

Sources and citations

All Iconic Places

"National Visitor Use Monitoring (NVUM) Program, Results Application." USDA Forest Service, Recreation, Heritage & Volunteer Resources Programs. Accessed September 25, 2019. <https://www.fs.fed.us/recreation/programs/nvum/>.

Region 1: Northern

Rattlesnake National Recreation Area, Lolo National Forest

Sources cited:

U.S. House. 96th Congress. Public Law 96-476. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1980.

Other sources used:

"Rattlesnake National Recreation Area." USDA Forest Service. Accessed September 26, 2019. https://www.fs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/stelprdb5447242.pdf.

"Rattlesnake National Recreation Area and Wilderness." USDA Forest Service. Accessed September 26, 2019. <https://www.fs.usda.gov/recarea/lolo/recarea/?recid=10277>.

Region 2: Rocky Mountain

Arapaho National Recreation Area, Arapahoe and Roosevelt National Forests

Sources cited:

U.S. House. 95th Congress. Public Law 95-450. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1978.

Other sources used:

ANRA Newsletter, Vol. 2, Issue 1, January 2019. Accessed September 24, 2019. https://www.fs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/fsm91_057911.pdf.

"Arapaho National Recreation Area." USDA Forest Service. Accessed September 24, 2019. <https://www.fs.usda.gov/recarea/arp/recarea/?recid=81813>.

Browns Canyon National Monument, San Isabel National Forest

Sources cited:

Presidential Proclamation – "Establishment of the Browns Canyon National Monument." The White House Office of the Press Secretary. February 19, 2015. <https://obamawhitehouse.archives.gov/the-press-office/2015/02/19/presidential-proclamation-browns-canyon-national-monument>.

Other sources used:

Ellison, Autumn and James Miller. "Iconic Places of the US Forest Service: Browns Canyon National Monument." Ecosystem Workforce Program. Spring 2019. http://ewp.uoregon.edu/sites/ewp.uoregon.edu/files/FS_17.pdf.

Chimney Rock National Monument, San Juan National Forest

Sources cited:

"Presidential Proclamation – "Establishment of the Chimney Rock National Monument." The White House Office of the Press Secretary. September 21, 2012. <https://obamawhitehouse.archives.gov/the-press-office/2012/09/21/presidential-proclamation-establishment-chimney-rock-national-monument>.

Other sources used:

"Modern Chronology." Chimney Rock Interpretive Association. Accessed September 24, 2019. <http://www.chimneyrockco.org/puebloan-resources/modern-crono/>.

"Chimney Rock National Monument: Questions and Answers." USDA Forest Service. Accessed September 24, 2019. https://www.fs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/stelprdb5399020.pdf.

Pine Ridge National Recreation Area, Nebraska National Forest

Sources cited:

U.S. House. 99th Congress. Public Law 99-504. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1986.

Other sources used:

"Pine Ridge Trails." Nebraska Game and Parks Commission and USDA Forest Service. June 2006. <https://trailmeister.com/wp-content/uploads/maps/fortrobinson.pdf>.

"Pine Ridge Trail." USDA Forest Service. Accessed September 19, 2019. <https://www.fs.usda.gov/recarea/nebraska/recreation/recarea/?recid=82882>.

"Pine Ridge National Recreation Area." USDA Forest Service. Accessed September 19, 2019. <https://www.fs.usda.gov/recarea/nebraska/recreation/recarea/?recid=82881>

Region 3: Southwestern

Jemez National Recreation Area, Santa Fe National Forest

Sources cited:

U.S. House. 103rd Congress. Public Law 103-104. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1993.

Other sources used:

"Jemez National Recreation Area Assessment Report." USDA Forest Service. Accessed September 24, 2019. https://www.fs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/stelprdb5384294.pdf.

"Jemez National Recreation Area Management Plan." USDA Forest Service. Accessed September 24, 2019. https://www.fs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/stelprdb5359037.pdf.

Region 4: Intermountain

Bears Ears National Monument, Manti LaSal National Forest

Sources cited:

"Presidential Proclamation - Establishment of the Bears Ears National Monument." The White House Office of the Press Secretary. December 28, 2016. <https://obamawhitehouse.archives.gov/the-press-office/2016/12/28/proclamation-establishment-bears-ears-national-monument>.

