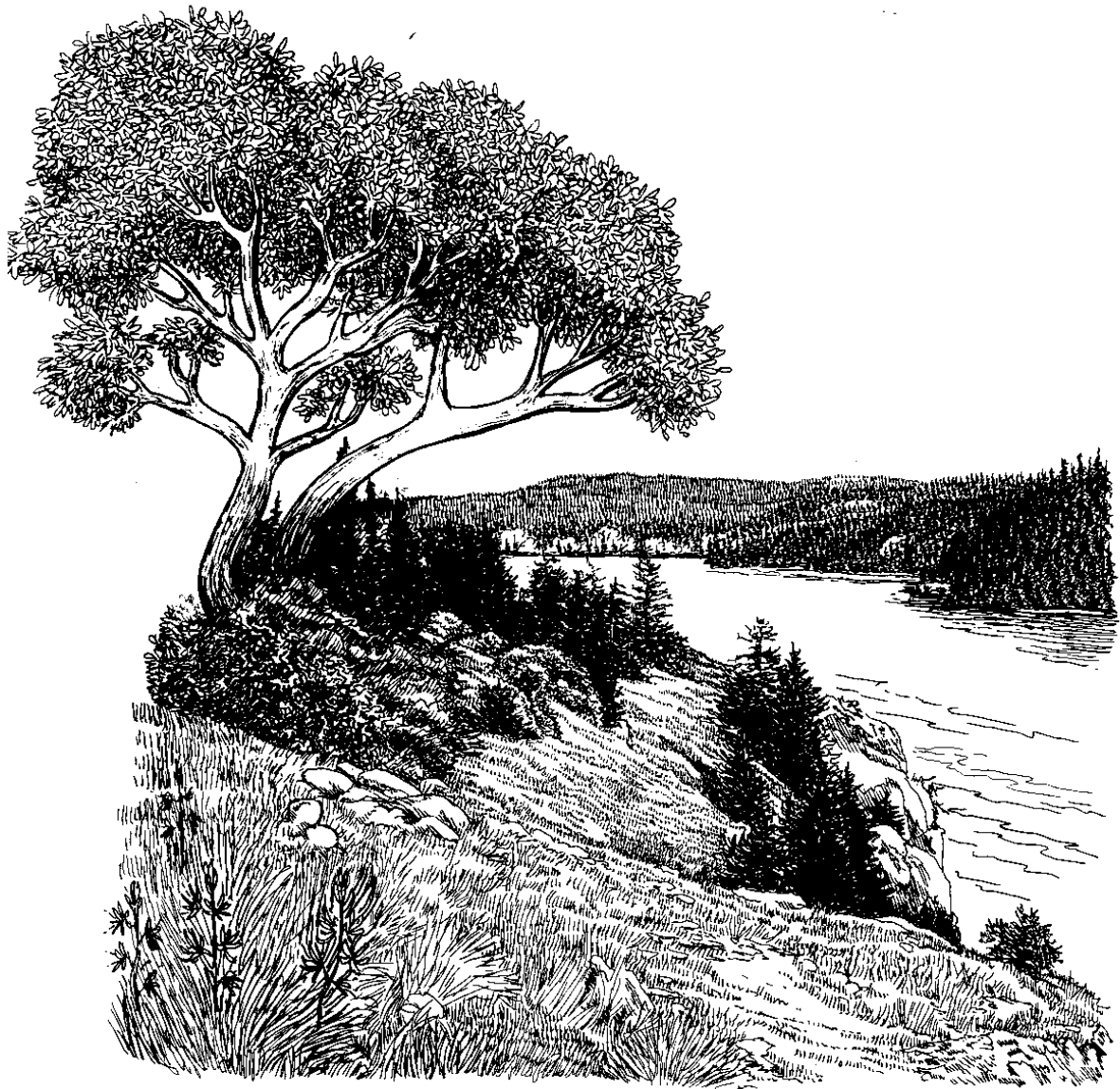


Ozark-St. Francis National Forests

Monitoring & Evaluation Report 2003



CERTIFICATION

I have evaluated the monitoring results and recommendations in this report. I have directed the Action Plans developed to respond to these recommendations be implemented according to the time frames indicated, unless new information or changed resource conditions warrant otherwise. I have considered funding requirements in the budget necessary to implement these actions.

When all recommended changes to the Forest Plan have been implemented, the Plan will be sufficient unless ongoing monitoring and evaluation identify further need for change.

/s/ Charles S. Richmond

Forest Supervisor

9/20/04

Date

Executive Summary

The Ozark-St. Francis National Forests published the Notice of Intent in the Federal Register on May 1, 2002, which officially started the Plan Revision process.

Activities from this current (2003) Monitoring and Evaluation Report that require action:

- Summarize water monitoring for herbicides from 1991+ and emphasize Best Management Practices (BMPs) to avoid off-site movement of herbicide residue.
- Revise the Fire Management Action Plan in FY 2003.
- Adjust suppression responses to fires in oak mortality areas.
- Continue to implement the Recreation Realignment Action Plan to bring the recreation program in line with the Forest's Niche Statement.
- Continue to emphasize Land and Resources Management Plan (LRMP) goals for timber offered, acres regenerated, and timber stand improvement work.
- Rotary Ann awarded in FY 2003 with expected completion in FY 2004.

Items from the 2002 Monitoring and Evaluation Report that were completed in 2003:

- The United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) signed a Biological Opinion removing the 30,000-acre cap for prescribed burning on the Forests and concluding that continued management under the current Forest Plan will not jeopardize the existence of the Indiana Bat.
- An Oak Mortality Implementation Plan has been proposed, and other actions are underway to reduce safety hazards and salvage merchantable material. Hazard tree reduction contracts awarded on over 100 miles of road in FY 2003. Some work was done via service contracts with the remaining being done with salvage sales along roads.

Items in prior Action Plans that have still not been completed:

- Development of Limits of Acceptable Change standards has ceased since there is no Wilderness Coordinator on the Forests.
- Remaining Cove Lake facility designs are being finalized for contracting in FY 2004.
- A fisheries assessment and management plan for the Forests has been started.
- Future management of proposed special interest areas, management indicator species, ecosystem restoration, and prescribed fire will be deferred until revision of the Forest Plan.
- The forests should work with user groups to identify potential areas for development of future ATV trails.

OZARK-ST. FRANCIS NATIONAL FORESTS

FOREST PLAN MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN

I. Introduction	1
II. Detailed Monitoring and Evaluation Results and Report Findings	
A. Ecosystem Condition, Health and Sustainability	2
B. Sustainable Multiple Forest and Range Benefits.....	8
C. Organizational Effectiveness.....	12
1. Table I – Forest Expenditures.....	13
2. Table II – Actual Accomplishments vs. Plan Projections	14
III. 2003 Monitoring and Evaluation Action Plan	
A. Actions Not Requiring Forest Plan Amendment or Revision	21
B. Actions Requiring Amendment or Revision to the Forest Plan	21
C. Amendments to be Completed	22
D. Amendments Considered but Deferred until Completion of Forest Plan Revision	22
IV. Appendices	
Appendix A	List of Preparers
Appendix B	List and Description of Plan Amendments
Appendix C	Status of Prior Recommendations and Action Plan
Appendix D	Summary of Reviews
Appendix E	Updated Research Needs
Appendix F	Niche Statement

I. Introduction

This report documents Forest Plan monitoring and evaluation for Fiscal Year (FY) 2003 (October 1, 2002 - September 30, 2003). Annually, the Ozark-St. Francis National Forests review and evaluate programs and projects to determine if these activities met Forest Land Resource Management Plan (LRMP) direction. This review by Forest Staff and District Rangers determines if we achieve Forest Plan goals and objectives, if we properly implement management requirements, and if environmental effects occur as predicted in the Plan.

Section II presents monitoring and evaluation results identified in the Monitoring and Evaluation Schedule in Chapter 5 of the Forest Plan. This section is organized by program area and items to be monitored under each program. The information includes:

- **The item being monitored.**
- **Variance Allowed** - The threshold of change allowed for the project or program from the direction set in the Forest Plan that, if exceeded, would call for further action.
- **Findings** - Documentation of the monitoring results.
- **Recommendations** - The actions that the Forest Planning Staff recommends to the Forest Supervisor and Leadership Team after evaluation of the Findings. The Forest Leadership Team then either approves or changes the recommendations. Possible recommendations include: (1) none, (2) increase effort to achieve the objective or comply with management direction and Standards and Guidelines, (3) amend the Forest Plan to clarify or improve resource management, or (4) further study to determine the best action to take.

Section II also presents monitoring and evaluation results of Forest Plan Management Requirements. The information includes:

- The complete **Management Requirement** as it is shown in the Forest Plan.
- **Findings** - The documented results of the monitoring efforts from previous year.
- **Recommendation** - Recommended action to be taken by the Forest Supervisor to address results of evaluating the previous year's findings.

In addition, the Forest Plan lists a series of goals or targets for various resources. **Section II** lists these goals, the accomplishments, and the recommendation to either change these Plan projections or to meet them in the future.

Section III is an action plan for items that require action.

II. Detailed Monitoring and Evaluation Results and Report Findings

A. Ecosystem Condition, Health, and Sustainability

The subject of Ecosystem Condition, Health, and Sustainability covers a range of topics including terrestrial wildlife and plant habitats and populations, forest and non-forest land cover, ecosystem and watershed conditions, aquatic resources, and forest health issues related to forest insects, diseases, and disturbance factors. The sustainability of ecosystems and the components of ecosystems are addressed within this subject.

Some items that showed no changes from previous M&E Reports were eliminated. Many items, especially in sections A-1 and A-2 will need to be addressed during the Forest Plan Revision, particularly where accomplishments are out of proportion to the goals predicted in the Forest Plan.

1. Wildlife and Fish

Mammals

- a) **Species:** White-tailed Deer (LRMP, Chapter 5) (MIS-Demand Species)
Variance allowed: A white-tailed deer population of 10,000 or less, forest-wide.
Findings: Harvest data on the WMAs on the Forests for 1975 – 2000 reflect a stable population. However, 2001-2003 seasons showed a decline in numbers. Because of changes in season length and bag limits over the years, it makes it difficult to develop a clear picture of the deer population. Incidental observations for field biologists from the Arkansas Game and Fish Commission (AG&FC) and the Forest Service would indicate a lower than normal population. The 2002 spotlight survey observations were the lowest ever recorded. It is not known what the impact from the oak decline will have on deer habitat.
Recommendation: None
- b) **Species:** Indiana and Gray Bats (LRMP, Chapter 5) (MIS-Species of Concern)
Variance allowed: An Indiana Bat population of 400 or less; a Gray Bat population of 200,000 or less, forest-wide.
Findings: Bat populations are above thresholds. Annual monitoring conducted by Michael J. Harvey with Tennessee Tech. University, indicates that the Gray Bat population is increasing. Populations for Indiana Bats appear to be slightly decreasing.
Recommendation: None.

