U.S.
Grand Wash Cliffs	AZ	37,030	14,990	28-Aug-84	Western U.S.
Granite Mountain	AZ	40,821	16,520	28-Aug-84	Western U.S.
Harcuvar Mountains	AZ	25,050	10,140	28-Nov-90	Western U.S.
Harquahala Mountains	AZ	22,880	9,260	28-Nov-90	Western U.S.
Hassayampa River Canyon	AZ	12,300	5,000	28-Nov-90	Western U.S.
Hells Canyon	AZ	9,951	4,027	28-Nov-90	Western U.S.
Hellsgate	AZ	37,440	15,150	28-Aug-84	Western U.S.
Hummingbird Springs	AZ	31,200	12,600	28-Nov-90	Western U.S.
Imperial Refuge	AZ	15,056	6,093	28-Nov-90	Western U.S.
Juniper Mesa	AZ	7,406	2,997	28-Aug-84	Western U.S.
Kachina Peaks	AZ	18,616	7,534	28-Aug-84	Western U.S.
Kanab Creek	AZ	70,460	28,510	28-Aug-84	Western U.S.
Kendrick Mountain	AZ	6,510	2,630	28-Aug-84	Western U.S.
Kofa	AZ	516,200	208,900	28-Nov-90	Western U.S.
Mazatzal	AZ	252,390	102,140	3-Sep-64	Western U.S.
Miller Peak	AZ	20,228	8,186	28-Aug-84	Western U.S.
Mount Baldy	AZ	7,079	2,865	23-Oct-70	Western U.S.
Mount Logan	AZ	14,650	5,930	28-Aug-84	Western U.S.
Mount Nutt	AZ	28,080	11,360	28-Nov-90	Western U.S.
Mount Tipton	AZ	31,380	12,700	28-Nov-90	Western U.S.
Mount Trumbull	AZ	7,880	3,190	28-Aug-84	Western U.S.
Mount Wilson	AZ	23,900	9,700	28-Nov-90	Western U.S.
Mt. Wrightson	AZ	25,260	10,220	28-Aug-84	Western U.S.
Munds Mountain	AZ	24,411	9,879	28-Aug-84	Western U.S.
Needle's Eye	AZ	8,760	3,550	28-Nov-90	Western U.S.
Nellis Wash	AZ	16,423	6,646	6-Nov-02	Western U.S.
New Water Mountains	AZ	24,600	10,000	28-Nov-90	Western U.S.
North Maricopa Mountains	AZ	63,200	25,600	28-Nov-90	Western U.S.
North Santa Teresa	AZ	5,800	2,300	28-Nov-90	Western U.S.

U.S. Wilderness Areas
2016

PROTECT THE ADIRONDACKS!

Wilderness Areas	State	Acres	HA	Designated	Location
Organ Pipe Cactus	AZ	312,600	126,500	10-Nov-78	Western U.S.
Paiute	AZ	87,900	35,600	28-Aug-84	Western U.S.
Pajarita	AZ	7,553	3,057	28-Aug-84	Western U.S.
Paria Canyon-Vermilion Cliffs	AZ	110,732	44,812	28-Aug-84	Western U.S.
Peloncillo Mountains	AZ	19,440	7,870	28-Nov-90	Western U.S.
Petrified Forest National Wild	AZ	50,260	20,340	23-Oct-70	Western U.S.
Pine Mountain	AZ	20,061	8,118	15-Feb-72	Western U.S.
Pusch Ridge	AZ	56,933	23,040	24-Feb-78	Western U.S.
Rawhide Mountains	AZ	38,470	15,570	28-Nov-90	Western U.S.
Red Rock-Secret Mountain	AZ	47,194	19,099	28-Aug-84	Western U.S.
Redfield Canyon	AZ	6,600	2,700	28-Nov-90	Western U.S.
Rincon Mountain	AZ	38,590	15,620	28-Aug-84	Western U.S.
Saddle Mountain	AZ	40,539	16,406	28-Aug-84	Western U.S.
Saguaro	AZ	70,905	28,694	20-Oct-76	Western U.S.
Salome	AZ	18,531	7,499	28-Aug-84	Western U.S.
Salt River Canyon	AZ	32,101	12,991	28-Aug-84	Western U.S.
Santa Teresa	AZ	26,780	10,840	28-Aug-84	Western U.S.
Sierra Ancha	AZ	20,850	8,440	3-Sep-64	Western U.S.
Sierra Estrella	AZ	14,400	5,800	28-Nov-90	Western U.S.
Signal Mountain	AZ	13,350	5,400	28-Nov-90	Western U.S.
South Maricopa Mountains	AZ	60,100	24,300	28-Nov-90	Western U.S.
Strawberry Crater	AZ	10,743	4,348	28-Aug-84	Western U.S.
Superstition	AZ	159,757	64,651	3-Sep-64	Western U.S.
Swansea	AZ	16,400	6,600	28-Nov-90	Western U.S.
Sycamore Canyon	AZ	55,937	22,637	6-Mar-72	Western U.S.
Table Top	AZ	34,400	13,900	28-Nov-90	Western U.S.
Tres Alamos	AZ	8,300	3,400	28-Nov-90	Western U.S.
Trigo Mountain	AZ	30,300	12,300	28-Nov-90	Western U.S.
Upper Burro Creek	AZ	27,440	11,100	28-Nov-90	Western U.S.
Wabayuma Peak	AZ	38,944	15,760	28-Nov-90	Western U.S.
Warm Springs	AZ	112,400	45,500	28-Nov-90	Western U.S.
West Clear Creek	AZ	15,238	6,167	28-Aug-84	Western U.S.
Wet Beaver	AZ	6,155	2,491	28-Aug-84	Western U.S.
White Canyon	AZ	5,800	2,300	28-Nov-90	Western U.S.
Woodchute	AZ	5,833	2,361	28-Aug-84	Western U.S.
Woolsey Peak	AZ	64,000	26,000	28-Nov-90	Western U.S.
Agua Tibia	CA	17,925	7,254	3-Jan-75	Western U.S.
Ansel Adams	CA	231,279	93,595	3-Sep-64	Western U.S.
Argus Range	CA	65,726	26,598	31-Oct-94	Western U.S.
Beauty Mountain	CA	15,627	6,324	30-Mar-09	Western U.S.
Big Maria Mountains	CA	45,384	18,366	31-Oct-94	Western U.S.
Bigelow Cholla Garden	CA	14,645	5,927	31-Oct-94	Western U.S.
Bighorn Mountain	CA	38,343	15,517	31-Oct-94	Western U.S.
Black Mountain	CA	20,548	8,315	31-Oct-94	Western U.S.
Bright Star	CA	8,191	3,315	31-Oct-94	Western U.S.

U.S. Wilderness Areas
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Wilderness Areas	State	Acres	HA	Designated	Location
Bristol Mountains	CA	71,389	28,890	31-Oct-94	Western U.S.
Bucks Lake	CA	23,958	9,695	28-Sep-84	Western U.S.
Cache Creek	CA	27,294	11,045	17-Oct-06	Western U.S.
Cadiz Dunes	CA	19,935	8,067	31-Oct-94	Western U.S.
Cahuilla Mountain	CA	5,585	2,260	30-Mar-09	Western U.S.
Caribou	CA	20,546	8,315	3-Sep-64	Western U.S.
Carrizo Gorge	CA	14,740	5,970	31-Oct-94	Western U.S.
Carson-Iceberg	CA	161,181	65,228	28-Sep-84	Western U.S.
Castle Crags	CA	8,627	3,491	28-Sep-84	Western U.S.
Cedar Roughs	CA	6,287	2,544	17-Oct-06	Western U.S.
Chanchelulla	CA	8,200	3,300	28-Sep-84	Western U.S.
Chemehuevi Mountains	CA	85,864	34,748	31-Oct-94	Western U.S.
Chimney Peak	CA	13,140	5,320	31-Oct-94	Western U.S.
Chuckwalla Mountains	CA	99,548	40,286	31-Oct-94	Western U.S.
Chumash	CA	38,150	15,440	19-Jun-92	Western U.S.
Cleghorn Lakes	CA	39,167	15,850	31-Oct-94	Western U.S.
Clipper Mountain	CA	33,843	13,696	31-Oct-94	Western U.S.
Coso Range	CA	49,296	19,949	31-Oct-94	Western U.S.
Coyote Mountains	CA	18,631	7,540	31-Oct-94	Western U.S.
Cucamonga	CA	12,781	5,172	3-Sep-64	Western U.S.
Darwin Falls	CA	8,189	3,314	31-Oct-94	Western U.S.
Dead Mountains	CA	47,158	19,084	31-Oct-94	Western U.S.
Death Valley	CA	3,102,497	1,255,536	31-Oct-94	Western U.S.
Desolation	CA	63,475	25,687	10-Oct-69	Western U.S.
Dick Smith	CA	67,800	27,400	28-Sep-84	Western U.S.
Dinkey Lakes	CA	30,000	12,000	28-Sep-84	Western U.S.
Domeland	CA	133,160	53,890	3-Sep-64	Western U.S.
El Paso Mountains	CA	23,669	9,579	31-Oct-94	Western U.S.
Elkhorn Ridge	CA	11,001	4,452	17-Oct-06	Western U.S.
Emigrant	CA	112,277	45,437	3-Jan-75	Western U.S.
Farallon	CA	141	57	26-Dec-74	Western U.S.
Fish Creek Mountains	CA	21,390	8,660	31-Oct-94	Western U.S.
Funeral Mountains	CA	25,707	10,403	31-Oct-94	Western U.S.
Garcia	CA	14,100	5,700	19-Jun-92	Western U.S.
Golden Trout	CA	303,511	122,827	24-Feb-78	Western U.S.
Golden Valley	CA	36,536	14,786	31-Oct-94	Western U.S.
Granite Chief	CA	25,079	10,149	28-Sep-84	Western U.S.
Grass Valley	CA	30,121	12,190	31-Oct-94	Western U.S.
Hain	CA	15,985	6,469	20-Oct-76	Western U.S.
Hauser	CA	25,348	10,258	28-Sep-84	Western U.S.
Hollow Hills	CA	22,366	9,051	31-Oct-94	Western U.S.
Hoover	CA	124,468	50,370	3-Sep-64	Western U.S.
Ibex	CA	28,822	11,664	31-Oct-94	Western U.S.
Indian Pass	CA	32,419	13,120	31-Oct-94	Western U.S.
Inyo Mountains	CA	198,375	80,280	31-Oct-94	Western U.S.

U.S. Wilderness Areas
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PROTECT THE ADIRONDACKS!

Wilderness Areas	State	Acres	HA	Designated	Location
Ishi	CA	41,946	16,975	28-Sep-84	Western U.S.
Jacumba	CA	31,358	12,690	31-Oct-94	Western U.S.
Jennie Lakes	CA	10,289	4,164	28-Sep-84	Western U.S.
John Krebs	CA	39,967	16,174	30-Mar-09	Western U.S.
John Muir	CA	651,992	263,852	3-Sep-64	Western U.S.
Joshua Tree	CA	594,502	240,586	20-Oct-76	Western U.S.
Kaiser	CA	22,700	9,200	19-Oct-76	Western U.S.
Kelso Dunes	CA	144,915	58,645	31-Oct-94	Western U.S.
Kiavah	CA	40,960	16,580	31-Oct-94	Western U.S.
King Range	CA	42,695	17,278	17-Oct-06	Western U.S.
Kingston Range	CA	199,739	80,832	31-Oct-94	Western U.S.
Lassen Volcanic	CA	78,982	31,963	19-Oct-72	Western U.S.
Lava Beds	CA	28,460	11,520	13-Oct-72	Western U.S.
Little Chuckwalla Mountains	CA	28,044	11,349	31-Oct-94	Western U.S.
Little Picacho	CA	38,216	15,465	31-Oct-94	Western U.S.
Machesna Mountain	CA	19,873	8,042	28-Sep-84	Western U.S.
Malpais Mesa	CA	31,906	12,912	31-Oct-94	Western U.S.
Manly Peak	CA	12,897	5,219	31-Oct-94	Western U.S.
Manzano Mountain	CA	36,875	14,923	24-Feb-78	Western U.S.
Marble Mountain	CA	241,744	97,830	3-Sep-64	Western U.S.
Matilija	CA	29,600	12,000	19-Jun-92	Western U.S.
Mecca Hills	CA	26,243	10,620	31-Oct-94	Western U.S.
Mesquite	CA	44,804	18,132	31-Oct-94	Western U.S.
Mojave	CA	695,200	281,300	31-Oct-94	Western U.S.
Mokelumne	CA	99,268	40,172	3-Sep-64	Western U.S.
Monarch	CA	44,896	18,169	28-Sep-84	Western U.S.
Mount Lassic	CA	7,279	2,946	17-Oct-06	Western U.S.
Mt. Shasta	CA	34,005	13,761	28-Sep-84	Western U.S.
Newberry Mountains	CA	26,102	10,563	31-Oct-94	Western U.S.
Nopah Range	CA	106,623	43,149	31-Oct-94	Western U.S.
North Algodones Dunes	CA	25,895	10,479	31-Oct-94	Western U.S.
North Fork	CA	7,999	3,237	28-Sep-84	Western U.S.
North Mesquite Mountains	CA	28,955	11,718	31-Oct-94	Western U.S.
Old Woman Mountains	CA	163,731	66,260	31-Oct-94	Western U.S.
Orocopia Mountains	CA	50,960	20,620	31-Oct-94	Western U.S.
Otay Mountain	CA	16,893	6,836	9-Dec-99	Western U.S.
Owens Peak	CA	73,796	29,864	31-Oct-94	Western U.S.
Owens River Headwaters	CA	14,726	5,959	30-Mar-09	Western U.S.
Pahrump Valley	CA	73,726	29,836	31-Oct-94	Western U.S.
Palen-McCoy	CA	236,488	95,703	31-Oct-94	Western U.S.
Palo Verde Mountains	CA	30,605	12,385	31-Oct-94	Western U.S.
Phillip Burton	CA	27,315	11,054	18-Oct-76	Western U.S.
Picacho Peak	CA	8,860	3,590	31-Oct-94	Western U.S.
Pine Creek	CA	13,480	5,460	28-Sep-84	Western U.S.
Pinto Mountains	CA	24,348	9,853	30-Mar-09	Western U.S.