Other sources used:

Herold, Heather. "Bears Ears: A Story of Homelands." Grand Canyon Trust. Accessed September 27, 2019. <https://gctrust.maps.arcgis.com/apps/Cascade/index.html?appid=55584ca0e7f94a9b9473cc28dd6272cf>.

"Bear Ears National Monument: Questions & Answers." USDA Forest Service. Accessed September 24, 2019. <https://www.fs.fed.us/sites/default/files/bear-ears-fact-sheet.pdf>.

"Monument History." Bears Ears Education Center. Accessed September 27, 2019. <https://bearsmonument.org/monument-history/>.

Flaming Gorge National Recreation Area, Ashley National Forest

Sources cited:

U.S. House. 90th Congress. Public Law 90-540. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1968.

Other sources used:

"Flaming Gorge National Recreation Area." USDA Forest Service. Accessed September 24, 2019. <https://www.fs.usda.gov/detail/ashley/specialplaces/?cid=stelprdb5212203>.

Linenberger, Toni Rae. "The Flaming Gorge Unit: Colorado River Storage Project." Bureau of Reclamation History Program. Denver, Colorado, 1998. <https://www.usbr.gov/projects/pdf.php?id=85>.

Sawtooth National Recreation Area, Sawtooth National Forest

Sources cited:

U.S. House. 92nd Congress. Public Law 92-400. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1972.

Other sources used:

"Sawtooth National Recreation Area." USDA Forest Service. Accessed September 21, 2019. Available at <https://fs.usda.gov/re-carea/sawtooth/recarea=5842>.

Stahl, Greg. "Standing on the Shoulders of Giants." Sun Valley Guide Magazine. May 18, 2012. "Sawtooth National Recreation Area: The Place". Sawtooth Interpretive & Historical Association. Accessed September 23, 2019. <http://snra.discoversawtooth.org/the-place>.

Spring Mountains National Recreation Area, Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest

Sources cited:

U.S. House. 103rd Congress. Public Law 103-63. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1993.

Other sources used:

"Cultural Background of the Spring Mountains National Recreation Area." USDA Forest Service. Accessed September 20, 2019. https://www.fs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/stelprd3813281.pdf.

"Go Mt Charleston: Spring Mountains Recreation Area." Southern Nevada Conservancy. Accessed September 20, 2019. <https://www.gomtcharleston.com>.

"Mt. Charleston Wilderness." Wilderness Connect. Accessed September 20, 2019. <https://wilderness.net/visit-wilderness/?ID=394>.

"Spring Mountains National Recreation Area Office." USDA Forest Service. Accessed September 20, 2019. <https://www.fs.usda.gov/recarea/htnf/recarea/?recid=65168>.

Region 5: Pacific Southwest

Berryessa National Monument, Mendocino National Forest

Sources cited:

"Presidential Proclamation – Establishment of the Berryessa Snow Mountain National Monument." The White House Office of the Press Secretary. July 10, 2015. <https://obamawhitehouse.archives.gov/the-press-office/2015/07/10/presidential-proclamation-establishment-berryessa-snow-mountain-national>.

Other sources used:

"Berryessa Snow Mountain National Monument." USDA Forest Service. Accessed September 26, 2019. <https://www.fs.fed.us/visit/berryessa-snow-mountain-national-monument>. <https://obamawhitehouse.archives.gov/the-press-office/2015/07/10/presidential-proclamation-establishment-berryessa-snow-mountain-national>.

Miller, Craig. "Berryessa-Snow Mountain Becomes California's Newest National Monument." KQED Science. July 9, 2015. <https://www.kqed.org/science/107169/berryessa-snow-mountain-becomes-californias-newest-national-monument>.

Roberts, Chad. "Conservation Planning Background for the Region: Berryessa – Snow Mountain National Conservation Area." Tuleyome. August 2009. <http://tuleyome.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/07/Conservation-Planning-Background-for-BSM-Region-v2-August-2009.pdf>.

Giant Sequoia National Monument, Sequoia National Forest

Sources cited:

"Giant Sequoia National Monument: Management Plan." USDA Forest Service. August 2012. Accessed September 21, 2019. Available at https://www.fs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/stelprd3797629.pdf.

Other sources used:

"The Giant Sequoia National Monument." USDA Forest Service. Accessed September 21, 2019. Available from <https://fs.usda.gov/detail/sequoia/home/?cid=stelprdb5394941>.