- c) **Species:** Gray Squirrel (LRMP, Chapter 5) (MIS-Demand Species)
Variance allowed: A gray squirrel population of 200,000 or less, forest-wide.
Findings: FY 2003 was an average mast crop year, and it is expected that FY 2004 will reflect this with squirrel numbers similar to previous years. The increasing age-class distribution of the Forest represents improved habitat conditions. However, it is not known how the areas of oak decline will affect squirrel populations.
Recommendation: Develop a protocol to better estimate population numbers.
- d) **Species:** Black Bear (LRMP, Chapter 5) (MIS-Demand Species)
Variance allowed: A bear population of 60 or less, forest-wide.
Findings: The statewide bear population is above 2,000 and growing, which is well above threshold levels. The total bear harvest reported from Ozark-St. Francis National Forest counties was 158 bears in 2002 and increased to 182 bears in 2003.
Recommendation: None.

Birds

- e) **Species:** Wild Turkey (LRMP, Chapter 5) (MIS-Demand Species)
Variance allowed: A turkey population of 8,000 or less, forest-wide.
Findings: Harvest records from 1975 to present show an increasing trend for the entire State as well as the Forest Service Wildlife Management Areas (WMAs). The State's Brood Survey for 2003 reflected an above average year and harvest numbers for 2003 were up statewide as well as from counties with national forest lands. It is not known what effects oak decline will have on the population, but reduction in mature oaks would probably have a negative impact.
Recommendation: None.
- f) **Species:** Pileated Woodpecker (LRMP, Chapter 5) (MIS-Ecological Indicator)
Variance allowed: A population of 3,800 or less, forest-wide.
Findings: Annual monitoring and breeding bird surveys show that Pileated Woodpeckers are common and increasing. This includes point counts, Christmas bird counts, migration counts, and biological evaluation field notes. Oak decline will temporarily improve habitat.
Recommendation: None.
- g) **Species:** Rufous-Crowned Sparrow (LRMP, Chapter 5) (MIS-Species of Concern)
Variance allowed: A decline in population over the past three years.
Findings: This species is extremely rare and found only in a small area of Mount Magazine in very small numbers. Numbers have remained fairly constant since 1972. Don Simons with Mount Magazine State Park has reported hearing and seeing more birds in 2003, which reflects an increase in numbers. He suggested the increase could be related to habitat improvement work (prescribed burning and cedar removal) that has been done in the area.
Recommendation: None.

- h) **Species:** Yellow-Breasted Chat (LRMP, Chapter 5) (MIS-Ecological Indicator)
Variance allowed: A decline in the population for three consecutive years.
Findings: Annual monitoring and breeding bird surveys indicate a generally stable trend in populations. Habitat appears to be declining due to decreasing timber management activities. Oak decline, however, could increase habitat.
Recommendation: None.
- i) **Species:** Red-Shouldered Hawk (LRMP, Chapter 5) (MIS-Ecological Indicator)
Variance allowed: A decline in the population for three consecutive years.
Findings: Population numbers are relatively low but stable/slightly increasing on the forest.
Recommendation: None.

Fish

- j) **Species:** Smallmouth Bass (LRMP, Chapter 5) (MIS-Demand Species); Big-Eyed Shiner, Ozark Minnow, Creek Chub (LRMP, Chapter 5) (MIS-Ecological Indicator)
Variance allowed: Sustained decline in water quality or population for three years.
Findings: No water problems have been identified. Monitoring in 2003 was not sufficient to draw conclusions about the forest-wide status of populations and habitat conditions.
Recommendation: Formulate a plan to begin assessing habitat conditions and population dynamics at geographic scales useful to land management planning.

Plants

- k) **Species:** Ginseng, Alabama Snowreath, Ozark Chinquapin, Climbing Magnolia (LRMP, Chapter 5)
Variance allowed: A 10% decline in population or suitable habitat.
Findings: Illegal collection of ginseng continues and, based on field observations, there is an indication the population is decreasing. Permanent monitoring plots were established on the forest between 2001 and 2002. The overall threat to ginseng is still illegal harvest. Populations declined in the 2 to 3 pronged size category (largest, most valuable). At the same time, some plots increased in numbers in the smallest, least valuable plants. Populations of Snowreath, Chinquapin, and Climbing Magnolias appear to be stable.
Recommendation: None.
- l) **Management Requirement:** Identify and protect threatened, endangered, and sensitive plants and animals and manage habitats.
Findings: Formal consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) on the effects of forest management on Indiana Bats was completed in 1998. The USFWS' opinion was that continued management under the current Forest Plan would not jeopardize the continued existence of the Indiana Bat. The Biological Opinion was amended on March 21, 2002, and management recommendations are being followed.
Recommendation: None.

The following table summarizes additional wildlife and fish accomplishments.

Plants	ITEM	PLAN PROJECTION Acres/year	ACCOMPLISHED IN 2003 Acres/Year
m)	Prescribed Burning	600-1,000	2,789 (Wildlife Improvements)
n)	Wildlife Opening Maintenance	240	920
o)	Food Plot Maintenance	30	989
p)	Wildlife Opening Development	0-40	115
q)	Seeding and Planting	0-40	182
r)	Wildlife Stand Improvement	100-300	363
s)	Pond Construction	0-50	35
t)	Fish Cover Establishment	10	110 (Recommend surveys for needed structures)
u)	Non-Structural Fish Habitat Improvement	120	240 (lake fertilization and liming)

2. Range

The following table summarizes range accomplishments.

Range	ITEM	PLAN PROJECTION	ACCOMPLISHED IN 2003
a)	Grazing Capacity	N/A	All allotments within capacity. Demand declining
b)	Range Condition and Trend	N/A	No major changes
c)	Manage Range Program	N/A	Several allotments placed in inactive status
d)	Prescribed Burning for Forage Improvement	2,000 acres/year	110
e)	Bush-hogging for Range Improvement	2,000 acres/year	713 acres
f)	Pasture Fertilization	1,000 acres/year	925 acres
g)	Seeding Pastures for Forage Improvement	1,000 acres/year	0
h)	Fencing	7 miles/year	1.5 miles
i)	Pond Construction	10 ponds/year	0 ponds
j)	Corral Construction	2 corrals/year	0 corrals
k)	Conversion of Fescue Pasture to Native Species	N/A	140 acres

3. Soil, Water and Air

- a) **Item:** All Ground Disturbing Activities That Have the Potential to Adversely Affect Soil Productivity (LRMP, Chapter 5)
Variance Allowed: Minimum of 80% of an activity area will be left in a condition that does not decrease vegetative productivity following a soil-disturbing activity.
Findings: A sample of five units by the soil scientist and district personnel showed that soil disturbance was within the standard.
Recommendation: None.
- b) **Item:** All Ground Disturbing Activities That Have the Potential to Adversely Affect Water Quality and Riparian Areas (LRMP, Chapter 5)
Variance Allowed: Deviation from water quality standards for designated uses or Best Management Practices (BMPs) not achieving desired condition.
Findings: In road maintenance and construction, stream crossing, and timber sale projects, BMPs achieved their desired results, with some exceptions. Erosion control measures were not always properly applied to protect soil and water. Some road construction and maintenance projects did not adequately protect water quality due to inadequate implementation of BMPs.
Recommendation: BMPs need to be emphasized in planning and implementing projects especially relative to drainage structure placement up-slope of stream crossings. Enforce erosion control clauses to reduce runoff during the construction phase of projects and during inactive periods of the contract. Project inspectors on roads and sale administrators on timber sales should use a checklist to assure protective measures are applied.
- c) **Item:** Water Quality Monitoring of at Least One Harvest Site Each Year (LRMP, Chapter 5)
Variance Allowed: Significant impacts to the channel or biological indicators that exceed water quality standards.
Findings: Monitoring BMP implementation on five projects showed most BMPs were implemented and effective.
Recommendation: Forest Hydrologist will help districts identify streams that need protection during project planning.
- d) **Item:** Soil and Water Resource Improvements (LRMP, Chapter 5)
Variance Allowed: A 30% project treatment area failure or deviation from water quality standards for designated uses.
Findings: No major problems exist.
Recommendation: None.

- e) **Item:** Herbicide Application Where There is a Risk of Off-Site Movement (LRMP, Chapter 5)
Variance Allowed: Information showing persistent off-site movement.
Findings: Four water samples were collected below two silviculture projects in which herbicide had been applied. No Triclopyr was detected in any of the samples in 2003.
Recommendation: Summarize past results forest-wide to determine if sampling should continue or be modified. Districts need to apply BMPs and provide proper sampling protocol, as specified in the herbicide-monitoring plan.

- f) **Item:** Water Quality at Developed Swimming Areas (LRMP, Chapter 5)
Variance allowed: When monitoring indicates that water quality does not meet established State and Federal Standards for *E. coli* and fecal coliform bacteria.
Findings: There was one beach closure this season.
Recommendation: None.

- g) **Item:** Water Quality, Quantity, and Timing in Selected Representative Drainage Basins (Baseline Monitoring) (LRMP, Chapter 5)
Variance Allowed: Any downward trend or lack of upward trend to achieve goals and objectives.
Findings: No downward trends have been detected.
Recommendation: None.

- h) **Item:** Air Quality (LRMP, Chapter 5)
Variance Allowed: Air quality standards not being met, and air quality values are being impaired.
Findings: Fire Management Officer reviewed prescribed fire and smoke management plans to assure that activities met standards. The Forest continued ozone monitoring at Deer. All measurements were within National Ambient Air Quality Standards. The Interagency Monitoring of Protected Visual Environments (IMPROVE) site at Deer continues to gather visibility data.
Recommendation: None.

