

There is a need to change back to the fundamental existence of the USFS and that is growing trees, logging the forest, and maintain it like a garden. You either log it or watch it burn. Watching it burn has become the new normal. The FS rarely followed the 1990 plan after it was implemented other than blocking access or destroying it using the term "restoration" which has become an Orwellian term. Have the desired conditions in decade 5 been met? No! We pay the USFS to manage our lands. If this was a private business they would be fired and sued for a breach of contract.

Table 4-1
RESOURCE OUTPUTS AND ACTIVITIES
- ROADS, MINERALS, LOCAL ECONOMY, COSTS AND RETURNS - **1990 PLAN**

Output/Activity	Unit of Measure	NAS CODE	MIH Code	Decade 1	Decade 2	Decade 3	Decade 4	Decade 5
Arterial and Collector Road Construction and Reconstruction	Miles/Year	NA	L04, L08	69	59	68	68	76
Timber Purchaser Road Construction and Reconstruction	Miles/Year	NA	L14, L29	180	123	125	125	128
Roads Suitable for Public (Passenger Car)	Miles 1/	NA	L19 (749)	900	930	930	930	930
Roads Suitable for Public (High Clearance Vehicle)	Miles 1/	NA	L19 (747)	4,830	4,975	5,180	5,180	5,180
Roads Requiring User Maintenance (High Clearance Vehicle)	Miles 1/	NA	L19 (748)	750	750	750	750	750
Closed Roads	Miles 1/	NA	L19 (746)	4,475	4,620	4,705	4,705	4,705
Minerals Produced 2/	Million \$/Year	NA	Y01	13.5	54.2	71.6	94.6	125.0
Mineral Operating Plans	Number Active/Year	NA	001-008	354	397	419	442	466
Human Resource Program	Person Years/Year	NA	Z56	4	4	4	4	4
Changes in Forest-Related Jobs	Number	NA	NA	+19	NE	NE	NE	NE
Changes in Forest-Related Personal Income	Million \$/Year	NA	NA	-0.6	NE	NE	NE	NE
Payments to Counties	Million \$/Year	NA	NA	4.3	NE	NE	NE	NE
Operational Costs	Million \$/Year	NA	NA	12.8	12.1	11.9	11.9	12.0
Capital Investment Costs	Million \$/Year	NA	NA	9.4	8.2	7.6	7.8	7.6
Total National Forest Allocated	Million \$/Year	NA	NA	7.3	6.3	5.7	5.9	5.7
Appropriated	Million \$/Year	NA	NA	14.9	14.0	13.8	13.9	13.9
Returns to Government	Million \$/Year	NA	G01-G08	16.4	16.2	19.9	15.4	14.7