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Wilderness Areas	State	Acres	HA	Designated	Location
Piper Mountain	CA	72,192	29,215	31-Oct-94	Western U.S.
Piute Mountains	CA	48,080	19,460	31-Oct-94	Western U.S.
Pleasant View Ridge	CA	26,752	10,826	30-Mar-09	Western U.S.
Red Buttes	CA	17,366	7,028	26-Jun-84	Western U.S.
Resting Spring Range	CA	76,312	30,882	31-Oct-94	Western U.S.
Rice Valley	CA	41,777	16,907	31-Oct-94	Western U.S.
Riverside Mountains	CA	24,004	9,714	31-Oct-94	Western U.S.
Rocks and Islands	CA	6	2.4	17-Oct-06	Western U.S.
Rodman Mountains	CA	34,264	13,866	31-Oct-94	Western U.S.
Russian	CA	12,000	4,900	28-Sep-84	Western U.S.
Sacatar Trail	CA	50,451	20,417	31-Oct-94	Western U.S.
Saddle Peak Hills	CA	1,530	620	31-Oct-94	Western U.S.
San Gabriel	CA	36,118	14,616	24-May-68	Western U.S.
San Gorgonio	CA	96,595	39,091	3-Sep-64	Western U.S.
San Jacinto	CA	32,248	13,050	3-Sep-64	Western U.S.
San Mateo Canyon	CA	38,484	15,574	28-Sep-84	Western U.S.
San Rafael	CA	197,380	79,880	21-Mar-68	Western U.S.
Sanhedrin	CA	10,571	4,278	17-Oct-06	Western U.S.
Santa Lucia	CA	20,486	8,290	24-Feb-78	Western U.S.
Santa Rosa	CA	72,679	29,412	28-Sep-84	Western U.S.
Sawtooth Mountains	CA	33,612	13,602	31-Oct-94	Western U.S.
Sequoia-Kings Canyon	CA	768,112	310,844	28-Sep-84	Western U.S.
Sespe	CA	219,700	88,900	19-Jun-92	Western U.S.
Sheep Mountain	CA	42,160	17,060	28-Sep-84	Western U.S.
Sheephole Valley	CA	187,846	76,019	31-Oct-94	Western U.S.
Silver Peak	CA	28,428	11,504	19-Jun-92	Western U.S.
Siskiyou	CA	182,628	73,907	28-Sep-84	Western U.S.
Snow Mountain	CA	60,077	24,312	28-Sep-84	Western U.S.
South Fork Eel River	CA	12,868	5,207	17-Oct-06	Western U.S.
South Fork San Jacinto	CA	20,217	8,182	30-Mar-09	Western U.S.
South Nopah Range	CA	17,059	6,904	31-Oct-94	Western U.S.
South Sierra	CA	60,084	24,315	28-Sep-84	Western U.S.
South Warner	CA	70,614	28,576	3-Sep-64	Western U.S.
Stateline	CA	6,964	2,818	31-Oct-94	Western U.S.
Stepladder Mountains	CA	83,195	33,668	31-Oct-94	Western U.S.
Surprise Canyon	CA	24,433	9,888	31-Oct-94	Western U.S.
Sylvania Mountains	CA	18,682	7,560	31-Oct-94	Western U.S.
Thousand Lakes	CA	16,335	6,611	3-Sep-64	Western U.S.
Trilobite	CA	37,308	15,098	31-Oct-94	Western U.S.
Trinity Alps	CA	525,636	212,717	28-Sep-84	Western U.S.
Tunnel Spring	CA	5,341	2,161	30-Nov-04	Western U.S.
Turtle Mountains	CA	177,309	71,754	31-Oct-94	Western U.S.
Ventana	CA	234,004	94,698	24-Feb-78	Western U.S.
Whipple Mountains	CA	76,123	30,806	31-Oct-94	Western U.S.
White Mountains	CA	206,796	83,687	30-Mar-09	Western U.S.

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Wilderness Areas	State	Acres	HA	Designated	Location
Yolla Bolly–Middle Eel	CA	180,804	73,169	3-Sep-64	Western U.S.
Yosemite	CA	704,624	285,151	28-Sep-84	Western U.S.
Yuki	CA	53,717	21,738	17-Oct-06	Western U.S.
Black Canyon of the Gunnison	CO	15,599	6,313	20-Oct-76	Western U.S.
Black Ridge Canyons	CO	75,580	30,590	24-Oct-00	Western U.S.
Buffalo Peaks	CO	41,232	16,686	13-Aug-93	Western U.S.
Byers Peak	CO	8,801	3,562	13-Aug-93	Western U.S.
Cache La Poudre	CO	9,258	3,747	22-Dec-80	Western U.S.
Collegiate Peaks	CO	167,584	67,819	22-Dec-80	Western U.S.
Comanche Peak	CO	66,791	27,029	22-Dec-80	Western U.S.
Dominguez Canyon	CO	66,280	26,820	30-Mar-09	Western U.S.
Eagles Nest	CO	133,471	54,014	12-Jul-76	Western U.S.
Flat Tops	CO	235,214	95,188	12-Dec-75	Western U.S.
Fossil Ridge	CO	31,992	12,947	13-Aug-93	Western U.S.
Great Sand Dunes	CO	32,643	13,210	20-Oct-76	Western U.S.
Greenhorn Mountain	CO	23,087	9,343	13-Aug-93	Western U.S.
Gunnison Gorge	CO	17,784	7,197	21-Oct-99	Western U.S.
Holy Cross	CO	122,918	49,743	22-Dec-80	Western U.S.
Hunter–Fryingpan	CO	82,026	33,195	24-Feb-78	Western U.S.
Indian Peaks	CO	76,711	31,044	11-Oct-78	Western U.S.
James Peak	CO	17,015	6,886	21-Aug-02	Western U.S.
La Garita	CO	129,626	52,458	3-Sep-64	Western U.S.
Lizard Head	CO	41,309	16,717	22-Dec-80	Western U.S.
Lost Creek	CO	119,790	48,480	22-Dec-80	Western U.S.
Maroon Bells–Snowmass	CO	181,602	73,492	3-Sep-64	Western U.S.
Mesa Verde	CO	8,500	3,400	20-Oct-76	Western U.S.
Mount Evans	CO	74,401	30,109	22-Dec-80	Western U.S.
Mount Massive	CO	30,540	12,360	22-Dec-80	Western U.S.
Mount Sneffels	CO	16,566	6,704	22-Dec-80	Western U.S.
Mount Zirkel	CO	159,935	64,723	3-Sep-64	Western U.S.
Never Summer	CO	21,090	8,530	22-Dec-80	Western U.S.
Powderhorn	CO	61,915	25,056	13-Aug-93	Western U.S.
Ptarmigan Peak	CO	12,760	5,160	13-Aug-93	Western U.S.
Raggeds	CO	65,393	26,464	22-Dec-80	Western U.S.
Rawah	CO	73,868	29,893	3-Sep-64	Western U.S.
Rocky Mountain National Park	CO	249,339	100,904	30-Mar-09	Western U.S.
Sangre de Cristo	CO	220,803	89,356	13-Aug-93	Western U.S.
Sarvis Creek	CO	44,556	18,031	13-Aug-93	Western U.S.
South San Juan	CO	158,790	64,260	22-Dec-80	Western U.S.
Spanish Peaks	CO	19,226	7,780	7-Nov-00	Western U.S.
Uncompahgre	CO	102,721	41,570	13-Aug-93	Western U.S.
Vasquez Peak	CO	12,300	5,000	13-Aug-93	Western U.S.
Weminuche	CO	488,340	197,620	3-Jan-75	Western U.S.
West Elk	CO	176,412	71,391	3-Sep-64	Western U.S.
Haleakala	HI	24,719	10,003	20-Oct-76	Western U.S.

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Wilderness Areas	State	Acres	HA	Designated	Location
Hawaii Volcanoes	HI	130,790	52,930	10-Nov-78	Western U.S.
Big Jacks Creek	ID	52,753	21,348	30-Mar-09	Western U.S.
Bruneau–Jarbidge Rivers	ID	89,777	36,331	30-Mar-09	Western U.S.
Craters of the Moon	ID	43,243	17,500	23-Oct-70	Western U.S.
Frank Church–River of No Return	ID	2,366,907	957,853	23-Jul-80	Western U.S.
Goshute Canyon	ID	42,544	17,217	20-Dec-06	Western U.S.
Gospel Hump	ID	205,796	83,283	24-Feb-78	Western U.S.
Hemingway–Boulders	ID	67,998	27,518	7-Aug-15	Western U.S.
Jim McClure–Jerry Peak	ID	116,898	47,307	7-Aug-15	Western U.S.
Little Jacks Creek	ID	50,930	20,610	30-Mar-09	Western U.S.
North Fork Owyhee	ID	43,391	17,560	30-Mar-09	Western U.S.
Owyhee River	ID	267,137	108,107	30-Mar-09	Western U.S.
Pole Creek	ID	12,529	5,070	30-Mar-09	Western U.S.
Sawtooth	ID	217,088	87,852	22-Aug-72	Western U.S.
Selway-Bitterroot	ID	1,340,557	542,504	3-Sep-64	Western U.S.
White Clouds	ID	90,769	36,733	7-Aug-15	Western U.S.
Breton	LA	5,000	2,000	3-Jan-75	Western U.S.
Kisatchie Hills	LA	8,679	3,512	22-Dec-80	Western U.S.
Lacassine	LA	3,346	1,354	19-Oct-76	Western U.S.
Agassiz	MN	4,000	1,600	19-Oct-76	Western U.S.
Boundary Waters Canoe Area	MN	1,090,000	440,000	3-Sep-64	Western U.S.
Tamarac	MN	2,180	880	19-Oct-76	Western U.S.
Bell Mountain	MO	9,143	3,700	22-Dec-80	Western U.S.
Devils Backbone	MO	6,687	2,706	22-Dec-80	Western U.S.
Hercules Glades	MO	11,909	4,819	19-Oct-76	Western U.S.
Irish	MO	16,362	6,621	21-May-84	Western U.S.
Mingo	MO	7,730	3,130	19-Oct-76	Western U.S.
Paddy Creek	MO	7,035	2,847	3-Jan-83	Western U.S.
Piney Creek	MO	8,178	3,310	22-Dec-80	Western U.S.
Rockpile Mountain	MO	4,238	1,715	22-Dec-80	Western U.S.
Absaroka-Beartooth	MT	943,648	381,881	27-Mar-78	Western U.S.
Anaconda-Pintler	MT	158,615	64,189	3-Sep-64	Western U.S.
Bob Marshall	MT	1,009,356	408,472	3-Sep-64	Western U.S.
Cabinet Mountains	MT	94,272	38,151	3-Sep-64	Western U.S.
Gates of the Mountains	MT	28,562	11,559	3-Sep-64	Western U.S.
Great Bear	MT	286,700	116,000	28-Oct-78	Western U.S.
Lee Metcalf	MT	254,635	103,047	31-Oct-83	Western U.S.
Medicine Lake	MT	11,366	4,600	19-Oct-76	Western U.S.
Mission Mountains	MT	73,877	29,897	3-Jan-75	Western U.S.
Rattlesnake	MT	32,976	13,345	19-Oct-80	Western U.S.
Red Rock Lakes	MT	32,350	13,090	19-Oct-76	Western U.S.
Scapegoat	MT	239,936	97,099	20-Aug-72	Western U.S.
UL Bend	MT	20,819	8,425	19-Oct-76	Western U.S.
Welcome Creek	MT	28,135	11,386	24-Feb-78	Western U.S.
Chase Lake	ND	4,155	1,681	3-Jan-75	Western U.S.

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Wilderness Areas	State	Acres	HA	Designated	Location
Lostwood	ND	5,577	2,257	3-Jan-75	Western U.S.
Theodore Roosevelt	ND	29,920	12,110	10-Nov-78	Western U.S.
Fort Niobrara	NE	4,635	1,876	19-Oct-76	Western U.S.
Soldier Creek	NE	7,794	3,154	21-Jan-86	Western U.S.
Aldo Leopold	NM	202,016	81,753	19-Dec-80	Western U.S.
Apache Kid	NM	44,626	18,060	19-Dec-80	Western U.S.
Bandelier	NM	23,267	9,416	20-Oct-76	Western U.S.
Bisti/De-Na-Zin	NM	41,170	16,660	30-Oct-84	Western U.S.
Blue Range	NM	29,304	11,859	19-Dec-80	Western U.S.
Bosque del Apache	NM	30,427	12,313	3-Jan-75	Western U.S.
Capitan Mountains	NM	34,658	14,026	19-Dec-80	Western U.S.
Carlsbad Caverns	NM	33,125	13,405	10-Nov-78	Western U.S.
Cebolla	NM	61,600	24,900	31-Dec-87	Western U.S.
Chama River Canyon	NM	50,300	20,400	24-Feb-78	Western U.S.
Columbine-Hondo	NM	44,698	18,089	19-Dec-14	Western U.S.
Cruces Basin	NM	18,000	7,300	19-Dec-80	Western U.S.
Dome	NM	5,200	2,100	19-Dec-80	Western U.S.
Gila	NM	558,014	225,820	3-Sep-64	Western U.S.
Latir Peak	NM	20,000	8,100	19-Dec-80	Western U.S.
Ojito	NM	11,183	4,526	6-Oct-06	Western U.S.
Pecos	NM	223,333	90,380	3-Sep-64	Western U.S.
Sabinoso	NM	16,030	6,490	30-Mar-09	Western U.S.
Salt Creek	NM	9,621	3,893	23-Oct-70	Western U.S.
San Pedro Parks	NM	41,132	16,646	3-Sep-64	Western U.S.
Sandia Mountain	NM	37,877	15,328	24-Feb-78	Western U.S.
West Malpais	NM	39,540	16,000	31-Dec-87	Western U.S.
Wheeler Peak	NM	18,897	7,647	3-Sep-64	Western U.S.
White Mountain	NM	72,428	29,311	3-Sep-64	Western U.S.
Withington	NM	19,000	7,700	19-Dec-80	Western U.S.
Alta Toquima	NV	35,860	14,510	5-Dec-89	Western U.S.
Arc Dome	NV	115,000	47,000	5-Dec-89	Western U.S.
Arrow Canyon	NV	27,502	11,130	6-Nov-02	Western U.S.
Bald Mountain	NV	22,366	9,051	20-Dec-06	Western U.S.
Becky Peak	NV	18,119	7,332	20-Dec-06	Western U.S.
Big Rocks	NV	12,930	5,230	30-Nov-04	Western U.S.
Black Canyon	NV	17,220	6,970	6-Nov-02	Western U.S.
Black Rock Desert	NV	314,835	127,409	21-Dec-00	Western U.S.
Boundary Peak	NV	10,000	4,000	5-Dec-89	Western U.S.
Bridge Canyon	NV	7,761	3,141	6-Nov-02	Western U.S.
Bristlecone	NV	14,095	5,704	20-Dec-06	Western U.S.
Calico Mountains	NV	64,968	26,292	21-Dec-00	Western U.S.
Clover Mountains	NV	85,668	34,669	30-Nov-04	Western U.S.
Currant Mountain	NV	47,357	19,165	5-Dec-89	Western U.S.
Delamar Mountains	NV	111,066	44,947	30-Nov-04	Western U.S.
East Fork High Rock Canyon	NV	52,938	21,423	21-Dec-00	Western U.S.