4. Protection

- a) **Item:** Fire Management Planning and Analysis (LRMP, Chapter 5)
Variance Allowed: Significant deviations from Fire Management Plan.
Findings: The prescribed burning program continues to grow on the Forest and National level. Prescribed burn accomplishments are currently listed in several program areas: wildlife, range, timber stand improvement, and fuel treatment. Fire Management Plan (FMP) revised in FY 2003. Updated policy, National Fire Plan Initiative, and Healthy Forest Restoration Act goals were included in the FMP. Continue with an emphasis on fuels reduction and management in the wildland-urban interface.
Recommendation: Maintain current FMP.

- b) **Item:** Fire Suppression (LRMP, Chapter 5)
Variance Allowed: Significant deviations from Fire Management Action Plan objectives.
Findings: There were 41 fires in CY 2003 burning 288 acres.
Recommendation: Continue implementing the National Fire Management Analysis System (NFMAS) to provide adequate suppression resources across the forest. Adjust suppression responses to fires within existing oak mortality areas based on findings from the fuels assessment and the changed fuel profile within these areas.
- c) **Item:** Insect or Disease Symptoms and Damage (LRMP, Chapter 5)
Variance Allowed: Determination that a pest population is likely to exceed endemic stages.
Findings: Insect populations, particularly of the Red Oak Borer, far exceeded endemic levels and have resulted in light to severe oak mortality over a majority of the hardwood stands in the forest. A forest wide Oak Mortality Implementation Plan, tiered to the Ozark Highlands Oak Mortality Action Plan, is being implemented. Safety hazards are being reduced and actions are being taken using the best scientific knowledge to ensure oak sustainability.
Recommendation: None.

B. Sustainable Multiple Forest and Range Benefits

Sustainable Forest and Range Benefits are centered on the multiple forest products (commercial and noncommercial), services (such as recreation settings), and outputs (such as potable water) which provide a variety of benefits. This section addresses relationships of a growing society's needs for forest products and sustaining biological and social values within the capability of southern ecosystems.

1. Recreation, Heritage, and Wilderness

- a) **Item:** Developed and VIS Site Use (LRMP, Chapter 5)
Variance Allowed: Annual use at a specific site less than 5% or more than 45% of theoretical capacity. A total use variance of 15% at 5-year intervals.
Findings: The new information reporting systems are being incorporated into one system called Infrastructure 5.1.1.
Recommendation: None.
- b) **Item:** Dispersed Area and Wilderness Use (LRMP, Chapter 5)
Variance Allowed: When use by Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS) class varies more than 15% at end of first 5-year Plan interval, and when trails, streams and special areas show excessive use or resource damage.
Findings: Further development of the Limits of Acceptable Change (LAC) has ceased. This process is the responsibility of the Wilderness Coordinator, a position that does not exist on the Forest.
Recommendation: None
- c) **Item:** Developed Site and Facility Condition (LRMP, Chapter 5)
Variance Allowed: Deterioration or vandalism at greater than normal rate.
Findings: Deterioration and vandalism occurred at about normal rates.
Recommendation: The following contracts were awarded in 2003: Horsehead Recreation Area Rehab, Blanchard VIC windows, Blanchard Surge Tank Rehab, Spring Lake Bathhouse, and Rotary Ann.

- d) **Item:** Dispersed Recreation Opportunity Classes (LRMP, Chapter 5)
Variance Allowed: 15% ROS acreage change.
Findings: Changes did not approach 15% in ROS classes forest-wide.
Recommendation: None.
- e) **Item:** Off-Highway Vehicle Impacts (LRMP, Chapter 5)
Variance Allowed: Documented user conflicts, photographic record of resource damage, and/or observation of public safety hazards.
Findings: The Forest identified several areas of resource damage and developed rehabilitation plans. Mill Creek ATV area is currently open; planning work continued on Lee Creek system; and Brock Creek system is nearing completion. The Wedington Unit and St. Francis Forest were closed completely to OHV use due to resource damage.
Recommendation: Identify potential areas for development of future ATV trails. The Road Analysis Process (RAP) will inventory existing use areas, determine effects, work with user groups, and designate trails with no adverse impacts or where effects can be mitigated.
- f) **Item:** Visual Quality (LRMP, Chapter 5)
Variance Allowed: Projects that fail to meet adopted Visual Quality Objectives (VQOs).
Findings: Forests continued to comply with VQOs.
Recommendation: Include new Scenery Management System (SMS) guidelines in the Forest Plan revision. Oak restoration projects may cause short negative effects to visual quality on the Forest.
- g) **Item:** Potential Wild and Scenic River Protection (LRMP, Chapter 5)
Variance Allowed: Activity affecting free-flowing character or values.
Findings: No known activities occurred in 2003.
Recommendation: None.
- h) **Item:** Heritage Resource Compliance and Protection (LRMP, Chapter 5)
Variance Allowed: Non-compliance with 36 CFR 800 and Forest Management Requirements.
Findings: The third annual government-to-government conference, “To Bridge a Gap”, was conducted. A conference was held in conjunction with the Native Americans and the Ouachita National Forest to promote this new process.
Recommendation: None
- i) **Management Requirement:** Manage trail system to provide a variety of opportunities.
Findings: Work continued on Brock Creek Multi-Use Trail and Sylamore Mountain Bike Trail. Little progress made on Buckhorn Creek OHV Trail due to regional funding reductions.
Recommendation: None.
- j) **Management Requirement:** Maintain present developed site range and quality for public enjoyment in Management Area 3.
Findings: Maintenance of developed sites continues at reduced service levels. Work with State Parks on the St. Francis-Mississippi River State Park continued. The recreation realignment workshop identified a number of developed recreation areas for further study to determine if keeping them open was financially sound or if closure or refocus of the use might be more appropriate.
Recommendation: Continue to implement the study action items of the Recreation Realignment Action Plan.

- k) **Management Requirement:** Provide and maintain safe attractive facilities at administrative sites (Management Area 6).
Findings: Boston Mountain District Office entrance remodeled and improved.
Recommendation: None.
- l) **Plan Goal:** Trail Construction
Findings: In FY 2003, the Forest constructed/reconstructed 14 miles of trail.
Recommendation: Continue Sylamo Bike Trail construction.
- m) **Plan Goal:** Scenic Byways
Findings: The FY93 recommendation that all management planning for the Scenic Byways be completed in FY94 has still not been accomplished.
Recommendation: The contract to construct a new restroom, improve picnic facilities, parking, and overlooks along Scenic 7 Byway scheduled to be let in 1997 (Rotary Ann) was awarded in FY 2003 and construction should be completed in FY 2004.
- n) **Plan Goal:** Developed Site Administration
Findings: In FY 2003, the Forests continued the Recreation Fee Demonstration Project (RFDP) as a forest-wide program. Fourteen developed sites were included in the project. The resulting fees collected were \$747,598. Under the RFDP rules \$721,632 were returned to the Forest. Funds were spent refurbishing and improving the fee areas. In response to the FY02 Recreation Realignment Workshop, each district developed its own recreation niche statement and 5-year action plan. These statements focus the recreation program in the areas of nature-related sightseeing with roads and trails providing the access to the forests' special features; day-use activities related to lakes, rivers, and streams; and dispersed recreation such as hunting and fishing.
Recommendation: Continue RFDP and seek to bring other sites into the program. Continue to implement the Recreation Realignment Action Plan to bring the developed recreation program in line with the Niche Statement.
- o) **Plan Goal:** Heritage Resource Inventory of 6,500 acres completed as project needs.
Findings: Archaeologists completed inventory on 40,901 acres, 22 projects with 142 sites and 6 sites eligible for Historical Register. Three sites were stabilized. Program goal should be to comply with NEPA and Section 106 with a balance between inventory, evaluation, protection, management, and interpretation rather than 12,000-acre inventory activity level annually.
Recommendation: None.

2. Timber

- a) **Project:** Total Volume Offered (Volume Sold) (LRMP, Chapter 5)
Variance Allowed: 15% at 5-year intervals.
Findings: FY92 M&E Report recommended selling no more than an average of 9.6 million cubic feet (MMCF) annually for the remainder of the plan period. Volume sold in FY 2003 complies with this recommendation.
- The total volume sold through the first 17 years (FY 87 - FY 2003) is 139.4 MMCF or 85% of the planned amount for this period. The downfall is due to reduced volumes sold in FY90 – FY95 and FY99-FY 2001 as a result of administrative appeals, lawsuits, and reduced funding for subsequent years.
- Total volume offered is not within the allowable 15% variance after 17 years. Target allocation for FY 2004 is expected to be 8.7 MMCF.
Recommendation: LRMP goals should be emphasized.
- b) **Item:** Silvicultural Exams and Prescriptions (LRMP, Chapter 5)
Variance Allowed: 15% at 5-year intervals.
Findings: After 17 years, the Forests have accomplished 52% of the planned acreage. Shortfall is due to inadequate funding and personnel allocations. Districts will continue to examine and prescribe the maximum acreage possible within approved funding levels.
Recommendation: None.
- c) **Item:** Reforestation (LRMP, Chapter 5)
Variance Allowed: 15% at 5-year intervals.
Findings: After 17 years, 68,681 acres have been reforested compared to a projected 90,350 acres. This is 76% of planned. The 3,028 acres reforested in FY 2003 was below the plan projection of 5,350 acres. Shortfall was due to inadequate funding and personnel allocations.
Recommendation: None.
- d) **Item:** Regeneration (LRMP, Chapter 5)
Variance Allowed: 15% at 5-year intervals.
Findings: During the 17 years of the Plan, the Forest sold 38,828 even-aged regeneration acres compared to a projected 71,950 acres (54% of the acreage planned). Use of uneven-aged harvest methods has been considerably lower than planned. Hardwood group selection cutting and pine selection cutting are at 29% of planned after 17 years.
Recommendation: LRMP goals should be emphasized.
- e) **Item:** Timber Stand Improvement (LRMP, Chapter 5)
Variance Allowed: 15% at 5-year intervals.
Findings: TSI accomplishment in FY 2003 was 65% of annual Plan projections.
Recommendation: LRMP goals should be emphasized.
- f) **Item:** Maximum Size Limits (LRMP, Chapter 5)
Variance Allowed: None. Maximum size limits of regeneration areas should not conflict with achieving Forest Plan objectives and desired future condition.
Findings: No areas have exceeded limits stated in the Forest Plan, which are 50 acres for pine and 30 acres for hardwood regeneration areas.
Recommendation: None.