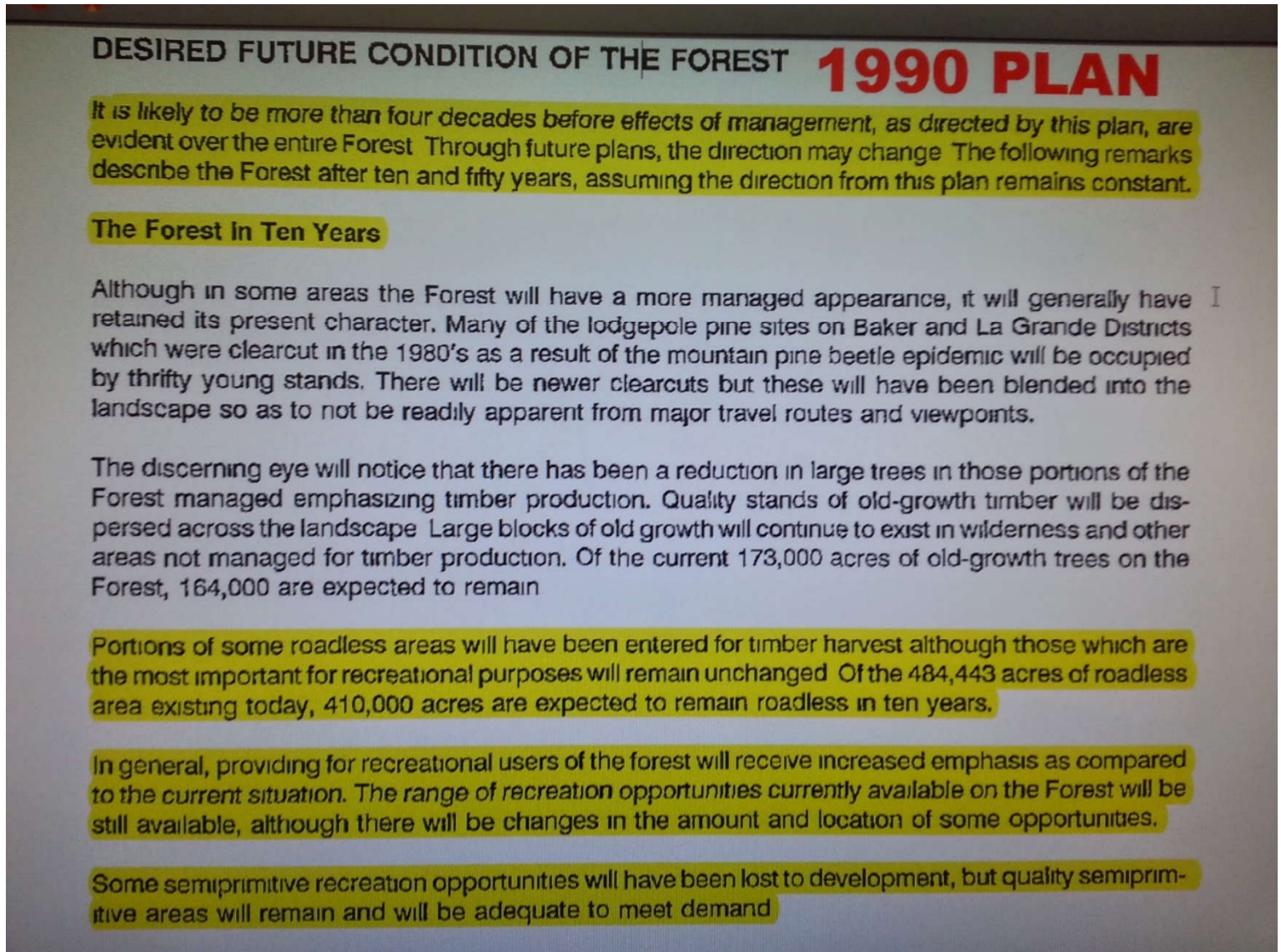
NA Not applicable

NE Not estimated

1/ At end of decade

2/ Gross metal values, including costs of extraction and processing Therefore not directly comparable with other resource values contained in this analysis

The plan specifically said the lodge pole stands would be logged and there would be young stands with additional logging. I have not seen that as I have traveled the WWNF since 1990. Why create a new plan when the FS can't follow the existing plan? All of the timber stands that were blue marked decades ago are now over 21 inches and need to be logged. A need for change is to cut trees over 21 inches and manage the forest as private individuals are required to do. We need the clean diverse timber stands instead of lodge pole thickets that are little matches ready to be struck.



Mining should not be attacked as it has been demonized and propaganda has nearly stopped mining on USFS public owned managed lands. This needs to be changed as mining is not the devil as portrayed by those who just want to stop the U.S. from extracting its natural resources. This is nothing more than political and this is also A NEEDED CHANGE.

The need for change is no longer having and pursuing the cult ideology of climate change. This agency's negligence of the forest is the problem. Political Climate Change is real. The FS is not a superhero that can control the climate, but can clean up their messy house that they were hired to do.

The Forest Service has become an activist organization on its own free will without the consent of the people. This is blatant in all of the plans or amendments that have been offered since the early 2000's.