U.S. Wilderness Areas
2016

Wilderness Areas	State	Acres	HA	Designated	Location
East Humboldt	NV	36,670	14,840	5-Dec-89	Western U.S.
Eldorado	NV	32,016	12,956	6-Nov-02	Western U.S.
Far South Egans	NV	36,299	14,690	30-Nov-04	Western U.S.
Fortification Range	NV	30,539	12,359	30-Nov-04	Western U.S.
Government Peak	NV	6,313	2,555	20-Dec-06	Western U.S.
Grant Range	NV	52,600	21,300	5-Dec-89	Western U.S.
High Rock Canyon	NV	46,465	18,804	21-Dec-00	Western U.S.
High Rock Lake	NV	59,107	23,920	21-Dec-00	Western U.S.
High Schells	NV	121,497	49,168	20-Dec-06	Western U.S.
Highland Ridge	NV	68,623	27,771	20-Dec-06	Western U.S.
Ireteba Peaks	NV	32,631	13,205	6-Nov-02	Western U.S.
Jarbidge	NV	111,087	44,955	3-Sep-64	Western U.S.
Jimbilnan	NV	18,879	7,640	6-Nov-02	Western U.S.
Jumbo Springs	NV	4,760	1,930	6-Nov-02	Western U.S.
La Madre Mountain	NV	47,296	19,140	6-Nov-02	Western U.S.
Lime Canyon	NV	23,710	9,600	6-Nov-02	Western U.S.
Little High Rock Canyon	NV	48,355	19,569	21-Dec-00	Western U.S.
Meadow Valley Range	NV	123,508	49,982	30-Nov-04	Western U.S.
Mormon Mountains	NV	157,716	63,825	30-Nov-04	Western U.S.
Mount Grafton	NV	78,754	31,871	20-Dec-06	Western U.S.
Mt. Charleston	NV	55,300	22,400	6-Nov-02	Western U.S.
Mt. Charleston	NV	2,178	881	5-Dec-89	Western U.S.
Mt. Irish	NV	28,274	11,442	30-Nov-04	Western U.S.
Mt. Moriah	NV	8,708	3,524	5-Dec-89	Western U.S.
Mt. Moriah	NV	83,711	33,877	20-Dec-06	Western U.S.
Mt. Rose	NV	31,310	12,670	5-Dec-89	Western U.S.
Muddy Mountains	NV	48,154	19,487	6-Nov-02	Western U.S.
Muggins Mountain	NV	7,711	3,121	28-Nov-90	Western U.S.
Neota	NV	9,924	4,016	22-Dec-80	Western U.S.
North Black Rock Range	NV	30,648	12,403	21-Dec-00	Western U.S.
North Jackson Mountains	NV	23,439	9,485	21-Dec-00	Western U.S.
North McCullough	NV	14,779	5,981	6-Nov-02	Western U.S.
Pahute Peak	NV	56,890	23,020	21-Dec-00	Western U.S.
Parsnip Peak	NV	43,512	17,609	30-Nov-04	Western U.S.
Pinto Valley	NV	39,173	15,853	6-Nov-02	Western U.S.
Quinn Canyon	NV	26,310	10,650	5-Dec-89	Western U.S.
Rainbow Mountain	NV	24,984	10,111	6-Nov-02	Western U.S.
Red Mountain	NV	39,179	15,855	20-Dec-06	Western U.S.
Ruby Mountains	NV	93,090	37,670	5-Dec-89	Western U.S.
Santa Rosa-Paradise Peak	NV	32,020	12,960	5-Dec-89	Western U.S.
Shellback	NV	36,143	14,627	20-Dec-06	Western U.S.
South Egan Range	NV	67,214	27,201	20-Dec-06	Western U.S.
South Jackson Mountains	NV	54,536	22,070	21-Dec-00	Western U.S.
South McCullough	NV	43,996	17,805	6-Nov-02	Western U.S.
South Pahroc Range	NV	25,671	10,389	30-Nov-04	Western U.S.

U.S. Wilderness Areas
2016

PROTECT THE ADIRONDACKS!

Wilderness Areas	State	Acres	HA	Designated	Location
Spirit Mountain	NV	33,466	13,543	6-Nov-02	Western U.S.
Spring Basin	NV	6,382	2,583	30-Mar-09	Western U.S.
Table Mountain	NV	92,600	37,500	5-Dec-89	Western U.S.
Wee Thump Joshua Tree	NV	6,489	2,626	6-Nov-02	Western U.S.
Weepah Spring	NV	51,305	20,762	30-Nov-04	Western U.S.
White Pine Range	NV	40,013	16,193	20-Dec-06	Western U.S.
White Rock Range	NV	24,249	9,813	30-Nov-04	Western U.S.
Worthington Mountains	NV	30,594	12,381	30-Nov-04	Western U.S.
Upper Kiamichi River	OK	9,754	3,947	18-Oct-88	Western U.S.
Wichita Mountains	OK	8,570	3,470	23-Oct-70	Western U.S.
Badger Creek	OR	29,057	11,759	26-Jun-84	Western U.S.
Black Canyon	OR	12,983	5,254	26-Jun-84	Western U.S.
Boulder Creek	OR	19,886	8,048	26-Jun-84	Western U.S.
Bridge Creek	OR	5,357	2,168	26-Jun-84	Western U.S.
Bull of the Woods	OR	36,731	14,865	26-Jun-84	Western U.S.
Clackamas	OR	9,181	3,715	30-Mar-09	Western U.S.
Copper Salmon	OR	13,757	5,567	30-Mar-09	Western U.S.
Cummins Creek	OR	9,443	3,821	26-Jun-84	Western U.S.
Diamond Peak	OR	52,611	21,291	3-Sep-64	Western U.S.
Drift Creek	OR	5,897	2,386	26-Jun-84	Western U.S.
Eagle Cap	OR	359,991	145,683	3-Sep-64	Western U.S.
Gearhart Mountain	OR	22,684	9,180	3-Sep-64	Western U.S.
Grassy Knob	OR	17,159	6,944	26-Jun-84	Western U.S.
Kalmiopsis	OR	180,095	72,882	3-Sep-64	Western U.S.
Lower White River	OR	2,806	1,136	30-Mar-09	Western U.S.
Mark O. Hatfield	OR	65,822	26,637	26-Jun-84	Western U.S.
Menagerie	OR	5,084	2,057	26-Jun-84	Western U.S.
Middle Santiam	OR	8,900	3,600	26-Jun-84	Western U.S.
Mill Creek	OR	17,323	7,010	26-Jun-84	Western U.S.
Monument Rock	OR	20,079	8,126	26-Jun-84	Western U.S.
Mount Hood	OR	63,177	25,567	3-Sep-64	Western U.S.
Mount Jefferson	OR	104,523	42,299	2-Oct-68	Western U.S.
Mount Thielsen	OR	54,914	22,223	26-Jun-84	Western U.S.
Mount Washington	OR	54,278	21,966	3-Sep-64	Western U.S.
Mountain Lakes	OR	23,071	9,337	3-Sep-64	Western U.S.
North Fork John Day	OR	120,560	48,790	26-Jun-84	Western U.S.
North Fork Umatilla	OR	20,299	8,215	26-Jun-84	Western U.S.
Opal Creek	OR	20,454	8,277	12-Nov-96	Western U.S.
Oregon Badlands	OR	29,537	11,953	30-Mar-09	Western U.S.
Oregon Islands	OR	372	151	23-Oct-70	Western U.S.
Red Buttes	OR	3,430	1,390	28-Sep-84	Western U.S.
Roaring River	OR	36,768	14,879	30-Mar-09	Western U.S.
Rock Creek	OR	7,648	3,095	26-Jun-84	Western U.S.
Rogue–Umpqua Divide	OR	35,701	14,448	26-Jun-84	Western U.S.
Salmon–Huckleberry	OR	62,455	25,275	26-Jun-84	Western U.S.

U.S. Wilderness Areas
2016

PROTECT THE ADIRONDACKS!

Wilderness Areas	State	Acres	HA	Designated	Location
Sky Lakes	OR	113,849	46,073	26-Jun-84	Western U.S.
Soda Mountain	OR	24,112	9,758	3-Mar-09	Western U.S.
St. Marks	OR	17,350	7,020	3-Jan-75	Western U.S.
Steens Mountain	OR	170,201	68,878	30-Oct-00	Western U.S.
Strawberry Mountain	OR	69,568	28,153	3-Sep-64	Western U.S.
Table Rock	OR	5,500	2,200	26-Jun-84	Western U.S.
Three Arch Rocks	OR	15	6.1	23-Oct-70	Western U.S.
Three Sisters	OR	281,190	113,790	3-Sep-64	Western U.S.
Waldo Lake	OR	36,572	14,800	26-Jun-84	Western U.S.
Wenaha–Tucannon	OR	176,557	71,450	24-Feb-78	Western U.S.
Hells Canyon	OR, ID	227,970	92,260	31-Dec-75	Western U.S.
El Toro	PR	10,000	4,000	2-Dec-05	Western U.S.
Badlands	SD	64,144	25,958	20-Oct-76	Western U.S.
Black Elk	SD	13,426	5,433	22-Dec-80	Western U.S.
Big Slough	TX	3,455	1,398	30-Oct-84	Western U.S.
Guadalupe Mountains	TX	46,850	18,960	10-Nov-78	Western U.S.
Indian Mounds	TX	12,369	5,006	30-Oct-84	Western U.S.
Turkey Hill	TX	5,473	2,215	30-Oct-84	Western U.S.
Upland Island	TX	13,331	5,395	29-Oct-86	Western U.S.
Ashdown Gorge	UT	7,043	2,850	28-Sep-84	Western U.S.
Beartrap Canyon	UT	40	16	30-Mar-09	Western U.S.
Blackridge	UT	13,107	5,304	30-Mar-09	Western U.S.
Box-Death Hollow	UT	25,751	10,421	28-Sep-84	Western U.S.
Canaan Mountain	UT	44,447	17,987	30-Mar-09	Western U.S.
Cedar Mountain Wild	UT	99,428	40,237	6-Jan-06	Western U.S.
Cottonwood Canyon	UT	11,667	4,721	30-Mar-09	Western U.S.
Cougar Canyon	UT	10,648	4,309	30-Mar-09	Western U.S.
Dark Canyon	UT	47,116	19,067	28-Sep-84	Western U.S.
Deep Creek North	UT	4,478	1,812	30-Mar-09	Western U.S.
Deep Creek	UT	3,291	1,332	30-Mar-09	Western U.S.
Deseret Peak	UT	25,212	10,203	28-Sep-84	Western U.S.
Doc's Pass	UT	18,216	7,372	30-Mar-09	Western U.S.
Goose Creek	UT	93	38	30-Mar-09	Western U.S.
High Uintas	UT	456,705	184,822	28-Sep-84	Western U.S.
LaVerkin Creek	UT	453	183	30-Mar-09	Western U.S.
Lone Peak	UT	30,088	12,176	24-Feb-78	Western U.S.
Mount Naomi	UT	44,554	18,030	28-Sep-84	Western U.S.
Mount Nebo	UT	28,022	11,340	28-Sep-84	Western U.S.
Mount Olympus	UT	15,300	6,200	28-Sep-84	Western U.S.
Mount Timpanogos	UT	10,518	4,256	28-Sep-84	Western U.S.
Pine Valley Mountain	UT	50,232	20,328	28-Sep-84	Western U.S.
Red Butte	UT	1,535	621	30-Mar-09	Western U.S.
Red Mountain	UT	18,729	7,579	30-Mar-09	Western U.S.
Slaughter Creek	UT	4,047	1,638	30-Mar-09	Western U.S.
Taylor Creek	UT	35	14	30-Mar-09	Western U.S.

U.S. Wilderness Areas
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PROTECT THE ADIRONDACKS!

Wilderness Areas	State	Acres	HA	Designated	Location
Twin Peaks	UT	11,396	4,612	28-Sep-84	Western U.S.
Wellsville Mountain	UT	20,988	8,494	28-Sep-84	Western U.S.
Zion	UT	124,406	50,345	30-Mar-09	Western U.S.
Alpine Lakes	WA	391,988	158,632	12-Jul-76	Western U.S.
Boulder River	WA	49,343	19,968	3-Jul-84	Western U.S.
The Brothers	WA	16,337	6,611	3-Jul-84	Western U.S.
Buckhorn	WA	44,319	17,935	3-Jul-84	Western U.S.
Clearwater	WA	14,647	5,927	3-Jul-84	Western U.S.
Colonel Bob	WA	11,855	4,798	3-Jul-84	Western U.S.
Glacier Peak	WA	566,057	229,075	3-Sep-64	Western U.S.
Glacier View	WA	3,073	1,244	3-Jul-84	Western U.S.
Goat Rocks	WA	108,096	43,745	3-Sep-64	Western U.S.
Henry M. Jackson	WA	103,297	41,803	3-Jul-84	Western U.S.
Indian Heaven	WA	20,782	8,410	3-Jul-84	Western U.S.
Juniper Dunes	WA	7,140	2,890	3-Jul-84	Western U.S.
Lake Chelan-Sawtooth	WA	153,057	61,940	3-Jul-84	Western U.S.
Mount Adams	WA	47,078	19,052	3-Sep-64	Western U.S.
Mount Baker	WA	119,989	48,558	3-Jul-84	Western U.S.
Mount Rainier	WA	228,480	92,460	16-Nov-88	Western U.S.
Mount Skokomish	WA	13,291	5,379	3-Jul-84	Western U.S.
Noisy-Diobsud	WA	14,666	5,935	3-Jul-84	Western U.S.
Norse Peak	WA	52,315	21,171	3-Jul-84	Western U.S.
Olympic	WA	876,669	354,775	16-Nov-88	Western U.S.
Pasayten	WA	531,539	215,106	2-Oct-68	Western U.S.
Salmo-Priest	WA	43,348	17,542	3-Jul-84	Western U.S.
San Juan	WA	353	143	19-Oct-76	Western U.S.
Stephen Mather	WA	634,614	256,819	16-Nov-88	Western U.S.
Tatoosh	WA	15,725	6,364	3-Jul-84	Western U.S.
Trapper Creek	WA	5,969	2,416	3-Jul-84	Western U.S.
Washington Islands	WA	452	183	23-Oct-70	Western U.S.
Wild Sky	WA	106,112	42,942	8-May-08	Western U.S.
William O. Douglas	WA	169,081	68,425	3-Jul-84	Western U.S.
Wonder Mountain	WA	2,200	890	3-Jul-84	Western U.S.
Bridger	WY	428,087	173,241	3-Sep-64	Western U.S.
Cloud Peak	WY	189,039	76,501	30-Oct-84	Western U.S.
Encampment River	WY	10,124	4,097	30-Oct-84	Western U.S.
Fitzpatrick	WY	198,525	80,340	19-Oct-76	Western U.S.
Gros Ventre	WY	317,874	128,639	30-Oct-84	Western U.S.
Huston Park	WY	30,588	12,379	30-Oct-84	Western U.S.
Jedediah Smith	WY	123,451	49,959	30-Oct-84	Western U.S.
North Absaroka	WY	350,488	141,837	3-Sep-64	Western U.S.
Platte River	WY	23,492	9,507	30-Oct-84	Western U.S.
Popo Agie	WY	101,870	41,230	30-Oct-84	Western U.S.
Savage Run	WY	14,927	6,041	24-Feb-78	Western U.S.
Teton	WY	585,238	236,837	3-Sep-64	Western U.S.

U.S. Wilderness Areas
2016

PROTECT THE ADIRONDACKS!

Wilderness Areas	State	Acres	HA	Designated	Location
Washakie	WY	704,274	285,010	3-Sep-64	Western U.S.
Winegar Hole	WY	10,715	4,336	30-Oct-84	Western U.S.
		106,812,889			
Other State Wilderness Areas in the East					
Misc State Wilderness Areas		150,000 (est)			
State Wilderness Areas in New York					
Catskill Forest Preserve	NY	143,000			Eastern U.S.
Adirondack Forest Preserve	NY	1,161,257			Eastern U.S.