3. Facilities

- a) **Project:** Road Reconstruction and Construction - Comparison of projected average annual construction/reconstruction vs. actual accomplishments in miles. (LRMP, Chapter 5)
Variance Allowed: 15% at 5-year intervals.
Findings: The amount of road construction and reconstruction was less than projected in the Plan primarily due to timber sale need changes.
Recommendation: None.

C. Organizational Effectiveness

This section addresses agency and cooperator related inputs and constraints: changes in laws, regulations, policy, and the agency's ability to respond to emerging issues and changing conditions to implement the Forest Plan.

The Ozark-St. Francis National Forests published the Notice of Intent (NOI) in the Federal Register on May 1, 2002, which officially started the Plan Revision process.

Monitoring and evaluation of various items indicate some are not meeting the outputs predicted in the existing Plan. The original intent was to update or change these items during Forest Plan Revision. The Forests will continue to identify critical changes and modify the existing plan through amendments, where necessary.

The Forests planned to develop a Vision 2005 organizational structure, but this has not been done.

TABLE I**ACTUAL FOREST EXPENDITURES COMPARED TO FOREST PLAN BUDGET**

<u>ACTIVITY</u>	<u>FOREST PLAN BUDGET¹</u>	<u>ACTUAL 2003 EXPENDITURES²</u>
Timber	\$4,745,000	\$4,621,000
Wildlife / Fish / PETS	831,000	674,000
Recreation/ Wilderness / Heritage ³	2,046,000	1,247,000
Law Enforcement	0	0
Fire	1,535,000	2,071,000
Lands	432,000	536,000
Minerals	293,000	226,000
Engineering ⁴	4,003,000	5,456,000
Soil / Water / Air	399,000	704,000
Cost Pools ⁵	1,983,000	4,137,000
Range	88,000	69,000
Ecosystem Inventory, Monitoring, Planning ⁶	1,351,000	1,010,000
TOTAL	\$17,706,000	\$20,751,000

1 The figures in this column represent about a 3% annual increase above 1998 "Level 3" budget, which was based on "Level 3" funding in 1996.

2 FY 2003 expenditures included \$428,000 of funding for the oak mortality project – special funds above normal appropriations. These were funded in timber; recreation/wilderness/heritage; and ecosystem inventory, monitoring, and planning.

3 Recreation/Wilderness/Heritage includes recreation and trail construction funds.

4 Also includes recreation construction (CMFC and CMII).

5 Includes General Administration.

6 The category for Ecosystem Inventory, Monitoring, and Planning for forest-wide inventory and monitoring was created in 1996. It includes expenditures of Soil, Water, Air, Wildlife, Range, Recreation, Administration, and Land Management Planning.

TABLE II**ACTUAL ACCOMPLISHMENTS vs. PLAN PROJECTIONS**

This table shows the 10-year Plan objective and actual accomplishments of that 10-year period (1987-1996). Next, it displays the accomplishments of the 6-year period from 1997-2002. Finally, it shows the accomplishments of FY 2003. **2003** is the **seventeenth** year of the current Plan.

ACTIVITIES	UNITS	LRMP Ob ¹	FY87- FY96	% Plan	LRMP Ob ²	FY97- FY02	% PLAN	FY03	% PLAN
<u>RECREATION</u>									
Use Administration	PAOT-D ³	na ⁴	12.6 MM	na	15.4 MM	8.4MM	na	1.4 MM	na
Trail									
-Construction/ Reconstruction	Miles	122	141.5	116%	84	33	39%	14	17%
-Maintenance	miles	na	142.5	na	na	800	na	100	na
Cultural Resource									
-Inventory	acres	167,000	181,145	108%	167,000	143,849	86%	40,901	24%
-Evaluation	sites	na	112	na	na	278	na		na
Wilderness Administration	PAOT-D	1,860,800	1,339,000	72%	1,860,800	801,600	43%	120,500	6%
<u>WILDLIFE & FISHERIES</u>									
Prescribed Burning	acres	11,100	18,713	169%	11,100	21,868	197%	2,789	25%
Wildlife Opening Maint.	acres	2,900	1,749	60%	2,900	2,187	75%	920	32%
Food Plot Maint.	acres	330	1,948	590%	330	3,238	981%	989	300%
Wildlife Opening Dev.	acres	360	959	266%	360	223	62%	90	25%
Food Plot Dev.	acres	84	1,127	1342%	84	138	164%	25	30%
Wildlife Stand Improvement	acres	1,500	330	22%	1,500	2,389	159%	363	24%
Seeding and Planting	acres	280	2,117	756%	280	2,940	1050%	182	65%
Pond Construction	struct	450	377	84%	450	140	31%	35	8%
Fish Cover Dev.	struct	140	322	230%	140	99	71%	110	79%
Pond Fertilization	acres	1,670	858	51%	1,670	1,736	104%	240	14%
<u>RANGE</u>									
Prescribed Burning	acres	28,000	1,250	4%	28,000	391	1%	0	0%
Brush Hogging	acres	28,000	2,698	10%	28,000	5,490	20%	713	3%
Fertilization	acres	14,000	2,898	21%	14,000	4,680	33%	925	7%
Seeding	acres	14,000	167	1%	14,000	15	0%	0	0%
Fencing	miles	100	7	7%	100	19	19%	1.5	2%
Pond Construction	struct	140	18	13%	140	17	12%	0	0%
Corral Construction	struct	30	1	3%	30	3	10%	0	0%
<u>SOIL AND WATER</u>									
Watershed Improvements	acres	348	419	120%	348	188	54%	52	15%

ACTIVITIES	UNITS	LRMP Ob ¹	FY87- FY96	% Plan	LRMP Ob ²	FY97- FY02	% PLAN	FY03	% PLAN
<u>TIMBER</u>									
Exam. & Prescription	acres	1,665,000	767,843	46%	1,665,000	228,177	14%	48,785	3%
<u>FUEL TREATMENT</u>									
Prescribed Burning	acres	70,000	30,143	43%	70,000	125,417	179%	46,871	67%
<u>ROAD WORK</u>									
Reconstruction/Construction	miles	1,100	535	49%	1,100	229	21%	30	3%
<u>LANDS & MINERALS</u>									
Mineral Leases ⁵	Leases	3,600	6,814	189%	3,600	186	5%	22	1%
Land Acquisition ⁶	acres	6,000	18,710	312%	6,000	3,356	56%	2,240	37%
Land Exchange	acres	11,100	3,016	27%	11,100	1,880	17%	0	0%
Boundary Location	miles	1,400	503	36%	1,400	45	3%	2	0%
Landline Maintenance	miles	2,800	1,853	66%	2,800	307	11%	63	2%
Right of Way Acquisition	#s	na	210		na	42	na	3	na

¹ LRMP Obj = 10- year LRMP objectives.

² LRMP Obj = LRMP objectives for 6-year period from 1997-2002.

³ PAOT-D = (People at One Time capacity) X (number of Days recreation site is open).

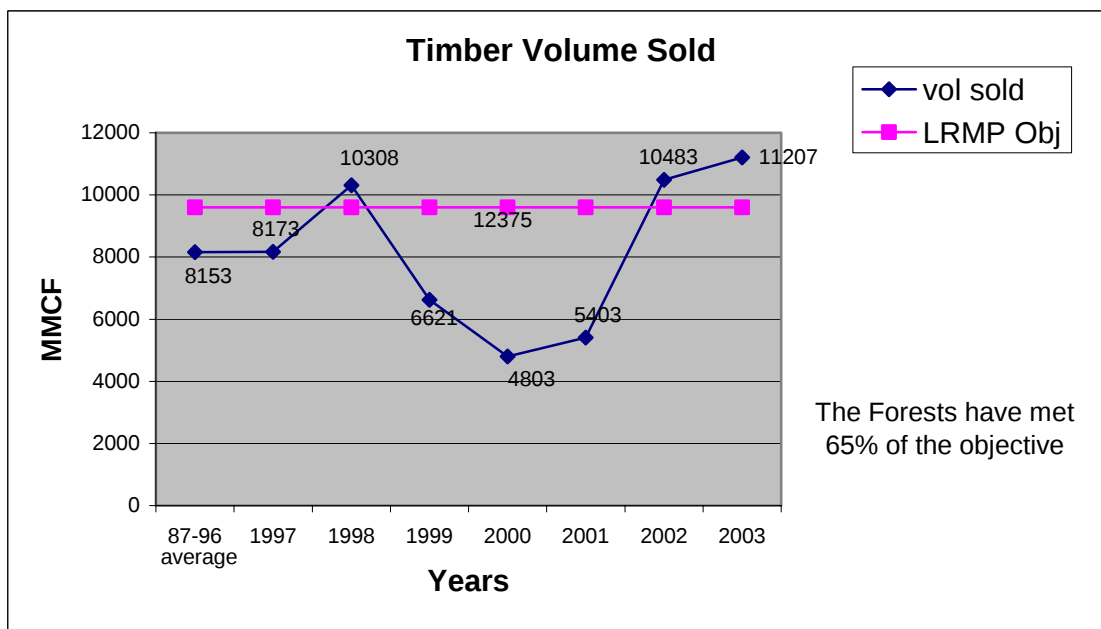
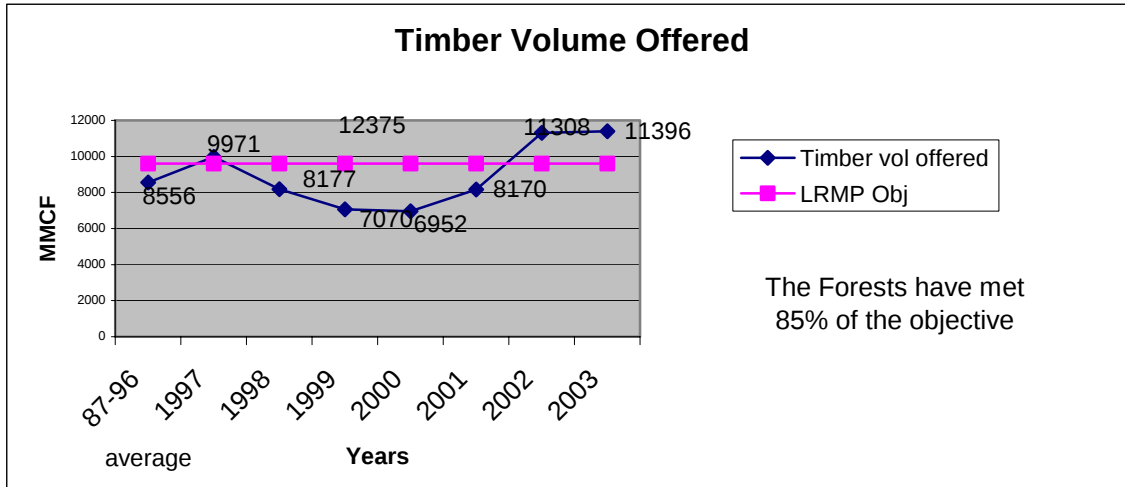
⁴ na = not assigned.

