

# CHAPTER 2

## ALTERNATIVES

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# Alternatives

## Introduction

Chapter 2 is divided into five parts:

1. A discussion of how alternatives were developed and of what constitutes an alternative
2. A discussion of alternatives considered but eliminated from detailed study
3. A full description of the alternatives that are considered in detail
4. A comparison of the alternatives considered in detail
5. A description of the preferred alternative for the Draft SEIS

A large-scale map for each of the eight alternatives considered in detail is included in the *Map* section accompanying this document. Each alternative map shows the locations of the existing and Recommended Wilderness and existing and Recommended LUD II areas for that alternative.

## Alternative Development Process

### What a Forest Plan Includes

*Land management planning* may be compared to city, county, or borough zoning. Just as areas in a community are zoned as commercial (allowing business uses), industrial (allowing factories), or residential (allowing only homes, schools, etc.), the forest is also zoned to allow, or not allow, various uses and activities. Land management (forest plan) zoning is done through the use of Land Use Designations (LUDs).

*Land Use Designations* specify ways of managing an area of land and the resources it contains. LUDs may emphasize certain resources (such as remote recreation or old-growth wildlife habitat) or combinations of resources (such as providing for scenic quality in combination with timber harvesting). Each LUD has a detailed management prescription, which includes standards and guidelines.

*Prescriptions* are specific actions or treatments used in the management of forest resources, such as two-age timber harvest methods. Each management prescription specifies what is allowed to be considered for site-specific project proposals, and under what conditions. *Standards and guidelines* impose limitations on how, where, and when management activities are carried out, usually for specific resource protection purposes. No changes in standards and guidelines are proposed under any alternatives in this Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (SEIS).

LUDs are assigned, or allocated, to specified areas of land. Under any one alternative, a given area of land will generally have only one LUD assigned to it or, in the case of the Minerals and Transportation and Utility Systems LUDs, only one LUD in use at one time. In some cases, two LUDs may apply to the same area, such as a Wild River within a Wilderness. In these cases, the more restrictive direction always applies. Some LUDs, such as Wilderness and LUD II, are Congressionally designated, and represent permanent allocations.

Forest resource use opportunities, such as timber harvesting or recreation, can be made available in different amounts. What lands to make available for timber harvest, or how much of a particular kind of recreation opportunity to provide, are questions that land management planning must also address. It is not always

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possible to provide all the resource use opportunities in necessarily the amounts desired.

The alternatives themselves are usually designed around a “theme” or “framework” that emphasizes a particular issue or a group of compatible issues, such as scenic quality and wildlife habitat. The SEIS alternatives are directly related to the issues described in Chapter 1. How alternatives were developed to address the issues is discussed below. The *Comparison of Alternatives* section at the end of this chapter also discusses ways in which the alternatives address the issues.

### How Alternatives are Described

Each alternative for this SEIS is presented in the same format. This includes the following components:

- ◆ **Framework.** The basis for alternative design.
- ◆ **Recommended Wilderness or LUD II Areas.** A description of the areas recommended for new wilderness and LUD II designation.
- ◆ **Land Use Designations.** The acreages allocated to each Land Use Designation.
- ◆ **Selected Outputs and Measure.** A summary of predicted outputs and measures associated with each alternative.

### Land Use Designations

The alternatives are constructed using the LUD allocations defined by the 1997 Tongass Forest Plan as the base. This base represents the current Tongass Forest Plan and consists of Alternative 11 in the 1997 Tongass Forest Plan Revision Final EIS, adjusted by the 1997 Record of Decision (ROD) and subsequent non-significant Forest Plan Amendments made by projects since 1997.

The LUD allocations of the current Tongass Forest Plan define the No-Action Alternative. Each of the action alternatives incorporate the current Tongass Forest Plan LUD allocations, except in areas where new wilderness or new LUD II is recommended. In these areas, the existing LUD allocations would be replaced by one of two new LUDs that have been created for this SEIS: Recommended Wilderness and Recommended LUD II. Brief descriptions of these new LUDs are presented in the following paragraphs, and more detailed descriptions are presented in Appendix D.