The Myth of Quiet, Motor-free Waters in the Adirondack Park

PROTECT THE ADIRONDACKS

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PROTECT THE ADIRONDACKS

A Plea for Natural Resource Protection and Recreational Fairness

May 2013

This report was Published by Protect the Adirondacks
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Dear Friends of the Adirondacks,

Through the analysis and preparation of this special report *The Myth of Quiet, Motor-free Waters in the Adirondack Park*, Protect the Adirondacks is hoping to focus a public discussion on the need for greater public motor-free waters opportunities during the Forest Preserve classification of the Essex Chain Lakes and Boreas Ponds. The classification process of the Essex Chain Lakes has begun and the review of the Boreas Ponds will take place in a few years.

PROTECT supports a Wilderness classification for both of these areas. We believe that a Wilderness classification will protect the natural resources around these lakes and ponds and provide exciting new motor-free opportunities for the public. As readers will see in this report when it comes to big lakes in the Adirondacks, most are overrun with all sorts of motorized watercraft and floatplanes or are privately owned. The public deserves a greater array of motor-free waters opportunities in the Adirondack Park.

Of the 100 biggest lakes and ponds in the Adirondack Park, just eight currently provide motor-free opportunities. That's not nearly enough. We need more.

—Chuck Clusen, Chair, Protect the Adirondacks

The photo above is Third Lake, in Minerva, Essex County. At 340 acres, this is the 94th largest waterbody in the Adirondack Park. It is part of the Essex Chain Lakes. The state recently completed purchase of this tract as new Forest Preserve lands. Formal Forest Preserve classification is underway for this lake and surrounding lands. Just eight of the 100 biggest lakes in the Adirondack Park are currently motor-free.

The Myth of Quiet, Motor-free Waters in the Adirondack Park

Executive Summary

The Adirondack Park is held up as the great wilderness area in the eastern United States. It's the place where people come for a wilderness experience and to enjoy the great outdoors. Indeed, the Park contains well over 85% of the officially-designated state or federal Wilderness lands from the mid-Atlantic states to Maine.

One great myth about the wild Adirondack Park is that there is an abundance of motor-free lakes and ponds. In fact, the Park faces a scarcity of quiet waters where one can paddle a canoe or kayak without interruption from motorboats, jet skis, floatplanes, and other types of motorized watercraft.

Of the 200 largest lakes and ponds in the Adirondack Park, from Lake Champlain, with 262,864 acres, to Round Pond in Indian Lake, covering 134.9 acres, the overwhelming majority of big lakes and ponds provide abundant opportunities for motorized watercraft—but scant opportunity for quiet, motor-free waters.

Among those 200 largest lakes, 114 are open for motorboating, 55 are private with no public access, 29 are motor-free, and public use on 2 others is in the process of being determined. 11 of the 29 motor-free lakes are inaccessible and involve a lengthy hike carrying one's boat.

If we look at the acreage of the 100 largest lakes in the Adirondack Park, 96% are in waters open for motor boating. Only 2% are in motor-free waters, and some of these can be reached only by long hikes carrying one's boat. These numbers shatter the myth of motor-free waters in the Adirondack Park. The perception among public officials and state policymakers is that the Adirondack Park is tilted too far towards non-motorized recreational pursuits. The reality is far from this when it comes to motor-free waters open and easily accessible for the general public.

Protect the Adirondacks believes that the largest lakes in the Adirondack Park provide the most accessible opportunities for public water-based recreation. But the supply of motor-free experiences on these waterbodies is low when compared to the abundance of opportunities for motorized watercraft. There needs to be greater equity for motor-free waters recreation so that the Adirondack Park can better meet the public's demand for a wide spectrum of outdoor recreational opportunities. There is a great demand for recreational experiences on accessible, motor-free lakes and ponds. The demand is high, but the supply is low.

Two lakes in the Adirondack Park's Top 200 are soon to be classified by the Adirondack Park Agency: Third Lake (Number 94, 340 acres) and Boreas Pond (Number 95, 338 acres). The APA's Forest Preserve classification review, which is ultimately made official by approval of the governor, will determine the types of public uses allowable on these lakes. Protect the Adirondacks supports Wilderness classification for these two remote lakes. This would help to correct the imbalance of waters available for all types of motorized watercraft and motor-free waters.

Opportunities for Motorless Waters Experiences on the Biggest Lakes in the Adirondack Park	**Motorless Lakes**	**Motor Lakes**	**Private Lakes**
Biggest 100 Lakes & Ponds*	8	77	13
Biggest 200 Lakes & Ponds*	29	115	54
NOTE: 3 of 8 motorless lakes in Top 100 are remote, not accessible			
NOTE: 12 of 29 motorless lakes in Top 200 are remote, not accessible			

**Because the use of Third Lake and Boreas Pond has not been determined, they are not counted in this chart.*

The Myth of Quiet, Motor-free Waters in the Adirondack Park

The Myth of Motor-free Waters

The Adirondack Park contains more than 85% of the state- or federally-designated Wilderness lands from the mid-Atlantic states to Maine. Consequently, people come here for a broad range of wilderness experiences. The Adirondacks Forest Preserve offers many wild mountains to climb, trails to hike, and backcountry to bushwhack in, all free of motor vehicles—but the opportunities for a motor-free, quiet lake experience on a big or moderately-sized lake or pond are few.

Low Supply, High Demand

Across the Adirondack Park there are few genuine opportunities for motor-free boating on a big lake or pond. In the top 100 biggest lakes in the Adirondack Park, just five lakes stand out as lakes without motorboats, jetskis, and floatplanes; Lows Lake, Little Tupper Lake, Round Lake, Lake Lila, and St. Regis Pond. These lakes are all managed as motor-free waterbodies as parts of the Forest Preserve. Three other lakes, Cedar Lake in the West Canada Lakes Wilderness Area, Newcomb Lake in the High Peaks Wilderness, and Pharaoh Lake in the Pharaoh Lake Wilderness are also motor-free, but they are largely inaccessible for boating by the general public. They are great lakes to hike to, and extraordinarily beautiful places, but they are difficult to reach with a boat.

Of the 100 biggest lakes in the Adirondack Park, 77 are open for all manner of motorized boating and floatplanes. 13 lakes are privately owned and provide no public access, and just 8 are motor-free. (Charts 1 and 2 detail these breakdowns.) Two lakes in the top 100 are currently in process of being purchased by the State of New York for addition to the Forest Preserve, after which the type of allowable public use will be determined through a public review process. The reality,

Definition: "Motor-free lake" is a public lake or pond where no motorized watercraft of any kind or floatplanes are allowed.

Chart 1: Recreational State of the 100 Biggest Lakes in the Adirondack Park*

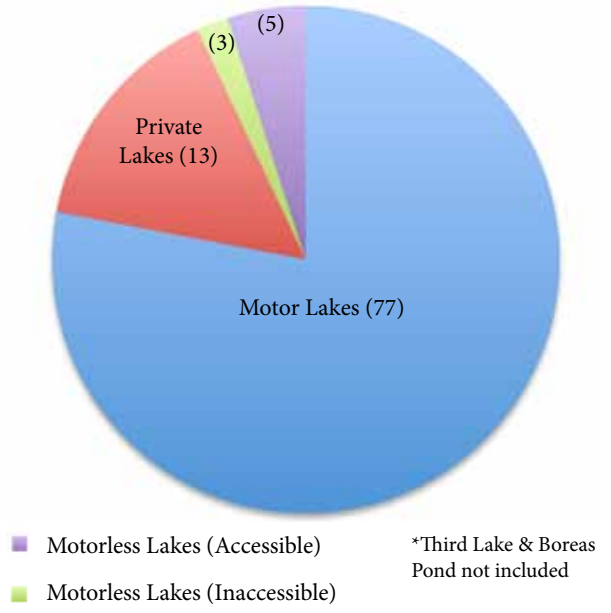
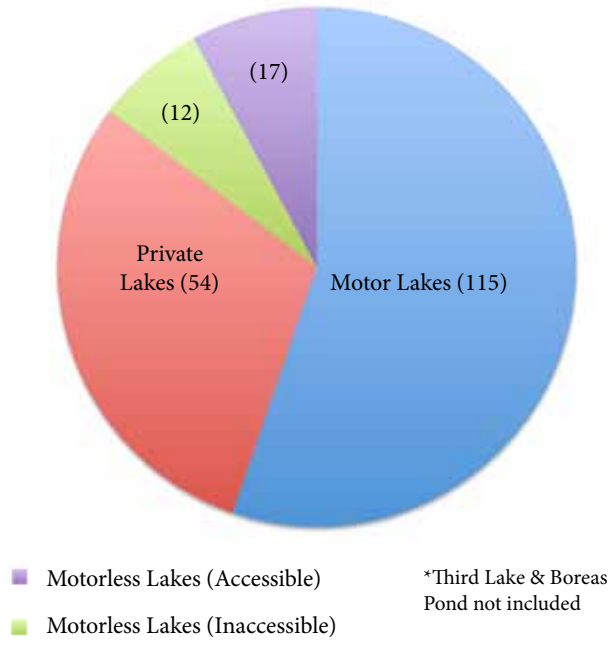


Chart 2: Recreational State of the 200 Biggest Lakes in the Adirondack Park*



Boreas Ponds, in North Hudson, Essex County. These ponds border the High Peaks Wilderness. At 338 acres, this is the 95th largest waterbody in the Adirondack Park. Currently is private ownership, Boreas Ponds is under contract to be transferred to the state in 2017 as new Forest Preserve lands. After transfer, the state will formally classify these lands, which will determine public use. Just seven of the 100 biggest lakes in the Adirondack Park are motorless. Photo by Melody Thomas.

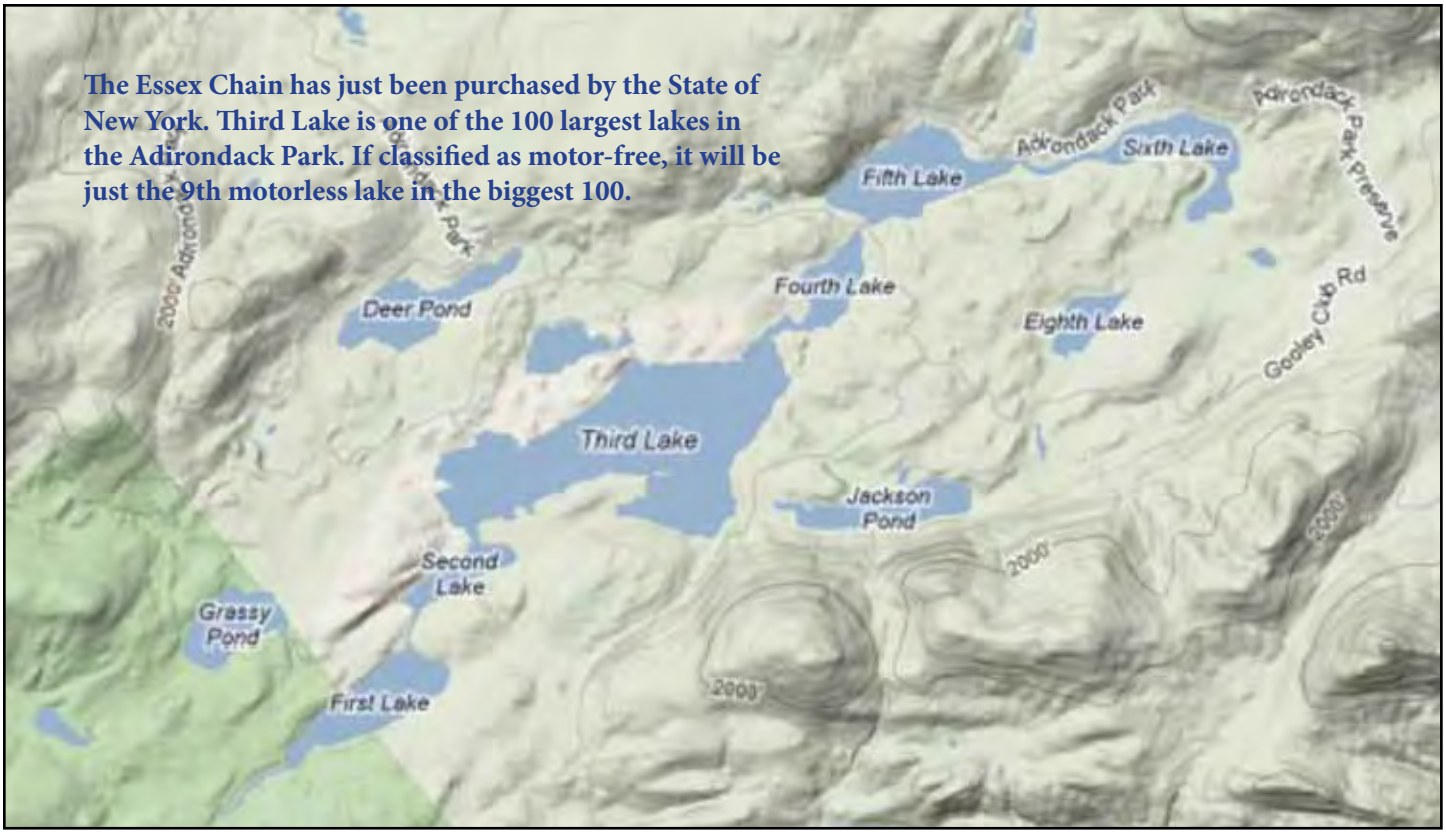
therefore, is that more than 75% of the Park's grandest lakes are open for motorized activity while only 8% offer the motor-free option, and just 5% are easily accessible for a motor-free experience.

For those who desire greater motor-free opportunities, the numbers improve slightly in an analysis of the 200 biggest lakes in the Adirondack Park. 115 (57%) of the Park's 200 biggest lakes are open for motorized uses, 54 (27.5%) are privately-owned and thus closed, and 29 (14.5%) are open and motorless. However, of these 29 motor-free lakes, just 17 (9%) are easily accessible without long carries.