Hodder, Sam. "150 Years of Saving the Giant Sequoia." Save the Redwoods League Blog. May 12, 2017. <https://www.savetheredwoods.org/blog/150-years-saving-giant-sequoia/>.

Mono Basin Scenic Area, Inyo National Forest

Sources cited:

Martin, Dennis W. and Bill Bramlette. "Mono Basin National Forest Scenic Area: Comprehensive Management Plan." USDA Forest Service. 1989. <https://www.monobasinresearch.org/images/legal/scenicareacmp.pdf>.

Other Sources Used:

"Inyo National Forest Visitor Guide." USDA Forest Service. Accessed September 24, 2019. https://www.fs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/fseprd550643.pdf.

"Mono Basin National Forest Scenic Area." USDA Forest Service. Accessed September 24, 2019. <https://www.fs.usda.gov/detail/inyo/specialplaces/?cid=stelprdb5129903>.

San Gabriel Mountains National Monument, Angeles and San Bernadino National Forest

Sources cited:

U.S. President, Proclamation. "Establishment of the San Gabriel Mountains National Monument, proclamation number 9194 of October 10th, 2014." Federal Register Vol. 79, No. 201. <https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2014-10-17/pdf/2014-24849.pdf>.

Other sources used:

"San Gabriel Mountains National Monument." USDA Forest Service. Accessed September 24, 2019. <https://www.fs.fed.us/visit/san-gabriel-mountains-national-monument>.

"San Gabriel Mountains National Monument Management Plan." USDA Forest Service. April 2018. https://www.fs.usda.gov/nfs/11558/www/nepa/101660_FSPLT3_4291063.pdf.

Sand to Snow National Monument, San Bernadino National Forest

Sources cited:

"Presidential Proclamation – Establishment of the Sand to Snow National Monument." The White House Office of the Press Secretary. February 12, 2016. <https://obamawhitehouse.archives.gov/the-press-office/2016/02/12/presidential-proclamation-establishment-sand-snow-national-monument>.

Other sources used:

"Sand to Snow National Monument." USDA National Forest. Accessed September 20, 2019. <https://fs.fed.us/visit/sand-to-snow-national-monument>.

"Sand to Snow National Monument." The Wildlands Conservancy. Accessed September 20, 2019. https://www.wildlandsconservancy.org/conservation_sand.html.

Santa Rosa and San Jacinto National Monument, San Bernadino National Forest

Sources cited:

U.S. House. 111th Congress. Public Law 111-11. Washington: Government Printing Office, March 30, 2009.

Other sources used:

Absher, Ellen, Rob Howard, and Carolyn Schimandle. "Mount San Jacinto State Park and Wilderness: Interpretation Master Plan." California State Parks. 2011.

"Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains National Monument." NLCS Coalition. Accessed September 20, 2019. <https://web.archive.org/web/20060302085928/http://www.discovernlcs.org/TheNLCS/Monuments/SantaRosaSanJacinto.cfm>.

"Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains National Monument." US Bureau of Land Management. Accessed September 20, 2019. <https://www.blm.gov/programs/national-conservation-lands/california/santa-rosa-and-san-jacinto-mountains-national-monument>.

"Santa Rosa & San Jacinto Mtns. National Monument." USDA Forest Service. Accessed September 20, 2019. <https://obamawhitehouse.archives.gov/the-press-office/2016/02/12/presidential-proclamation-establishment-sand-snow-national-monument>.

Smith River National Recreation Area, Six Rivers National Forest

Sources cited:

U.S. House. 101st Congress. Public Law 101-612. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1990.

Other sources used:

"Smith River National Recreation Area." USDA Forest Service. Accessed September 19, 2019. <https://www.fs.usda.gov/recarea/srnf/recarea/?recid=11440>.

"Smith River National Recreation Area Management Plan." USDA Forest Service. October 1992. Accessed September 19, 2019. <https://www.rivers.gov/documents/plans/smith-plan.pdf>.

Region 6: Pacific Northwest

Cascade Head National Scenic and Research Area, Siuslaw National Forest

Sources cited:

"Cascade Head Scenic Research Area." USDA Forest Service. Accessed September 24, 2019. <https://www.fs.usda.gov/recarea/siuslaw/recarea/?recid=42717>.