- ◆ **Recommended Wilderness** – Maintain and enhance the essentially natural biophysical and ecological conditions and provide opportunities for solitude, primitive recreation, and scientific and educational uses consistent with the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA), the Wilderness Act, and the Tongass Timber Reform Act (TTRA), which qualify the area to be considered for wilderness designation. Roads are normally not permitted and use of mechanical transport and motorized equipment is limited. Exploration and development of mining claims is allowed under the General Mining Law unless the area is withdrawn from entry, which typically occurs at the time of designation as Wilderness. Even if the area is withdrawn, mining may proceed on valid claims pre-dating the withdrawal.
- ◆ **Recommended LUD II** – Maintain these areas in a roadless state to retain their wildland character, which qualify the area to be considered for congressional LUD II designation. Wildlife and fish habitat improvement and

primitive recreational facility development may be permitted. Timber harvesting is limited to insect and disease control. Roads will not be built except to serve mining and other authorized activities and vital Forest transportation and utility system linkages.

While the potential allocation of areas to different LUDs can vary by alternative, the management prescriptions for each specific LUD do not change. Chapter 3 of the 1997 Forest Plan describes the full set of management prescriptions for each LUD. Brief descriptions of the general intent of the 19 Land Use Designations included in the current Tongass Forest Plan are provided below. The Current Land Use Designation Map in the *Map* section of this SEIS displays the distribution of LUDs across the Tongass National Forest.

- ◆ **Wilderness** – Manage for the protection and perpetuation of essentially natural biophysical and ecological conditions and provide outstanding opportunities for solitude, primitive recreation, and scientific and educational uses, consistent with ANILCA, the Wilderness Act, and TTRA. Roads are normally not permitted and use of mechanical transport and motorized equipment is limited.
- ◆ **Wilderness National Monument** – Manage the Wilderness portions of Admiralty Island and Misty Fiords National Monuments to provide outstanding opportunities for solitude and primitive recreation and to protect objects of ecological, cultural, geological, historical, prehistorical, and scientific interest, consistent with ANILCA and the Wilderness Act. Roads are not normally permitted and use of mechanical transport and motorized equipment is limited.
- ◆ **Nonwilderness National Monument** – Manage the nonwilderness portions of Admiralty Island and Misty Fiords National Monuments to facilitate development of significant mineral resources and to ensure that mining activities are compatible, to the maximum extent feasible, with the purposes for which the Monument was established.
- ◆ **Research Natural Area** – Manage forest resources for research and education and/or to maintain natural diversity. Current natural conditions are maintained insofar as possible. No timber harvest is allowed.
- ◆ **Remote Recreation** – Provide recreation opportunities and experiences outside Wilderness in unmodified natural environments where interaction with other visitors is infrequent, and the opportunity for independence and self-reliance is high. Timber harvesting is limited to insect and disease control. Roads are generally absent.
- ◆ **Enacted Municipal Watershed** – Manage enacted municipal watersheds to meet State Water Quality Standards for domestic use. Timber harvest is limited to insect and disease control; however, timber may be removed under conditions that safeguard the quantity and quality of water. Roads are generally limited to those needed to administer the municipal watersheds.
- ◆ **Old-Growth Habitat** – Maintain a diversity of old-growth conifer habitats in their natural condition to favor old-growth associated fish and wildlife species. No timber harvesting will be scheduled and roads will be located outside the area when possible.
- ◆ **Semi-Remote Recreation** – Provide motorized and non-motorized recreation opportunities in natural and natural-appearing environments where interaction with others is low and the opportunity for independence and self-reliance is moderate to high. Allow occasional concentrated

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recreation and tourism facilities in a natural-appearing setting. When present, roads are few and used primarily to expand and improve access to recreation opportunities or to permit access to other parts of the Forest and other ownerships. Timber harvest is limited to salvage of catastrophic events or beach log recovery.