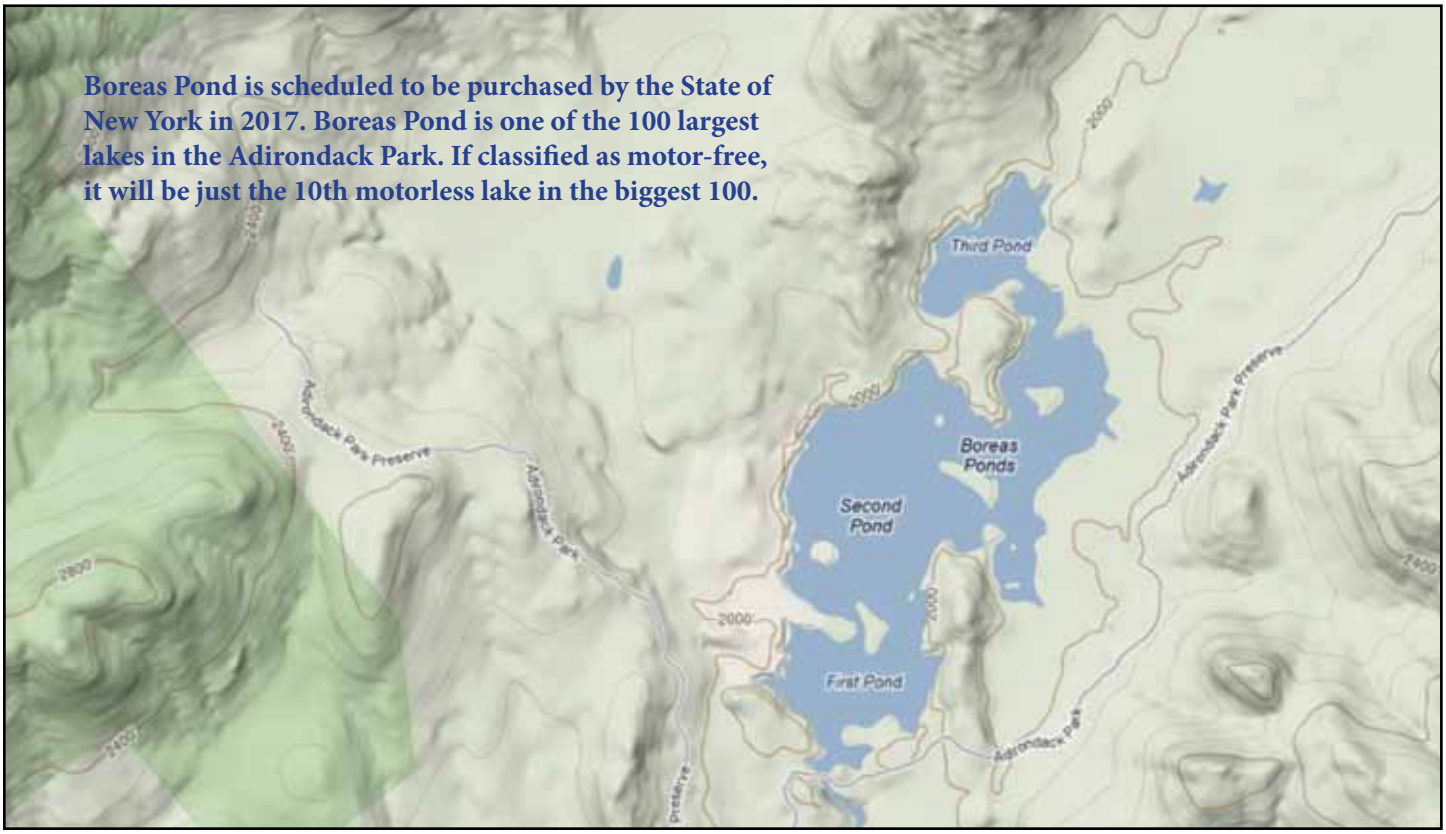
When one compares the acreage of waters open for motor-free and motorized opportunities, the differences are stark. Fully 96% of the total surface water area of the 100 biggest lakes and ponds in the Adirondack Park is dedicated to motorized boating; just 2% is open for public motor-free recreation. If we subtract Lake Champlain, which at 262,864 acres is vast and located partly in Vermont, and look only at waterbodies completely within the Blue Line, the amount of water area dedicated to motorized water uses is 90%. Just 5% is open for public motor-free opportunities. (See charts 3 and 4.)

If we expand our data to look at the surface areas of the 200 biggest lakes in the Adirondack Park (charts 5 and 6), 93% are dedicated to motorized uses. If Lake Champlain is excluded, the figure drops to 84% open for motorized uses. Only 7% of the acreage in these 200 biggest waters is devoted to motor-free use, and this figure includes the acreage for motor-free waterbodies that are difficult to reach with a boat.

PROTECT THE ADIRONDACKS



The Essex Chain has just been purchased by the State of New York. Third Lake is one of the 100 largest lakes in the Adirondack Park. If classified as motor-free, it will be just the 9th motorless lake in the biggest 100.



Boreas Pond is scheduled to be purchased by the State of New York in 2017. Boreas Pond is one of the 100 largest lakes in the Adirondack Park. If classified as motor-free, it will be just the 10th motorless lake in the biggest 100.

A table is provided at the end of this report listing the 200 largest lakes and ponds in the Adirondack Park from Lake Champlain (262,864 acres), to Round Pond (135 acres in the Town of Indian Lake). The table provides the locations of these waterbodies, waterbody acreage and allowable uses.

The Importance of Motor-free Waters

In addition to the fact that there is a low supply of motor-free waters for the big lakes and ponds in the Adirondack Park, there are also many other reasons why it's critical to create more motor-free opportunities for the public. The following details the importance of motor-free waters for natural resource protection and public recreational use.

Natural Resource Stewardship: Of all the reasons to expand the number of motor-free waters among the large lakes in the Adirondack Park, natural resource stewardship is vital. Here are some particulars:

- The threat of aquatic invasive species infestations is vastly less for motor-free waterbodies than waters open to motorboating. Evidence is overwhelming that motorboats are the key vectors of spreading aquatic invasive species from lake to lake. The chances of infestation are significantly less for spreading invasives with the "cartop" fleet of boats. It's far easier to see any vegetation or debris hanging on a canoe or kayak and they are easier to clean. There are no boat trailers where water can pool or debris or plants can become suspended. It's much more difficult to transport standing water on a canoe or kayak.

- Motor-free waters provide better habitat for nesting waterfowl and wildlife. Motorboats disturb nesting waterfowl. It's been documented that species, like loons, will nest on a quiet lake, and travel to forage on larger lakes. Motorboats have the impact of forcing nesting birds off their nests and some nests are even swamped by waves.

- Waves and erosion have a major impact along shorelines. Impacts are far greater on waters with heavy motorboating, than on motor-free waters.

Chart 3: Acreage of 100 Biggest Lakes Shown for Motor, Private and Motor-free Recreation*

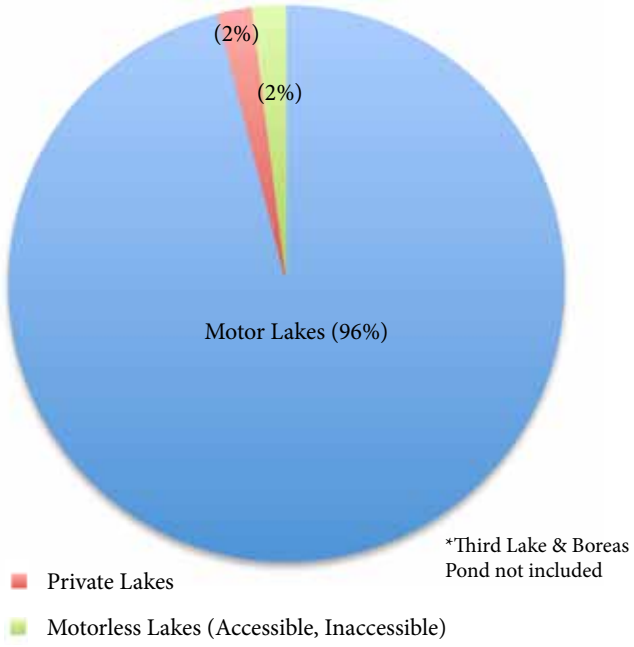
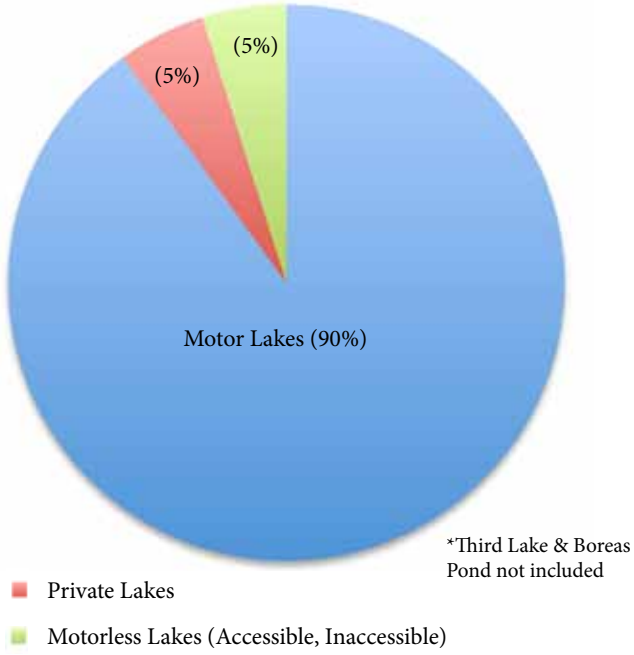


Chart 4: Acreage of 100 Biggest Lakes Shown for Motor, Private and Motor-free Recreation (Lake Champlain omitted)*



Lakes and ponds that experience high levels of motor boat use also experience instances of shoreline erosion due to incessant wave action on busy days.

There are many other benefits to motor-free waters. These include:

Quiet and Solitude: Several dozen canoes and kayaks can be in simultaneous use on a motor-free lake or pond, such as Lake Lila or Round Lake, and the experience remains one of tranquility. Put several dozen motorboats on one such lake and the experience is dominated by the buzz of engines, surge of boat waves, and smell of gasoline.

It is even more critical in our fast-paced life for us to escape the noise, speed and smell of roaring engines. It is good for all of us to have places for refuge and silence, places where we can observe native species and intact ecosystems and enjoy an overnight camping experience. Such wild places grow fewer each year.

It's important that people have accessible wilderness areas. The Adirondack Park offers great opportunities for hiking in wild places, where the longer one hikes the more remote the country one can access, but opportunities to do this by boat are limited. For many, canoe or kayak access is how they get to wild places and enjoy Wilderness. Greater opportunities are needed for this type of experience in the Adirondack Park.

Older People and People with Limited Physical Mobility Deserve Easily Accessible Motor-free Waters: Often the criticism of a motor-free lake is that it discriminates against people with limited mobility. But there are many older people and people with limited mobility who desire to have wild experiences on a motor-free water body. They cannot hike great distance, but they can paddle or ride in a canoe. The vast majority of motor-free opportunities are on small, remote lakes and ponds, which are challenging to reach for older people or people with limited mobility. Easily accessible motor-free waters should be available for these people. Motor-free waters provide a wide range of opportunities for elderly and disabled individuals and groups.

Forever Wild and the State Constitution: In 1894, the framers of the "Forever Wild" clause in the State Consti-

Chart 5: Acreage of 200 Biggest Lakes Shown for Motor, Private and Motor-free Recreation*

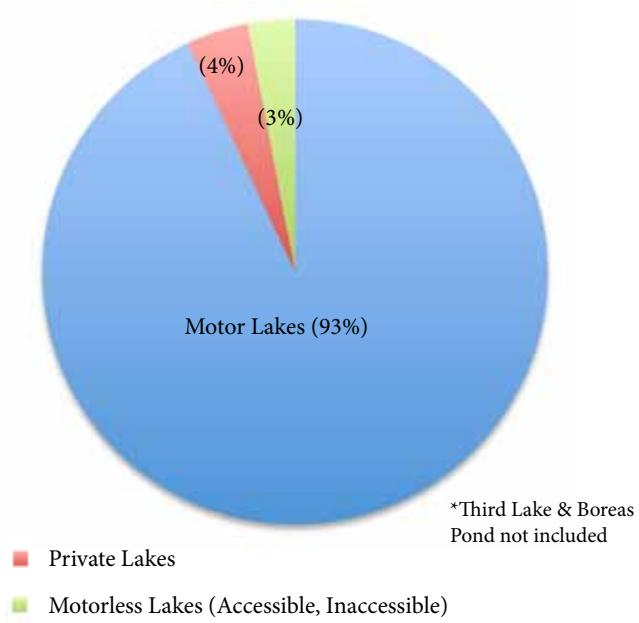
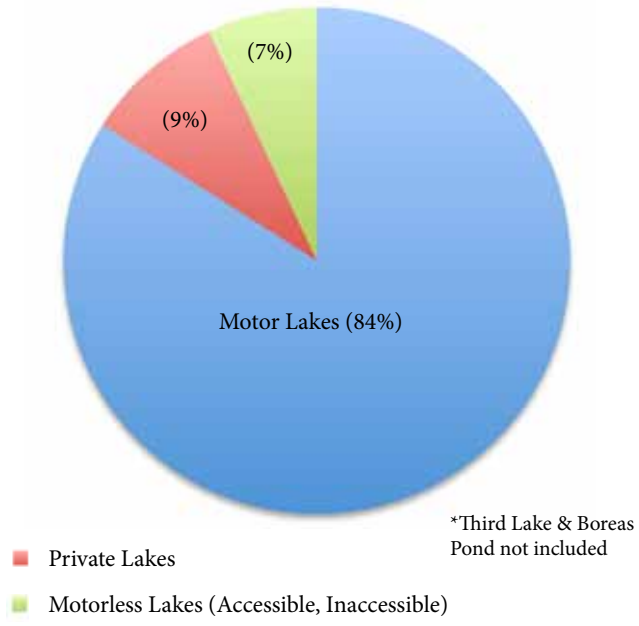


Chart 6: Acreage of 200 Biggest Lakes Shown for Motor, Private and Motor-free Recreation (Lake Champlain omitted)*



tution recognized the need for public opportunities for a close connection to nature. A big part of the leading testimony in support of the "Forever Wild" clause was to provide lands and waters where, in their language, "peace and quiet" would reign forever and the sounds, smells and life of nature would be an unbroken chain from that time onward. Nothing is more faithful for the spirit of "Forever Wild" than a motor-free lake or pond.

Opportunities for New Motor-free Waters in APA Forest Preserve Classification Review

In the spring of 2013, the Adirondack Park Agency (APA) started its formal classification review for the new Forest Preserve lands around the Essex Chain Lakes. The Department of Environmental Conservation made its formal submission to the APA. The APA will conduct a formal public hearing process during the summer-fall of 2013. Part of the Essex Chain Lakes and one of the 200 largest lakes and ponds in the Adirondack Park is Third Lake (Minerva, Essex County).

Public use will be determined during the APA's classification hearings. PROTECT supports a Wilderness classification for the Essex Chain Lakes. This provides an opportunity to increase the number of motor-free lakes among the biggest 100 lakes and ponds in the Adirondack Park from 8 to 9. Boreas Pond is scheduled to be purchased by the state within the next five years.

Lows Lake is a beautiful, accessible and motor-free lake in the central Adirondacks. It's a place where people can go for long camping trips and have a wild experience. It's also one of the six accessible motor-free lakes among the biggest 100 lakes and ponds in the Adirondack Park. The general public needs more motor-free opportunities on big lakes and ponds.

This waterbody is another ideal candidate for motor-free management through a Wilderness classification. If Boreas Pond is classified as Wilderness and managed as a motor-free waterbody it would bring the number of motor-free lakes among the biggest 100 lakes in the Adirondacks to 10 lakes.

In the Adirondack Park's Forest Preserve, lands designated Wild Forest include over 100,000 more acres than lands designated Wilderness. Wilderness lands should be equal to Wild Forest. For all the reasons detailed in this report there needs to be many more opportunities for easily accessible motor-free waters in the Adirondack Park for the public to enjoy.

Today, just five of the biggest 100 lakes in the Adirondacks are relatively easy to access and motor-free. Just 17 of the biggest 200 lakes are easily accessible and motor-free. The demand is high for motor-free experiences, but the supply is low. This needs to change. The public deserves greater opportunities for motor-free waters across the Adirondack Park.

