UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE HELENA-LEWIS AND CLARK FOREST LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN OBJECTOR RESOLUTION MEETINGS

Held Remotely via Zoom Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday September 29, September 30, and October 1, 2020

Wildlife - Diversity, Connectivity, and ESA Species

Identification of Species of Conservation Concern

Elk Habitat Management

General Access - Motorized and Mechanized Suitability
Recommended Wilderness Areas and Boundary Adjustments

Designated Area Management - Badger-Two Medicine, Elkhorn Wildlife Management Unit, Continental Divide National Scenic Trail

Conservation Watershed Network and Downstream Water Users

Timber, Sustained Yield, and Reforestation

Range

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1	WILDLIFE - DIVERSITY, CONNECTIVITY, AND ESA SPECIES
2	Tuesday, September 29, 2020, 9:35 a.m 11:34 a.m.
3	
4	APPEARANCES
5	FACILITATOR: SHAWN JOHNSON, University of Montana
6	FOREST SERVICE:
7	LEANNE MARTEN, Regional forester/reviewing officer SARA MAYBEN, Deputy forest supervisor
8	DEB ENTWISTLE, Team leader LORI WOLLAN, GIS specialist
9	SCOTT NAGEL, Watersheds WENDY CLARK, Wildlife biologist
LO	AMANDA MILBURN, Timber/civic culturalist KYLE SCHMITT, Range and weeds
L1	ELIZABETH CASSELLI, Recreation and other uses LIZ SMITH, Writer/editor
L2	JENNY WOODS, HLC NP planning staff CHIARA CIPRIANO, Public affairs specialist
L3	TIMORY PEEL, Regional Planner CORY HUTCHINSON, Administrative Review Coordinator
L4	CORT HOTCHINSON, Administrative Review Coordinator
L5	OBJECTORS AND INTERESTED PERSONS:
L6	AL CHRISTOPHERSEN, Big Elk Divide Restoration Comm. BONNIE RICE, Sierra Club
L7	ERIC CLEWIS, Montana Wildlife Federation JOCELYN LEROUX, Western Watersheds Project
L8	ZACH ANGSTEAD, Montana Wilderness Association SARAH LUNDSTRUM, National Park Conservation Assn.
L9	PETE NELSON, Defenders of Wildlife GAYLE JOSLIN, Helena Hunters and Anglers
20	MATTHEW BISHOP, Helena Hunters and Anglers PETER METCALF, Glacier-Two Medicine Alliance
21	PETER METCALF, GTACTET-TWO MEDICINE ATTIANCE
22	
23	
24	** NOTE: (Inaudible) denotes inability to distinguish
25	words due to technology

WHEREUPON, the proceedings were had as follows:

MR. JOHNSON: All right. I think we'll go ahead and get started. It looks like we've got a good group of people here. I'm going to go ahead and repost the information that was on that welcoming screen here in the chat box. Everyone, if you would click on the Chat in the lower part of your screen center, it should bring up just some basic information about the Zoom box and how to name yourself if you're online. So that's in the chat box.

I'll just start by welcoming everyone and thanking you for being here today. It's great to see so much interest and concern about the future of the Helena-Lewis and Clark National Forest and really welcome your participation today.

My name is Shawn Johnson, and I'm with the University of Montana. I am going to be the meeting facilitator today, and I was fortunate enough to be the facilitator for a lot of the public engagement meetings for the Helena-Lewis and Clark as they went through forest plan revision.

I want to start by sharing some features of Zoom. I know that this is a familiar platform for many, but it's a new platform for some of you, so just start with some of the technical features. First, in terms of your view today, you'll see a tab in the upper right-hand corner of

your screen where you can toggle between Speaker View and Gallery View. So depending on if you want to focus on just the person speaking or everyone online, you can toggle there.

All the other features are across the bottom of your screen. From left to right, you've got an Audio Mute button, and we would just ask that if you're not speaking, to keep your audio on mute so that we can hear everyone else. You can also switch between Phone and Computer Audio. So if for some reason your computer audio becomes a little bit sketchy because of connectivity issues you can switch to a phone line. That's where you do that, by hitting the up arrow next to the Microphone icon.

The next button over is your Video button. We would ask that during introductions and for all of the objectors and interested parties that are hoping to speak during the different sections of today's conversation, that you would actually have your video on during those parts of our conversation so that we can see and hear one another, and it's a nice thing to be able to connect that way, even remotely.

The Participants tab is an important one at the bottom of your screen. When you click the Participants tab, it will bring up the list of everyone's name who is joining us today. And importantly, it gives you the opportunity

to raise your hand across the bottom. So under the list of everyone's name, you should see a Raise Hand button. If you click that Raise Hand button, your name will rise to the top of my list and I can call on you for your question or comment. The Chat button next to that will be a place for us to share information, such as the contact information that's currently shared in the chat box.

I'd just ask, because we are on Zoom, to speak clearly, to speak loudly and slowly so that everyone can hear and understand. We are also attempting to have closed captioning added to the meeting so that people can read along as well.

I want to emphasize a couple of pieces in the chat box; that both Timory and Cody are available for technical assistance issues, and, again, for members of the press, there's contact information there for the regional public affairs specialist.

Because we're on Zoom, we are being welcomed into people's lives in different ways than perhaps before, so we are probably going to get a peek into people's homes at times and some of the distractions and that they face, and just ask that everyone be accepting of some of those distractions and be as patient as possible. We're all trying to do our best here and are actually really fortunate to have the Zoom capability to connect together

today.

I want to also say that we are lucky to have a transcriptionist capturing today's conversation, and so I want to just briefly introduce Cheryl, who is with us today, and say that she is going to be providing a verbatim transcript of our conversation for the record, which will be nice to have as we continue to work through the planning process. And that transcript will be made available to the public and posted as soon as it's available.

So with that, I would like to begin some introductions of some of the important people that will be joining us today, and then following the introductions, we'll walk through our objectives for today, as well as an overview of the agenda.

I'd like to start by introducing Sara Mayben, who is the deputy forest supervisor for the Helena-Lewis and Clark National Forest, and she'll have a chance to introduce herself and the team that's put together the forest plan revision.

sara.

MS. MAYBEN: Thanks, Shawn.

Good morning, everybody. As Shawn said, my name is Sara Mayben. I am the deputy forest supervisor for the Helena-Lewis and Clark. Bill Avey is on a special fire

assignment and unavailable to sit in on today's resolution meeting, so I am sitting in on his behalf. I want to welcome you all. I know this is an important process for the forest in our foreseeable future as far as management goes. It's an important topic. And I really appreciate you all taking the time to provide us your insights.

