

Elements Common To All Alternatives

1. Laws, Regulations, and Policies

All alternatives are designed to comply with applicable laws, regulations, and policies. All alternatives will:

- Meet the management requirements of 36 CFR 219.27, as well as other legal and regulatory requirements. These requirements guide the development, analysis, approval, implementation, and evaluation of forest plans, including:
 - Resource protection
 - Vegetative manipulations
 - Silvicultural practices
 - Even-aged management
 - Riparian Areas
 - Soil and water protection
 - Diversity
- Recognize the unique status of American Indians and their rights retained by treaty with the United States.
- Meet the minimum health and safety standards.
- Include the concepts of multiple-use, sustained yield, and ecosystem management.

2. Experimental Forests

In all alternatives, the current management area boundaries and management area direction for the Henry R. Koen (700 acres) and Sylamore (4,200 acres) Experimental Forests remains unchanged. The Southern Research Station manages both areas. The purpose of an experimental forest is to test innovative new management techniques or technologies that go beyond the current standards, guidelines, or decisions. Internal comments from forest managers, researchers, the mid-plan review, and a series of public meetings did not identify any need to eliminate or change current direction.

3. Research Natural Areas

In all alternatives, the current management area boundaries and management area direction for the Turkey Ridge (400 acres) and the Dismal Hollow (Amendment 6, May 1990) Research Natural Areas (2,077 acres) remains unchanged. The goal of research natural areas is to provide undisturbed forest, shrub, and aquatic ecosystems for non-manipulative research, observation, and study. Internal comments from forest managers, results of monitoring, the mid-plan review, and a series of public meetings did not identify any need to change current direction.

4. Wild and Scenic Rivers

In all alternatives, the current management area direction for the six Wild and Scenic Rivers designated in Amendment 8 remains unchanged. Since Amendment 8 was signed, the Forest Service has acquired a number of tracts of private land in the Wild and Scenic Corridors. Minor adjustments will be made to the corridor boundaries to incorporate these changes.

On April 23, 1992, Congress amended the National Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968 to include six streams on the Ozark National Forest. These streams include: North Sylamore Creek, Buffalo River, Hurricane Creek, Richland Creek, Big Piney Creek and Mulberry River. Designations of the streams followed a detailed Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) recommending they be designated as Wild, Scenic, or Recreational. Following the legislative action designating the streams, the Ozark National Forest began the process of corridor designations as required by the 1964 Act. Amendment 7 established the corridor boundaries and designated Management Area 9 as wild and scenic rivers. Amendment 8 established management direction for this management area.

5. Wilderness

In all alternatives, the management direction for the 66,800 acres of wilderness remains unchanged. This includes the Upper Buffalo Wilderness, Hurricane Creek Wilderness, Richland Creek Wilderness, East Fork Wilderness, and Leatherwood Wilderness. Since the Forest Plan was implemented, the Forest has acquired a number of tracts adjacent to wilderness. Minor adjustments will be made to the wilderness boundaries to incorporate these changes.

6. Rare Communities

In all alternatives, rare communities will be maintained or protected. A large percentage of terrestrial and aquatic species on the Ozark-St. Francis National Forests depend on rare communities. Each alternative will provide a variety of management strategies to protect or enhance these habitats.

Alternative A

Theme: Current management, a continuation of the Land and Resource Management Plan for the Ozark-St. Francis National Forests, as amended. This forest plan was signed in July 1986 and has been amended 11 times.

Summary: This alternative reflects how the current plan is being implemented as a result of policy changes, budgets, and personnel. Management activities were designed to improve the age class distribution in all forest types and provide a balanced market and non-market resource program to maintain a broad geographic distribution of socio-economic benefits. A good distribution of age classes was proposed while maintaining a viable forest condition that produced increases in high-quality sawtimber and other timber products. Opportunities for developed and dispersed recreation exist in a variety of settings.