- ◆ **LUD II** – Manage these Congressionally designated areas in a roadless state to retain the wildland character. Wildlife and fish habitat improvement and primitive recreational facility development may be permitted. Timber harvesting is limited to insect and disease control. Roads will not be built except to serve mining and other authorized activities and vital Forest transportation and utility system linkages. (These areas are sometimes referred to as “legislated LUD II.”)
- ◆ **Experimental Forest** – Manage to provide a variety of long-term opportunities for Forest research and demonstration areas. Timber harvesting will occur only for these purposes. Roads may be developed to facilitate ongoing research.
- ◆ **Scenic Viewshed** – Management activities are not visually apparent to the casual observer in the near distance from visual priority travel routes and use areas. In the middle to background distance, activities are subordinate to the landscape character of the area. Timber harvest is allowed and roads are permitted.
- ◆ **Modified Landscape** – Manage for a variety of uses. Management activities are subordinate to scenic quality as seen in the near distance. In the middle to background distance, activities may dominate but are designed to be compatible with features found in the characteristic landscape. Timber harvest is allowed and roads are permitted.
- ◆ **Timber production** – Manage the area to maintain and promote industrial wood production. These lands will be managed to advance conditions favorable for the timber resource and for long-term timber production. Roads are permitted.
- ◆ **Minerals** – Encourage the exploration and development of mineral resources in areas having high potential for mineral commodities, including nationally designated strategic and critical minerals. Until mineral activities are initiated, the area will be managed according to the underlying LUD.
- ◆ **Special Interest Area** – Provide for the inventory, maintenance, protection, and interpretation of areas with unique archeological, historical, recreational, scenic, geological, botanical, zoological, or paleontological features. No timber harvest is scheduled. Roads are normally not permitted unless compatible with interpretive objectives.
- ◆ **Wild River** – Maintain and enhance the outstandingly remarkable values of river segments that qualify the river to be classified a Wild River and recommended in the 1997 Tongass Forest Plan ROD. Shorelines are primitive and undeveloped. Timber harvesting is limited to insect and disease control. Roads are generally not present. Access is by trail, airplane, or boat.
- ◆ **Scenic River** – Maintain and enhance the outstandingly remarkable values of river segments which qualify the river to be classified a Scenic River and recommended in the 1997 Tongass Forest Plan ROD. Shorelines are largely undeveloped but may be accessible in places by roads. Timber

harvesting is limited by the ability of the landscape to visually absorb the activity. Roads are designed to be compatible with the landscape.

- ◆ **Recreational River** – Maintain and enhance the outstandingly remarkable values of river segments that qualify the river to be classified a Recreational River and recommended in the 1997 Tongass Forest Plan ROD. Shoreline development may occur and the river may be readily accessible by road. Timber harvesting is allowed with priority to maintain existing and proposed recreation sites within the corridor. Roads are permitted.
- ◆ **Transportation and Utility Systems** – Emphasize existing and potential state-identified major public transportation and utility systems. Until transportation or utility systems are constructed, the area will be managed according to the underlying LUD.

### Update of Roadless Area Inventory

#### Road Types

Classified roads: Roads wholly or partially on National Forest System (NFS) land that are determined to be needed for motor vehicle use and are intended to be maintained for the long-term.

Unclassified roads: Roads on NFS land that are not needed for, and not managed as part of, the forest transportation system.

Temporary roads: Roads authorized for short-term use and not intended to be part of the forest transportation system.

The first step in the development of alternatives was to update the inventory of roadless areas that are available for consideration for wilderness or LUD II recommendations. This process began with a comprehensive effort to update the inventory of existing roads, harvest units, and land ownership on the Tongass National Forest.

The inventory of existing roads includes all classified roads and most unclassified roads, some of which have been decommissioned. Next, developed areas were identified by buffering existing roads and harvest units. All areas within 1,200 feet of an existing road and within 600 feet of an existing harvest unit were considered developed (rationale for these definitions was based on the definition for the Semi-primitive Motorized Recreation Opportunity Spectrum [ROS]). In order to be more inclusive, isolated beach-logged and helicopter-yarded harvest units were not identified as developed areas. Narrow stringers of land between developed areas were also included as developed. All National Forest System land outside of areas defined as developed were identified as roadless.

These roadless areas were then stratified into two groups: areas greater than 5,000 acres and areas less than 5,000 acres. Inventoried roadless areas were identified as all roadless areas greater than 5,000 acres; 109 inventoried roadless areas were defined in this way. In addition, all other areas less than 5,000 acres in size were evaluated to determine if they were eligible for wilderness consideration (based on the Wilderness Act, see Chapter 1) and should be identified as inventoried roadless areas. Based on this evaluation, six additional inventoried roadless areas were identified that are less than 5,000 acres. The small roadless areas were stratified into two groups: those between 1,000 and 5,000 acres in size, and those less than 1,000 acres in size. All 115 inventoried roadless areas on the Tongass and all small unroaded areas are shown on each of the alternative maps provided in the map section. Larger scale maps of each inventoried roadless area are presented on the SEIS Web site at [www.tongass-seis.net](http://www.tongass-seis.net) and are provided on the Draft SEIS CD-ROM.