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I'd like to introduce the team members that are on, and I'm going to ask them to turn on their cameras. So first we have Deb Entwistle, who is the team leader. She's been leading this effort since its -- well, not since its inception, but she's been on the team since its inception. Lori Wollan, who is our GIS specialist on the Scott Nagel, who serves as our watershed person. He's new to our team, relatively speaking. He's taking the place of Wayne Green, who retired. Wendy Clark, who is our wildlife biologist. Amanda Milburn, who is our timber person/civic culturist. I believe Kyle Schmitt is on, who is doing range and weeds. Elizabeth Casselli, who is doing recreation and other uses. And then Liz Smith, who is our writer/editor for the team. And I also want to acknowledge that Jenny Woods is on, and you may know her from all our planning staff in the Helena-Lewis and Clark office.

Deb, did I miss anybody?

MS. SMITH: Did you want us to turn our videos

on? Because I did.

MS. MAYBEN: Yes. I want you guys just to wave and say hi.

MS. ENTWISTLE: I think you got everybody who is here. Thanks.

MS. MAYBEN: All right. Awesome. Thank you. That's what I've got, Shawn.

MR. JOHNSON: Great. Thank you, Sara, for the introduction to yourself and the team and for giving us an update on where Bill is. I know that he was central to this whole planning process as well.

I'd like to now introduce Leanne Marten, the regional forester for Region 1.

Leanne.

MS. MARTEN: Thank you, Shawn.

And good morning to everyone. Great to have so many join us here this morning. So I really appreciate you taking time out of your busy days. And as Shawn said, I'm Leanne Marten. For those of you I haven't had the pleasure of meeting yet, I'm the regional forester here in the Northern Region. And my role today and over the next couple days, I'm the objection reviewing officer on the draft decision for Forest Supervisor Bill Avey. And so I just look forward to really having a great day.

What I'd thought I'd do to start out with here, and

just to get us kicked off, is talk a little bit about the process, how my role fits into this compared to Bill's and Sara's, how we got to where we're at to date, even what's on the agenda. And then I'll let Shawn kind of give an overview of the agenda, and then we will jump right into the first topic of the day from that standpoint.

As we move forward, I really appreciate just folks's patience. I have done these before, but I have not done this large of an objection meeting for three days solid virtually, so we're doing the best we can. I think we have it structured to keep it as interactive, open dialogue, but I do ask that if you could just give us a little bit of patience.

And obviously, as Shawn pointed out, we have some folks in the background doing a lot of work on this. If you have issues or technical difficulties, please give them a ring so we can get on those right away. I really want this to be about you and about the opportunity for you to be talking with each other, for me to listen and learn and see where we can go moving forward.

A little bit about where and how we got here. I know you've been very involved with Helena-Lewis and Clark over the last several years getting to this point, and I cannot thank you enough for just your continued interest in the management of your public lands. For those of you that

have listened to me before, you've heard me say that it truly is an honor and very humbling to be able to manage public lands on your behalf. They're not my public lands, they're not Bill's, they're not Sara's. They're your public lands. And so we're truly honored to be able to try and help manage them on your behalf.

And no surprise, not everybody agrees on how the lands should be managed. We'll learn today that many of you don't agree with each other, and that's okay. Our job is to try and help out that dialogue, to listen and learn. I want to try and see things through your lens versus what I think I understood through the objections, but I really need your help with that. So I'm going to be teasing out some questions and try and just understand better what I think I was reading and understanding from your written objections, but I'm not quite sure on a couple of these.

And that leads me to how we even got to where we're at today. We had, give or take -- I'm not going to give you exact numbers, because I know that it's being refined and the team has all these exact numbers, but we had over 150 objectors to the Helena-Lewis and Clark plan, had over 120-some actual distinctly unique objection issues that were brought forward. So as you can imagine, with that many people being involved and, frankly, that many issues, we simply do not have the means to be able to talk about

every single one of them over the next couple days.

what I want to make sure everybody is aware of and to assure you is every one of the objection issues brought forward in your written objections will be responded to. They'll be responded to in my letter back to Forest Supervisor Avey. They may not be in there word for word how you wrote them, they may be summarized, because many of them have the same theme to them, but they will be responded to.

How we chose what was on the agenda was I really had some questions, need some help understanding. I want to have more robust dialogue on some of these issues to help move forward on my letter and potential instructions back to Forest Supervisor Avey on how to address some of the objection points. So even if it's not on the agenda, that does not mean that your objection issues were not taken seriously or that they're not important. It just means we had to really focus in on a group of them just because of time, and, again, trying to figure out ones that I could really use your assistance on understanding and making sure I'm seeing things as you intended in your written objection.

You'll see that -- And this morning's a great example.

It's wildlife. There's a lot of twists and turns to

wildlife. There's, I can't remember if it's later today

or tomorrow, wilderness, recommended wilderness. A lot of different perspectives on that. Frankly, there's a lot of different values that all of you hold on many of these and how you just see and value your public lands and how they're being managed.

what you will not hear from me, and what I will not ever do is ask you to change your values. That is something that is not anything I would ask anybody to do. What I may ask you to do through questions, though, is help articulate or help me understand where you're coming from and, you know, what your value really is encasing there from that standpoint. Just because we don't agree with each other doesn't mean that we don't respect each other's values.

And so I just want to put that up front, because I know sometimes it may come across inadvertently that we're trying to ask you to change your values. That isn't what we're trying to do, and I would never try and do that from that perspective. I feel it's important, because many of these have a foundation of very important values to many of you that are participating and many of you that are listening in from members of the public as well.

The other thing that you're going to see, and it's going to be after lunch for those of you that are joining us, there is one portion of this where I am not the

reviewing officer, and that's Acting Associate Deputy
Chief Christine Dawe. Because for species of conservation
concern, that was actually -- the list is actually my
decision. It would make sense I don't review my own
decision. So you will see one part of the agenda today
where there will be a different reviewing officer, but
it's only for that one very narrow specific decision
that's actually mine and was not Forest Supervisor Avey's
on that. Otherwise, I am the reviewing officer for the
entire objection process, with that part of it.

And then I'll wrap this up on -- After every topic on the agenda, we have time allotted. It may or may not take that much time, but we do have to stick to the times on the agenda. And the reason is, just like many of you, people will be coming and going. We set this up so people did not have to just sit three days -- you're more than welcome to, but we set it up so you could come and go as your schedules allow, and if you're an objector or an interested party, at specific times, trying to minimize the impact to your daily lives.

So I'm going to apologize up front; some of what I just said some of you may hear multiple times over the next couple days, because there will be new people and we just need to repeat from that standpoint. I know it may get old for a couple of you, so I just apologize up front.

I'm not trying to just have you hear me speak over and over on the same things, but just recognizing that we'll have new people coming and going throughout the next three days as we move forward.

I think with that, I will turn it back over to Shawn to just run through the gist of the agenda and some of that. Obviously, if there's questions for me or points of clarification, Shawn is going to be helping facilitate as we go through, as will Sara and I. So I'm happy to answer any clarifying questions at this point if folks have any.

But Shawn, I'll turn it back over to you and we'll go from there.