U.S. House. 93rd Congress. Public Law 93-535. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1974.

Other sources used:

"Cascade Head Experimental Forest." USDA Forest Service. Accessed September 24, 2019. <https://www.fs.usda.gov/pnw/experimental-forests-and-ranges/cascade-head-experimental-forest>.

"Places We Protect: Cascade Head Preserve, Oregon." The Nature Conservancy. Accessed September 24, 2019. <https://www.nature.org/en-us/get-involved/how-to-help/places-we-protect/cascade-head/>.

Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area

Sources cited:

U.S. House. 99th Congress. Public Law 99-663. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1986.

Other sources used:

"About National Scenic Area." Columbia River Gorge Commission. Accessed September 24, 2019. <http://www.gorgecommission.org/scenic-area/about-the-nsa>.

Ellison, Autumn. "Iconic Places of the US Forest Service: The Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area." Ecosystem Workforce Program. Spring 2018. http://ewp.uoregon.edu/sites/ewp.uoregon.edu/files/FS_14.pdf.

Hells Canyon National Recreation Area, Wallowa-Whitman National Forest

Sources cited:

U.S. House. 94th Congress. Public Law 94-199. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1975.

Other sources used:

"Hells Canyon National Recreational Area." USDA Forest Service. Accessed September 24, 2019. <https://www.fs.usda.gov/detail/wallowa-whitman/recreation/?cid=stelprdb5238987>.

"Hells Canyon National Recreational Area Comprehensive Plan." USDA Forest Service. July 2003. Accessed September 24, 2019. <https://www.fs.usda.gov/detail/wallowa-whitman/landmanagement/planning/?cid=stelprdb5305041>.

Mount Baker National Recreation Area, Mount Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest

Sources cited:

U.S. House. 98th Congress. Public Law 98-339. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1984.

Other sources used:

Eber, Ronald. "Northwest Wilderness Protection History." North Cascades Conservation Council. Accessed September 26, 2019. <http://www.northcascades.org/wordpress/about-us/northwest-wilderness-protection-history>.

"Mount Baker National Recreation Area." USDA Forest Service. Accessed September 24, 2019. <https://www.fs.usda.gov/recarea/mbs/recarea/?recid=30330>.

"Mt. Baker Summit – Climbing." USDA Forest Service. Accessed September 26, 2019. <https://www.fs.usda.gov/recarea/mbs/recarea/?recid=30317>.

Mount Hood National Recreation Area, Mount Hood National Forest

Sources cited:

U.S. House. 111st Congress. Public Law 111-11. Washington: Government Printing Office, 2009.

Other sources used:

"The New Mount Hood National Recreation Area." WyEast Blog. March 20, 2010. weeastblog.org/2010/03/30/the-new-mount-hood-national-recreation-area/.

Ron Wyden. "Senate Committee Approves Mount Hood Wilderness Expansion." Press release, July 25, 2017. <https://www.wyden.senate.gov/news/press-releases/senate-committee-approves-mount-hood-wilderness-expansion>.

Mount St. Helens national Volcanic Monument, Gifford Pinchot National Forest

Sources cited:

U.S. House. 97th Congress. Public Law 27-24. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1982.

Other sources used:

"Explore Mount St. Helens...Discover Ecosystems in Action." USDA Forest Service. Accessed September 18, 2019. <https://www.fs.usda.gov/detail/giffordpinchot/home/?cid=stelprdb5199437>.

"Mount St. Helens National Volcanic Monument." U.S. Geological Survey. Accessed September 18, 2019. <https://pubs.usgs.gov/gip/msh/monument.html>.

"Volcano Review: A Visitor's Guide to Mount St. Helens National Volcanic Monument." USDA Forest Service. Accessed September 18, 2019. https://www.fs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/fseprd544862.pdf.

Newberry National Volcanic Monument, Deschutes National Forest

Sources cited:

U.S. House. 101st Congress. Public Law 101-522. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1990.

Other sources used:

Binus, Joshua. "Lava Cast Forest." Oregon Historical Society. May 17, 1953. <https://oregonhistoryproject.org/articles/historical-records/lava-cast-forest/#.XYKtdChKi70>.

