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First name: Donald

Last name: Luebbert

Organization:

Title:

Comments: Comments On the Lolo national Forest proposed Forest Plan 2024

and possible actions and potential management approaches to the Forest plan 2024:

Rediscovering the value of trees,

caring for the land and serving the people are both

US forest service mottos.

The mission of the United States Forest Service

is to sustain the health diversity and the productivity of the American nations forests and grasslands to meet the needs of present and future generations"

International assistance to formulate policy and coordinate US support for the protection in the sound management of world forest resources is also one of the aims of the United States Forest Service

Consider that our past and current management practices and policy have utterly failed us. That we need a new Forest Plan that is based upon a new paradigm of forest protection, not timber harvest, and millions of board feet. the United States National Forest was created to protect America's water, and to have a timber back up resource, BUT not to be the primary source of timber for logging operations and mining operation.

In relation to Lolo Forest Plan Revision

section 3.1 Ecosystem Integrity:

"Climate change, presents its greatest harm, not in hastening the extinction of endangered species, but by decimating the vital systems of the planet, upon which are communal human life, depends"

-In 2019 under Donald Trump, the US Department of Defense, affirmed to then United States president that #climatechange is real, observable, measurable, and is currently significantly affecting American national security."

There exists 100s of such comments from the United States Department of Defense, not the Department of the Agriculture. Emphasizing the Importance of Forests & wild natural ecosystems Protection as a National Security Concern of Importance.

Secretary of Defense Chuck Hagel, 2013 to 2015:

explicitly identified "global warming as a major security concern."

2014 Department of Defense 'Climate Change Adaptation Roadmap' -> "climate change will affect the United States military's ability to defend the nation and poses immediate risk to United States security and United States military bases around the globe."

2015 national security strategy by the Obama White House, declared that "climate change is an urgent and growing threat to United States security" it designated "a threat to national security" has a enormous implications for the United States, armed military service, such as a decoration must be rigorously, monitor the danger, and then be prepared to take whatever action may be required to overcome the threat to national security.

Section 3.1.1 Forest Vegetation:

The Lolo National Forest Plan should emphasize climate resilience of local Forrest ecosystems to foster the creation of mature and old growth forest characteristics for America's water and air and biodiversity needs.

Mature Forests offer financial rewards from tourism, hunting and world class recreational opportunities sought by the entire world population currently, now.

->"Forests help to slow the rate of climate change by removing carbon dioxide from the atmosphere and storing it. This is a direct effect, as the primary driver of climate change is the over-abundance of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere. Forests also provide indirect effects which lessen the impacts of climate change on society, such as:

Healthy functioning forests help to absorb rainwater and slow its aboveground movement, which is crucial to preserving soil integrity, protecting water quality, and reducing flood intensity.

Forests and trees regulate temperature across the urban to rural landscape. This decreases the amount of energy required and carbon emitted to cool indoor spaces.

Many harmful airborne pollutants are associated with climate change, and healthy forests remove them from the air. The same is true for waterborne pollutants. Furthermore, forests add oxygen to the air.

Bioaccumulation: When contaminants are present in a medium, such as air or water, they are absorbed by the organisms which inhabit that medium. When the contaminated organisms are then consumed by another organism, the contaminants move into it. As you move up the food chain, the levels of contamination become higher and can reach dangerous levels in the upper-level predators, even if the levels in the medium itself are small. By removing contaminants from both air and water, healthy forests minimize potential for this dangerous bioaccumulation to occur.

Forests are home to countless species across the living spectrum, and they all have intrinsic value to society. Some have functional value as well and may be more important as climate change continues.

Forests provide resources which support human life. These resources are renewable, and the products they create have smaller environmental footprints than their counterparts."

-Connecticut

Department of Energy & Environmental Protection

Section 3.1.2 OldGrowth:

Lolo National Forest needs to be managed for "climate resilience" to preserve the florist as a resource for a current and future generations managing the forest to develop mature and old growth forest characteristics, which offer the best water and air resources, which future generations of Americans will need far beyond an out where the mirror mineral or timber harvest is off with her now.

That is that all logging off of American Public lands, and US National Forest must cease, or at least be restricted to only those damaged areas that are already logged into unproductive resources that provide breathable air and drinkable water.

Section 3.1.4 Connectivity:

United Nations Secretary-General declared that "the age of global boiling is here. Soon there will be no forest left upon the surface of planet earth due to human actions, logging and salvage logging of the last remaining forest here in Montana.

In the Lolo National Forest where the last intact forest ecosystems left upon the entire planet earth, as anyone can easily Google search satellite photos to confirm for themselves.

Our local national forest are a treasure.

As the American and British military leaders have declared in multiple internal policies and national security assessments "pressures on resources climate change, population increases, and changing distribution of power are likely to result in increased instability, and the likelihood of armed Conflict" British ministry of defense.

Section 3.1.5 Wildland Urban Interface:

During my own two decades, living within the Lolo national Forest I have personally watched all the creeks dry up and lower water every year. I watch the forest dry out, and then burn and then be logged in, and it burns again harder a few years later, to repeat the circle where they salvage log it again.

Now we have all doubled our local human population in the Lolo National Forest area. This population depends upon the Lolo National Forest to produce drinkable water millions of board feet that are being logged out of the Lolo National Forest.

Do not.

Section 3.1.5 Fires:

Section 3.1.7 Watershed:

Water

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"Much of the world's drinking water comes from catchments that are or would naturally be forested.