Issue 1 - Mix of Recreational Opportunities

Developed Recreation

- Moderate emphasis on high-use sites, capital investments have occurred mostly in highly developed recreation areas
- Most developed sites remain open, regardless of use
- Developed sites accommodate a large part of the day-use activities
- Mount Magazine State Park is managed under special use permit with the State of Arkansas
- Blanchard Caverns is managed as a destination area
- Limited recreational developments in Wedington unit
- Primitive camping experiences are being replaced by modern amenities
- Mississippi River State Park special use agreement is under development to emphasize economic development of eastern Arkansas
- Low emphasis on tourism development

Dispersed Recreation

- Dispersed recreation focus is on providing a variety of activities
- Moderate emphasis on dispersed day-use activities (e.g., swimming, hiking, OHVs, driving for pleasure)
- Moderate emphasis on multiple-use trails for horses, hiking, mountain bikes, and OHVs
- Low emphasis on single-use trails for these activities, with the exception of a moderate emphasis on single-use hiking trails
- High emphasis on consumptive game species, low emphasis on non-consumptive wildlife species
- Moderate emphasis on water activities
- Low emphasis on accommodating new uses
- Low emphasis on public interpretation
- Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS) settings are predominately roaded natural

Heritage

- High emphasis on heritage resource inventory and protecting sites when they are found
- Low emphasis on further site evaluation and heritage resource interpretation

Scenery

- Low emphasis on providing vistas and other scenic enhancement opportunities, the Visual Management System (VMS) has been used for visual management. This system will be converted to the new Scenery Management System (SMS) in this alternative

Issue 2 – Access

- OHVs are allowed on open roads and designated trails
- Moderate emphasis across Forest on increasing OHV/motorcycle trails miles
- Low emphasis on providing OHV trail systems using existing roads
- Moderate emphasis on closing open roads (primarily gates and mounds)
- The majority of the Forest is accessible by roads, there is a high road density
- Low emphasis on seasonal road closures
- The St. Francis NF and Lake Wedington unit are closed to OHV use

Issue 3 – Special Areas

- Wild and Scenic River management plans place a high emphasis on protecting outstandingly remarkable values
- High emphasis in special interest areas on protecting sensitive scenic, geological, botanical, and cultural features. There has been a low emphasis on recreational/interpretative opportunities
- Low emphasis on managing scenic byway corridors, creating vistas, and regenerating vegetation. A high emphasis has been placed on adhering to Visual Quality Objectives (VQO) constraints along these byways
- Low emphasis on research projects in both experimental forests

Issue 4 – Ecosystem Health and Sustainability

- Main emphasis is on even aged management
- Uneven aged management is used primarily for visual concerns along roads and vistas
- Harvest volumes derived equally from regeneration and thinnings
- Low emphasis on ecosystem restoration including glade restoration
- High emphasis on producing high quality sawtimber
- Low to moderate emphasis on Timber Stand Improvement (TSI) and commercial thinning
- Moderate emphasis on optimizing timber growth
- Allocated 13% of suitable acres of possible old growth
- Moderate emphasis on dormant season prescribed burning, and a low emphasis on growing season burns

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- Moderate emphasis on balancing age classes
- Low emphasis on integrated pest management
- Moderate emphasis on maintaining or increasing biodiversity
- Provide a mix of game/non-game species habitat
- Moderate emphasis on providing food plots, openings, ponds, and snags for wildlife
- Low to moderate emphasis on lake and pond improvements, and stream habitat improvements
- Low emphasis on controlling non-native invasive species

Issue 5 –Balancing the Economic and Social Needs of Local Communities

- Moderate emphasis on providing a variety of forest activities benefiting local communities
- High emphasis on energy production (oil and gas leases)
- Moderate emphasis on providing wood products to both small and large sawmills
- Moderate emphasis on special forest products (firewood, surface stone)
- Moderate emphasis on generating revenues from consumptive wildlife species

Alternative B

Theme: Emphasize production of goods and services benefiting local economies and communities.

Summary: This alternative concentrates on opportunities that provide good economic returns while benefiting local communities. Timber management would provide a sustained yield of wood products emphasizing high quality sawtimber from high site land, providing high economic returns. Vegetation would be actively managed to reduce risk and threats associated with forest pests; especially in those areas where high value timber exists, recreation areas, scenic byways, and other areas that are tourism or high value related.

Developed and dispersed recreation opportunities and high-quality scenery would be provided in a variety of settings that benefit tourism. Public access (travel-ways; use corridors; trails, including off-highway vehicle) would be maintained in high-use, low-cost areas.

