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Comments: The proposed danger tree removal should remain limited to dying danger trees that have a high probability of failure within 5 years and are within striking distance of the road. Trees that have a low probability of failure within 10 years should not be considered for danger tree removal.

Due to large losses to northern spotted owl and red tree vole habitat the Forest Service should use it's own reference materials for identifying trees for removal which indicates that Douglas Fir > 20" diameter at breast height should be retained so that they may become habitat trees for species such as northern spotted owl and red tree vole.

The planning area hosts congressionally designated Wild and Scenic Rivers. All management activities within these river corridors must protect and or enhance the identified outstandingly remarkable values for those segments. We encourage the Forest Service to strictly follow danger tree criteria and project design criteria to minimize impacts in these areas.

Maintaining access to cultural resources requires meaningful consultation with the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs and the Confederated Tribes of the Grande Ronde. Mt. Hood's management plan provides direction on honoring treaty rights, and traditional areas that are covered by the American Indian Religious Freedom Act.

Following these guidelines will ensure that the Forest Service maximizes the retention of large trees and minimizes the road network to reduce impacts to fish and wildlife habitat, water quality, and honors our relationship to the land and the peoples that have devoted their lives to protecting these sacred wild areas.