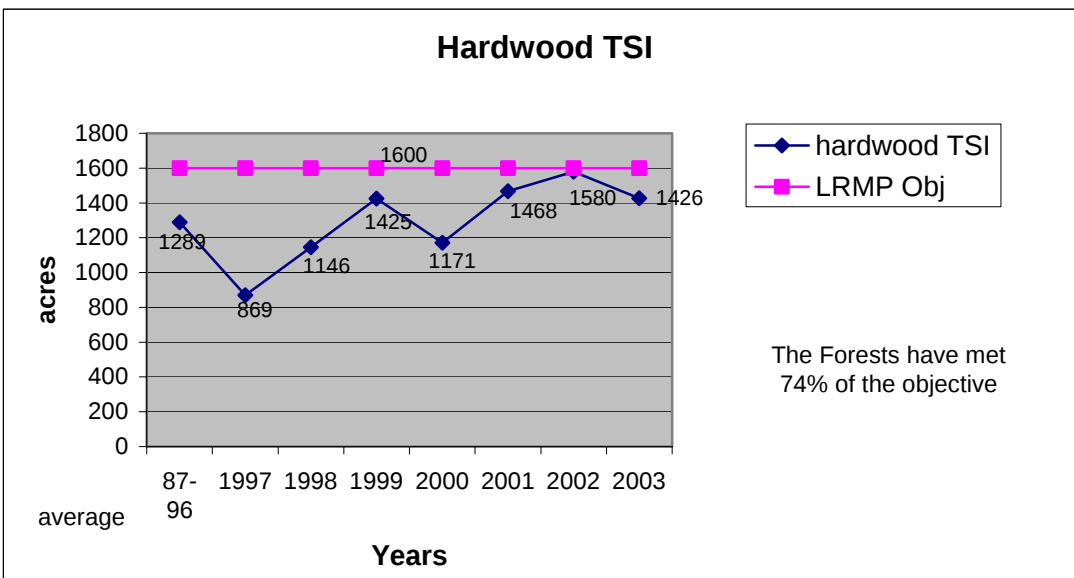
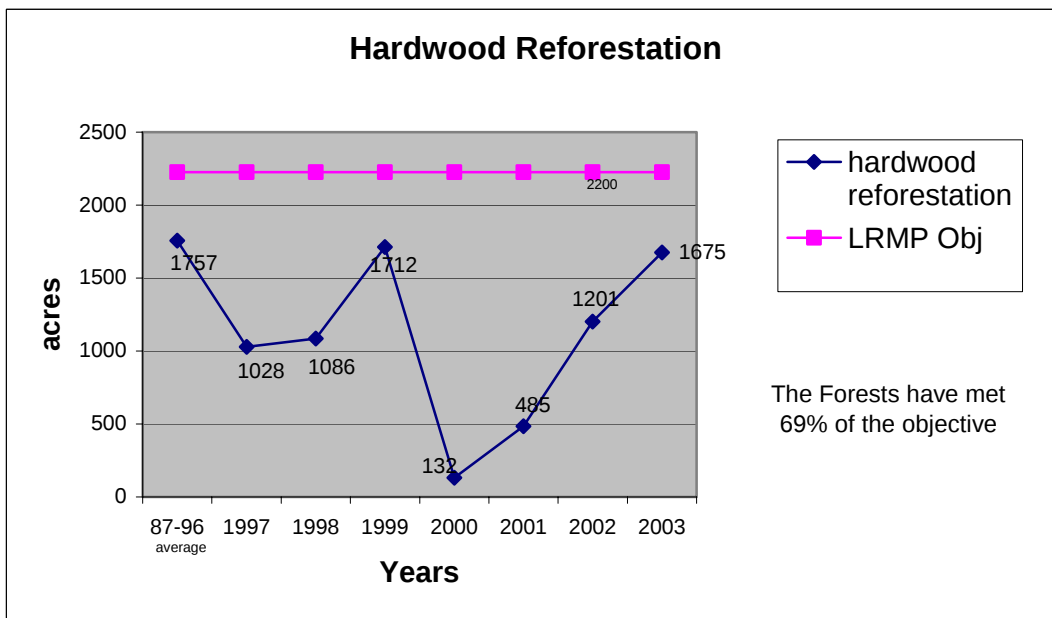
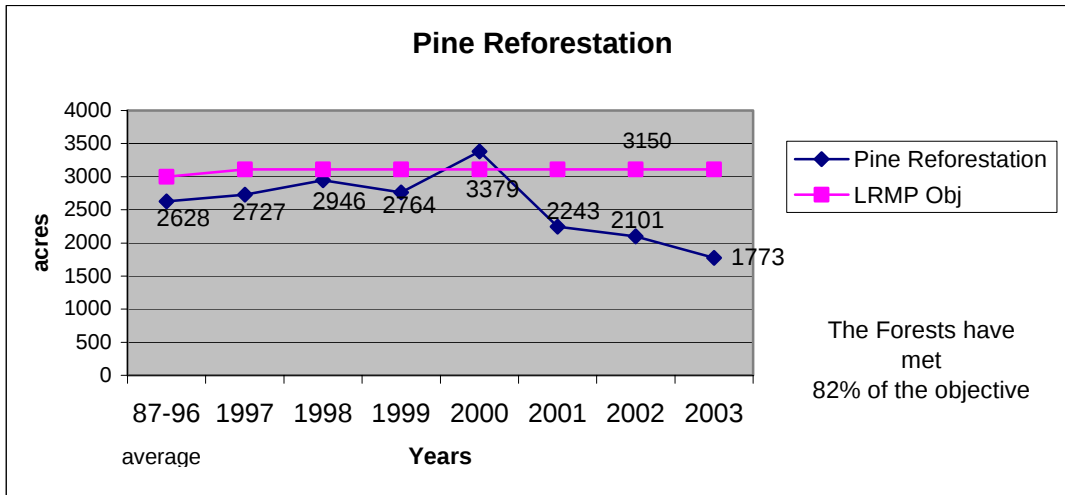
⁵ Energy and non-energy processed.

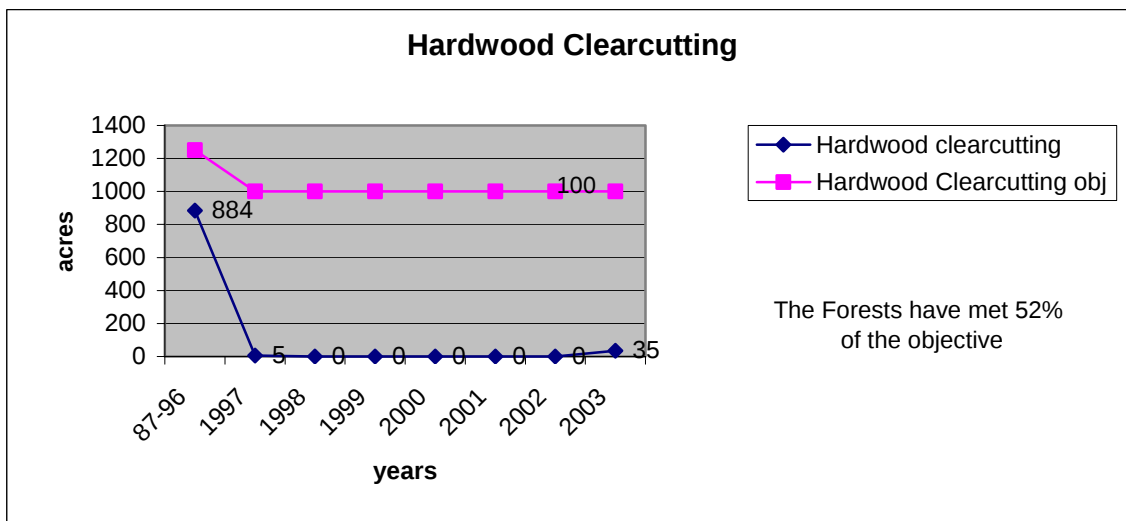
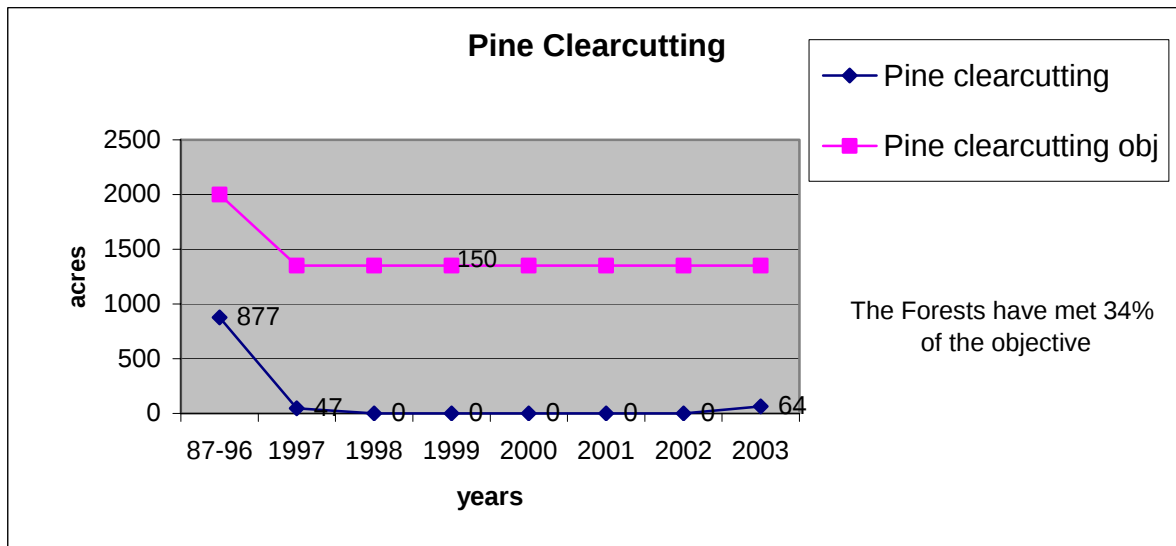
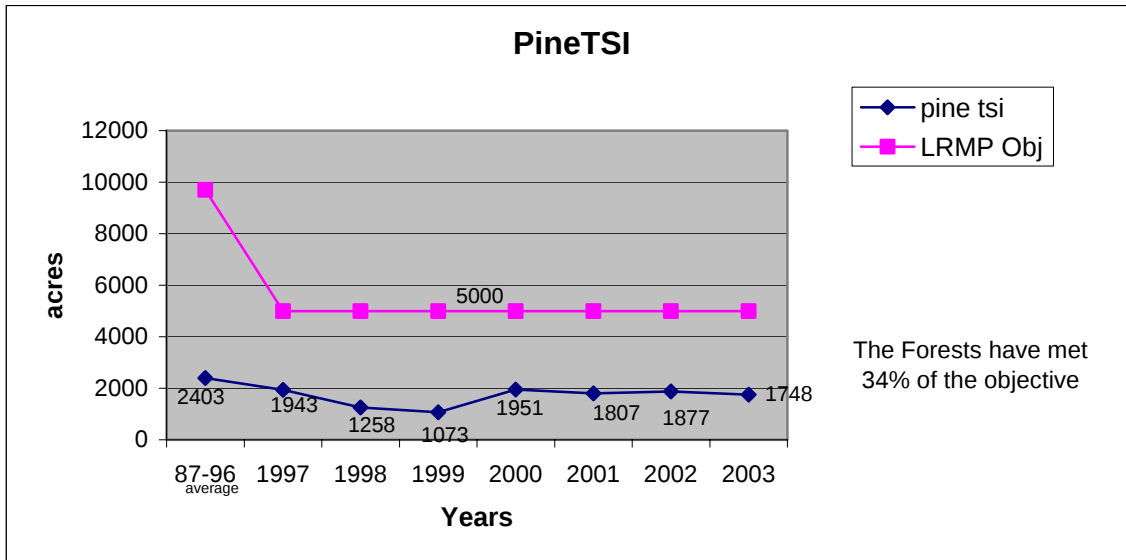
⁶ Includes 20 acres donated and 75 acres drug forfeiture lands transferred to USFS in 1998, and 40 acres donated in 1999.