Issue 1 – Mix of Recreational Opportunities

Developed Recreation

- High emphasis on providing developed recreation sites that meet market demands and provide a positive flow of revenue
- Focus developed recreation on high-use, low-cost sites
- All capital investments will be based on activities that provide the greatest benefit
- High emphasis on increasing number of sites that have a high cost/benefit ratio
- High emphasis on either closing or converting low-use campgrounds to more cost effective uses
- High emphasis on managing Blanchard Caverns and Lake Wedington as destination areas
- Manage the Wedington unit as an urban interface forest
- High emphasis on encouraging local business to participate in support services for tourism based outdoor recreation
- Mt. Magazine State Park and Mississippi River State Park are managed by the State of Arkansas

Dispersed Recreation

- High emphasis on high-use, low-cost activities
- Emphasize high visitor use trails such as the Syllamo (single-use trail), Moccasin Gap, Mill Creek, Brock Creek, and Huckleberry (multiple-use trails) that provide tourism benefit
- Provide access points along major highways, rivers, and lakes
- High emphasis on ways to offset maintenance costs of high-use trails, such as developing partnerships
- Develop alternative management strategies, or close low-use trails
- Moderate emphasis on creating opportunities for hunting and viewing wildlife that provide good economic returns
- Manage for consumptive and non-consumptive wildlife species
- ROS setting is mostly roaded natural across the Forests

Heritage

- Heritage - Emphasis on Passport In Time (PIT), heritage expeditions, interpretation of heritage resources which are low-cost/high-return projects

Scenery

- Improve scenic values that support tourism
- Provide vistas, lookout points, and interpretative opportunities at high-use areas and travel routes (scenic integrity levels mostly moderate)

Issue 2—Access

- OHVs are allowed on open roads and designated trails
- High emphasis across Ozark National Forest on increasing cost-effective designated OHV trails and trail systems using existing roads
- Road closure or conversion to other uses based on cost/benefit ratio
- Most FS roads are left open to maximize opportunities for hunting and driving for pleasure, benefiting tourism, or accessing high-value timber sites

Issue 3—Special Areas

- High emphasis on providing access to and public awareness of wild and scenic rivers
- Recommend North Fork of the Illinois Bayou as a wild and scenic river
- High emphasis on providing recreational and interpretative opportunities in Special Interest Areas (SIAs). Move boundaries on some existing SIAs to more manageable locations
- Add new SIAs that meet the criteria developed by the Forests
- High emphasis on providing scenic and interpretative opportunities benefiting tourism on scenic byways. Add additional scenic byways across the Forests

Issue 4—Ecosystem Health and Sustainability

- High emphasis on even aged management on highly productive lands; manage for high-value forest products
- High emphasis on balancing age classes in the most economically efficient sites
- Maintain forest health by lowering threats/risk on sites where timber production or high value recreation areas are located
- Low emphasis on ecosystem restoration
- Glades will be protected and restored
- Low emphasis on old growth on suitable and unsuitable lands
- Moderate emphasis on prescribed burning when it is a cost-effective vegetation management tool
- Outside of the timber emphasis areas, emphasize mechanical treatments and prescribed burning in the wildland urban interface
- Emphasize lowering condition class from Condition Class 3, to Condition Class 2 or 1 in fire regimes adapted to low intensity periodic fire in the wildland urban interface
- Maintain minimum species viability
- Moderate emphasis on providing habitat for game and non-game species that provide good economic returns
- Moderate emphasis on lake improvements and stream improvements
- Moderate emphasis on controlling invasive non-native species

Issue 5 –Balancing the Economic and Social Needs of Local Communities

- Emphasis on multiple forest products beneficial to local communities (timber, firewood, surface stone)
- Emphasis on generating revenues associated from consumptive and non-consumptive wildlife species by providing wildlife viewing along with hunting opportunities
- Moderate emphasis on providing wood products to a variety of small and large sawmills
- High emphasis on energy production (oil and gas leases)
- High emphasis on developing tourism opportunities
- Emphasize using concessionaires and other opportunities to maximize public revenues

Alternative C

Theme: Emphasis on restoring natural resource processes and ecosystems

Summary: This alternative is biologically driven with an emphasis on restoration of vegetation to a reference condition (pre-settlement) based on the ecological potential and capability of the land. When possible, natural processes are mimicked in a landscape pattern. Restoration activities would produce both large and small openings. Timber production results from management to restore and maintain natural processes, communities, and wildlife habitats. Timber sales would facilitate resource goals.

Numerous large and medium sized blocks of old growth are provided on both suitable and unsuitable lands, small blocks occur scattered throughout the Forests. Integrated pest management would be implemented to reduce forest health risks.