But again, thanks, everyone. I really look forward to the next few days.

MR. JOHNSON: Great. Thank you, Leanne.

Are there any clarifying questions for Leanne just now? If you have one, please go ahead and raise your hand, either in person, like I'm doing right now, and you'd have to turn on your video to do that, or by using the Raise Hand button on the Participant's field. Any questions? Awesome.

well, thanks for that overview, Leanne. And as those questions come forward, we'll be sure to grab them.

I do just want to take a minute to run through our objectives for this whole process and for today's agenda.

Leanne touched on some of this, but just so we have it in front of us, I did prepare a couple of slides, so I'm going to throw those up on the screen here in just a second, and hopefully all the technology is working here.

Now, the reason to do this, and, as Leanne said, we'll probably revisit this content a few times over the course of the next three days, but just to give a sense of the flow of the conversation and what we're trying to achieve as well as to clarify some basic ground rules.

So just in terms of some of those basic ground rules, really, the core of this, as Leanne said, is really to get a sense of your key interests and concerns and to do some problem solving, explore some potential solutions, and see if we can come to some shared understanding of what might be possible. And to do that, it's really going to take all of us listening really closely to one another. So some basic ground rules:

Let's just listen carefully to one another, demonstrate respect, speak one at a time, really focus on understanding. And so I think you'll hear Leanne ask a lot of questions. I would invite all of you to ask questions too and really focus on understanding one another.

Because we're in this Zoom format, just remember to speak clearly and take your time and be patient with one

another and forgiving, because people are in this format, it's unfamiliar, and so we may have some distractions or some technical issues that may get in the way.

But we're really trying to facilitate, as best we can, a dialogue. And that was the key piece here, that we come away with some better understanding of what your issues are and what might be possible as we move forward.

Just in terms of basic protocol, as we enter into each of these conversation spaces, it would be helpful, as we enter into that, to have everyone have their video on so that we can see one another. And then when you're asked to speak, go ahead and introduce yourself for the first time. Even though we can see your name in the Zoom box, it's nice for you to just have that opportunity to introduce yourself, who you are, where you're from; and if you have an organizational affiliation, that would be helpful too. Because we have a transcriptionist, it would also be helpful for you to spell any unusual names or complicated names, just so we can get that information correctly captured on the record.

As we then start thinking about our overall objectives for our time together, this is just another way of restating some of the key pieces that Leanne shared with us at the top of the meeting. But really, this is a chance to discuss these topics with her and to have an

engaged conversation. It gives you the chance to validate or clarify what you've shared with the Forest and with the reviewing officer and for her to ask questions to build that shared understanding.

It's the opportunity for everyone who has an interest in that topic area to discuss possible solutions to collective concerns, and it's an opportunity to build shared understanding of what the next steps are in the review process, so we all walk away with a shared understanding of what happens after today.

And then just a quick overview of today's agenda. So we've just come to the end here of our welcome and introductions, and we'll be starting shortly here with our first topical area of the day on wildlife, including diversity, connectivity, and ESA species issues. We'll then take a break, come back at 1 o'clock for identification of species of conservation concern. And again, this is the piece where Christine Dawe will be joining us. At 2 o'clock, we'll shift to elk habitat. And then at 3 o'clock, we'll have a summary of the day.

Over the next couple of days, we'll move to additional topics. So tomorrow, the key topics are access, including motorized and mechanized suitability. Tomorrow, we'll also have recommended wilderness areas and boundary adjustments; designated area management, including the

Badger-Two Medicine, Elkhorn Wildlife Management Unit, and Continental Divide National Scenic Trail. And on Thursday we'll shift to the conservation watershed network issues and downstream water uses, we'll talk about timber, sustained yield, and reforestation, and range issues.

So we'll have a quick summary of each agenda at the start of each day.

MS. MARTEN: Hey, Shawn?

MR. JOHNSON: Leanne.

MS. MARTEN: I might have missed it at the beginning, but did you want to mention if there's any members of the media on the call and questions that they may have?

MR. JOHNSON: Yeah. Thank you, Leanne.

So if members of the media have joined us today, we'd invite you to be in touch with Chiara Cipriano, and I hope I'm saying your name right, Chiara. I know you've joined us here on the Zoom meeting screen as well.

And I think that information was posted earlier in the chat box, but I know it only appears as you enter, so I'm going to go ahead and put that again in the chat box. You can access that by hitting the Chat button at the bottom of your screen. And that is there as well.

I would also just highlight or clarify that as we get into different topic areas, that is a space for the people

who have standing as an objector or as an interested party. Members of the public are welcome to listen in, but it's really for those people who have the objector or interested party status. And so we'll invite those people to have their videocameras on. Members of the public are welcome to listen in.

Any other questions or clarifications as we get started?

Sara? Leanne?

All right. Well, we've got just one minute here before the top of the hour, so this is just a chance for everyone to take a quick stretch break, and then we'll come back and start the conversation on wildlife here in just a minute.

MS. MARTEN: Timory, did you have something?

MS. PEEL: Yeah. I just wanted to let folks
know, I did put it in the Chat, but in case folks haven't
seen that, there is a link in the chat box for closed
captioning, if that would help with the audio for you.

It's not internal to this Zoom meeting. It is an external
link, so you'll need to have a second web browser open.

If you are using Zoom in one tab of your web browser,
you'll need to have a separate window in order to read
that caption and see the participants and the discussion
here as well.

MR. JOHNSON: Great. Thanks, Timory, for making that available. Really appreciate it.

If anyone has any challenge accessing that, just let us know, raise your hand.

All right. So here we are at 10 o'clock, and so we'll go ahead and get started with this next part of our agenda. This is our first thematic topic for the day, and it's on issues related to wildlife, including diversity, connectivity, and ESA species. I don't see anyone new joining the meeting just now, but just in case you missed it, my name is Shawn Johnson, and I'm at the University of Montana facilitating today's meeting, and joined by Sara Mayben and Leanne Marten, who are deputy forest supervisor for the Helena-Lewis and Clark and regional forester respectively, and they'll be the Forest Service representatives guiding us through today's conversation.

If you are one of the parties that is interested in talking on this issue or topic, you are an objector or interested person on any of these issues, I'd invite you at this point to go ahead and turn on your video so that we can identify you. And then we'd like to actually start with a round of introductions. So I'll just take a minute for people who are interested in this topic area to turn on their video screen.