It is clear that the Forest Service has failed for over 50 years in the job that the public entrusted in them to do. Fires are bigger than ever even though billions of dollars are being given to squander on Travel Management and Forest Plans that are an excuse to do nothing but lock it up and let it burn. The need for change includes, stop bullying citizens from gathering firewood or riding their ATV where some bureaucrat doesn't like it. Start logging, grazing and mining again. Stop the road closure access crusade that has been a major budget waste since 2005 in all of the plans and records of decision that need to be repealed and replaced with common sense that the Trump administration will implement soon.

NEED FOR CHANGE COMMENT 11-6-2024

Here are more actions required in the 1990 plan that never occurred. The need for change is to start following the items addressed below:

- 12 **Trails and Helispots.** Construct and maintain trails to provide a recreation experience as well as a transportation route. Provide trails to meet specific management objectives and to achieve prescribed difficulty levels.
- 13 Trails and helispots may be constructed in all management areas unless excluded or constrained by management area direction.
- 14 Manage National Recreation Trails according to the direction in their individual management plans.
- 15 Emphasize trail retention, maintenance and improvement (and additions where there is a valid need) in Management Areas 4-11, 13, 15 and 16.
- 16 Evaluate the need for trails within the other management areas and perpetuate, or move to a new location, those trails which will serve a continuing purpose and which appear likely to be used 1/.
- 17 **Open-Road Density** Meet the specific open-road density guidelines found in the direction for individual management areas unless a specific exception is determined, through the Forest Service NEPA process, to be needed to meet management objectives. 2/ 3/.

1990 PLAN

1/ The following trails appear likely to be retained

- trails in Joseph Canyon,
- much of the Lake Fork Trail System,
- trails that lead into the Elkhorn Ridge area and the North Fork John Day Wilderness,
- most of the Bear Creek Trail accessing the Eagle Cap Wilderness from the north, and
- the Five Points Trail on the La Grande Ranger District

This direction provides for retaining approximately 50 miles of trail in Management Areas 1, 3, & 18 leaving a total of approximately 124 miles that may be eliminated by project activities

2/ Total road density (closed and open roads) is not restricted except as stated in the standards and guidelines for soils

3/ The method used for calculating open road densities is an important factor. The average road density is calculated by dividing an area by the number of miles of open roads within that specific area. If the area is too large, the average becomes meaningless, conversely, if the area is too small, the resulting figures may not provide useful information. For the purpose of implementing this direction, open road density will normally be calculated on the basis of subwatersheds. The area of each Management Area contained in each subwatershed will be calculated, and the open roads within that management area/subwatershed will also be calculated to determine the open road density. The acreage and road mileage included in the calculation will include all acres (NF and private) within the major proclaimed boundaries of the National Forest, but will exclude private land acreage outside the major proclaimed boundaries. "Islands" of proclaimed National Forest which are outside the major proclaimed boundaries will be included in the calculations if they are still under National Forest management. Decisions to leave open road densities greater than the guidelines are expected to be the exception rather than the rule.

TABLE 4-7

1990 PLAN**Allowable Use of Available Forage
in Riparian Areas 1/**

Range Resource Management Level	Maximum annual utilization (percent)					
	Grass & Grasslike 2/			Shrubs 3/		
	Sat. Cond.	Unsat. Cond.		Sat Cond.	Unsat Con	
	4/	5/		4/	5/	
Livestock use managed within current grazing capacity by riding, herding, and salting. Cost-effective improvements used only to maintain stewardship of range	40	0-30		30	0-25	
Livestock managed to achieve full utilization of allocated forage. Management systems designed to obtain distribution and maintain plant vigor include fencing and water development	45	0-35		40	0-30	
Livestock managed to optimize forage production and utilization. Cost-effectiveness culture practices improving forage supply, forage use and livestock distribution may be combined with fencing and water development to implement complex grazing systems.	50	0-40		50	0-35	