Terrestrial, riparian, and aquatic ecosystems would be maintained and restored. In some areas of the Forests, scenic resources would move gradually toward high to very high scenic integrity. A variety of recreation settings would occur in areas compatible with restoration. Integrated pest management would be used to lower forest health risks. Non-native species such as gypsy moth and kudzu would be controlled. Any restoration needs would be made compatible with wild and scenic river classification and its outstandingly remarkable values. Access would be provided as needed to restore and protect aquatic systems, soils, and plant and animal communities.

Issue 1—Mix of Recreational Opportunities

Developed recreation

- Moderate emphasis on maintaining existing high use sites consistent with restored ecosystems
- Capital investments focus on developed recreation sites that can best provide restoration and environmental education opportunities
- Low-use sites will be converted to day-use if opportunities exist to increase public use

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- Mount Magazine State Park and Mississippi River State Park are managed under special use permit with the State of Arkansas. The Forest Service would encourage the State Parks to emphasize environmental education and restoration themes
- Blanchard Caverns and Lake Wedington are managed as destination areas
- Manage Lake Wedington with a restoration theme emphasizing environmental education and interpretation

Dispersed Recreation

- Dispersed recreation will focus on providing opportunities created by restoration and natural processes
- Tourism focus will shift towards eco-tourism
- A mix of big game/small game and non-consumptive wildlife will occur
- Trails will be added/closed/rerouted to be consistent with restoration and old growth areas for wildlife viewing and interpretation
- Promote opportunities for outfitter guides emphasizing interpretation and hunting in restoration areas
- Wilderness areas will be emphasized for their natural character
- Wildlife openings will be created by mimicking natural processes such as timber harvesting and the use of fire
- Lake Wedington will emphasize wildlife viewing and non-firearm hunting
- Add the Buffalo Head Waters Dispersed Recreation Area
- ROS setting is mostly roaded natural across the forests

Heritage

- Emphasize heritage resource research in ecosystem projects
- Emphasize PIT and expeditions to interpret ecosystem restoration

Scenery

- Scenic values will be natural appearing, managed for restored landscape character
- Scenic integrity levels will be moderate to high

Issue 2—Access

- OHVs are allowed on open roads and designated trails
- Public access to restored areas will be consistent with restoration goals
- High emphasis on decommissioning roads impacting water resources
- Some roads will be closed to vehicular traffic, but remain open as trails

Issue 3—Special Areas

- Moderate emphasis on providing public awareness of wild and scenic rivers
- Recommend North Fork of the Illinois Bayou as a wild and scenic river. The suitability study was completed in the 1991 FEIS for thirteen rivers on the Ozark-St. Francis National Forests
- Moderate emphasis in special interest areas on providing recreational and interpretative opportunities for outstanding features, move boundaries on some existing SIAs to more manageable locations
- Add new SIAs that provide recreational opportunities
- High emphasis on scenic byways in providing scenic and interpretative opportunities relating to restoration themes. Add additional scenic byways across the Forest

Issue 4—Ecosystem Health and Sustainability

- Emphasize the use of the ecological classification system for determining the best ecological communities to restore on appropriate land types
- Focus on delineating restoration areas at landscape level including multiple community types
- High emphasis on restoring savanna, glade, woodlands, and shortleaf pine bluestem ecosystems to pre-settlement conditions
- High emphasis on restoring fire dependent and fire influenced ecosystems
- Emphasize lowering condition class from Condition Class 3 to Condition Class 2 or 1 in fire regimes adapted to low intensity periodic fire
- Emphasize restoring and maintenance of oak ecosystems utilizing a variety of vegetation management tools
- Provide a mix of game/non-game species habitat
- Role of native insects and disease managed within range of natural variability
- Emphasize restoring and maintaining old growth conditions on both suitable and unsuitable lands as needed to meet regional guidelines
- High control of non-native invasive species
- Emphasize management on rare, unique, and sensitive species

Issue 5 –Balancing the Economic and Social Needs of Local Communities

- Communities may benefit from eco-tourism and non-consumptive wildlife activities
- Emphasize collaborative efforts and partnerships with conservation groups such as the Nature Conservancy, Wild Turkey Federation, etc.
- Moderate emphasis on special forest products (firewood, surface stone)
- Moderate emphasis on generating revenues from a variety consumptive and non-consumptive wildlife species
- Wood products will be the by product of ecosystem management for both small and large sawmills
- High emphasis on developing tourism opportunities relating to naturally functioning ecosystems

Alternative D

Theme: Emphasis on balancing age classes across the Forests

Summary: The emphasis of Alternative D would be to reach and maintain balanced age classes on pine and hardwood forest types. All suitable lands would be available for sustained yield management. On suitable lands, each of the major forest groups would have a specific target “rotation age” or age at which it would be harvested and replanted with the same forest group. Insects, diseases, and exotic plant and animal species on suitable lands are actively controlled and prevented.