Great. Seeing a lot of screens come up. I'm going to

go ahead and just invite you individually to introduce 1 yourself, and I'm going to just use the way you're 2 appearing on my screen here to do that. 3 So Al Christophersen, you're first in line here, if 4 5 you want to say hi. 6 MR. CHRISTOPHERSEN: Good morning, everybody. 7 Thank you for having this. My name is Al Christophersen, and I am the cochair of what used to be the Elkhorn 8 Restoration Committee, and we're now the Big Elk Divide 9 Restoration Committee. 10 MR. JOHNSON: Great. Thanks, Al. Good to see 11 12 you this morning. Bonnie Rice. 13 MS. RICE: Good morning, everyone, and thanks for 14 15 the opportunity to discuss these issues today. Mv name is Bonnie Rice, and I'm the senior campaign representative 16 17 for Sierra Club's our wild America campaign in the 18 Greater Yellowstone and Northern Rockies Regions, and I'm based in Bozeman. 19 20 MR. JOHNSON: Good morning, Bonnie. Eric Clewis. 21 22 MR. CLEWIS: Hey, everyone. My name is Eric Clewis. I am the western Montana field coordinator 23

MR. JOHNSON: Great. Thanks, Eric.

for the Montana Wildlife Federation.

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Jocelyn Leroux. 1 MS. LEROUX: Good morning. Thanks for having us 2 here today. I am Jocelyn Leroux. I'm the Montana and 3 4 Washington director with Western Watersheds Project, and I'm based in Missoula. 5 6 MR. JOHNSON: Thanks, Jocelyn. 7 Zach Angstead. 8 MR. ANGSTEAD: Hi, everyone. Thanks for having Good morning. My name is Zach Angstead. I'm the 9 central Montana field director for the Montana Wilderness 10 Association, and I'm based out of Great Falls. 11 12 MR. JOHNSON: Great. Thanks for joining us, zach. 13 14 Sarah Lundstrum. 15 MS. LUNDSTRUM: Hi. Thanks. Sarah Lundstrum. Ι 16 am the Glacier program manager for the National Parks Conservation Association, based in Whitefish, Montana. 17 18 MR. JOHNSON: Thanks, Sarah. 19 Pete Nelson. 20 MR. NELSON: Hello. My name is Pete Nelson. I'm 21 director of the federal lands program for Defenders of 22 wildlife. I'm in Bozeman, Montana. 23 MR. JOHNSON: Thanks for joining us, Pete. 24 Gayle, I've forgotten your last name, but I see you're 25 here with us.

MS. JOSLIN: Well, it's Gayle Joslin. I'm sorry. 1 I failed to put that in. But I am an interested person 2 and a member of one of the objecting parties for Helena 3 Hunters and Anglers, and I'm here to listen today. 4 5 thank you. 6 MR. JOHNSON: Great. Thanks for joining us, 7 Gayle. 8 Matt Bishop. MR. BISHOP: Good morning, everybody. Thanks for 9 having me. Matthew Bishop. I'm an attorney with the 10 Western Environmental Law Center here in Helena, Montana, 11 12 and I filed an objection on behalf of the Helena Hunters and Anglers. And like I said, I'm here in Helena. 13 14 you. 15 MR. JOHNSON: Great. Thanks. 16 And Peter Metcalf. MR. METCALF: Hi. Good morning, everyone. 17 18 name is Peter Metcalf. Thanks for being here for this 19 meeting. I'm the executive director of Glacier-20 Two Medicine Alliance conservation group, based out of East Glacier Park, Montana. 21 22 MR. JOHNSON: Great. Thanks, Peter. 23 So from there, Leanne, do you want to provide a brief

overview of the issues or where would you like to start

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from here?

MS. MARTEN: Yes. I can jump in and we'll go from there and see how this all flows.

But great to see everyone. Thanks for joining again.

And I think I've met most of you. A couple of you, I'm

not sure if I've met you in person, but hopefully someday

face-to-face we'll be able to do it. But I appreciate you

joining virtually. And a couple of you, we went through

the Flathead together, and so congratulations for being

willing to do this again for three days. So I really

appreciate it.

I'm going to try -- this one's the wildlife diversity, connectivity, and then, of course, the Endangered Species Act species. We have about, I think it's an hour and a half this morning. Shawn will help us with that. And it's complex, and that's nothing new to any of you folks here. So I'm going to do my best to try and just summarize and jump into some of the proposed remedies and some questions I have to get the dialogue going.

And to do that, there's a lot of overlap between the, I'll just say the subcategories of diversity, connectivity, and Endangered Species Act. I'm going to try and keep it a little bit separated, but I know they overlap from that standpoint. So if they start blending, that's okay. You guys help me help you have the right dialogue here, if you would.

Again, I'm not going to get into every point that was brought up. You guys have the written objections that you submitted. And I would ask, unless, you know, I have questions, please don't just repeat what you sent in in writing, because we do have those and have read them. So it's really trying to build off of that, from that standpoint. If I'm missing something, though, by all means, that's where I definitely need you to speak up and help me out from that.

My overview, I'm going to be working off of -- and keep it really short, because I really want to have time for the dialogue and questions. But I'm going to be working off of the briefing papers that were posted, the Objection Issue Briefing Papers, just as a starting point. And again, these were purposefully broad, because, as you can imagine, some of the objections received could be anywhere from one to two pages, some of them were hundreds of pages long. So there's quite a spectrum there. But it's a starting point from that perspective, and that's all it's intended to be, is to be a starting point.

Let me jump in with the wildlife diversity. And in reading through the objections and in looking through the issues, you know, one of the things I saw is, like many of these, we've got different ends of the spectrum on folks's views, which is great. It really helps us try and make

the best informed decisions that we can.

The thing that kept coming up a lot on this one was difference of opinions and different thoughts on the best scientific information and whether or not it was applied as part of the analysis, and, in some cases, how it was applied. Some of you felt that there were some gaps in that. Some of you felt that some of the things in the draft and proposed plan and decision that were listed as guidelines should be standards. And I'm going to -- I need to tease that out a little bit, so stay tuned on that one.

And then there was very specific issues brought up and concerns around a couple species, and particularly bighorn sheep. I want to clarify that whether or not bighorn sheep is a species of conservation concern and included on the regional forester's list for that, that's going to be later this afternoon as part of that. So not that we can't talk a little bit about that, because I know it overlaps, but if it's the species of conservation concern, whether or not it should be on that list or not, I just ask that you hold that until after lunch until Christine Dawe is here as the resolving official -- or reviewing official, excuse me, for that one.

But with sheep, there was -- Setting aside whether or not it's an SCC, species of conservation concern, there

was concerns about grazing. There was proposed remedies about bringing in maybe some more standards regarding bighorn sheep and domestic grazing and how they interact or don't interact from that. And then this also ties into some of the connectivity issues that were brought forward regarding the connectivity in some of the ecosystems.

So let me first, just with the diversity side, is there anything major that I've missed? I know there's a lot of details in what I just briefly summarized, but is there anything major that I just totally missed that you want to make sure, when it came to the issue of diversity, that I'm aware of or from that standpoint before I jump in with a couple questions and get us going?

Go ahead, Pete.

MR. NELSON: All right. Leanne, it's great to see you. And, you know, we've been talking about diversity issues under the 2012 planning rule since 2012.

MS. MARTEN: And before, Pete.