Donnelly-Nolan, Julie M., Wendy K. Stovall, David W. Ramsey, John W. Ewert, and Robert A. Jenson. "Newberry Volcano – Central Oregon's Sleeping Giant." U.S. Geological Survey. 2011. <https://pubs.usgs.gov/fs/2011/3145/fs2011-3145.pdf>.

"Newberry National Volcanic Monument." USDA Forest Service. Accessed September 18, 2019. <https://www.fs.fed.us/visit/destination/newberry-national-volcanic-monument-0>.

Opal Creek national Scenic Recreation Area, Willamette National Forest

Sources cited:

U.S. House. 104th Congress. Public Law 104-333. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1996.

Other sources used:

"A Brief History." Opal Creek Ancient Forest Center. Accessed September 19, 2019. <https://www.opalcreek.org/hiking/opal-creek-ecology/>.

"Opal Creek Scenic Recreation Area." Accessed September 19, 2019. <https://www.fs.usda.gov/recarea/willamette/recreation/recarea/?recid=4212>.

"Opal Creek Wilderness." USDA Forest Service. Accessed September 19, 2019. <https://www.fs.usda.gov/recarea/willamette/recarea/?recid=4211>.

Oregon Dunes National Recreation Area, Siuslaw National Forest

Sources cited:

U.S. House. 92nd Congress. Public Law 92-260. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1972.

Other sources used:

"About the Oregon Dunes Restoration Collaborative." Save the Oregon Dunes. Accessed September 18, 2019. <https://www.saveoregondunes.org/about/>.

"Management Plan: Oregon Dunes National Recreation Area, Siuslaw National Forest." USDA Forest Service. Accessed September 18, 2019. https://www.fs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/fsbdev7_007084.pdf.

"Oregon Dunes National Recreation Area." USDA Forest Service. Accessed September 18, 2019. <https://www.fs.usda.gov/recarea/siuslaw/recreation/recarea/?recid=42465>.

Region 8: Southern

Bear Creek and Seng Mountain National Scenic Areas, George Washington-Jefferson National Forest

Sources cited:

U.S. House. 111th Congress. Public Law 111-11. Washington: Government Printing Office, 2009.

Other sources used:

"Bear Creek National Scenic Area." Virginia Wilderness Committee. December 8, 2008. https://web.archive.org/web/20100715170644/http://www.vawilderness.org/campaigns/jefferson_national_forest/bear_creek.

"Seng Mountain National Scenic Area." Virginia Wilderness Committee. December 8, 2008. https://web.archive.org/web/20100715171402/http://www.vawilderness.org/campaigns/jefferson_national_forest/seng_mountain.

Beech Creek National Scenic Area, Ouachita National Forest

Sources cited:

U.S. House. 100th Congress. Public Law 100-499. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1988.

Other sources used:

"Beech Creek National Scenic Area & Botanical Area." USDA Forest Service. Accessed September 24, 2019. <https://www.fs.usda.gov/recarea/ouachita/recarea/?recid=10756>.

Root, Dolores. "Special Places." South Hadley, MA: Massachusetts Foundation for the Humanities, 1993.

Coosa Bald and Ed Jenkins National Scenic Areas, Chattahoochee-Oconee National Forest

Sources cited:

U.S. House. 102nd Congress. H.R. 6000. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1992.

U.S. House. 102nd Congress. Public Law 102-217. December 11, 1991.

Cradle of Forestry in America National Historic Area, Pisgah National Forest

Sources cited:

U.S. House. 90th Congress. Public Law 90-398. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1968.

Other sources used:

"About." Cradle of Forestry in America. Accessed September 24, 2019. <https://cradleofforestry.com/about/>.

"Cradle of Forestry in America Heritage Site." USDA Forest Service. Accessed September 24, 2019. <https://www.fs.usda.gov/recarea/nfsnc/recarea/?recid=48230>.

Featherman, Hannah. "Biltmore Estate: The Birth of US Forestry." National Forest Foundation Blog, November 4, 2011. <https://www.nationalforests.org/blog/biltmore-estate-the-birth-of-forestry>.

Land between the Lakes National Recreation Area

Sources cited:

U.S. House. 105th Congress. Public law 105-277. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1998.

Other sources used:

Land between the Lakes National Recreation Area. USDA Forest Service. Accessed September 24, 2019. <https://www.landbetweenthe lakes.us/about/>.

