

## Table 1

### Public Engagement

- Go to meetings like this more often
- With sufficient notification (3 to 4 weeks)
- Multiple means of notification (Facebook, Round Up, E-Mail notification list sign-up, local paper, fliers @ grocery stores)
- Provide copy of draft & low? Assessments
- True engagement – incorporating input, not just listening but doing- a collaborative process
- A smaller group of representatives, or a committee to meet with the USFS
- Clarify things like PAC-FISH IN-FISH and other USFS lingo
- Explain some bigger picture side boards
- Is this all new plan or a revision with changes to the old? How much can change?
- Concern over whether and how forests will be grouped – will smaller/unique forest lose out.

### Plan Revision

- Move efficient cleanup of damaged forest (e.g.) bug-kill or fire
- More trails & creek restoration
- Improve roads
- Update East-side screens (needs to fit landscape we're in, protection of fisheries based on old science – not site specific especially with drought and climate change.
- USFS needs to move beyond "viable ecosystems" because not in sync with climate change
- Move consideration for true health of timber rather than politics.
- Do/emphasize pre-commercial thin as part of timber management
- Losing early seral? And its habitat HRV recommend to much late seral?
- Revise post-fire salvage logging to speed-up so timber can be used/taken

### Science

- Move science around soil compaction- different soil types compact in different ways
- Involve ODF&W, Oregon Conservation Strategy to work across boundaries
- Include clear set of references used
- Use science and not emotions/politics
- Sometimes you need to go beyond science and consider social needs: such as firewood, mushrooms, road access so people can visit Forest Service
- Move science into which trees need to be left (or taken)
- Use of science with adaptive management and common sense

## Table 2

### Public Engagement

- Recommendations made through the collaborative process should be carried through the planning process
- The public needs to be listened to in commenting process
- Would like to be “in the loop”
- Make the comment process easier for people to understand-more like the scoping process, rather than commenting on a final document.
- Public comment is “kicked aside” by Washington D.C.
- More weight needs to be put on the local issues/flavor rather than what is happening regionally/nationally
- We are totally different than the Deschutes NF- should be treated separately

### Forest Plan Revision

- Need to revise Eastside Screens
- Need to use proper silvicultural prescriptions to enhance the long-term growth & productivity of timber stands and timber harvests
- USFS needs a tool to expedite fire salvage sales
- Provision in NEPA for catastrophic events to expedite the process
- Is there a way to use modern technology to manage timber/sales, since USFS funding is down (i.e. Less boots on the ground)
- Modern timber management philosophy (D by P)
- Modify Eastside Screens to address trees that may be diseased/dying
- Take away Eastside Screens
- Instead of decommissioning roads, leave them in a condition where they are usable for future timber sales, realign instead of decommission
- “Chain of Command” – upper level management doesn’t really know what’s going on
- Give lower level (“boots on the ground”) employees ownership in projects
- Is there a way through forest plan revision to not “cave” to the environmentalists
- Look at more riparian management to improve vegetative conditions and fish habitat
- Is there a way to change management in INFISH buffers for forest health
- Consistent or increasing forest cut to help improve forest infrastructure, such as more local mills
- Timber harvest that mirrors forest growth
- Designated OHV “mudding/play” area to keep folks from disturbing other areas
- There needs to be a balance between stewardship and traditional timber sales, also balance the county funding aspect with stewardship

## Science

- Use science rather than emotions for timber harvest
- Are there alternatives we can use instead of prescribe burning i.e. mowing, mechanical, could help with smoke issues in urban areas
- Use a variety of science rather than one-sided science i.e. logging on hydrophobic soils
- Use science to manage timber stands through their whole life cycle not just late successional
- Get timber sales up quicker before they go bad
- Use tree improvement (superior tree genetics) to reforest areas that are burned by fires
- Utilize colleges/universities more for studies/ getting them real-life experience especially Central Oregon-OSU Cascades and COCC