MR. NELSON: And before. Defenders have been working on the implementation of the planning rule for -personally, I have for over eight years. And I just want to say, you know, in summary, I feel like we're still grappling with this idea of how the diversity requirements of the planning rule are actually executed in the forest plans.

I would say, if I could summarize Defenders' view in one sentence, it would be that we continue to see diversity decisions postponed until the project level. In many cases, the plan simply reiterates rule requirements or uses a desired condition framework that essentially says we're going to figure this out later at the project scale. There's a lot of references to flexibility in the plan and the supporting materials. And it's Defenders' view that the planning regulation actually requires diversity decisions to be made at the plan scale. So many of our concerns stem from that.

The policy view that we hold on the regulation -- And Leanne, you know, we talked about this for many years as an advisory committee. Our position has not changed on that issue. That's how we believe the regulation is meant to be interpreted and applied, and we also believe that that's a legal requirement of the National Forest Management Act. Thanks.

MS. MARTEN: Great. Thanks, Pete. And I appreciate that. And actually, that leads in a little bit to one of the questions. And I'm not sure, Pete, if you have examples, or anybody else, obviously. There were several objectors and objections where the proposed remedy was changing, it said various -- the term was "various guidelines to standards."

And, of course, you know, one of the differences, as you guys are aware, that looks very different underneath the 2012 planning rule is guidelines versus standards. So when you're used to what was in the '86 plans versus how it's even displayed and talked about under the 2012 planning rule, it is different from that.

what I don't have a good feel for and I'm looking for some assistance with is -- You know, and that's a very generic statement, change some of the guidelines to standards. What I could use some help with is if you have specific examples of a guideline that you think would be better as a standard and help me understand the gap you're seeing. What is it you feel is missing if you have currently a guideline that you think should be a standard? I'm having a hard time wrapping my arms around just an example.

And that's to anybody who might have that or have an idea and can help me understand how you're thinking or viewing guideline versus standard and any specifics when it comes to the wildlife diversity portion.

Okay, don't everybody speak up at once. I need help.

This is the interactive part. Help me out here.

Go ahead, Pete.

MR. NELSON: I was looking through our objection to see if we made that argument specifically. I don't --

I think we said some things about guidelines, but others may have made that direct argument. I'm looking to see whether we did. I think there were certain cases where we argued that it was not clear what the purpose of the guideline was, and, therefore, it would be very difficult to interpret compliance.

You know, that's a big policy issue with guidelines, is whether the purpose is clear enough to actually allow for the discretion that is provided in the achievement of the guideline to be responsibly followed. I think there was a few cases of that. But others on this panel may have specific remarks on guidelines and standards.

I'll continue to search my document, Leanne, for a case study for you.

MS. MARTEN: Okay. That would be great. Thanks, Pete.

And if you guys have an example that's tied to connectivity or ESA, that's okay too, folks. It doesn't have to be just on the diversity. But I'm just trying to get a better feel for what folks were thinking or an example, if you happen to have one.

MR. NELSON: Does the Forest Service have an example of where that objection was applied in a case where you're seeking more information?

MS. MARTEN: You know, Katie or Timory, who are

on, if they could be looking, and if they have it, by all means, pop in and help me out here, or Deb.

Go ahead, Timory.

MS. PEEL: A large number of those objections were tied particularly to elk habitat management, which we'll discuss in detail. But there were folks that were concerned that -- related to the guidelines specifically for elk, but a change from standards that we had in the previous plan to just a guideline, reliance on desired conditions, and, you know, given that we have specific requirements to provide for plan consistency with all plan components. I think that some of the objections we had were really about our reliance on that suite of plan components as you spoke to, Pete, the flexibility that maybe people interpret that's associated with that rather than a suite of standards for each specific species.

MS. MARTEN: Okay. Thanks. That helps on that.

So let me move on to another one while folks are looking here, and maybe this will get a little bit more specific around diversity. And one of the species that came up quite a bit was the bighorn sheep, and, again, setting aside whether or not it's a species of conservation concern temporarily. There was proposed remedies of putting in some standards that would prohibit domestic sheep or goat raising in any of the geographical

areas with bighorn sheep or where analysis indicates the risk.

And so I guess I'm trying to -- I could use some assistance here on understanding the intent there, you know, versus the desired condition that was written in the plan; the intent between the desired condition obviously not to have the disease transmission from domestic to the bighorn sheep, and what you feel is missing or what would help clarify or help you feel more comfortable, for lack of a better term -- comfort is relative, obviously -- that we're on the same page on not wanting any potential disease to be transmitted or overlap of that grazing from that standpoint.

So can folks help me out on concerns on that, how you're seeing it through your lens on how it's currently analyzed in the desired conditions in the draft plan and proposed decision?

Go ahead, Jocelyn.

MS. LEROUX: I know that we wrote that in our objection, about the bighorn sheep and the issues of disease transmission. And I guess I don't really know how to make it more clear in that we think that there should be a standard that domestic sheep grazing should be eliminated from all of the geographic areas. We wrote extensively on the objection about the past extirpation of

bighorn sheep in specific geographic areas. And so simply having a desired condition is not the same as having a standard that would actually ban domestic sheep grazing.

MS. MARTEN: So when you say the geographical areas, Jocelyn, you're talking about the ones that are displayed in the forest plan. Are there ones that are of higher concern or is it -- I know it's a concern. Please don't misinterpret me. But is there areas that you feel need more focus than others based on your interpretations of the science and analysis and background there?

MS. LEROUX: Well, certainly anywhere that bighorn sheep currently exist, as well as places that FWP has been discussing reintroducing bighorn sheep or anywhere that has suitable habitat for bighorn sheep. So I think that that kind of encompasses all of the geographic areas.

MS. MARTEN: Okay. Other thoughts or info on that lens? Because what I'm hearing is you're not feeling -- you don't agree that desired condition is enough, you want a standard that's mandatory, I'll just say more enforceable. You didn't say that word, but I think in the objection, the written part of it, yeah, on that.

MS. LEROUX: Yes.

MS. MARTEN: Okay. What about monitoring?

Any --

MR. JOHNSON: Sorry, Leanne. Eric's hand is raised in the little corner there. He's using the digital feature.

MS. MARTEN: Good job. I don't have that part on. Sorry, Eric. Go for it.

MR. CLEWIS: That's all right. So one of the things we listed in relationship to bighorn sheep is we asked for standards that are more prescriptive in terms of preventing disease transmission.

So I commented on the Nez Perce-Clearwater National Forest plan revision, and in there they had a standard that says: In order to prevent disease transmission between wild and domestic sheep, domestic sheep or goat grazing shall not be authorized in or within 16 miles of bighorn sheep occupied core herd home ranges.

And I think that's kind of what we're looking for, is something that spells it out more clearly. To me, it's pretty vague as it stands right now. So in relation to the Montana Wildlife Federation's stance, we're looking for something that is a standard that's more prescriptive.