In addition, detailed descriptions of each inventoried roadless area have been updated and include an overview and a description of the capability, availability, and need for each area to be designated as wilderness. The descriptions reflect current conditions and Forest Service Manual and Handbook direction. They also include an updated rating for each roadless area called the Wilderness Attribute Rating System (WARS), as well as a description of how each individual roadless area could contribute to the National Wilderness Preservation System. These inventoried roadless area descriptions are included as Appendix C to this SEIS.

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### Development of Potential Alternatives

As indicated by the U.S. District Court for Alaska, there is a need to evaluate roadless areas in the Tongass National Forest and consider them for wilderness recommendations; therefore, this SEIS focuses on new wilderness recommendations. The alternatives discussed below reflect this focus. The SEIS does not consider land allocation options, such as changing current non-development LUDs to development LUDs. Also, it does not explore new biodiversity or conservation biology strategies, nor represent a totally new Forest Plan Revision. Issues that could be related to these and other non-wilderness subjects can be considered during future Forest planning efforts, which include a scheduled mid-plan review and a review at about year 10 of the 1997 Tongass Forest Plan.

The development of potential alternatives was initiated by identifying and considering various specific proposals that have been made for wilderness and other forms of protection. Many of the proposals considered did not specifically recommend areas for wilderness designation, but rather for some type of protection. Consideration was also given to various methods of ranking the roadless areas to define alternatives. Based on this process, 17 different approaches were identified. Eight of these approaches, which capture the full range of alternatives, were identified as alternatives to be analyzed in detail, and nine of the approaches were eliminated from detailed study. These 17 approaches are described below in their respective sections.

### Alternatives Eliminated from Detailed Study

#### Southeast Conference Recommendation

In 1989, the Southeast Conference adopted an official position on management and access to the Tongass National Forest. The policy statement recommended 12 areas for protection because of the high values of fish and wildlife production and community use of those areas. This alternative was not considered in detail because the 12 recommended areas were designated as either LUD II or wilderness under TTRA. Furthermore, the alternative of converting these existing LUD II areas to wilderness is evaluated in Alternative 2.

#### Alaska Loggers Association Recommendation

In 1989, the Alaska Loggers Association (predecessor of the Alaska Forest Association) proposed that only six areas should be considered to be removed from multiple-use management. These areas were included among the 12 areas recommended for protection by the Southeast Conference. This alternative was not considered in detail because the six areas were designated as either LUD II or wilderness under TTRA and the conversion of existing LUD II areas to wilderness is considered in Alternative 2.

#### Alaska Department of Fish and Game Highest Value Community Use Areas

The Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) has prepared a document identifying the highest value community use areas and other areas important for fish and wildlife on the Tongass (ADF&G, 1998). This document ranks the Value Comparison Units (VCUs) of the Tongass according to a number of criteria. Different ways of using these rankings were considered to formulate specific alternatives. Based on this evaluation, it was concluded that the rankings did not, by themselves, form a good basis for designing wilderness proposals. Rather, they provide important resource value information that is used in the individual roadless area descriptions and in the effects assessment. A specific alternative was therefore not designed around this source of information.

### **Southeast Alaska Conservation Council “Special Areas” and Other Lists of Areas**

During the Forest Plan Revision process, a variety of lists of areas were recommended for protection by various groups and individuals. In their comments on the 1990 Draft EIS, the 1991 Supplement, and the 1996 Revised Supplement, the Southeast Alaska Conservation Council (SEACC) provided various lists of areas that they recommended for special management attention, special management protection, or LUD II or similar protection. In addition, many individuals submitted lists of areas that they recommended for protection (but not specifically for wilderness) in response to articles and newsletters from SEACC, National Wildlife Federation, Wilderness Society, Sierra Club, and Greenpeace. A summary of these recommendations is found on pages L-219 through L-221 of Appendix L of the 1997 Tongass Forest Plan Revision Final EIS (USDA Forest Service, 1997a). These lists of areas represent a wide array of combinations of areas and were considered for use in developing wilderness alternatives. The alternatives considered in detail in this Draft SEIS represent various combinations of these areas and capture all of the lists in one or more alternative. Therefore, these individual lists were not specifically used to develop alternatives to be analyzed in detail.