TABLE II continued

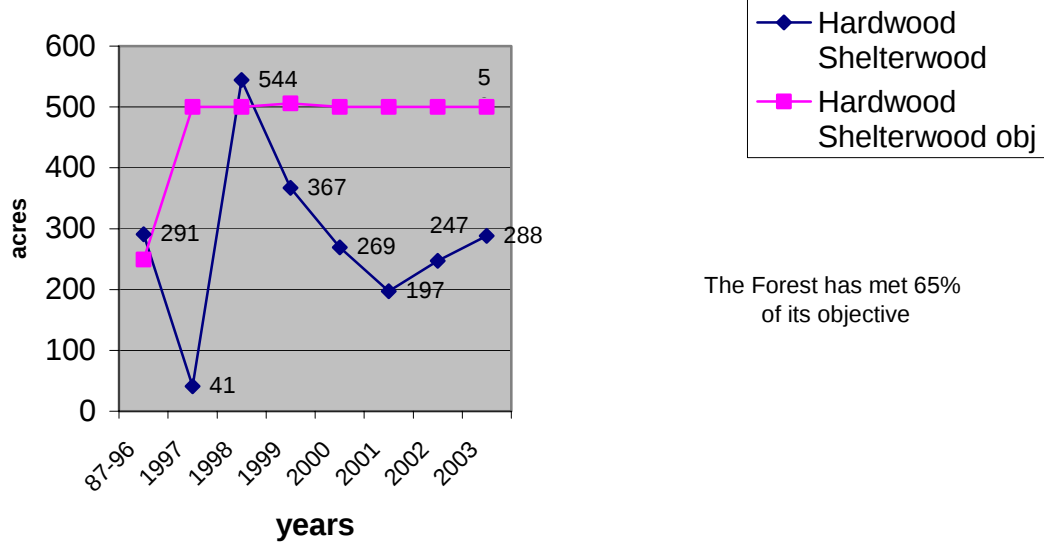
Comparison of **Timber's** actual accomplishments by each fiscal year to the total activities proposed in the Forest Plan. These graphs display the Forest's progress in reaching totals to date. Since **2003** is the **seventeenth** year of the Plan and the Plan objectives were based on a 10-year period, projections were extended proportionally. Hardwood and Pine Selection acres are gross stand acres.