Nickell, David. "Between the Rivers: A Socio-historical Account of Hegemony and Heritage." *Humanity and Society* 31, May/August 2007: 164-209.

Mount Pleasant National Scenic Area, George Washington-Jefferson National Forest

Sources cited:

U.S. House. 103rd Congress. Public Law 103-314. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1994.

Other sources used:

Miller, James and Autumn Ellison. "Iconic Places of the USDA Forest Service: Mt. Pleasant National Scenic Area." Ecosystem Workforce Program. Summer 2019. http://ewp.uoregon.edu/sites/ewp.uoregon.edu/files/FS_18.pdf.

Mount Rogers National Recreation Area, George Washington-Jefferson National Forest

Sources cited:

U.S. House. 89th Congress. Public Law 89-438. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1966.

Other sources used:

"Mount Rogers National Scenic Area." USDA Forest Service. Accessed September 24, 2019. <https://www.fs.usda.gov/detail/gwj/specialplaces/?cid=stelprdb5302337>.

Porter-Nichols, Stephanie. "Mt. Rogers National Recreation Area's 50th birthday celebration coming up." SWVA Today. May 26, 2016. https://www.swvatoday.com/smyth_county/news/article_da4991ba-21fe-11e6-af23-57f642e0cc0c.html.

"Volcanic Fire and Glacial Ice, Geologic Wonders of the George Washington and Jefferson National Forests, No. 4 in a Series." US Department of the Interior, US Geological Survey, and USDA Forest Service. 2007. https://pubs.usgs.gov/gip/volcanic_glacial/.

Indian Nations and Winding Stair Mountain National Recreation Area, Ouachita National Forest

Sources cited:

U.S. House. 100th Congress. Public Law 100-499. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1988.

Other sources used:

Cole, Shayne R. and Richard A. Marston. "Ouachita Mountains." Oklahoma Historical Society. Accessed September 24, 2019. <https://www.okhistory.org/publications/enc/entry.php?entry=OU001>.

Discover Special Places in Your National Forests. USDA Forest Service. October, 1992.

"Indian Nations National Scenic and Wildlife Area." USDA Forest Service. Accessed September 24, 2019. <https://www.fs.usda.gov/recarea/ouachita/recarea/?recid=10755>.

"Map: Explore the Talimena Drive!" Visit Talimena National Scenic Byway. Accessed September 24, 2019. <http://www.talimena-scenicdrive.com/interpretive-guide/the-drive/>.

"Winding Stair Mountain National Recreation Area." USDA Forest Service. Accessed September 24, 2019. <https://www.fs.usda.gov/recarea/ouachita/recarea/?recid=10754>.

Region 9: Eastern

Allegheny National Recreation Area, Allegheny National Forest

Sources cited:

U.S. House. 98th Congress. Public Law 98-585. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1984.

Other sources used:

"Allegheny National Forest: Allegheny National Recreation Area." American Park Network. Accessed September 24, 2019. <http://www.ohranger.com/allegheny-natl-forest/poi/allegheny-national-recreation-area>.

"Allegheny Reservoir." USDA Forest Service. Accessed September 24, 2019. <https://www.fs.usda.gov/recarea/allegheny/re-carea/?recid=82073>.

Grand Island National Recreation Area, Hiawatha National Forest

Sources cited:

U.S. House. 101st Congress. Public Law 101-292. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1990.

Other sources used:

"1990-2015 Grand Island NRA: Celebrating Twenty-five Years." USDA Forest Service. Accessed September 25, 2019. https://www.fs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/stelprd3845917.pdf.

"Discover Special Places in Your National Forests." USDA Forest Service. October, 1992.

Moosalamoo National Recreation Area, Green Mountain National Forest

Sources cited:

"Senate Unanimously Passes New England Wilderness Act." U.S. Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works. September 20, 2006. <https://www.epw.senate.gov/public/index.cfm/2006/9/post-6a302ecb-5864-4d5c-84db-4318556294e3>.

Other sources used:

Moore, Randy. "Green Mountain National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (2006 Forest Plan)." USDA Forest Service. February 2006. https://www.fs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/stelprdb5334042.pdf.

"Moosalamoo Campground." USDA Forest Service. Accessed September 24, 2019. <https://www.fs.usda.gov/recarea/gmfl/recarea/?recid=64907>.