Table 4-1
RESOURCE OUTPUTS AND ACTIVITIES
- ROADS, MINERALS, LOCAL ECONOMY, COSTS AND RETURNS - **1990 PLAN**

Output/Activity	Unit of Measure	NAS CODE	MIH Code	Decade 1	Decade 2	Decade 3	Decade 4	Decade 5
Arterial and Collector Road Construction and Reconstruction	Miles/Year	NA	L04, L08	69	59	68	68	78
Timber Purchaser Road Construction and Reconstruction	Miles/Year	NA	L14, L29	180	123	125	125	128
Roads Suitable for Public (Passenger Car)	Miles 1/	NA	L19 (749)	900	930	930	930	930
Roads Suitable for Public (High Clearance Vehicle)	Miles 1/	NA	L19 (747)	4,630	4,975	5,180	5,180	5,180
Roads Requiring User Maintenance (High Clearance Vehicle)	Miles 1/	NA	L19 (748)	750	750	750	750	750
Closed Roads	Miles 1/	NA	L19 (746)	4,475	4,620	4,705	4,705	4,705
Minerals Produced 2/	Million \$/Year	NA	Y01	13.5	54.2	71.6	94.6	125.0
Mineral Operating Plans	Number Active/Year	NA	001-008	354	397	419	442	466
Human Resource Program	Person Years/Year	NA	Z56	4	4	4	4	4
Changes in Forest-Related Jobs	Number	NA	NA	+19	NE	NE	NE	NE
Changes in Forest-Related Personal Income	Million \$/Year	NA	NA	-0.6	NE	NE	NE	NE
Payments to Counties	Million \$/Year	NA	NA	4.3	NE	NE	NE	NE
Operational Costs	Million \$/Year	NA	NA	12.8	12.1	11.9	11.9	12.0
Capital Investment Costs	Million \$/Year	NA	NA	9.4	8.2	7.6	7.8	7.6
Total National Forest Allocated	Million \$/Year	NA	NA	7.3	6.3	5.7	5.9	5.7
Appropriated	Million \$/Year	NA	NA	14.9	14.0	13.8	13.9	13.9
Returns to Government	Million \$/Year	NA	G01-G08	16.4	16.2	19.9	15.4	14.7

NA Not applicable

NE Not estimated

1/ At end of decade

2/ Gross metal values, including costs of extraction and processing. Therefore not directly comparable with other resource values contained in this analysis.

- 12 Trails and Helispots. Construct and maintain trails to provide a recreation experience as well as a transportation route. Provide trails to meet specific management objectives and to achieve prescribed difficulty levels
- 13 Trails and helispots may be constructed in all management areas unless excluded or constrained by management area direction.
- 14 Manage National Recreation Trails according to the direction in their individual management plans
- 15 Emphasize trail retention, maintenance and improvement (and additions where there is a valid need) in Management Areas 4-11, 13, 15 and 16
- 16 Evaluate the need for trails within the other management areas and perpetuate, or move to a new location, those trails which will serve a continuing purpose and which appear likely to be used 1/
- 17 **Open-Road Density** Meet the specific open-road density guidelines found in the direction for individual management areas unless a specific exception is determined, through the Forest Service NEPA process, to be needed to meet management objectives 2/ 3/

1990 PLAN 4-35 Transportation goals

1/ The following trails appear likely to be retained

- trails in Joseph Canyon,
- much of the Lake Fork Trail System,
- trails that lead into the Elkhorn Ridge area and the North Fork John Day Wilderness,
- most of the Bear Creek Trail accessing the Eagle Cap Wilderness from the north, and
- the Five Points Trail on the La Grande Ranger District

This direction provides for retaining approximately 50 miles of trail in Management Areas 1, 3, & 18 leaving a total of approximately 124 miles that may be eliminated by project activities

2/ Total road density (closed and open roads) is not restricted except as stated in the standards and guidelines for soils

3/ The method used for calculating open road densities is an important factor. The average road density is calculated by dividing an area by the number of miles of open roads within that specific area. If the area is too large, the average becomes meaningless, conversely, if the area is too small, the resulting figures may not provide useful information. For the purpose of implementing this direction, open road density will normally be calculated on the basis of subwatersheds. The area of each Management Area contained in each subwatershed will be calculated, and the open roads within that management area/subwatershed will also be calculated to determine the open road density. The acreage and road mileage included in the calculation will include all acres (NF and private) within the major proclaimed boundaries of the National Forest, but will exclude private land acreage outside the major proclaimed boundaries. "Islands" of proclaimed National Forest which are outside the major proclaimed boundaries will be included in the calculations if they are still under National Forest management. Decisions to leave open road densities greater than the guidelines are expected to be the exception rather than the rule.