### **U.S. House of Representatives Bill (HR) 987**

HR 987, which was introduced and passed in the House of Representatives in 1989, represented an alternative to the bill actually passed by both houses of Congress and signed into law as TTRA. Included in this Bill was the proposed designation of 23 areas as wilderness. The lands recommended for wilderness in HR 987 included lands recommended for permanent protection by SEACC, ADF&G, the United Fishermen of Alaska, the Sealaska Corporation, the Southeast Conference, the Governor of Alaska, and 11 Southeast Alaska communities. Protection of these areas was considered important for a variety of reasons, mostly for protection of fish, wildlife, scenic, and recreation values. Alternatives 5, 7, and 8 recommend for wilderness all areas identified in HR 987 that were not designated as wilderness in TTRA. This alternative overlaps substantially with the alternative identified as the 1999 ROD Areas of Special Interest Alternative (see below). Because of the extent of overlap, these two alternatives were combined to produce the framework for Alternative 5 and were not considered as separate alternatives.

### **1999 ROD Areas of Special Interest**

In the 1999 Tongass Forest Plan Revision ROD, 18 Areas of Special Interest were identified where development LUDs would have been changed to mostly natural LUDs. These areas were identified by the public in comments and appeals on the 1997 Tongass Forest Plan Revision EIS as having particularly high value for a number of resources. Because the 1999 ROD was vacated by court ruling in March 2001, the LUDs of these areas have not been changed from the 1997 Tongass Forest Plan. Alternatives 5, 7, and 8 recommend all of the 18 Areas of Special Interest for Wilderness designation. This alternative overlaps substantially with the HR 987 Alternative (see above). Because of the extent of overlap, these two alternatives were combined to produce the framework for Alternative 5 in the SEIS and were not considered as separate alternatives.

### **Highest Wilderness Attribute Ratings**

The Wilderness Attribute Rating System (WARS) was developed by the Forest Service and public interest groups as a means to evaluate the wilderness

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characteristics of inventoried roadless areas during the second Roadless Area Review and Evaluation process (referred to as RARE II). It is used to rate individual roadless areas based on the natural integrity of the area, its apparent naturalness as viewed by a visitor, opportunities for solitude, and primitive recreation opportunities. The rating system allows up to 7 points for each of the above four categories and a maximum rating of 28. The majority of individual roadless areas on the Tongass score in the 20+ range. Only those areas that are the most remote and have little to no facilities or developments score at or near 28. In general, relatively little public interest in recommending these areas as wilderness has been expressed. Several groupings of WARS ratings (i.e., scores of 22 and higher, and 25 and higher) were reviewed to see if they would form logical alternatives. By themselves, these groupings did not seem to provide reasonable alternatives, or they were similar to other alternatives that were more expressive of public interest and, therefore, were not used solely to create an alternative. Alternatives 3 and 4 did, however, use WARS ratings of 25 and higher as part of their framework.

### HR 2908 – Wilderness Only

HR 2908, referred to as the Alaska Rainforest Conservation Act of 2001, was introduced in the U.S. House of Representatives in 2001 and is currently available for consideration by the House. This Bill is intended to provide additional protections for National Forest System land in Alaska (it includes both the Tongass and the Chugach National Forests) through the designation of wilderness, wilderness study areas, LUD II management areas, restoration areas, special management areas, and additional components of the national wild and scenic rivers system. The wilderness and LUD II proposals in HR 2908 represent Alternative 7, which is considered in detail in this SEIS. Another potential alternative would be to consider only the wilderness recommendations of the Bill. Because these areas are included under Alternative 7, as well as other alternatives considered in detail, they are not considered separately. Another option would be to evaluate the entire proposal, including lands that would be given other designations in addition to wilderness and LUD II. This alternative would go beyond the purpose and need of this SEIS and is, therefore, not considered in detail.

### Alternatives Considered in Detail

The following section defines terminology and presents information regarding several aspects of the alternatives. The alternatives considered in detail are presented afterward.

#### The Allowable Sale Quantity

The amount of timber that could be sold under a Forest Plan is expressed as an Allowable Sale Quantity (ASQ). The ASQ is the maximum amount of timber that may be sold from the area of suitable land contained under the Forest Plan within a given decade (although it is usually expressed in average annual terms). It is neither a targeted amount, nor is it a required amount (it is a ceiling). The amount of timber offered for sale in any year can exceed the annual average as long as the total decade ASQ is not exceeded, and can also be anywhere below the annual average; the amount offered for sale over a decade can be below the decadal ASQ. Many factors can result in timber sale offerings that are below the average annual ASQ, including lack of program funding, new resource issues that need to be addressed, changes in timber markets, sales delayed by appeals or lawsuits, or other factors that reduce actual volume offered below that which was planned.