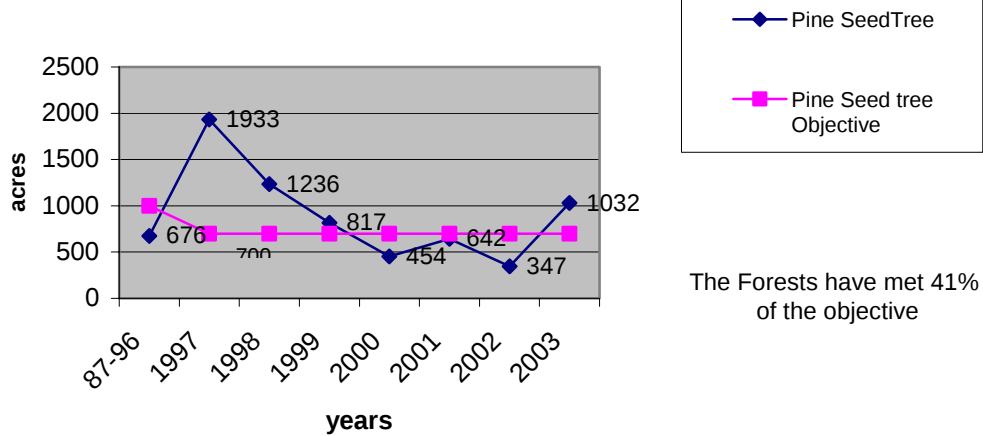




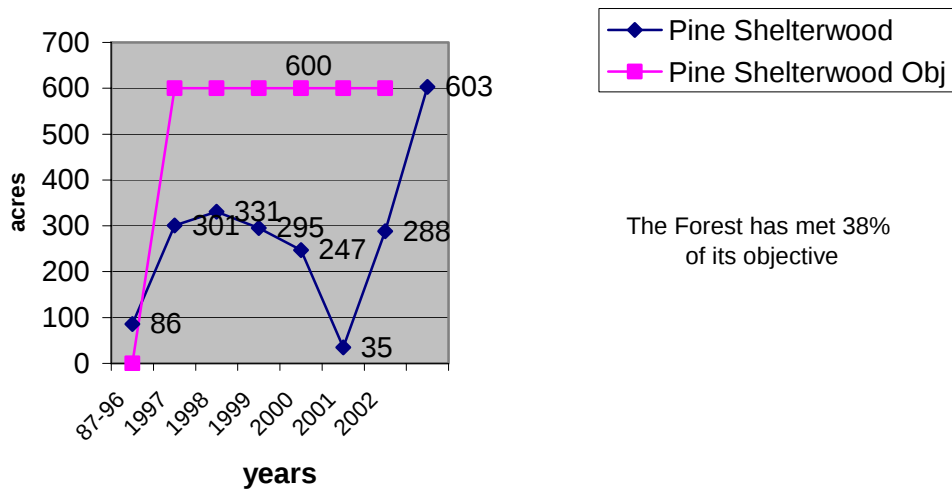
Hardwood Shelterwood

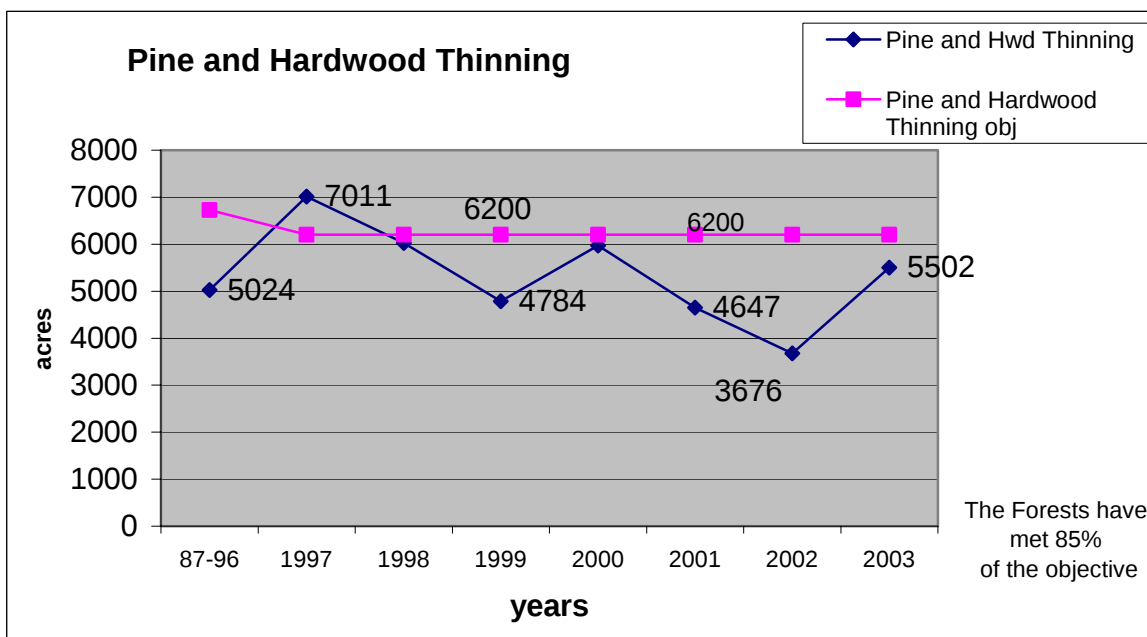
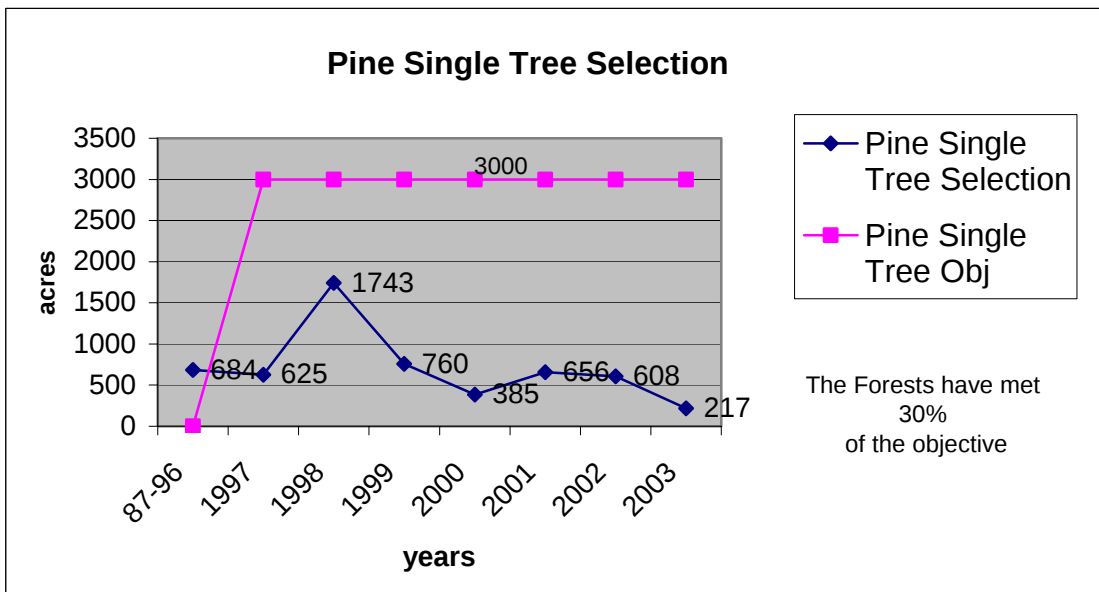
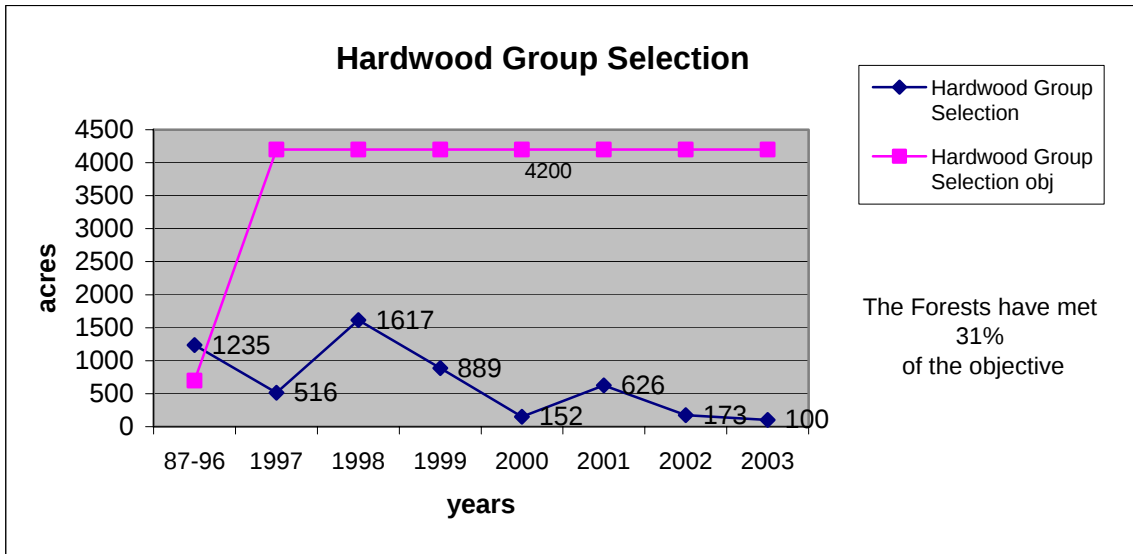


Pine SeedTree



Pine Shelterwood





III. 2003 Monitoring and Evaluation Action Plan

This section flows out of the findings and recommendations made in the previous section. It lists the actions to be taken, including forest plan amendments or revision.

A. Actions Not Requiring Forest Plan Amendment or Revision

1. **Action:** Summarize herbicide monitoring results to determine corrective measures to be taken in BMP application or sampling techniques. (See Recommendation 3e, page 7)
Responsibility: Watershed and Planning Staff Officer, Forest Hydrologist
Completion Date: FY 2003
2. **Action:** Maintain current Fire Management Plan. (See Recommendation 4a, page 7)
Responsibility: Fire Staff Officer
Completion Date: Annually
3. **Action:** Adjust suppression responses to fire in oak mortality areas. (See Recommendation 4b, page 8)
Responsibility: Fire Staff Officer
Completion Date: Ongoing
4. **Action:** Implement the Recreation Realignment Action Plan to bring developed recreation program in line with the Niche State. (See Recommendation 1n, page 10)
Responsibility: Public Services Staff Officer, District Rangers
Completion Date: Ongoing
5. **Action:** Stress the importance of meeting targets for timber offered, regeneration, and timber stand improvement work. (See Recommendation 2a, 2d, and 2e, page 11)
Responsibility: Forest Supervisor, Ecosystem Staff Officer, District Rangers
Completion Date: Ongoing
6. **Action:** Revise existing Plan direction for land acquisition that includes various resource-based priorities such as riparian areas, wetlands, and wildlife habitat.
Responsibility: Technical Services Staff Officer, Forest Planners
Completion Date: Plan Revision

B. Actions Requiring Amendment or Revision to the Forest Plan

No new actions were identified in FY 2003.

C. Amendments to be Completed

No outstanding amendments to be completed in FY 2003.

D. Amendments Considered but Deferred until Completion of Forest Plan Revision

1. **Amendment Description:** MIS Amendment – This amendment proposes additional clarification regarding selection and monitoring of Management Indicator Species.
Responsibility: Ecosystems Staff Officer and Watershed and Planning Staff Officer.
Proposed Date of Completion: N/A
Status: A review and analysis were completed in FY 2001. No changes in MIS species were recommended at this time. Further analysis will be done during Plan Revision.
2. **Amendment Description:** SIA Amendment – Amendment 5 to the Forest Plan committed the forests to evaluate additional Special Interest Areas.
Responsibility: District Rangers and Forest Planners
Proposed Date of Completion: FY 2003/2004
Status: Criterion for SIA evaluation was completed for analysis of existing and proposed SIA area. Districts completed an inventory of those SIAs and analyzed them against the criterion resulting in recommendations to the Forest Supervisor. The Supervisor then made decisions regarding their standing as Special Interest Areas and notified the interested public of his decision. New areas and additions to existing areas will be incorporated during plan revision.

APPENDIX A

FOREST INTERDISCIPLINARY TEAM

Names and positions of the Forest Monitoring and Evaluation Interdisciplinary Team who contributed to this report are listed below.

Ralph Odegard	Forest Wildlife Biologist
Richard Bowie	Forest Landscape Architect
Jack Davis	Forest Silviculturist
Deryl Jevons	Watershed and Planning Staff Officer
Howard Freerksen	Timber Sale Forester
Roger Fryar	Assistant Fire Team Leader
Greg Hatfield	Ecosystems Staff Officer
David Journey	Heritage Program Manager
Kathy King	Writer/Editor
Ron Klouzek	Technical Services Staff Officer
Gary Knudsen	Public Services Staff Officer
Len Weeks	Forest Soil Scientist

APPENDIX B

LIST AND DESCRIPTION OF PLAN AMENDMENTS

1. Added language to the Forest Plan on southern pine beetle. (1987)
2. Clarifies the process and schedule for suitability studies for rivers eligible for consideration for inclusion in the National Rivers System. (1987)
3. Designated a corridor along the Ozark Highlands trail and changed the Visual Quality Objective. (1989)
4. Incorporated the methods and tools available for use in the Final EIS on vegetation management in the Ozark/Ouachita Mountains. (1990)
5. Resolves appeals to the Forest Plan, committing the Forest to different water monitoring, examination of Special Interest Areas, inventory of forest roads, modification of timber management techniques, etc. (1991)
6. Designated Dismal Hollow as a Research Natural Area. (1990)
7. Established corridors for six wild and scenic rivers. (1993)
8. Added the standards and guidelines, management direction, and goals and objectives from the wild and scenic river plans. (1996)
9. Classifies acquired lands from 1986 to 1998 into management areas. (1999)
10. Allows access to the new campgrounds in Sam's Throne SIA. (2001)
11. Allocates 300 acres of Management Area 8 to Management Area 3 on the St. Francis National Forest. (2001)
12. Changes the way biological evaluations are complete and approves changes to the language that was added through Amendment 4. (2002)
13. Amends Forest Plan direction to allow ecosystem restoration project on the Bayou Ranger District. (2004)

APPENDIX C

STATUS OF RECOMMENDATIONS AND ACTION PLAN FROM PREVIOUS MONITORING AND EVALUATING REPORTS

Many of the recommendations from previous Monitoring and Evaluation Reports are on-going activities. These are not repeated here.

Following are the status of Actions from previous Monitoring and Evaluation Reports:

1. Recreation, Heritage, and Wilderness

- a) **Action:** Determine if Buffalo District Limits of Acceptable Change (LAC) standards apply to the situation on Bayou and Sylamore Districts. Buffalo Ranger District needs to apply to their situation. (See Recommendation 1b, page 8.)

Responsibility: Bayou, Sylamore, and Buffalo District Rangers

Completion Date: No completion is anticipated pending either Plan Revision or filling of Wilderness Coordinator position.

Status, FY 2000 M&E Report: Nothing has been done.

- b) **Action:** Complete all management planning for Scenic Byways, Cove Lake facilities. (See Recommendation 1m, page 10.)

Responsibility: Technical Services Staff Officer, District Rangers, Recreation Staff Officer

Completion Date: FY 2000 and on-going

Status, FY 2001 M&E Report: Rotary Ann contract awarded in 2003. Planning for Scenic Byways has not been completed.

- c) **Action:** Forest Supervisor will form ID Team to develop plan for Off-Highway Vehicle (OHV) use on the forest to identify potential areas for development of OHV trails and implement Forest policy for OHV use. (See Recommendation 1e and 1i, page 9.)

Responsibility: Forest Supervisor

Completion Date: Unknown.

Status, FY 2000 M&E Report: A team was formed and recommendations were submitted. Buckhorn Trail on Lee Creek and Brock Creek Trails on the Bayou Ranger District are in planning under construction. The St Francis Forest and the Wedington Unit were closed to OHV use. Forest Service is working with Arkansas Trails Coordinator to meet with user groups and develop an umbrella group to work with the agency on this issue.