Large and medium sized blocks of old growth are provided on both suitable and unsuitable lands for timber production. Small blocks occur scattered throughout the Forests. Integrated pest management would be implemented to reduce forest health risks.

Access would be developed, maintained, and used as needed to meet the goal of balanced age classes, wildlife habitats, and production of timber products. Developed and dispersed recreation opportunities would be provided in a variety of settings both natural and managed. Water quality and riparian areas would be protected through Best Management Practices (BMPs).

Issue 1 – Mix of Recreational Opportunities

Developed Recreation

- Moderate emphasis of developed recreation on high-use sites
- Moderate emphasis on converting low-use developed campgrounds to other recreational uses
- Manage Blanchard Caverns and Lake Wedington as destination areas
- Manage the Wedington unit as an urban forest with a recreational emphasis using traditional timber management practices
- During low use times, some sites may be closed or other uses developed to increase use
- Mount Magazine State Park and Mississippi River State Park are managed by the State of Arkansas

Dispersed Recreation

- Focus of dispersed recreation will be in a variety of forest settings separate from timber harvest areas, if possible
- Emphasize a mix of trail opportunities across the Forest, interpretation will focus on traditional silvicultural practices
- Incorporate opportunities for hunting and viewing with wildlife openings, ponds, and regeneration areas
- Manage for consumptive and non-consumptive wildlife species
- ROS setting is mostly roaded natural across the forests

Heritage

- High emphasis on heritage inventory and site protection
- Low emphasis on site evaluation and interpretation

Scenery

- Provide vistas and lookout points
- Provide low to moderate scenic integrity levels

Issue 2—Access

- OHVs are allowed on open roads and designated trails
- Moderate emphasis across Forest on increasing OHV trail miles
- Moderate to high emphasis on providing OHV trail systems using existing roads
- Low emphasis on closing open roads
- Low emphasis on seasonal road closures
- Most FS roads open to maximize opportunities for hunting and driving for pleasure

Issue 3—Special Areas

- High emphasis on providing access and public awareness for wild and scenic rivers
- North Fork of the Illinois Bayou not recommended as a wild and scenic river
- Low to moderate emphasis on providing recreational and interpretative opportunities to observe outstanding features in special interest areas
- Move boundaries on some existing SIAs to more manageable locations, don't add new SIAs
- Low to moderate emphasis on providing scenic and interpretative opportunities on current scenic byways, no new scenic byways added

Issue 4—Ecosystem Health and Sustainability

- Emphasize a full range of silvicultural tools to balance age classes and promote regeneration. High emphasis on even aged management, managing suitable lands more intensively
- Reduce low insect and disease risk through thinnings and other silvicultural activities on suitable lands
- Emphasize prescribed burning to accomplish fuels reduction, silvicultural and wildlife habitat improvements
- Low emphasis on ecosystem restoration
- Glades will be protected and restored
- Low emphasis on old growth on suitable and unsuitable lands
- Maintain required level of habitat for species viability
- High emphasis on providing habitat for most game species
- Moderate emphasis on providing food plots and ponds for wildlife
- Moderate emphasis on lake improvements

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- Moderate emphasis on controlling non-native invasive species
- Moderate emphasis on rare, unique, and sensitive species habitat

Issue 5 –Balancing the Economic and Social Needs of Local Communities

- High emphasis on forest products and energy production (timber, oil and gas leases)
- High emphasis on other forest products (firewood, surface stone)
- High emphasis on revenues from consumptive wildlife species (hunting)
- High emphasis on providing wood products to a variety of small and large sawmills
- Low emphasis on developing tourism opportunities

Alternative E

Theme: Selected combination of all alternatives to achieve desired future conditions and balance biological and social needs

Summary: This alternative recognizes and balances the wide diversity of interests and values in management of the forests using a mix of vegetation management practices to manage forest ecosystems. It emphasizes water quality, a variety of recreation opportunities, sustainable forest ecosystem management on lands suitable for timber production, habitat for the full spectrum of species, and a high quality forest transportation network. Some ecosystems are restored to pre-settlement conditions based on the ecological potential and capability of the land. When possible, natural processes are mimicked in a landscape pattern. Restoration activities would produce both large and small openings.