There appears to be a clear link between forests and the quality of water coming out of a catchment, a

much more sporadic link between forests and the quantity of water available and a variable link between forests depending on type and age and the constancy of flow. Forests therefore often provide the basis for integrated management of water resources, although precise effects vary from place to place and have been the subject of dispute amongst hydrologists. Knowledge of the type and age of trees, soil conditions and user needs can help determine what kind of forest management policies will be most beneficial.

The loss of forest cover and conversion to other land uses can adversely affect freshwater supplies, threatening the survival of millions of people and damaging the environment<sup>32</sup>.

UN Food and Agriculture Organization

Integrated water resources management is based on the perception of water as an integral part of the ecosystem, a natural resource and a social and economic good, whose quantity and quality determine the nature of its utilization. To this end, water resources have to be protected, taking into account the functioning of aquatic ecosystems and the perennality of the resource, in order to satisfy and reconcile needs for water in human activities<sup>33</sup>.

"Agenda 21"

Quantity, quality and regularity

There is a widespread assumption that forests provide useful ecosystem functions in maintaining constant supplies of good quality water. Loss of forests has been blamed for everything from flooding to aridity and for catastrophic losses to water quality."

-Book "Running PURE."

Section 4.1.1 Social & Economic Sustainability:

That is that all logging off of American Public lands, and US National Forest must cease, or at least be restricted to only those damaged areas that are already logged into unproductive resources that provide breathable air and drinkable water.

At this very moment the state of Texas is running out of water and the second largest wildfire in human American history is occurring. This is reality now intact for us, such as the Lolo National Forest and more particularly the "Cruzane Mountain Project" in Lolo National Forest, creates drinkable water.

Such as during the 2000 Heatwave, in the "Cruzane Mountain Project" area, Lolo National Forest timber sale, it was 10°F cooler than the rest of Montana and had five Spring heads up drinkable water annual flowing creeks, had a large elk herd grizzly bear and a Wolfpack.

As your own United States Forest Service Elder Professor Jerry Franklin, stated during a recent US Forest Service Region Six Forest-plan revision committee hearing, "we must change to, respectively, give back to the forest to protect all life, including our own"

Professor Franklin continued "AMA's or adaptive management amendments have failed. I was the one who created them the United States forest service needs a major, rethinking and reworking of all US forest plans. It should be mandatory not suggested, and every national Forest needs to reevaluate its forest plan, locally for biodiversity, protection, and retention"

For local jobs to look in the industry can be retooled for road destruction and repair of forest ecosystem's to fix America Public lands, that they have destroyed over the last six decades. Local network of American tribes should be employed for knowledge and physical maintenance of ecosystems entrails.

Section 4.1.2 #ClimateChange & #carbonsequestration :

"The emission of CO<sub>2</sub> concentration from industries, burning of fossil fuels and deforestation causes GHGs. Hence, forests in terms of agroforestry, plantation, reforestation has been suggested as one of the most appropriate land management systems for mitigating atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> through photosynthesis process. Forest ecosystems also contribute to store more than 80% of all terrestrial aboveground C and more than 70% of all SOC. Forests operate both as vehicles for capturing additional carbon and as carbon reservoirs in different carbon pools (above ground, root and litter). The other form of carbon pool is soil carbon sequestration also increases SOC stocks through judicious land use and recommended management practices. Forest soils are one of the major carbon sinks on earth,

because of their higher organic matter content. Furthermore, soil carbon sequestration is a bridge across three global issues climate change, desertification, and biodiversity. Therefore, developed countries can implement their emission reductions at lower costs and developing countries receive more capital for environmentally sound investments that contribute to sustainable development. This offers an economic opportunity for subsistence farmers in developing countries, the major practitioners of agroforestry, afforestation and reforestation for selling of carbon sequestered to industrialized countries and it will be an environmental benefit to the global community at large as well. "

-Research Journal of Agriculture and Environmental Management. Vol. 3(10), pp. 492-505, October, 2014

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Review

The Role of Forest and Soil Carbon Sequestrations on  
Climate Change Mitigation

Binyam Alemu

Oxford forest paper notes for usfs:

"Policy Objective 1: Keeping

Forests in Forests

Resource values drive investments. A

basic principle of forest resource economics

is that forest ecosystems will remain forested

as long as the values (wood products, clean

water, clean air, and biodiversity) gained are

greater than the opportunity costs of converting the forest to an alternative land use.

As an example of the pressures facing forests

today"

Science Magazine

"Forests currently absorb billions of tons of CO<sub>2</sub> globally every year, an economic subsidy worth hundreds of billions of dollars if an equivalent sink had to be created in other ways. Concerns about the permanency of forest carbon stocks, difficulties in quantifying stock changes, and the threat of environmental and socioeconomic impacts of large-scale reforestation programs have limited the uptake of forestry activities in climate policies. With political will and the involvement of tropical regions, forests can contribute to climate change protection through carbon sequestration as well as offering economic, environmental, and sociocultural benefits. A key opportunity in tropical regions is the reduction of carbon emissions from deforestation and degradation."

-Managing Forests for Climate Change Mitigation

JOSEP G. CANADELL AND MICHAEL R. RAUPACH

Authors Info & Affiliations

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In conclusion, the US Forest Service Region 1 Lolo National Forest Plan should reflect a more militaristic view of physically Protecting these National Treasures of the last remaining sources of drinkable water & breathable air. That will ensure that American Way of Life can continue as ClimateChange ravages the globe with war over the last resources needed for civilization to survive. Seriously. US National Guard units could be deployed with USFS LEOs if needed.