MS. MARTEN: Okay. You used the Nez Perce-Clearwater as an example. That type of specificity in actually the distance is what you're looking at? So it's not just the general desire, but actually -- MR. CLEWIS: Yeah. I think --

MS. MARTEN: -- in a certain distance.

MR. CLEWIS: Yeah. I think if we can establish some actual numbers and some actual prescriptive guidelines, that will help prevent disease transmission to bighorn sheep. I think if you leave it vague, then, you know, it leaves a lot of room for interpretation, and that can lead to some pitfalls in the future.

MS. MARTEN: Okay. So I'm just curious what other objectors or interested parties feel about that. Because, obviously, this is me learning, but it's also trying to make sure you guys are having dialogue. So, you know, I've heard eliminate and then, you know, another potential remedy is you actually have some kind of I'll just say distance, as Eric described.

Other thoughts on that proposed remedy versus fully eliminating or a combination or a different way of looking at that?

MR. JOHNSON: Not to interrupt the flow of the conversation, so hold your thought, but I saw that our transcriptionist had a hand raised too, and I'm guessing what she wants to remind us of is to state your name the first time you speak so that we capture that.

(A brief discussion was held off the record.)

MS. MARTEN: I was curious -- Eric mentioned, you

know, perhaps a standard to help with the distance.

Jocelyn mentioned, you know, a standard eliminating
domestic sheep grazing. I'm paraphrasing you folks, so
please forgive me. But I'm curious what folks think about
Eric's suggestion as one way of trying to remedy -having, you know, something more specific, but it's not a
full elimination necessarily.

And as you're thinking about that, the other thing that I'm curious about, and we could pull it up specifically, I don't have it at my fingertips, but there are a couple standards in, it's actually in the livestock range portion that refer to doing risk assessments as we're looking at moving forward, and it's regarding specific to bighorn sheep. And so I'd be curious on -- I know, Jocelyn, it doesn't meet the elimination side, but I'd be curious if there's things with those standards you feel could be potentially altered as well, either eliminate or if there's something else in between there.

If we need to, we can share the screen, if you guys would find that helpful, on what I'm referencing for those other standards. Would you find that helpful? Okay.

I'm not sure who could, but if Wendy or somebody could share the screen with the range, the standards that are in the livestock portion, just so you could get a feel for what I'm referencing.

MS. CLARK: I can try to do that. I've not done it before on Zoom, but I can try that. I have two screens here, so that's what I'm not sure about, but give me one second and I'll click this magic green button.

MS. MARTEN: And while she's doing that, folks, what I'm trying to get at -- I won't have a set decision today. I'm just trying to get the range of what folks are thinking of and seeing it through your lens from that.

MS. CLARK: Can people see this?

MS. MARTEN: Yeah. We can see it, Wendy.

MS. CLARK: And I cannot see my other controls, but -- So just if you guys want to look at the ones that we're referring to, these are in the livestock grazing section, they're not in the wildlife section. And that's just various decisions that we've made about where best to put things.

But standards 3 and 4 are the ones that we have in place that are pertinent to this issue that we're talking about, just as a reference point for what we actually do have in the plan if anyone has forgotten or doesn't have the plan memorized or something.

MR. JOHNSON: All right. And this is Shawn. I just want to check to see that everyone can read that.

It's a little bit small on my screen, but definitely readable. Happy to read those out loud, if that would be

helpful. They're not very long. Does anyone need that or can you see it?

Gayle, you were nodding a bit there. Does that mean you can see it or would like us to read it?

MS. LEROUX: It means I can see it. Thank you.

MR. JOHNSON: Okay. Good.

MS. MARTEN: So I'd be curious -- And Jocelyn, if you don't mind me asking you, you know, help me understand, when it talks about, you know, as grazing allotments are vacant during the risk assessment, this is apparently not meeting what you desire because you would like it all eliminated. But I'm curious if there's other things here that spark concern with you as it's worded or -- Can you just help me see it through your lens a little clearer?

MS. LEROUX: So definitely standard No. 3, stocking of vacant grazing allotments. We don't think that vacant grazing allotments should be stocked with sheep or goats at all.

And another concern with the risk assessment tool is this is associated with current bighorn sheep populations, which the Forest Service should be managing to try to increase those populations, as they are relatively small. And so if you're stocking something that has separation from a current population, then it might not actually be

appropriate to expand the population in the long term.

And so I'll stick with what I said before and what we said in our objection, that we think that you should prohibit permitted sheep and goat grazing.

MS. MARTEN: Okay. That's fair. That helps me understand how you're seeing things on that.

Eric, just since you brought up the distance one, I'm curious, do you have any thoughts on these standards?

They don't have the numeric distance, but like with the risk assessment and that part of it, does this bring up any other thoughts or ideas?

MR. CLEWIS: Yeah. So I think the thing I like about having the distance established is, in my mind, it allows for range expansion for bighorn sheep. I think if you do a risk assessment of the populations as they are and stock, like, vacant grazing allotments, then, in my mind, it seems like it's a one-time risk assessment and it doesn't really allow for that range (inaudible). We'd hopefully like to see bighorn sheep range expansion (inaudible) and have them reintroduced into new areas in the future as well. It seems like if you're maintaining a distance, that's kind of more adaptive and can change as the population changes too.

MS. MARTEN: Okay. So trying to figure out a way to build in the flexibility; as the bighorn sheep herd

shifts, how can we continue to adjust to those -- the natural flexibility of a herd.

And I think I heard similar things from you, Jocelyn, from the standpoint of as they're being reintroduced and Fish, Wildlife & Parks is reintroducing bighorn sheep and where they're being reintroduced and taking that into account, setting it up for success. Okay. That helps.

Any other thoughts from others on these standards?

Concerns or just what you're hearing, just some of the dialogue from that standpoint?

And Shawn, you're going to have to help me because I can't see everybody on the screen now. I've got to put them back on a little bit here, so...

MR. JOHNSON: A couple of tips there. One, wendy, I think we can stop sharing your screen, and that will open the screen back up for people.

and then for folks that haven't found the button, you can hide non-video participants by clicking on the three dots in the upper right-hand part of your box, and that will just leave those 12, 13 of us that are on video onto your main screen, and that might help with viewing.

MS. MARTEN: Thanks.

Go ahead, Pete.

MR. NELSON: Well, just an observation. I mean,
Defenders didn't object to the matter that's being

discussed, but the standard requires a procedural action to occur. When does the risk assessment happen? And, you know, I think that gets to a point that we make about plans. You know, it says we're going to figure this out later, we're going to do a risk assessment later on and that's when we're going to make this determination that this standard is ostensibly trying to address. And so I just found that very interesting, because it essentially says we'll figure that out sometime in the future under the plan. But as a practical matter, when does the risk assessment occur?