Robert T. Stafford White Rocks National Recreation Area, Green Mountain National Forest

Sources cited:

U.S. House. 98th Congress. H.R. 4198, Vermont Wilderness Act of 1984. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1984.

Other sources used:

"Peru Peak Wilderness." Wilderness Connect. Accessed September 24, 2019. <https://wilderness.net/visit-wilderness/?ID=451>.

"Robert T. Stafford White Rock National Recreation Area." USDA Forest Service. Accessed September 24, 2019. https://www.fs.usda.gov/wps/portal/fsinternet/cs/recarea?ss=110920&navtype=BROWSEBYSUBJECT&cid=F-SE_003738&navid=11024000000000&pnavid=11000000000000&position=BROWSEBYSUBJECT&recid=64987&actid=50&ttype=recarea&pname=Robert%20T.%20Stafford%20White%20Rocks%20National%20Recreation%20Area.

"White Rocks Cliffs Trail." USDA Forest Service. Accessed September 26, 2019. <https://www.fs.usda.gov/recarea/gmfl/null/recarea/?recid=65137&actid=50>.

Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks National Recreation Area, Monongahela National Forest

Sources cited:

U.S. House. 89th Congress. Public Law 89-207. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1965.

Other sources used:

"Seneca Rocks: Overview/Background." USDA Forest Service. Accessed September 19, 2019. <https://www.fs.usda.gov/generalinfo/mnf/recreation/generalinfo/?groupid=9521&recid=7051>.

"Smoke Hole Canyon." USDA Forest Service. Accessed September 20, 2019. <https://www.fs.usda.gov/recarea/mnf/recarea/?recid=9916>.

"Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks National Recreation Area." USDA Forest Service. Accessed September 19, 2019. <https://www.fs.usda.gov/recarea/mnf/?recid=9915>.

Region 10: Alaska

Admiralty Island National Monument, Tongass National Forest

Sources cited:

"Alaska National Interests Lands Conservation Act: Creation of Wrangell-St. Elia." National Park Service. Accessed September 24, 2019. <https://www.nps.gov/wrst/learn/management/alaska-national-interests-lands-conservation-act.htm>.

U.S. House. 96th Congress. Public Law 96-487. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1980.

Other sources used:

"Admiralty Island National Monument." The Conservation Fund. Accessed September 24, 2019. <https://www.conservationfund.org/projects/admiralty-island-national-monument>.

"Admiralty Island National Monument." Travel Alaska. Accessed September 24, 2019. <https://www.travelalaska.com/Destinations/Parks-and-Public-Lands/Admiralty-Island-National-Monument.aspx>.

"Admiralty Island Province." National Park Service. Accessed September 24, 2019. <https://www.nps.gov/glba/learn/nature/admiralty-island-province.htm>.

U.S. President, Proclamation. "Admiralty Island National Monument, proclamation number 4611 of December 1, 1978." Federal Register 57009, no. 43. https://www.nps.gov/subjects/legal/upload/Proclamations_and_Orders/Proclamations_and_Orders_Vol_II/16_Appendix_II.pdf.

Kenai Mountains-Turnagain Arm National Heritage Area, Chugach National Forest

Sources cited:

U.S. House. 111th Congress. Public Law 111-11. Washington: Government Printing Office, 2009.

Other sources used:

"Big Branch Wilderness." USDA Forest Service. Accessed September 24, 2019. <https://www.fs.usda.gov/recarea/gmfl/re-carea/?recid=65145>.

Kenai Mountains-Turnagain Arm National Heritage Area. Accessed September 24, 2019. <https://www.kmtacorridor.org>.

"Kenai Mountains-Turnagain Arm National Heritage Area Management Plan." Kenai Mountains Turnagain Arm National Heritage Area. January 2012. https://www.kmtacorridor.org/files/KMTA_plan_low_res.pdf.

Misty Fjords National Monument, Tongass National Forest

Sources cited:

"Alaska National Interests Lands Conservation Act: Creation of Wrangell-St. Elia." National Park Service. Accessed September 24, 2019. <https://www.nps.gov/wrst/learn/management/alaska-national-interests-lands-conservation-act.htm>.

"Misty Fjords National Monument Wilderness." USDA Forest Service. Accessed September 24, 2019. https://www.fs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/stelprd3814491.pdf.