2. Forest Health

- a) **Action:** Determine the appropriate scale at which fire dependent ecosystems should be restored and develop Forest-wide management plan for restoring these communities. (See Recommendation 4a, page 7.)

Responsibility: Forest Planners and Fire Management Officer

Completion Date: On-going with Plan Revision.

Status, FY 2001 M&E Report: Fire planners did an initial assessment on prescribed burning needs and are continuing with an assessment of the condition class of the various communities across the forests.

3. Fire

- a) **Action:** Continue to implement the National Fire Plan initiative/Healthy Forest Restoration Act. (See Recommendation 4a, page 7.)

Responsibility: Fire Management (Supervisor's Office and Districts), Engineering

Completion Date: On-going

Status, FY 2001 M&E Report: Fire Team is implementing projects through prescribed burning and some mechanical treatment of hazardous fuels in the wildland-urban interface.

- Clarksville Helibase awarded in 2003 and is scheduled for completion in 2004.
- West Zone Tankerbase Phase I at Drake Field in Fayetteville was awarded in 2003 and is scheduled for completion in 2004.
- West Zone Tankerbase Phase II at Drake Field in Fayetteville is scheduled for award in 2004.

APPENDIX D

SUMMARY OF REVIEWS

A Regional Office visit was made in April 2002 to discuss additional changes to our National Fire Management Analysis System (NFMAS) revision.

Bill Wasley (National Law Enforcement Director) conducted an Informal Site Review in May 2001.

Forest Fire Management Staff conducted District Fire Readiness Reviews.

Timber Management conducted one unannounced and two announced audits on various districts across the Forests. The Regional Office conducted one unannounced audit on the Pleasant Hill Ranger District.

Deputy Chief Joel Holtrop, Deputy Regional Forester Ken Arney, and Forest Health Director (for Region 8) Wesley Nettleton toured the Oak Mortality damage on the Forest on 11/6/02.

Regional Director of Engineering and three other RO Engineering employees conducted an informal functional assistance review of the overall engineering program and organization from April 29 through May 1, 2003.

WO Lands LWCF Program Coordinator Dennis Kennod, RO Deputy Director of Lands Tom Speaks, and John Byars, RO Lands, made a site visit to see Stumpy Point on December 11, 2002, to see potential loss to Forest Service if the fire borrowed purchase funds are not restored.

Forest Fire Management Staff conducted random after action reviews (AAR) of wildland fires across the forests.

Range Management conducted one range review on the Boston Mountain Ranger District.

Wildlife Management conducted one wildlife review on the Sylamore Ranger District.

Regional Recreation Staff visited the Forests and made recreation re-alignment recommendations to Forest Recreation Staff and Forest Supervisor.

Forest and district recreation staff conducted review of recreation areas according to R.O. process to plan for the potential loss of SCEPS and increased cost pool charges to recreation.

APPENDIX E

UPDATED RESEARCH NEEDS

Research needs previously identified:

- Evaluate the role of prescribed burning in fire-dependent and fire-associated ecological communities.
- Basic information on reptiles and amphibians of Ozark National Forest including occurrence, habitat relationships, special needs and suspected limiting factors. (on-going)
- Habitat relationships of PETS Species on the Ozark and St. Francis National Forests.
- Evaluation of minimum early successional habitat needs to support viable populations of early succession obligate birds such as Prairie Warblers, Yellow-breasted Chats, and Blue-winged Warblers.
- Effects of silvicultural practices on flora and fauna in upland hardwoods with emphasis on PETS and Neotropical migratory birds. The study design for Neotropical birds should be similar to the Ouachita National Forest study but conducted in upland hardwood habitat.
- Importance of down and dead wood to wildlife in the Ozark and St. Francis National Forests.
- Evaluation of habitat needs for riparian dwelling wildlife of the Ozark and St. Francis National Forests.
- Basic information on how fires affect wildlife habitat in upland hardwood ecosystems.
- Basic inventory information on mollusks of the Ozark National Forest. This information is urgently needed since it has been discovered that the Zebra mussel is found in Lake Dardanelle. (on-going)
- Evaluation of habitat improvements for Neotropical Migrant and Native Birds. Improvements such as nest boxes, snag creation, and understory and midstory manipulation would be evaluated to see how effective they are in increasing bird populations.
- Evaluation of silvicultural activities on Cerulean Warbler habitat.
- Habitat use by endangered bats that inhabit Ozark National Forest caves. (on-going)
- Effects of ATVs on reproductive success of wildlife on the Ozark National Forest.
- Life history of the Longnose Darter (ecology and reproductive biology).
- Importance of seasonal streams to reproduction of fish in the Boston Mountains.
- Evaluation of stream habitat improvements on Smallmouth Bass in the Boston Mountains.
- Evaluate and monitor smoke impacts from prescribed burning activity.

- Inventory Forest fuels and assess impacts of oak mortality on fuel loading.
- Evaluate and monitor growing season burning effects.
- Evaluate and monitor the effects of prescribed burning in hardwood Forests on T & E species, specifically the Indiana Bat and the Red Bat.
- Inventory and evaluation of Heritage Resources (Archaeology) on all land disturbing projects.

Research Needs From Mid-Plan Review

During the Mid-Plan Review in 1991, the Planning Team reviewed existing and planned research and developed additional research needs to be included in the Plan. Cooperative research with the University of Arkansas at Monticello, the Forest Experiment Stations, the Ouachita National Forest, and other partners on many projects is still underway. Future research topics recommended during the Mid-Plan Review were:

1. Large-scale, multi-resource studies to determine effects of different management practices on ecosystems.
2. Prescribed burning effects on soil productivity, characteristics, and nutrient cycling.
3. Public expectations of uneven-aged timber management.
4. Document resource demands, specific to the Ozark-St. Francis National Forests for water, recreation, wildlife, and minerals.
5. Riparian area fish and wildlife needs (habitat dependent species).
6. Old growth needs--
 - dependent species.
 - treatments for dependent species.
 - definition of Ozark-St. Francis National Forests old growth vegetation.
 - description of Pre-European settlement environment (Heritage is providing this for Little Piney Watershed and building GIS layer for Forest).
7. Habitat needs for neo-tropical migrants.
8. Habitat relationships of protected, endangered, threatened, and sensitive wildlife species.
9. Authenticated habitat capability models for management indicator and other selected species.
10. Watershed condition including stream stability determination for LRMP
11. Recreation marketing, customer surveys and analysis for dispersed recreation, developed recreation, wild and scenic rivers, scenic byways, and wilderness use.

Recently Identified Research Needs

1. Because the severity of the red oak borer infestation is without precedent, there is a rare opportunity for research on the borer and associated insects as well as on oak regeneration. Some ideas on research needs are:
 - increase information on the distribution and extent of the existing infestation and develop models for determining spread.
 - increase knowledge on the epidemiology of the red oak borer and associated insects.
 - quantify the ecological effects of the infestation in the Ozark highlands.
 - quantify the economic impacts of red oak – speed of degradation, utilization of infested material, and visual quality (visitor concerns).
 - develop silvicultural prescriptions to rehabilitate the oak component in the overstory or to optimize the development of oak regeneration.
 - increase knowledge on the ecology of the oak ecosystem and why this red oak borer outbreak happened.
 - increase the knowledge of effects on game and non-game wildlife species from loss of hard mast. Includes migratory bird impacts.
 - determine optimum prescribed burning conditions and timing to enhance natural regeneration for red and white oaks.
 - explore the regeneration model developed in the southern Appalachians for adaptation to the Ozark Highlands.
2. Duration of past (1880-1920) and more recent (1920-1950) disturbance on stream basins and effect of current activities on stream recovery.

APPENDIX F

Ozark-St. Francis National Forests Niche Statement

Setting and Value: The Ozark-St. Francis National Forests provide much of the undeveloped public lands for outdoor recreation in Arkansas and are the closest mountains to surrounding states. The Forests offer exceptional ecological and geological diversity in large blocks of land dispersed throughout the northern half of the state. The Ozark's rich folk culture and historic sites enrich the visitor experience. The scenic mountains and adjacent plateaus offer spectacular vistas, bluffs, waterfalls, and six wild and scenic rivers. Blanchard Springs Caverns is nationally recognized as a natural wonder, and Mt. Magazine is the highest point in the state. Crowley's Ridge and the Mississippi River delta provide a lowland experience replete with bayous and oxbow lakes.

Experiences: The rugged landscape and water features make sightseeing, trails, and day-use focuses for the mountain and plateau sections. The Mississippi River and lakes along the delta provide special opportunities for water-related day-use. The Forests extensively partner with the State and other organizations to provide or enhance recreation opportunities.

- The Forests' Ozark Mountains provide exceptional nature-related **sightseeing** easily accessible by roads and trails. Spectacular vistas, rock bluffs, waterfalls, seasonal foliage, and wild rivers attract visitors from a wide area. Six National Scenic Byways traverse the Forests offering scenic beauty and Ozark history. Blanchard Springs Caverns offers a unique living cave experience via general tours and wild cave programs. The Forests' sightseeing attractions also provide an opportunity for visitors to learn about the Forests and their natural and cultural resources.
- **Trails** provide access to the Forests' special features. Mountain bikers find a range of terrain challenges, and horse trails are available for day and overnight visitors. Canoeing, kayaking, and rafting are seasonally popular on the Forests' six nationally designated wild and scenic rivers. The 165-mile Ozark Highlands National Recreation Trail offers long-distance hiking and backpacking. Rock climbing at Sam's Throne exemplifies the extreme challenge sought by some visitors. The Forests also provide OHV opportunities in areas where it is environmentally sustainable.
- The Forests' rivers and small lakes are very popular for water-related **day use** activities. Developed sites for picnicking, family gatherings, and water play are important elements of the experience. Short distance trails to special natural areas add to the day-use value. Forest areas near Fayetteville, Ft. Smith, Little Rock, Tulsa, Springfield, and Memphis are especially valued as urban escapes.
- The "general forest" area is well suited for dispersed recreation such as hunting and fishing. Developed and primitive camping is provided to support trail users and water-based recreation activities.

Primary Customers: Nearby residents, urban population centers in Arkansas and adjoining states, and destination recreationists seeking unique natural areas and specialized recreation opportunities.