MS. MARTEN: So Pete, I guess a question I'd have, do you have -- I know you have thoughts, but do you have specific ideas maybe? Because that's always a challenge between -- As you know, and everyone here understands, you have the forest plan which is the guiding document, and then, of course, you have your site-specific projects when you go to implement on the ground, and the National Environmental Policy Act analysis and the parts that go with it.

You know, forest plans aren't designed to make site-specific decisions. They're trying to put in that guidance for which we operate under. So how do you build in flexibility so as things change, new science is available, things change on the ground, let's say herd

sizes, Eric or Jocelyn talked about reintroduction, so you don't get so locked in that it becomes antiquated?

MR. NELSON: Well, there's obviously tension on those forces. But the law and the regulation do require that forest plans provide the necessary conditions for viability of persistence and contribution to recovery. And so it's our view that those elements actually have to be in the plan. You need to do your best using best available science and information to provide for that condition through a plan component. And a component that says we're going to figure it out later defers that NFMA-based decision to a future point.

And so I understand the tension that you're talking about. But I think it's important that you and the Forest Service also understand the flip side of that tension, which is -- I'm just speaking for myself -- that the stakeholders are seeking the certainty within plans that viability requires. And I think, you know, when we see language that says we're going to assess that later, well, you know, we may not be around later. I may not be here later to address that question at the project scale.

The reason I'm working on this plan is because I think these issues should be addressed now, in the plan. I am not following project implementation on the Helena. I'm following forest planning, and I'm looking for viability

certainty within the forest plan, not at the project scale.

And so, you know, regarding your question on flexibility, Leanne, we've had this conversation many times. The planning rule says we're going to manage adaptively; we're going to put forward what we think are the necessary ecological conditions for viability now, and if we have to amend the plan we're going to do so. I'm seeing a complete retreat from the idea of actually amending plans to change those strategies put forward for viability.

What I'm seeing on this plan and many others is we'll figure it out at the project scale. We'll do an assessment later, so on and so forth. Whether it's bighorn sheep or bull trout, we're going to do that later, so come back and talk to us again in a year. Well, you know, I think the time to do it is now.

MS. MARTEN: Okay. Fair enough.

And I also, what I hear you saying is the desired condition doesn't meet -- I mean, just stating the desired condition and what we're moving towards is not enough.

MR. NELSON: In my view, the desired condition is not necessarily the foreseeable future given that it's aspirational. Therefore, as a regulatory matter, a desired condition does not provide the necessary certainty

that the law requires for viability. You know, because desired condition, as we all know, may never be achieved. In fact, using project consistency evaluations, it is okay to retard the achievement of a desired condition over time, and thus, you know, as long as you don't prevent it happening sometime in the future, you can not achieve it every project, essentially.

And so a desired condition is just that. That's why it's called desired, because it's aspirational. And if there's not supporting standards and guidelines to actually drive decisionmaking towards the achievement of a desired condition, a desired condition is just that. And I don't believe it's sufficiently regulatory to provide for NFMA regulatory obligations.

MS. MARTEN: Okay.

MR. NELSON: And, furthermore, I think NEPA has to look at the chances of that desired condition not being achieved. That is something that needs to be disclosed in the effects analysis, because there needs to be an acknowledgment that it is perhaps a condition that may not be achieved, in which case there will be effects over time of not achieving that.

MS. MARTEN: Gotcha. Okay. Very helpful.

Other thoughts on either what Pete said or other things that you've been hearing?

MR. JOHNSON: And Matthew, I saw your hand was up there for a second. Did you want to still weigh in?

MR. BISHOP: Yeah. Sure. I just had a question for Leanne. This is Matthew Bishop. This kind of gets to what Pete was touching on.

Now, as you know, the 2012 planning regulations require, actually, you must provide for diversity of plant and animal communities on the forest. And it seems like with this particular forest plan revision, that you've chosen to go to more guidelines or desired future conditions and shy away from standards. I guess my question is how does the Forest make that determination between whether or not to adopt, say, a standard, which gives us a little bit more certainty, or to go with a guideline, which I imagine maybe gives you some more flexibility?

I'd be curious to know how that decision is made at the Forest, first. And then my second part of that question is does the Forest Service intend to comply with all of the guidelines laid out in the forest plan to the extent that they replace standards that existed before?

Thank you.

MS. MARTEN: Yeah. You bet, Matthew. Great questions. And, you know, for me to go into all the detail in how the Helena-Lewis and Clark determined this

is a guideline, this is a standard, you know, I don't have the ability to go into and get into the thought process of the forest supervisor specifically on that.

Sara, if you want to jump in here, please do in a second.

But what I will say, though, as the underlying foundation is -- And this is definitely a shift in the 2012 planning rule. You know, a guideline is, I'll just say, a constraint. The only way we can depart from what we have written as a guideline is we have to be able to show how we're still meeting the overall objectives that the guideline was set up for. And many of the guidelines, if you notice, are very specific, specifically written. A standard is mandatory.

So on one hand, Matthew, you're absolutely correct. A guideline, you do have a little bit more flexibility, but it's not that you can just ignore a guideline. We have to meet guidelines. We have to meet the guidelines and the objectives that were set up for that guideline. They built in a little bit more flexibility because, over time, how we meet those objectives and our ability -- Some of the, I don't know, authorizations that we have in the federal government entity, some of the technology, if it happens to be any kind of, say, thinning or fuels treatment just as an example, some of the recreational

desires that the public has, it changes over time.

And so that's where, you know, the tools we have may shift, but we still have to meet that objective. We can't just say, oh, this is a guideline, therefore we're just not going to pay attention to it. We're still held accountable to the guidelines on that. They are a little bit more flexible than the standard. A standard, you know, to not meet a standard or to not meet the objective of a guideline would require a change to the forest plan on that part of it. And there's processes for that.

I totally understand. And Pete, I hear what you're saying. There are some differences in interpretation of the 2012 planning rule and the policies and the directives and how we view that as an agency and how I know some of you have, and there is a tension there. Absolutely.

Pete and I worked together for years on the

FACA Committee that I know some of you others were
involved with even before the -- as we were doing the
directives associated with the 2012 planning rule. And
it's always robust dialogue. And, you know, I wish I
could say we could always 100 percent be on the same page.
But I know that there is just some inherent differences on
that part of it, and we recognize that.

So when you're at the forest level working on the revision as to what becomes a standard and a guideline,

you know, there's the professional opinions, there's the analysis. Public involvement and engagement ties into it. There's all different variables that tie into that, on what becomes a standard or guideline. There have been some shifts between a standard and guideline between the draft and the final based on public engagement and public comment on the draft EIS and draft plan that went out. But there isn't a hard, fast this is always a standard, this is always a guideline.

The other thing is we've been trying really hard, and under the 2012 planning rule, not to repeat a law or a regulation or something in a standard, which is a shift from previous forest plans that were done in the '80s on that part of it. So some people have said, well, you're missing the standard; and in some cases, yes, we took something out that was a standard, but it's actually a law. But that is confusing at times on that.