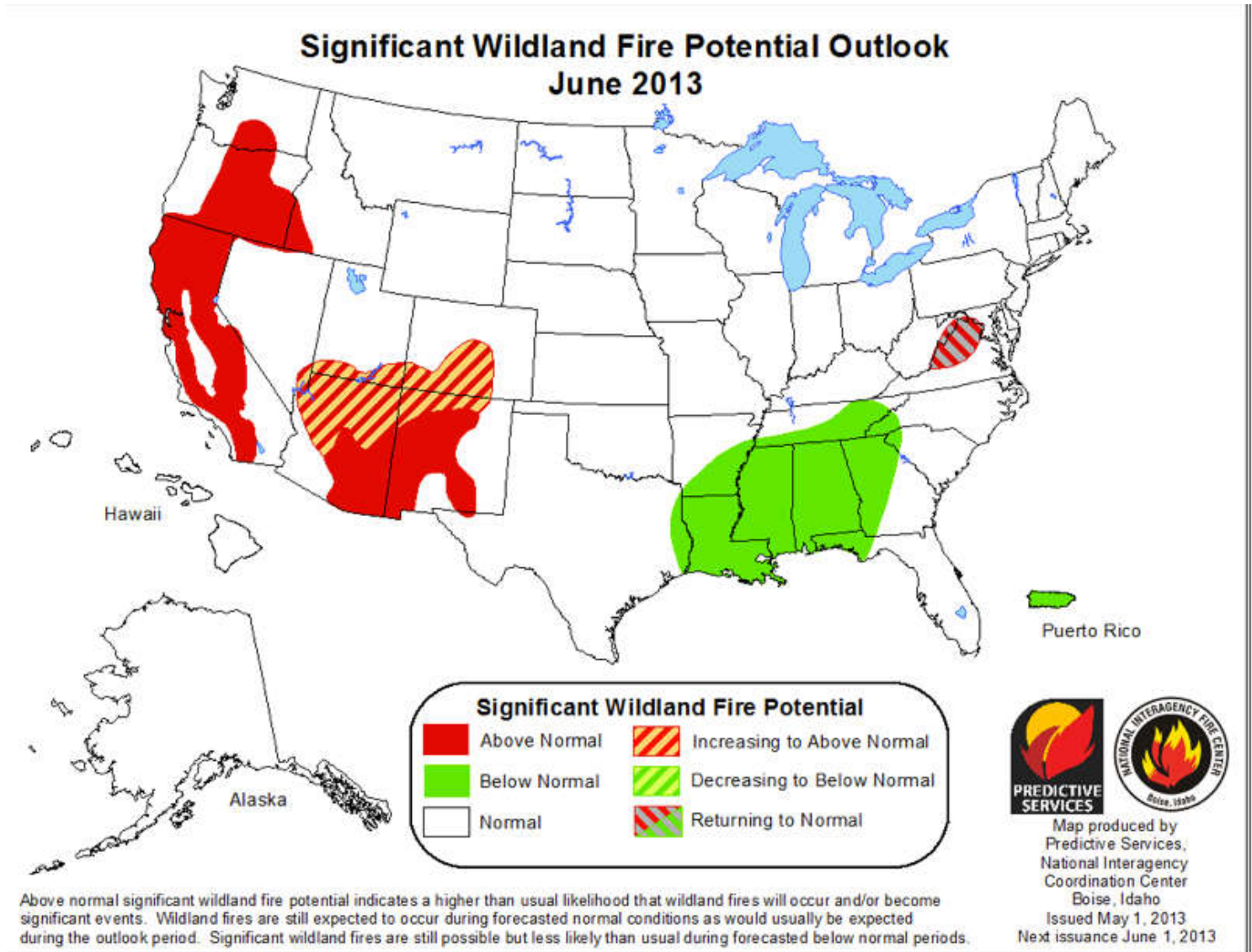
It appears that instead of following the 1990 forest management plan, which the nation approved of, the wildlands corridor project was being implemented. The USFS closed off access, letting communities burn, and the FS became a militarized thug unconstitutionally criminalizing innocent citizens for camping over 300 feet from a road or gathering firewood to heat their homes as they have for over century. These new plans the USFS is trying to implement have been implemented in other forests AND THEY DESPISE THE USFS FOR IT. Feedback to the damages these plans have created are echoed across the nation, but have been ignored. So much for caring for the land and serving the people.