No.	Type	Water Body	County	Town	Acres	Ownership
1	Motors	Lake Champlain	Clinton, Essex, Washington	14 towns	262,864.3	Public, Private
2	Motors	Lake George	Essex, Warren, Washington	8 towns, 1 village	28,534.1	Public, Private
3	Motors	Great Sacandaga Lake	Fulton, Saratoga, Warren	9 towns	25,583.4	Public, Private
4	Motors	Cranberry Lake	St. Lawrence	Clifton, Colton, Fine	6,846.8	Public, Private
5	Motors	Upper Saranac Lake	Franklin	Tupper Lake, Harrietstown, Santa Clara	6,600.5	Public, Private
6	Motors	Tupper Lake	Franklin	Tupper Lake, Piercefield	6,518.2	Public, Private
7	Motors	Stillwater Reservoir	Herkimer	Webb	6,233.3	Public, Private
8	Motors	Raquette Lake	Hamilton	Arietta, Long Lake	5,746.2	Public, Private
9	Motors	Indian Lake/Lewey Lake	Hamilton	Indian Lake, Lake Pleasant, Speculator	4,617.9	Public, Private
10	Motors	Schroon Lake	Essex, Warren	Chester, Horicon, Schroon	4,213.9	Public, Private
11	Motors	Long Lake	Hamilton	Long Lake	4,151.9	Public, Private
12	Motors	Carry Falls Reservoir	St. Lawrence	Colton	3,612.1	Public, Private
13	Motors	Fourth Lake	Hamilton, Herkimer	Inlet, Webb	3,206.6	Public, Private
14	Motor-free (Accessible)	Lows Lake	Hamilton, St. Lawrence	Clifton, Colton, Long Lake	3,121.7	Public, Private
15	Motors	Piseco Lake	Hamilton	Arietta	2,805.2	Public, Private
16	Motors	Hinckley Reservoir	Herkimer	Ohio, Russia	2,683.7	Public, Private
17	Motors	Upper Chateaugay Lake	Clinton	Bellmont, Dannemora, Ellenburg	2,565.4	Public, Private
18	Motors	Lower Saranac Lake	Franklin	Harrietstown	2,298.9	Public, Private
19	Motor-free (Accessible)	Little Tupper Lake	Hamilton	Long Lake	2,289.8	Public, Private
20	Motors	Lake Placid	Essex	North Elba, St. Armand	1,963.1	Public, Private
21	Motors	Chazy Lake	Clinton	Dannemora	1,827.8	Public, Private
22	Motors	Blue Mountain Lake	Hamilton	Indian Lake	1,721.8	Public, Private
23	Motors	Union Falls Pond	Franklin	Black Brook, Franklin	1,654.7	Public, Private
24	Motors	Middle Saranac Lake	Franklin	Harrietstown, Santa Clara	1,601.7	Public, Private
25	Motors	Sacandaga Lake	Hamilton	Lake Pleasant	1,593.2	Public, Private
26	Motors (small)	Forked Lake	Hamilton	Long Lake	1,517.2	Public, Private
27	Motors	Brant Lake	Warren	Horicon	1,488.1	Private
28	Motors	Lake Pleasant	Hamilton	Lake Pleasant, Speculator	1,449.5	Public, Private
29	Motors	Upper Saint Regis Lake	Franklin	Brighton, Harrietstown	1,432.9	Public, Private
30	Motor-free (Accessible)	Lake Lila	Hamilton	Long Lake	1,428.2	Public
31	Motors	Peck Lake	Fulton	Bleecker, Caroga, Johnstown	1,379.8	Private
32	Motors	Oseetah Lake	Franklin	Harrietstown, North Elba	1,301.9	Public, Private
33	Motors	Big Moose Lake	Herkimer	Long Lake, Webb	1,234.1	Public, Private
34	Motors	Meacham Lake	Franklin	Brighton, Duane	1,170.1	Public
35	Motors	Lake Clear	Franklin	Harrietstown	1,091.8	Public, Private
36	Motors	Woodhull Lake	Herkimer	Webb	1,087.6	Public, Private
37	Private	Follensby Pond	Franklin	Harrietstown	970.8	Private

No.	Type	Water Body	County	Town	Acres	Ownership
38	Motors	Sixth and Seventh Lakes	Hamilton	Inlet	950.3	Public, Private
39	Motors	Paradox Lake	Essex	Schroon	931.6	Public, Private
40	Private	Big Wolf Pond	Franklin	Tupper Lake	897.2	Private
41	Private	Brandreth Lake	Hamilton	Long Lake	893.3	Private
42	Motors	Taylor Pond	Clinton	Black Brook	858.6	Public
43	Motors	Canada Lake	Fulton	Caroga, Stratford	847.7	Public, Private
44	Private	Honnedaga Lake	Herkimer	Ohio	824.1	Private
45	Motors	Silver Lake	Clinton	Black Brook	801.2	Public, Private
46	Motor-free (Accessible)	Round Lake	Hamilton	Long Lake	744.5	Public
47	Private	Little Moose Lake	Herkimer	Webb	691.9	Private
48	Motors	Rainbow Falls Reservoir	St. Lawrence	Parishville	681.5	Private
49	Private	Catlin Lake	Hamilton, Essex	Long Lake, Newcomb	678.7	Private
50	Motors	Blake Falls Reservoir	St. Lawrence	Colton, Parishville	667.9	Private
51	Motors	Lincoln Pond	Essex	Elizabethtown	648.5	Public, Private
52	Private	Nehasane Lake	Hamilton, Herkimer	Long Lake, Webb	641.6	Private
53	Motors	Chaumont Pond	St. Lawrence	Clifton	600.9	Private
54	Motors	Loon Lake	Warren	Chester	597.5	Private
55	Motors (small)	Cedar River Flow	Hamilton	Lake Pleasant	584.1	Public
56	Motors	Hoel Pond	Franklin	Santa Clara	575.4	Public, Private
57	Motors	Lake Eaton	Hamilton	Long Lake	568.0	Public, Private
58	Motors	Indian Lake	Franklin	Bellmont	565.2	Private
59	Motors	Caroga Lake	Fulton	Caroga	552.3	Public, Private
60	Motors	Lower Chateaugay Lake	Franklin	Bellmont	543.3	Private
61	Motors	Lake Abanakee	Hamilton	Indian Lake	514.4	Public, Private
62	Private	Elk Lake	Essex	North Hudson	513.5	Private
63	Motors	Osgood Pond	Franklin	Brighton	511.5	Public, Private
64	Motors	Rainbow Lake	Franklin	Brighton, Franklin	500.8	Public, Private
65	Motors	South Lake	Herkimer	Ohio	485.4	Public
66	Motors	Limekiln Lake	Hamilton, Herkimer	Inlet, Ohio	470.8	Public
67	Motors	Friends Lake	Warren	Chester	449.0	Private
68	Motors	Franklin Falls Pond	Franklin	Franklin, St. Armand	447.7	Public, Private
69	Motor-free (Inaccessible)	Newcomb Lake	Essex	Newcomb	447.5	Public
70	Motors (small)	Massawepie Lake	St. Lawrence	Colton, Piercefield	439.5	Private
71	Motor-free (Inaccessible)	Cedar Lakes	Hamilton	Arietta	436.1	Public
72	Private	South Pond	Hamilton	Indian Lake, Long Lake	431.9	Public, Private
73	Motors	North Lake	Herkimer	Ohio	431.6	Public, Private
74	Motors	Soft Maple Reservoir	Lewis	Croghan, Watson	425.6	Private
75	Motors	Eagle Lake	Essex	Crown Point, Ticonderoga	424.4	Public, Private
76	Motors (small)	Goodnow Flow	Essex	Newcomb, Minerva	423.1	Private
77	Motor-free (Inaccessible)	Pharaoh Lake	Essex	Schroon	418.4	Public
78	Motors	Fern Lake	Clinton	Black Brook	417.7	Private

No.	Type	Water Body	County	Town	Acres	Ownership
79	Motors	Horseshoe Lake	St. Lawrence	Piercefield	398.6	Public
80	Motors (small)	McRorie Lake	Hamilton	Long Lake	397.4	Private
81	Motors	Lake Ozonia	St. Lawrence	Hopkinton	394.6	Private
82	Motor-free (Accessible)	St. Regis Pond	Franklin	Santa Clara	388.1	Public
83	Private	Jerseyfield Lake	Hamilton, Fulton	Morehouse, Salisbury	380.6	Private
84	Private	Rich Lake	Essex	Newcomb	379.9	Private
85	Motors	Lake Kushaqua	Franklin	Franklin	379.5	Public, Private
86	Motors	Spy Lake	Hamilton	Arietta	376.5	Public, Private
87	Motors	Augur Lake	Essex	Chesterfield	373.9	Private
88	Motors	Long Pond	Franklin	Santa Clara	357.3	Public
89	Motors	Loon Lake	Franklin	Franklin	355.4	Private
90	Private	Ampersand Lake	Franklin	Harrietstown	354.7	Private
91	Motors	Little Clear Pond	Franklin	Harrietstown, Santa Clara	352.5	Public, Private
92	Motors (small)	Lake Durant	Hamilton	Indian Lake	351.9	Public, Private
93	Motors	Joe Indian Pond	St. Lawrence	Parishville	343.6	Private
94	Undetermined	Third Lake	Hamilton, Essex	Indian Lake, Minerva	339.7	Public
95	Undetermined	Boreas Ponds	Essex	North Hudson	338.9	Private (until 2017)
96	Private	Canachagala Lake	Herkimer	Ohio, Webb	336.2	Private
97	Motors	Garnet Lake	Warren	Johnsburg, Thurman	328.2	Public, Private
98	Motors	Brantingham Lake	Lewis	Greig	327.4	Private
99	Private	Big Salmon Lake	Hamilton	Long Lake	327.0	Private
100	Motors	Beaver Lake	Lewis, Herkimer	Watson, Webb	324.7	Private
101	Private	Ragged Lake	Franklin	Bellmont	320.9	Private
102	Motor (electric)	Thirteenth Lake	Warren	Johnsburg	317.0	Public, Private
103	Private	Lake Madeleine	Franklin	Tupper Lake	316.7	Private
104	Private	Duck Lake	Franklin, Hamilton	Tupper Lake, Long Lake	313.3	Private
105	Motors	Sand Lake	Herkimer	Webb	312.5	Public, Private
106	Motors	Moshier Reservoir	Herkimer	Webb	310.1	Public, Private
107	Private	Plumley Pond	Hamilton	Long Lake	309.3	Private
108	Motors	Oxbow Lake	Hamilton	Arietta, Lake Pleasant	307.6	Public, Private
109	Motors	Eighth Lake	Hamilton	Inlet	305.9	Public
110	Motors	Harris Lake	Essex	Newcomb	302.7	Public, Private
111	Private	Long Pond	Essex	Willsboro	297.3	Private
112	Motors	Lake Colby	Franklin	Harrietstown	295.1	Public, Private
113	Private	Gull Pond	Franklin, St. Lawrence	Tupper Lake, Piercefield	292.1	Private
114	Motor-free (Accessible)	Rock Pond	Hamilton	Long Lake	282.9	Public
115	Motor-free (Inaccessible)	Shallow Lake	Hamilton	Long Lake	282.6	Public
116	Motors	Fawn Lake	Hamilton	Lake Pleasant	282.5	Public
117	Motors	Black Creek Lake	Herkimer	Ohio	282.2	Public, Private

No.	Type	Water Body	County	Town	Acres	Ownership
118	Motors (small)	Putnam Pond	Essex	Ticonderoga	280.4	Public
119	Motors	Deer River Flow	Franklin	Duane	264.5	Public, Private
120	Motor-free (Accessible)	Henderson Lake	Essex	Newcomb	257.7	Public
121	Private	Trout Lake	Warren	Bolton	254.2	Private
122	Motors (small)	Grampus Lake	Hamilton	Long Lake	253.0	Public, Private
123	Private	Ireland Vly	Saratoga	Edinburg, Providence	250.6	Private
124	Motors	Lake Algonquin	Hamilton	Wells	248.6	Public, Private
125	Private	Moose Pond	Hamilton	Long Lake	245.1	Private
126	Motor-free (Accessible)	Hitchins Pond	St. Lawrence	Colton, Piercefield	244.4	Public
127	Motors	Lake Rondaxe	Herkimer	Webb	243.8	Public, Private
128	Private	Slim Pond	Hamilton	Long Lake	243.6	Private
129	Private	Pleasant Lake	Fulton	Stratford	242.7	Private
130	Motor-free (Inaccessible)	West Canada Lake	Hamilton	Arietta	242.1	Public
131	Motors	White Lake	Oneida	Forestport	240.6	Private
132	Motor-free (Accessible)	McKenzie Pond	Essex	North Elba, St. Armand	239.9	Public, Private
133	Private	Benson Mines Pit Lake	St. Lawrence	Clifton	232.5	Private
134	Private	Lake Marian	St. Lawrence	Colton	230.2	Private
135	Motor-free (Inaccessible)	Round Pond	Hamilton	Long Lake	225.3	Public
136	Private	Little River Pond (north of Route 3)	St. Lawrence	Clifton	223.8	Private
137	Motors	Big Otter Lake	Lewis, Herkimer	Greig, Webb	220.6	Public
138	Motor-free (Accessible)	Rock Lake	Hamilton	Indian Lake	210.8	Public
139	Motors	Polliwog Pond	Franklin	Santa Clara	210.5	Public
140	Private	Pickwacket Pond	Hamilton	Long Lake	207.2	Private
141	Motors (small)	Kings Flow	Hamilton	Indian Lake, Wells	207.1	Public, Private
142	Motors	Star Lake	St. Lawrence	Fine	205.1	Private
143	Private	Rock Lake	Herkimer	Webb	199.7	Private
144	Motor-free (Accessible)	Nicks Lake	Herkimer	Webb	199.3	Public, Private
145	Private	Lake Kora	Hamilton	Long Lake	197.4	Private
146	Private	Follensby Junior Pond	Franklin	Santa Clara	195.4	Private
147	Private	Hadlock Pond	Washington	Fort Ann	194.2	Private
148	Motors	Lake Adirondack	Hamilton	Indian Lake	192.8	Public, Private
149	Motor-free (Accessible)	Madawaska Pond	Franklin	Santa Clara	190.0	Public
150	Private	Long Pond	Lewis	Croghan	189.0	Private
151	Motors	Grass River Flow	St. Lawrence	Colton	187.0	Public, Private
152	Motors	Stony Creek Ponds	Franklin	Harrietstown	186.8	Public, Private
153	Private	Livingston Lake	Saratoga, Warren	Day, Stony Creek	182.3	Private
154	Motor-free (Inaccessible)	Moose Pond	Essex	Newcomb	180.5	Public
155	Motor-free (Accessible)	Spruce Lake	Hamilton	Arietta	178.5	Public
156	Private	Jordan Lake	St. Lawrence	Hopkinton	178.3	Private
157	Private	Clear Pond	Essex	North Hudson	175.5	Private

