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Comments: Livestock grazing needs to be recognized for more than a livelihood and economic contributor. Both of these are true and important but additionally, well managed grazing improves soil health through improved ground cover resulting in improved nutrient incorporation and water retention and improves carbon sequestration.

Science and monitoring of actual management results back these claims up and they belong in the forest plan to set goals and direction.

Specifically add to Soils page 11, Desired Conditions: "Livestock grazing managed under regenerative grazing principles improves soil health.

Carbon Storage and Sequestration, pg 33 add: "Livestock grazing managed under regenerative grazing principles improves carbon sequestration in soils by stimulating root systems through plant regeneration."

Livestock Grazing, pg 45, Desired Conditions, 02, add: "Livestock grazing and associated management activities are compatible with and can enhance ecological functions and processes and the management of social resources, including designated areas."

Adding these types of comments would bring the plan current with the science and efforts being made in grazing and agriculture. Regenerative grazing is a principle-driven agricultural practice of building soil health by managing livestock in a way that supports human and ecosystem health, farm profitability, and community and food system resilience.

I'm in favor of option D on Wilderness review. It's consistent with the 1986 plan and additional wilderness will further fragment users as well as the Forest Service ability to manage, use and enjoy the land.