## Table 3

### Science

- Don't just rely on HRV to inform management
- Consider changing climate to improve resilience
- Consider latest fire ecology- ensure that it's used in updating use of natural and RX fire in long term fuels and vegetation management
- Maintain/increase IDT approach
- Avoid emotion based decisions/analysis
- Tie to science – what is sustainable (harvest levels – sustained yield)
- Get (non-motorized) user groups involved in implementation as well as planning
- Continue strategic fuel break work to provide wood products
- Encourage monitoring by user groups to inform USFS of forest health and other management issues. (ex. Insect infestation or overstocked stands)
- Use science to contribute to making salvage more programmatic – at Forest Plan Level
- More public field trips especially around contentious issues.

### Forest Plan Revision

- Review experiences with past plans and make concrete proposals to improve the new plans with public input
- Faster streamline response to bug/disease/salvage – Allow faster response to emergency situations
- Look for opportunities for non-motorized recreation and incorporate in the revised Forest Plan
- Streamline salvage, so that salvage and replanting can occur over a high percentage of burned areas very rapidly to maximize value and restoration opportunity or ensure a mosaic of salvaged and untreated.

### Public Engagement

- More focus on rural/local communities.
- Develop website, PSA's, plan for public meetings and bring to the Ochoco collaborative.
- Hold Public field trips.
- Consider economics of local communities, (Economic effects associated with each resource area).
- Direct mailing to neighbors.
- Robust contact list of interested public.
- Engage liaison people in local communities to help disseminate information.
- Utilize email/social media to “blast” information frequently.
- Marquee outside Ochoco S.O.

## Table 4

### Forest Plan Revision

- Juniper Management
- Unsafe shooting on CRNG – proximity to homes, trails, and other recreational areas, also, how recreational shooting limits the availability of other recreational uses.
- Decommissioning and enforcing closures of illegal roads
- Restoration of wildlife habitat on illegal roads.
- Fuels reduction of Juniper on the CRNG
- Illegal dumping associated with roads.
- Spread of invasive plant species along illegal roads
- County roads that crosses Whychus Creek should be closed
- More restrictions for existing OHV areas/uses
- More enforcement of illegal motorized use
- More emphasis on non-motorized recreation
- Eastside Screens should continue to be used with updates based on most recent science, keep 21" DBH limit
- Ban lead shot on CRNG
- Fuel reduction using thinning
- Nordic trails brought into hiking trails standards, also mountain biking and equestrian
- More protection of native species
- Consider wilderness and also wildlife corridors
- Keep using collaborative for forest restoration multiple interests (and CRNG)
- Landscape planning to maximize intact habitat at the landscape scale (road- less, trail-less, less fragmentation
- Work with friends, fans, etc. to monitor, restore and collect data.
- More law enforcement, need to invest in enforcing existing regulations
- Watershed restoration-reintroduction of beaver to improve water retention and other values.
- Support re-establishment of wolves
- Consider ecological/economic benefit of growing recreation based market with declining timber industry.

### Public Engagement

- Public meetings need to be managed to avoid having some take over meeting, (ex. NRA vs. Safety Advocates)
- Have meetings where/when people feel safe and not threatened by special interest groups
- Publicity – Outreach multimedia, souvees
- Small group discussions are a good way for citizens to be heard and avoid potential conflict.
- Post on easy to use website so public can access current status of process easily
- Getting people together to engage in discussion.

## Science

- Endangered plant on CRNG use as a key species for management
- Lead and broken clay pigeons – need bio-degradable in arid climate
- Inventory habitat degradation to identify places to restore
- Up to date climate change impacts on sensitive species to inform how to manage
- More emphasis on how larger and more intact forest ecosystems can sequester carbon.
- Work closely with researchers that have data-coordinate information on plants and animals to consider when reusing forest and CRNG plans
- Accurate and up to date research on fires in ecosystem and have that inform decisions on suppression and prescribed fire.
- Use science to monitor effects of cattle grazing on forest and CRNG, including riparian habitat.