High quality developed and dispersed recreation opportunities occur emphasizing the forests niche in providing outdoor recreation. Semi-primitive recreation opportunities, special interest areas, outstandingly remarkable river values, and high scenic areas (including scenic views) are provided.

Large and medium sized blocks of old growth are provided mostly on both suitable and unsuitable lands. Small blocks occur scattered throughout the forests. Integrated pest management would be implemented to reduce forest health risks.

Access would be developed, maintained, and used as needed to meet the goal of balanced age classes, restoration, wildlife habitats, and production of timber products.

Issue 1 – Mix of Recreational opportunities

Developed Recreation

- Focus developed recreation on business principles aimed at meeting market demand
- Focus on day-use, sightseeing, viewing special features and areas
- Emphasis on converting low-use developed campgrounds to reservation or day-use only sites

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- Manage Blanchard Caverns and Lake Wedington as destination areas
- Manage the Wedington unit as an urban forest emphasizing day-use and conservation education (hook ups, urban forest, city park concepts)

Dispersed Recreation

- Emphasis on day-use activities
- Focus dispersed recreation on high-use, low-cost activities
- Emphasize development and maintenance of high visitor use trails
- Provide high quality water access points
- Maintain or increase wildlife openings and ponds for hunting and viewing
- Focus Lake Wedington on wildlife viewing
- Manage for both consumptive and non-consumptive game species
- When user conflicts or public safety issues occur, consider converting multiple-use trails to separate single-use trails where possible
- Add the Buffalo Head Waters Dispersed Recreation Area
- Increased opportunities for eco-tourism and interpretation for ecosystem management in restoration areas
- Accommodate new uses based on resource protection and public safety (rock climbing, hang gliding, geocaching, and bouldering)

Heritage

- Emphasis on PIT, heritage expeditions, interpretation of heritage resources

Scenery

- High emphasis on providing vistas and other scenic opportunities
- Manage for a variety of scenic integrity levels, mostly moderate to high

Issue 2 – Access

- OHVs are allowed on open roads and designated trails
- Moderate emphasis on increasing OHV/motorcycle trails miles to meet demand on the western portion of the Ozark National Forest
- Moderate emphasis on providing OHV trail systems using existing roads
- Moderate emphasis on closing open roads (primarily gates and mounds) or using seasonal road closures

Issue 3 – Special Areas

- High emphasis on providing access and public awareness for wild and scenic rivers
- Recommend North Fork of the Illinois Bayou as a wild and scenic river. The suitability study was completed in the 1991 FEIS for thirteen rivers on the Ozark-St. Francis National Forests
- Moderate to high emphasis on providing recreational and interpretative opportunities to observe outstanding features in special interest areas
- Emphasize implementation plans for SIAs, scenic byways, wild and scenic rivers, and wildernesses
- Move boundaries on some existing SIAs to more manageable locations. Add new SIAs
- High emphasis on providing scenic and interpretative opportunities on scenic byways
- Add additional scenic byways across the Forests

Issue 4 – Ecosystem Health and Sustainability

- Combined management strategy (balance age classes and ecosystem restoration)
- Moderate emphasis on producing high-quality wood products
- Moderate to high emphasis on TSI and commercial thinning
- Moderate emphasis on ecosystem restoration
- Protection and restoration of glades
- Moderate emphasis on old growth (suitable and unsuitable lands)
- Moderate to high emphasis on prescribed burning
- High emphasis on integrated pest management
- Moderate emphasis on maintaining habitat for diversity of species
- Moderate emphasis on providing a mix of game/non-game species habitat
- Low to moderate emphasis on providing wildlife openings and food plots
- Moderate emphasis on providing ponds and snags for wildlife
- Moderate emphasis on lake and pond improvements
- Moderate to high emphasis on controlling invasive non-native species
- Moderate emphasis on rare, unique, and sensitive species habitat

Issue 5 –Balancing the Economic and Social Needs of Local Communities

- Moderate emphasis on wood products
- Moderate emphasis on energy production (oil and gas leases)
- High emphasis on special forest products (firewood, surface stone)
- High emphasis on generating revenues from game and non-game species
- Moderate emphasis on providing wood products to a variety of small and large sawmills
- Moderate to high emphasis on developing tourism opportunities
- Moderate to high emphasis on tribal economic development opportunities