Wildlands Corridor map aka Yellowstone to Yukon agenda map is below and that closing off most access and denying mining or logging, fits right into the agenda



The USFS has had decades of warnings and studies of hazardous fuel buildup in the forests as illustrated in the picture below from 2013. The USFS has ignored these warnings and could log for emergency purposes to care for the land and serve the people because they are too busy writing plans that destroy the land and screw the people.

According to the victims of communities completely destroyed by these fires call the neglect of the USFS legal "ECO Terrorism". How is this serving the people? Yes, there is a need for change, but not what the USFS is proposing on the "Need for Change" manifesto. The need for change is to do the job the USFS was hired to do in 1911. The USFS is not the eco chamber for PETA, Center for Biological Diversity, or any of the other groups that want to see our western resources destroyed.



Motto: Caring for the Land and Serving People

The phrase, "Caring for the Land and Serving People," captures the Forest Service mission. As set forth in law, the mission is to achieve quality land management under the sustainable multiple-use management concept to meet the diverse needs of people

This is the result of being negligent and failing to do the job that this constitutional republic hired the USFS to do. Where in these pictures was the USFS "caring for the land and serving the people"?





According to the USFS this is bad if you travel on a road that your family has historically used for their “HUMAN ENVIRONMENT”:



NEED FOR CHANGE COMMENT 11-6-2024

But, this is good according to the USFS with no consequences to all of the environmental human and non-human devastation. The pollution caused by these fires are not sustainable! Nor are they quality land management. Why is Oregon having to kick in money through the good neighbor authority when the USFS budget is in the BILLIONS OF BILLIONS OF DOLLARS? This is also a need for change.





NEED FOR CHANGE COMMENT 11-6-2024

The need for change is to actually do the work the USFS was hired to do. These stands of trees should have been logged 30 years ago.

This is the only type of logging one sees anymore:



The need for change includes removing these ridiculous signs prohibiting people from cleaning up the forest. You let millions of acres burn to the ground but punish those who are cleaning up the forest. That is completely asinine.



A need for change includes having employees stay in an area more than 5 years instead of promoting them the more they move. The turn around of employees and administration is a revolving door. One person makes a mess or bad decision then leaves. I have attended meeting after meeting with the same proposals as if it were the first time seeing all of the propaganda then someone new steps in. When asked for the previous notes from prior meetings they are nowhere to be found and it begins again and again and again. The USFS employees have no stake in the community as most are never around long enough to get to know the community. The arrogance and superiority complex seen when dealing with local governments is obscene. There is no public trust either as we have been lied too over and over. All of this needs to change.

President Trump has said many times when Paradise California was destroyed that the USFS is to blame for their mismanagement. Not one dime should be funded on anything else other than road improvement access, logging, mining and grazing from here on out until our forest is healthy again. President Trump will be receiving copies of these comments and hope he reads these when he picks his new administration. Chris French withdrew the BMFPR because of the way it was handled. Now the USFS is using BIC as a means to do the same thing. You can put lipstick on a pig and it's still a pig. These Forest Plans are no different. The need for change is a new administration that will change the current ideology of the USFS.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment and hope you will make the changes I suggested. It is only common sense to those who have the knowledge, experience, and work in the field. Those who are in a cubicle or office for their career have no business weighing in on caring for the land and serving the people. The nation has not need for your lobbying activist efforts. These are all the changes needed for a healthy community and forest that will be sustainable for generations to come.