Table 5

## Science

- Plant/revegetate after wildfire
- Lack of forest management skills
- Ochoco Creek dams and debris management. Public users put in dams for swimming and need to remove them.
- Use technology, such as remote vehicles/robotics to recover timber and clear out burned areas.
- Use most up to date science to guide timber operations
- Update forest maps
- Utilize up to date social/economic science to inform and balance ecosystem management with resource extraction. Science has been used to justify conservation, but not used to guide social/economic uses of the forest.
- Review Eastside Screens in light of new science and information.
- Science is too fish-centric, based on single-species management and not on overall habitat for multiple species.
- Science is not being used to guide forest management. Other concerns, such as recreation seems to drive decisions
- Chasing fires at the expense of forest health.
- Incorporate common/traditional knowledge as a source of information in forest plan revision
- Need research on comparative forest management techniques, focused on water yields.
- Arrange field trips to show the public forest management practices.
- Reassess road less areas, wilderness areas, and open road system as part of plan revision.
- Add resources for rule enforcement, campers often disregard rules and leave messes for others to clean up
- Incorporate animal retrieval areas into motorized travel management (disabled access)

## Forest Plan Revision

- All ground disturbing management needs to have noxious weeds considered prior to activities and should be monitored after the work is done.
- Increase thinning and commercial harvest.
- Forest is a renewable resource.
- Consider more salvage logging after fires.
- Consider density management for all vegetation types – too much Juniper, White fir, etc. that needs to be thinned.
- Consider transportation system to support increased forest management. Too many closed roads.
- Collaboration is great, but we need to accelerate project time lines to accomplish the goal.
- Collaboration should be used, but let the professionals do their jobs and make rapid decisions when appropriate.

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- State lands are managed differently than federal lands, and often more successfully. Cooperate more with other agencies and learn from them.
- Livestock grazing is a compatible use for our forest, continue the grazing program and allow permittees greater input into decisions
- Use cattle as a vegetation management tool.

#### Public Engagement

- Listening session is a good start. Education will be important to temper extreme viewpoints.
- Forest staff needs to lay the groundwork to help collaborative process operate effectively.
- Create a forest plan revision website, provide away to submit online feedback.
- Be judicious in public engagement, too much can bog down the process.
- Forest staff members are not familiar in the community; we used to know the staff on the forest, but not anymore. Allow staff to get out on the land.
- Allotments are comprised of legacy fences; redesign all allotments and pastures to improve forage and grazing management.

Table 6

Forest Plan Revision

- Need a bigger/better salvage program (to be included in annual cut)
- Don't use diameter to define the size limit of trees to be cut if we keep capping out at 21" we will thin ourselves out of business, cut what needs to be cut
- Use available technology to increase the areas available for harvest, don't limit commercial treatments to slopes <30%
- Don't try to lump management of the west side of Washington and Oregon into Ochoco (Eastside) forest plan revision
- Over thinning smaller sized trees (reprod) to the detriment of future stands. Keep thinning the same stands over and over.
- Entering same areas over and over again, and not treating the landscape
- Use value of burned/salvaged timber to cover the cost of rehabilitation of that area.
- Speed up procedures so that we can capture the maximum value of timber, after fires (salvage).
- USFS needs to do a better job of educating the public on the value of salvage logging- salvage and rehab.
- Listen to local landowners and stakeholders
- Have to find common ground; we all have a vested interest in public land.
- Just because nature "removed" the stand by fire and not clear-cut, doesn't mean the USFS shouldn't replant.
- For the west side cut more trees.
- By not harvesting timber, not getting payments to counties; impacting the communities.
- Take into account "off limit" areas, i.e. wilderness RNA's etc. when deciding how to manage the land.
- How many acres of National Parks, State Parks, Wilderness areas, etc. is there vs National Forest land that is "in production"?
- Look at compaction limitations in regards to logging, newer equipment and technologies make this irrelevant.
- Climate change statistics haven't been consistent
- If using climate change as part of science, shouldn't we expect and accept some level of extinction?
- Wildlife- deer and elk need thickets- don't over thin-need thickets on eastside thicker timber on eastside gives more hiding cover to wildlife (pine) on west side- need clear cut Doug Fir.
- Prescribed burning is being overused- keep cycling the same land over and over- burning too much- weeds coming in. Logs on ground being burned up that house birds and other wildlife.
- Need to machine pick after hand thinning, too much slash left in units, fire hazard.
- Look back to history when managing the land - what works what didn't.
- For forest fires, when we don't manage by planting etc., undesirable species and brush come back, when we use machines they churn up the soil and promote new growth.