U.S. President, Proclamation. "Misty Fjords National Monument, proclamation number 4623 of December 1, 1978." Federal Register 57087, no. 43. https://www.nps.gov/subjects/legal/upload/Proclamations_and_Orders/Proclamations_and_Orders_Vol_II/16_Appendix_II.pdf.

Other sources used:

"Misty Fjords National Monument." Travel Alaska. Accessed September 24, 2019. <https://www.travelalaska.com/Destinations/Parks-and-Public-Lands/Misty-Fjords-National-Monument.aspx>.

U.S. House. 96th Congress. Public Law 96-487. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1980.

Multiple Regions

Nez Perce National Historic Trail, Multiple National Forests

Sources cited:

"The Nez Perce (Nee-Me-Poo) National Historic Trail Comprehensive Plan." USDA Forest Service. October 5, 1990. <http://npshistory.com/publications/usfs/region/4/comprehensive-plan.pdf>.

U.S. House. 90th Congress. Public Law 90-543. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1968.

Other sources used:

"About the Trail." USDA Forest Service. Accessed September 18, 2019. <https://www.fs.usda.gov/detail/npnht/home/?cid=stelprdb5245289>.

"Nez Perce (Nee-Me-Poo) National Historic Trail." USDA Forest Service. March 2019. https://www.fs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/stelprdb5350987.pdf.

"Nez Perce (Nee-Me-Poo National Historic Trail)." USDA Forest Service. Accessed September 19, 2019. https://www.fs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/fseprd517477.pdf.

Data sources and methods

Data	Sources	Methods
Area	USDA Forest Service 2017 Land Area Report (LAR)	For each iconic place, we looked up the NFS acres (National Forest System acres) listed in the Land Area Report (available at: https://www.fs.fed.us/land/staff/lar-index.shtml).
Distance to nearest metropolitan area	ArcGIS 10.4, ArcToolbox	We estimated the distance from each iconic place to the nearest metropolitan area using ArcToolbox near tool. The ArcToolbox near tool calculates the Euclidian distance between an input feature (iconic places boundaries) and the closest feature in another layer (metropolitan area boundaries). We used the definition of metropolitan areas (defined by the United States Office of Managment and Budget and used by the U.S. Census) as population centers over 50,000 people. We downloaded the "USA Major Cities" shapefile from ArcGIS, which uses 2017 projected populations from 2010 census data (available at: https://www.arcgis.com/home/item.html?id=4e02a13f5ec6412bb56bd8d3dadd59dd) and selected urban areas with equal to or greater than 50,000 residents.
Population estimates	ArcGIS 10.4, ArcToolbox	We estimated the magnitude of human populations in proximity to the iconic places of the Forest Service using polygon feature data (ESRI shapefile format) of the iconic places and U.S. Census Tracts. Census tracts are geospatially defined subdivisions of a county that the U.S. Census uses to calculate sub-county demographic statistics. We created 25- and 100-mile buffer layers for each iconic place using the ArcGIS toolbox buffer tool. The buffer tool creates a new polygon shapefile based on a specified radius offset from the outline of an input feature, in our case the iconic places feature layer. Next, we used the ArcGIS toolbox intersect tool to create a new layer consisting of the areas of overlap between census tracts and the 25- and 100- mile buffered iconic places layers (intersection layers). We analyzed this intersection layer for population per unit area using the ArcGIS field calculator. Population data was based on the US Census 2015 projections from 2010 data. Population per intersect area was calculated by multiplying the census tract population count by the percent of original tract area within the intersection layer. Finally, we used the ArcGIS toolbox sum tool to create a summation of population estimates for all intersection areas associated with each individual iconic place.
Annual visitor estimates	USDA Forest Service National Visitor Use Monitoring (NVUM) Program; Results application	We used the NVUM results application (available at: https://apps.fs.usda.gov/nvum/results) to retrieve the most recent annual visitation estimate for the most accurate geography available. For many iconic places, the associated national forest was the most accurate geography available. Other iconic places had estimates specific to the area available through the application. The geography and year used are listed with each estimate in this document.
Main recreational uses	USDA Forest Service webpages	We went to the official Forest Service webpages for each iconic place, and recorded the recreation activities listed for the area. For areas without an official Forest Service webpage, we recorded recreational activities noted in the other sources we used to gather information for the iconic place. Sources used for each iconic place are listed by location starting on page 90 of this document.