No.	Type	Water Body	County	Town	Acres	Ownership
158	Motor-free (Accessible)	Sagamore Lake	Hamilton	Long Lake	175.3	Public, Private
159	Motors	Bridge Brook Pond	St. Lawrence	Piercefield	172.7	Public
160	Private	Penfield Pond	Essex	Crown Point, Ticonderoga	171.7	Private
161	Motor-free (Accessible)	Hewitt Pond	Essex	Minerva	170.3	Public, Private
162	Motors	Pine Lake	Fulton	Caroga	166.4	Public, Private
163	Motors	Spectacle Lake	Hamilton, Fulton	Arietta, Stratford	166.4	Public
164	Motor-free (Accessible)	Crane Pond	Essex	Schroon	164.5	Public
165	Private	Steele Reservoir	Saratoga	Edinburg, Providence	161.8	Private
166	Private	Butternut Pond	Essex	Chesterfield	160.6	Private
167	Private	Harrisburg Lake	Warren	Stony Creek	159.3	Private
168	Private	Little Wolf Pond	Franklin	Tupper Lake	159.2	Private
169	Motors	Lower Pond	Hamilton	Inlet, Long Lake	159.0	Public
170	Motor-free (Inaccessible)	Moose Pond	Essex	St Armand	157.1	Public
171	Private	Upper Ausable Lake	Essex	Keene, North Hudson	156.4	Private
172	Motor-free (Inaccessible)	Trout Pond	St. Lawrence	Colton, Piercefield	156.1	Public
173	Private	Pyramid Lake	Essex	Schroon	152.6	Private
174	Motors	Little Long Lake	Oneida	Forestport	150.8	Public, Private
175	Private	Handsome Pond	Hamilton	Long Lake	149.4	Private
176	Motors	First Lake	Herkimer	Webb	148.7	Public, Private
177	Motors	Wilcox Lake	Warren	Stony Creek	147.7	Public
178	Motors	Jabe Pond	Warren	Hague	147.5	Public
179	Motors	Otter Lake	Oneida	Forestport	147.0	Public, Private
180	Motor-free (Inaccessible)	Sister Lakes	Hamilton	Long Lake	147.0	Public
181	Motors	Upper Sargents Pond	Hamilton	Arietta	145.8	Public
182	Private	Whitaker Lake	Hamilton	Speculator	145.1	Private
183	Motors	Big Marsh	Hamilton	Arietta, Morehouse	144.9	Public
184	Private	Eagle Crag Lake	St. Lawrence	Piercefield	143.6	Private
185	Private	Hamilton Lake	Hamilton	Lake Pleasant	143.5	Private
186	Motor-free (Inaccessible)	Tirrel Pond	Hamilton	Indian Lake	143.2	Public
187	Private	Little Simon Pond	Franklin	Tupper Lake	142.9	Private
188	Motors	Twitchell Lake	Herkimer	Webb	142.6	Public, Private
189	Private	Lower Asuable Lake	Essex	Keene	141.9	Private
190	Motors	Jones Pond	Franklin	Brighton	141.5	Public, Private
191	Motors	Five Falls Reservoir	St. Lawrence	Parishville	140.2	Public, Private
192	Private	Dart Lake	Herkimer	Webb	139.7	Private
193	Motors	Francis Lake	Lewis	Watson	139.7	Public, Private
194	Private	Wolf Pond	Essex	Newcomb	139.6	Private
195	Private	Impoundment on Oswegatchie River	St. Lawrence	Fine	137.9	Private
196	Private	Unnamed Lake	St. Lawrence	Clifton	137.5	Private
197	Motor-free (Inaccessible)	Beaver Lake	Hamilton	Morehouse	136.8	Public

No.	Type	Water Body	County	Town	Acres	Ownership
198	Motors	Irving Pond	Fulton	Caroga	136.4	Public, Private
199	Private	Mink Pond	Essex	Minerva	135.1	Private
200	Motor-free (Inaccessible)	Round Pond	Hamilton	Indian Lake	134.9	Public, Private

Protect the Adirondacks!

Protect the Adirondacks! Inc. is a private non-profit, grassroots membership organization dedicated to:

- The protection and stewardship of the public and private lands of the Adirondack Park, and to building the health and diversity of its human communities and economies for the benefit of current and future generations.

- Permanently protect the Park's wildlands, with special emphasis on the Forest Preserve.

- Ensuring that the "Forever Wild" clause, Article XIV of the New York State Constitution, is preserved and that the Forest Preserve and other lands are strictly managed according to such Article.

- Promoting the Adirondack Park as a global model of landscape-scale conservation in which strong protection of large, interconnected public wildlands are integrated with sustainably managed, economically viable, private farms and forests that are linked to healthy, diverse rural communities.

- Protecting, preserving, and enhancing the wilderness character, ecological integrity, scenic resources, and appropriate recreational uses of the New York State Forest Preserve.

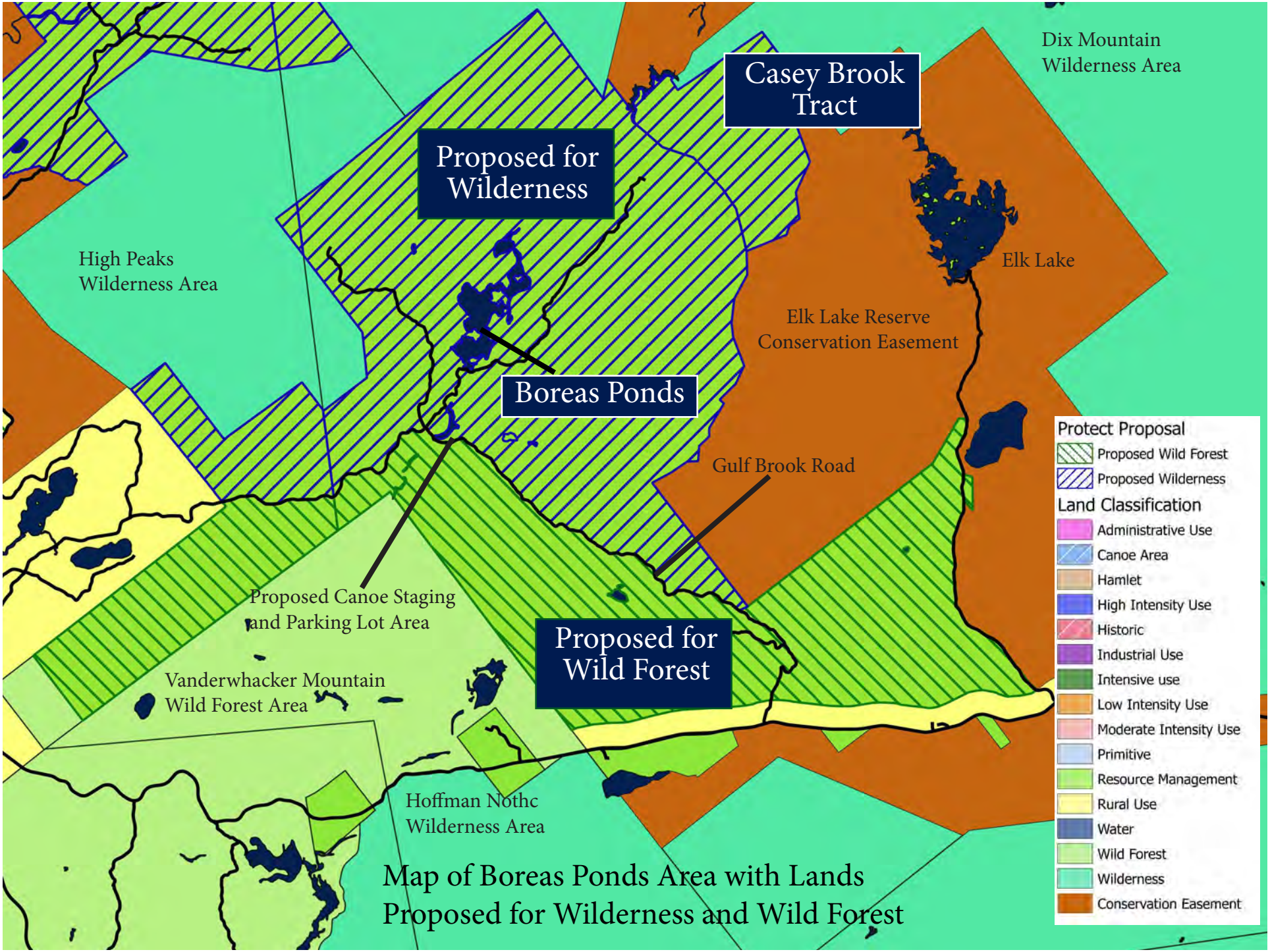
PROTECT pursues this mission through advocacy, public education, research, grassroots organizing, water quality monitoring, forest stewardship, and legal action.

PROTECT is governed by a 22-member Board of Directors and maintains an office in Lake George. PROTECT formed in 2009 from the merger of two long-standing Adirondack Park environmental organizations; the Residents' Committee to Protect the Adirondacks and the Association for the Protection of the Adirondacks.

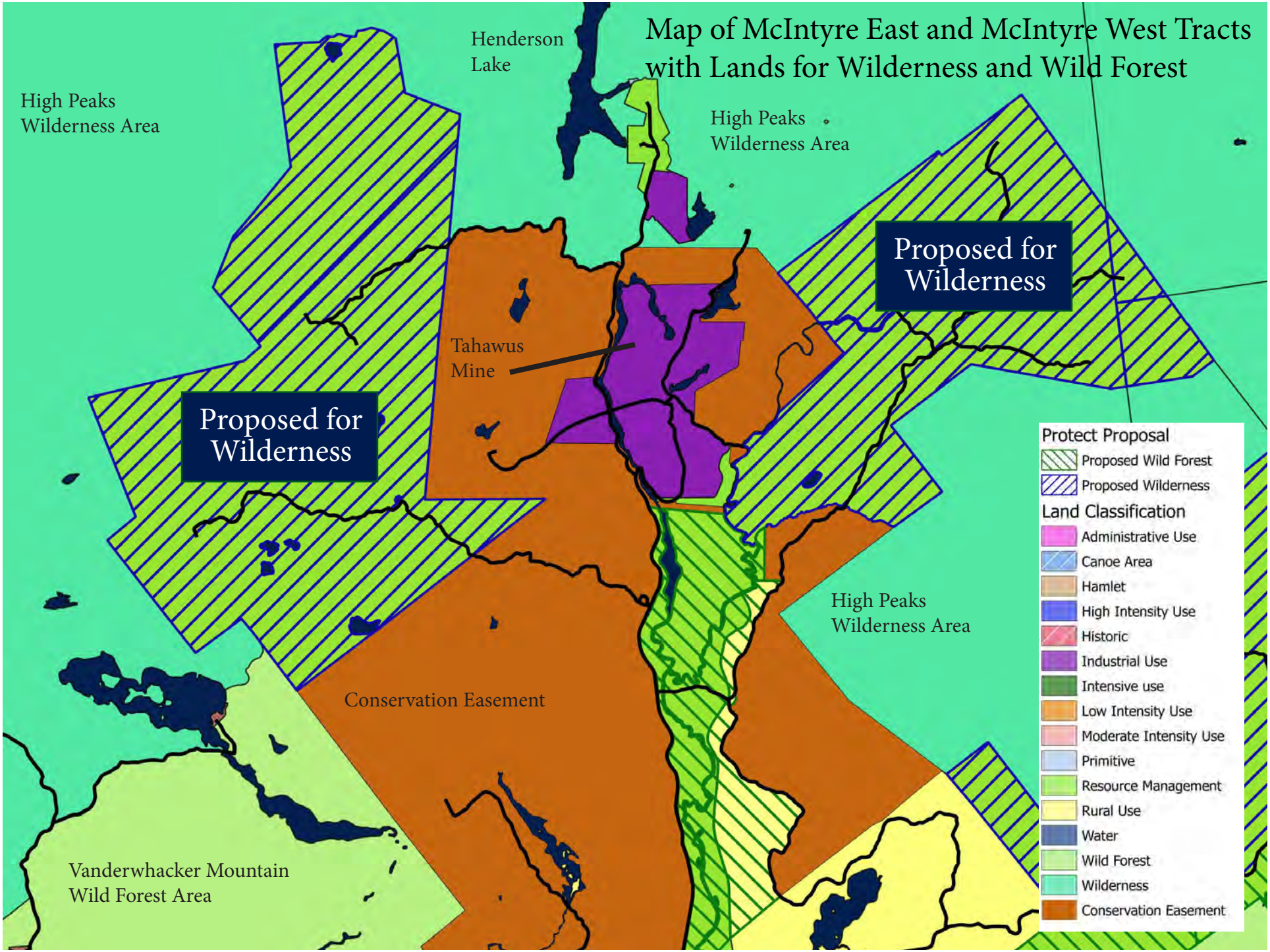
Membership information www.protectadks.org

PROTECT THE ADIRONDACKS

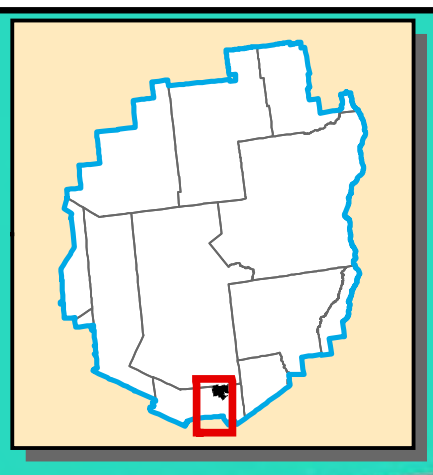
Protect the Adirondacks
PO Box 769, Lake George, NY 12845 518.685.3088
www.protectadks.org info@protectadks.org



Map of Boreas Ponds Area with Lands Proposed for Wilderness and Wild Forest


Map of McIntyre East and McIntyre West Tracts with Lands for Wilderness and Wild Forest
Henderson Lake
High Peaks Wilderness Area
High Peaks Wilderness Area
Proposed for Wilderness
Tahawus Mine
Proposed for Wilderness
High Peaks Wilderness Area
Conservation Easement
Vanderwhacker Mountain Wild Forest Area
Protect Proposal
Proposed Wild Forest
Proposed Wilderness
Land Classification
Administrative Use
Canoe Area
Hamlet
High Intensity Use
Historic
Industrial Use
Intensive use
Low Intensity Use
Moderate Intensity Use
Primitive
Resource Management
Rural Use
Water
Wild Forest
Wilderness
Conservation Easement

Proposed West Stony Creek Wilderness Area



Silver Lake Wilderness

Sacandaga River

Benson Road

Northville-Placid Trail

West Stony Creek

Shaker Mountain Wild Forest

C8 Snowmobile Trail

Shaker Mountain Wild Forest

Tolmantown Road

Mountain Road

Jackson Summit Reservoir

Great Sacandaga Lake

6

30

125

112

145

Legend

- Boundary of Proposed Wilderness Area
- Proposed West Stony Creek Wilderness Area
- Proposed Wild Forest
- Hiking Trail
- Snowmobile Trail
- Town Boundary
- County Boundary
- Conservation Easement

APA Land Classification

- Hamlet
- Moderate Intensity
- Low Intensity
- Rural Use
- Resource Management
- Industrial Use
- Wilderness
- Canoe Area
- Primitive
- Wild Forest
- Intensive Use
- Historic
- State Administrative
- Pending Classification
- Water