### **Non-interchangeable Components (NIC)**

Economics is an important consideration in determining what land can be harvested; however, economic conditions can fluctuate greatly from year to year, shifting specific forest stands from being economic to uneconomic to harvest. As a result, the Tongass National Forest uses the concept of non-interchangeable components (NIC) to consider economics. NICs allow the separation of ASQ into discrete, individually accountable categories. Chargeable timber volume from one NIC cannot be substituted for the achievement of the volume limit of another NIC, nor can the limits on the sale of chargeable timber volume associated with each NIC be exceeded. All eight alternatives have an ASQ for the first decade made up of two NICs:

**NIC I.** Normal operable volume scheduled from suitable lands that are available for harvest using standard logging systems. This is the most economically operable ground and is typically where the Tongass National Forest has been offering most sales.

**NIC II.** Non-standard (difficult and isolated) operable volume scheduled from suitable lands that are available for harvest using logging systems not in common use. These lands are currently considered economically and technologically marginal. In the past, this land has rarely been economical to harvest.

### **Standards and Guidelines and Mitigation**

The Forest-wide standards and guidelines in Chapter 4 of the 1997 Tongass Forest Plan (USDA Forest Service, 1997b) apply to all alternatives in this SEIS and are not repeated here. No changes in Forest-wide standards and guidelines are proposed for any of the alternatives considered in this SEIS.

Applicable Land Use Designation management prescriptions and Forest-wide standards and guidelines are discussed throughout the environmental consequences sections of Chapter 3 because they serve as the basic mitigation measures for individual projects under the Forest Plan. The Forest-wide standards and guidelines, and the standards and guidelines of each LUD management prescription, are the full set of mitigation measures for each alternative.

Management prescriptions and Forest-wide standards and guidelines for wilderness and LUD II are included in the 1997 Tongass Forest Plan. Management prescriptions and standards and guidelines for the new LUDs (i.e., Recommended Wilderness and Recommended LUD II) will be very similar to corresponding LUDs in the Forest Plan (see Appendix D to this SEIS). Note that the Forest Plan LUDs for Wild, Scenic, and Recreation Rivers represent recommendations to Congress and are designed to maintain conditions that make those rivers eligible. If an alternative is selected in the SEIS that adds one or more of the new LUDs, a similar approach to applying management prescriptions and standards and guidelines is anticipated.

### **Descriptions of the Alternatives**

Each alternative description includes a framework; a list and description of areas recommended for new wilderness or LUD II designation; a table with the acreages allocated to each LUD; a map showing the distribution of development, natural setting, and wilderness LUDs; a map (included in the *Map* section of this SEIS) showing locations of new wilderness and LUD II recommendations; and outputs and measures displayed numerically. The prescriptions (i.e., LUD-specific standards and guidelines) of each LUD are included in the 1997 Tongass Forest Plan, as are the Forest-wide standards and guidelines applying to all alternatives. Prescriptions for

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the new LUDs are described in Appendix D to this SEIS. Details on the modeling of each alternative are included in Appendix B to this SEIS.

In the LUD tables for each alternative, described in the following sections, the changes from existing acreages represent the differences between the decisions made in the 1997 Tongass Forest Plan Revision ROD, as amended, and the SEIS alternatives. Except as they may be modified by the selection of an alternative proposing Recommended Wilderness or Recommended LUD II areas, the current Forest Plan LUD allocations are outside the scope of this SEIS process.

Because all alternatives are based on the prescriptions for each LUD and the Forest-wide standards and guidelines defined in the current Tongass Forest Plan (with the exception of areas allocated to the two new LUDs), the multiple-use goals are the same for all alternatives. The degree to which these goals are achieved will, however, vary by alternative. In addition, the Tongass Timber Reform Act (Section 101) direction for the Tongass to “seek to provide a supply of timber which 1) meets the annual market demand for timber from such forest and 2) meets the market demand from such forest for each planning cycle” will be followed by each alternative “to the extent consistent with providing for the multiple use and sustained yield of all renewable forest resources,” as determined by that alternative, and subject to appropriations and applicable law.