- Better off churning up ground with machines than burning because you set back soil productivity.
- Yes, but Oregon and Washington input should be weighed higher than “outside” input (PNW 80% rest of country 20%)
- Local people are more affected (livelihoods) than people from outside the local area.

## Table 7

### Public Engagement

- How should the public be engaged?
- Information Regular
- Provide a multiple user/uses forum or access to information sharing
- Webpage – keep updated – comment section for the public – user friendly – social media updates
- Snail mail for non-computer users
- Front desk – keep current re; status of revision info, special uses, and maps
- Provide inform
- action specific to Ochoco revision process (i.e. media)
- Continue live public meetings
- Go to user groups (i.e. COTA, Timber, etc.)
- Ensure involvement of diverse user groups (i.e. Back Country Horsemen, Ranchers, COTA, OHA, Timber, etc.)
- Recreation user groups: Meeting of representatives to speak to varying values/interest (current plan lacking direction on recreation values. Would like an emphasis on this in new plan)
- Provide information @ large-scale community event.
- E-mail broaden scoping list to include more interest
- Collaborative – add recreation

### Science

- Use site specific research
- Apply science to diversity of recreation on the forest, impact studies, user conflicts, utilization/population interface.
- Use citizen's science to inform management
- Adaptive management for unknown demographics and uses
- Integrate current science
- Use of drones
- Folks would be interested in hearing from scientific community about research specific to issues on the Ochoco, interactive sessions and website info and comments, ensure public involvement
- Provide venue to allow interest groups/users to submit their own science and studies
- Balance with other values, economics, social considerations

### Forest Plan Revision

- Emphasize local vegetation management, maintain and budget
- Reduce fire risk
- Adaptive capacity for future uses
- Provide socio-economic benefits to local communities (jobs/income)

- Maintain multiple uses (grazing, special use permits, timber, recreation)
- Expand opportunities for users,
- Streamline process omit too many FS personnel
- Ensure Ochoco can provide livelihood of local communities and individual citizens
- Add more “boots on the ground” and LEO’s
- Maintain current access and expanded/future dispersed, motorized, non-motorized access.
- Maintain forest diversity and health
- Take into consideration disabled users
- Maintain balance between sustainable forest and all forest uses (i.e. spiritual values, solitude, and peace of mind) Human values.

## Comment card comments

- Larger/longer closures for raptors
- Rein in abusive motorized recreation
- Keep Eastside Screens, Strength PAC & INFISH
- Document future restoration opportunities
- Robust monitoring plan
- Manage for multiple wildlife species not just T&S species
- Close grazing allotments in riparian areas
- Wildlife connectivity corridors
- Do NEPA upfront for road closures & decommissioning, even if you can't afford it
- Exceed standards & guidelines for hiding and thermal cover for deer and elk
- Finish value mapping assessment
- Grassland – monitor weeds and invasive
- Use best available science from all sources.
- Rehab user created roads.
- Manage for Lynx in case they have an unlikely expansion could stand in for surrogate species
- Do more riparian and aspen restoration, close stream crossings to vehicles.
- Move dispersed camping away from riparian areas
- Don't rely on just HRV
- Public Engagement, meetings, email, psa, road show, allow meaningful written comments
- Plan Revision – Review experiences with past plans and make concrete proposals to improve the new plans with public input.
- Science – Ensure latest fire ecology info is used in updating use of natural and prescribed fire in long term fuels. Vegetation management
- Public Engagement – Periodically at each major step in the process, keep them informed to maintain engagement.