N W E S

0 1 2 3 Miles

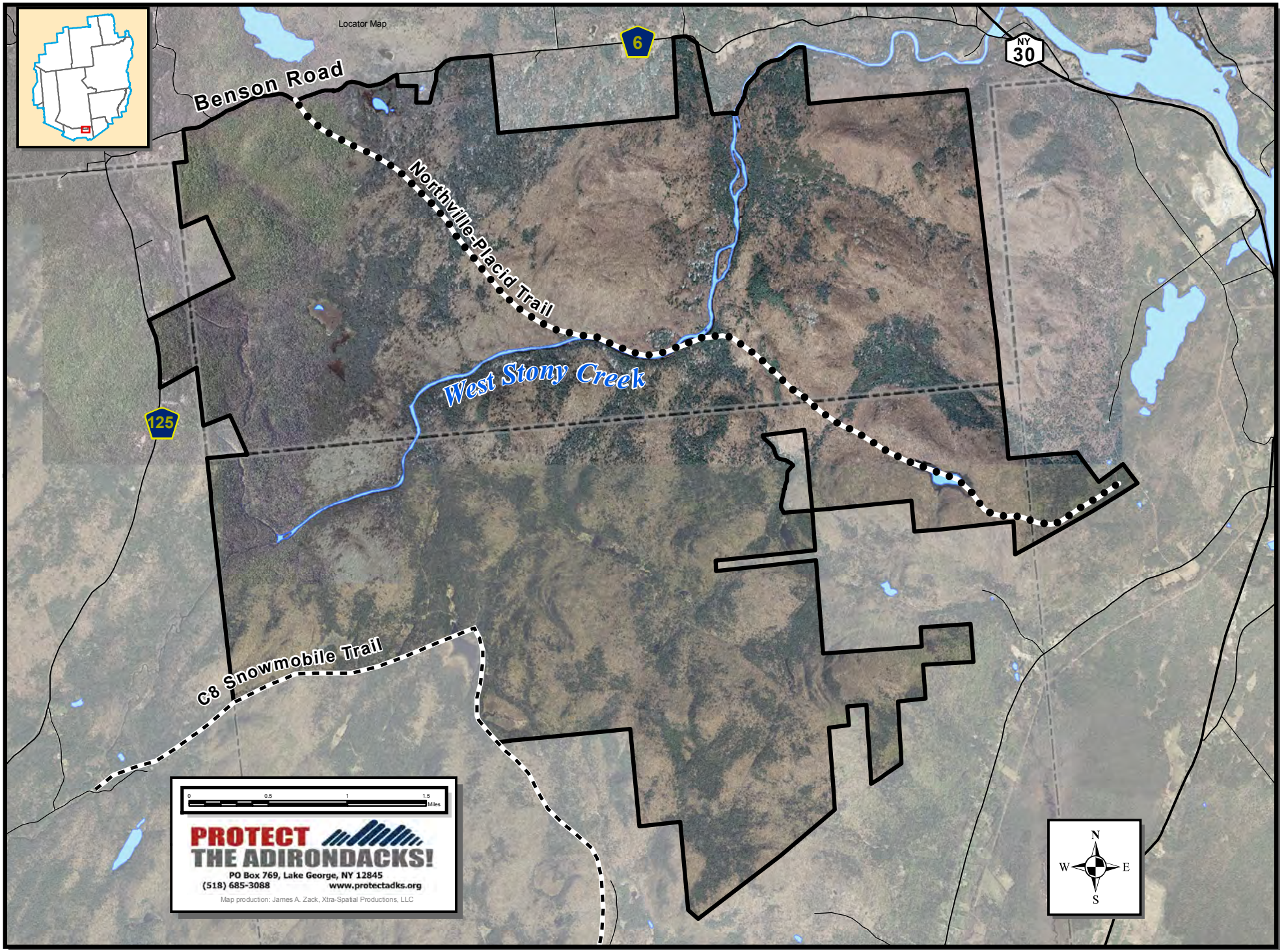
PROTECT THE ADIRONDACKS!

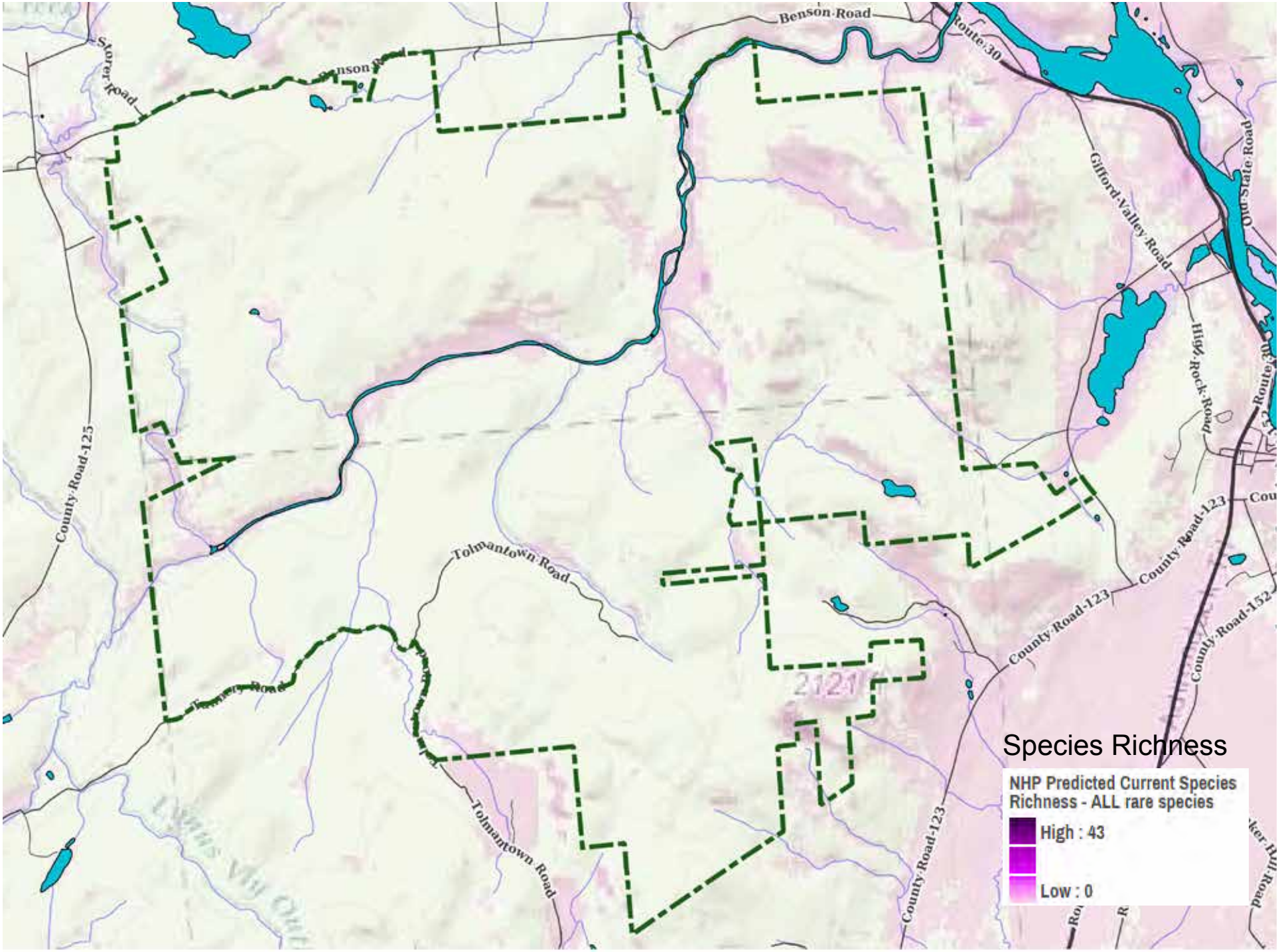
PO Box 769, Lake George, NY 12845

(518) 685-3088 www.protectadks.org

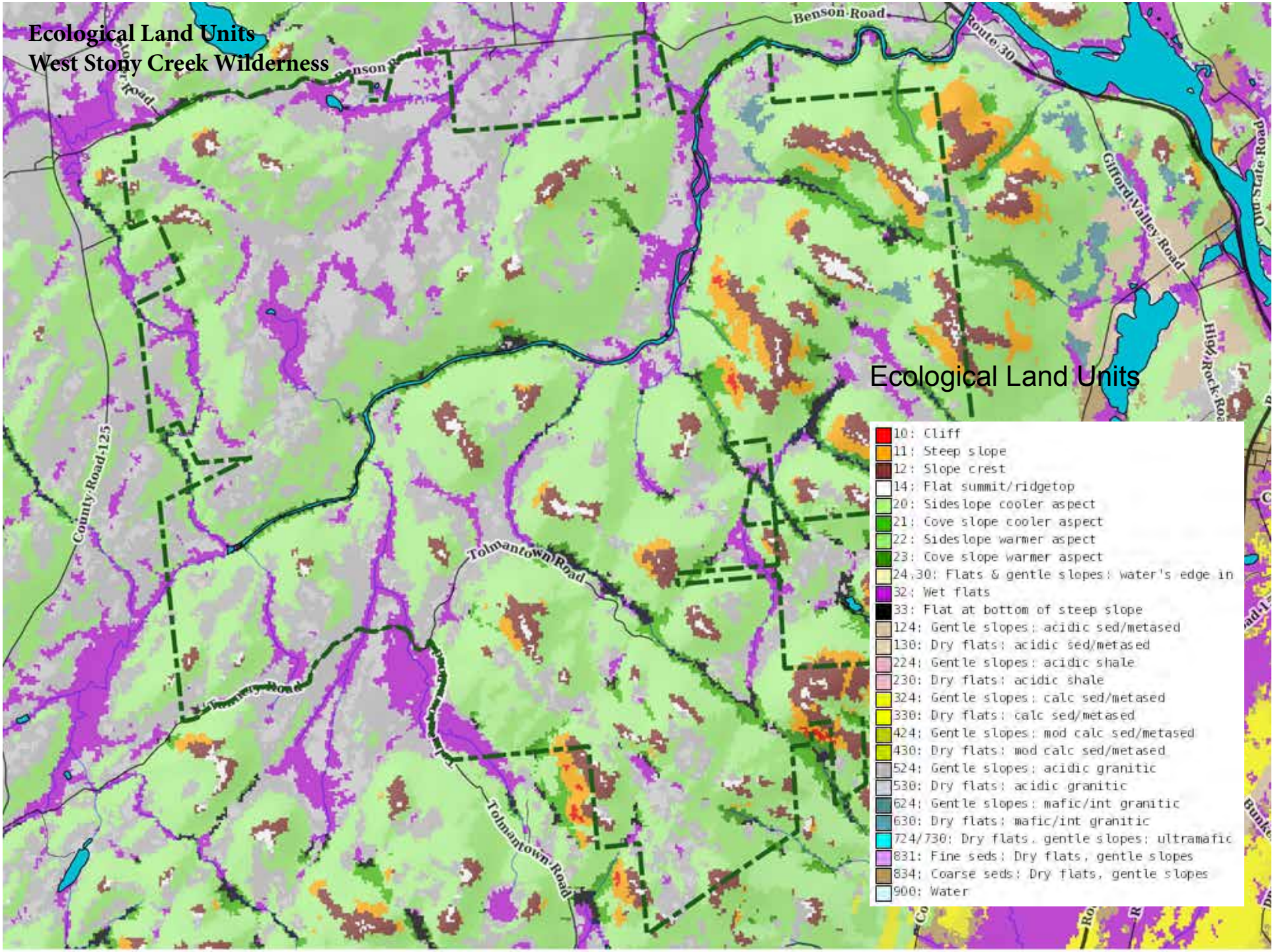
Map production: James A. Zack, Xtra-Spatial Productions, LLC

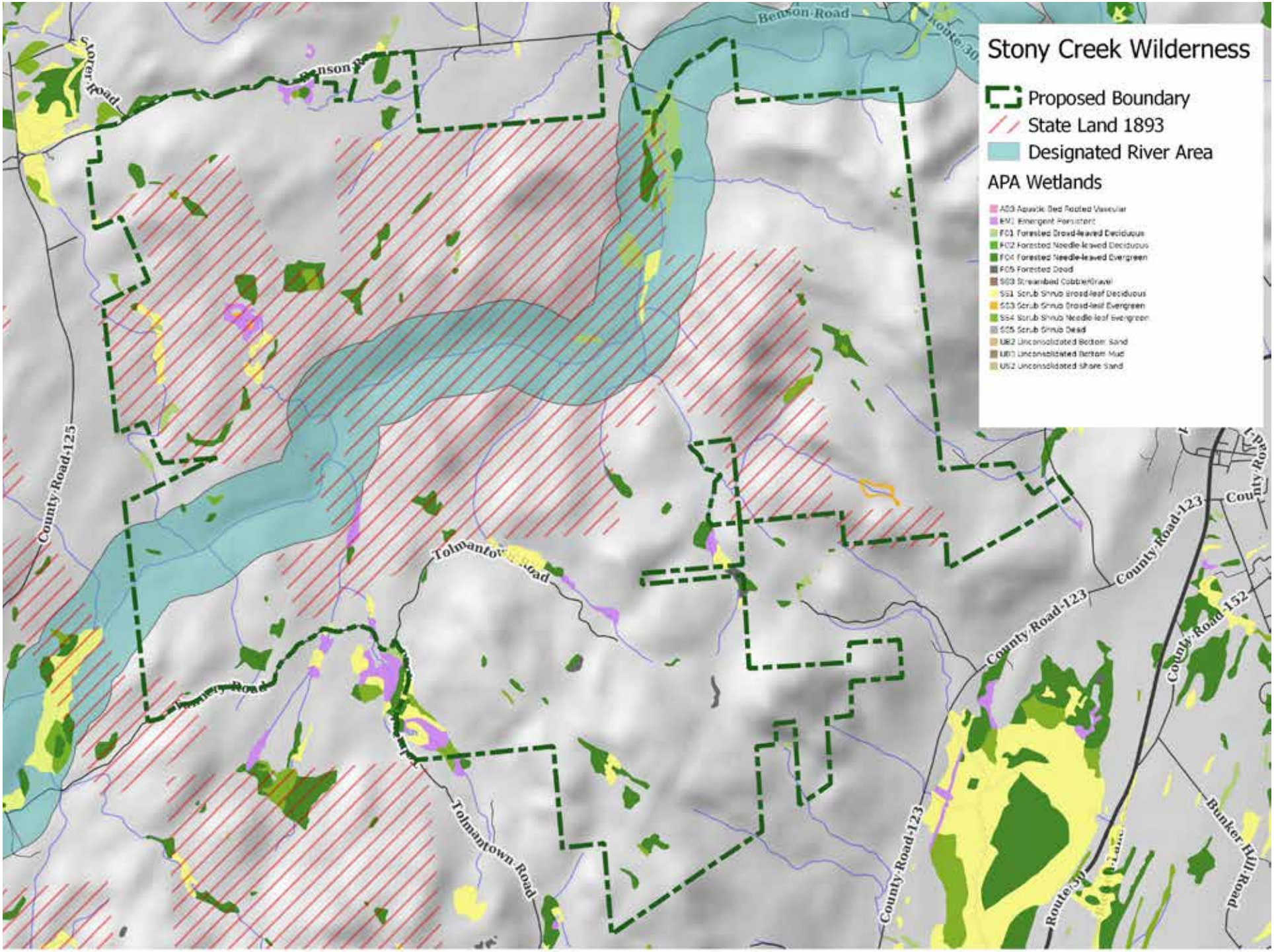
Proposed West Stony Creek Wilderness Area




Benson Road
Storer Road
Route 30
Gifford Valley Road
Old State Road
High Rock Road
County Road-125
Tolmantown Road
County Road-123
County Road-152
Species Richness
NHP Predicted Current Species Richness - ALL rare species
High : 43
Low : 0

Ecological Land Units
West Stony Creek Wilderness




Stony Creek Wilderness
Proposed Boundary
State Land 1893
Designated River Area
APA Wetlands
Benson Road
County Road 125
County Road 123
County Road 152
Tolmantown Road
Bunker Hill Road