Sara, did you have anything else to add to that from that perspective with Matthew's question?

MS. MAYBEN: No, I think you did a really good job of capturing it. I think the way I'm interpreting a guideline is we have an intention of achieving it, we're just not going to be prescriptive as to how we're going to achieve it, because, like you said, things will change over time. I mean, who would have thought about e-bikes

in 1986, you know, as an example.

MS. MARTEN: So let me use that as a segue.

And Matthew, if we didn't answer your question, please let us know. Not that you have to agree with our answer, I'm okay disagreeing too. But did we at least give you an idea or capture some of what you were trying to get at?

Okay. Great. Thanks.

So as I'm thinking about the diversity and the conversation we've been having and thinking about the connectivity and some of the concerns that came up -- and again, these bleed with connectivity. You know, one of the remedies that came up was talking about a spatial map for the connectivity areas and the plan components and actually having it as a visual. And I guess I'm curious what folks's thoughts were on that.

Do you feel like by not having a map, it's not aiding because there's just not a visual and the words aren't clear? Is it that the words could be interpreted differently and you just don't understand? Is it just a preference to have a visual versus words? I guess I'm just trying to figure out again if there's a gap there or what was missing that brought up could we have a connectivity map and what the thought process is there.

MR. JOHNSON: Thanks, Leanne. Bonnie Rice has raised her hand.

So Bonnie, do you want to jump in?

MS. RICE: Sure. Thanks, Shawn and Leanne. We brought up in our objection some things in regard to connectivity specifically for grizzly bears. And I think part of what we've been talking about was what we raised in our objection in terms of there were quite a few geographic areas that had a desired condition for connectivity, but there really weren't any plan components for connectivity for grizzly bears outside of what's in the NCDE Conservation Strategy and the Grizzly Bear Amendment.

And so we are particularly concerned about the lack of provisions and plan components for connectivity in regard to Zone 2. And, of course, the purpose of Zone 2 in that delineation was really to provide connectivity between the NCDE and the GYE grizzly bear populations. And so in terms of the specific question about a map, I think that would be helpful in terms of if there was more detailed mapping in terms of connectivity for grizzly bears in particular.

I know that one thing we've seen and some people raised in objections is, for instance, in the Custer Gallatin to the south, there were specific linkage areas identified and some very specific plan components in addition to desired conditions for those linkage areas.

And so part of our suggested remedies for connectivity for grizzly bears is to extend protections that are in Zone 1 to Zone 2, particularly in regard to livestock and road density, motorized access, vegetation management for providing hiding cover, and those kinds of things.

So again, our overarching concern is that in that zone, which is specifically for connectivity, in this case for grizzly bears, really, they're just desired conditions for a lot of the GAs and nothing beyond that to actually really achieve both genetic and demographic connectivity. Because we believe both of those are important and not only the movement of male bears into that zone for genetic connectivity.

MS. MARTEN: That's great, Bonnie. That helps me understand the perspective of what I was reading from the objections.

The question I would have -- I'm trying to figure out how to word this. So if I think about the geographical demographics of the Helena-Lewis and Clark, you have a lot of islands. I mean, there's a lot of intermixed ownership in between the national forest and the lands, hence the geographical areas, and using some of those as a foundation with the planning.

The question I would have for you and others is how do you see -- You know, the forest plan is for the federal

ownership, and, of course, we work as best we can with our partners in other jurisdictions. There's a lot of private land, there's a lot of state, there's a lot of tribal, BLM, and others. How do we map something like that? Because it would be broken. I mean, even if we tried to, you would see one and then you would still see some broken segments, in my mind. So can you help me with that, what your thought is?

MS. RICE: Yeah. And I think there are some challenges there, for sure, because there is a lot of private land intermixed there. But I think that, you know, there is some research out there in terms of some mapping for some of those linkage routes, you know, between the NCDE and the GYE that would be through the Helena-Lewis and Clark. So I think just incorporating some of that more.

But, you know, we understand that you don't have jurisdiction over private lands; right? But in terms of the federal lands and extending protections, again, Zone 1 protection to Zone 2 or something on federal lands, I mean, all of that helps to achieve connectivity. And it's not like you can prescribe what can happen on private lands, but I think the Forest Service could certainly be more proactive and more prescriptive in terms of ensuring the highest level of protections possible in the habitat

that you are managing on the Helena-Lewis and Clark to help grizzly bears and other wide-ranging species achieve that kind of connectivity between the two ecosystems.

MS. MARTEN: Okay. That's helpful. Thank you, Bonnie, from that perspective.

Other thoughts on that? I see Pete. Go ahead. Pete.

MR. NELSON: Okay. I don't want to jump in front of anyone. Thank you. I echo many of Bonnie's thoughts on this. Regarding the map specifically, it's very difficult for the reader of the plan to understand how that connectivity direction for Zone 2 is going to be interpreted. At this point, there's some subjective, you know, discretion given again at the project scale to then identify what those important connectivity areas are in Zone 2. But the reader can't figure that out. It's another piece of the puzzle we're going to -- that's going to be determined later at the project scale.

If you look at some of the projects that are coming online, for example, the Middleman Project on the Helena-Lewis and Clark, these are big-time projects extending for 15 years, 10 or 15 years, with significant disturbance events associated with them. I think the forest plan can do justice to supporting that sort of landscape thinking by providing more specificity at the

plan level.

So, for example, I agree with what Bonnie is saying. There's enough information, if you look at those plan components for connectivity, they lead you to a point of actually establishing more in this plan about what should be happening in Zone 2 and not -- and making those decisions now as opposed to kind of punting them and kicking the can a little bit.

You know, we agree with the Sierra Club. There's not enough in the plan to support demographic and genetic connectivity between the NCDE and Greater Yellowstone populations. You know, we think that that's actually a meaningful requirement under NFMA, to look at genetic connectivity between the populations and not just remain focused on the NCDE piece of the equation. That's a key piece of the equation in this planning area, but the idea here is to contribute to the recovery of grizzly bears, and that means providing those necessary conditions, including those connectivity conditions, that are needed for both populations. You know, we wrote a lot about this also.

But to your point, Leanne, I think it starts to look like you're creating management areas for grizzly bears by all this combination of plan components, the identification of linkage areas and important areas for connectivity. I would suggest that you go a step further and actually bundle that information up a little bit more in the plan, provide a little bit more structure to it, so that the readers of the plan get a better sense of where things are going in in Zone 2 and beyond.

MS. MARTEN: And you just answered one of the questions I was wondering, Pete. Similar to what Bonnie said, it's really the Zone 2 and the connectivity and the happenings in Zone 2 that's really where we're trying to get more clarity, be it a map or components or something to enhance what the intent is on the Zone 2.

Go ahead, Bonnie.

MS. RICE: I would say also just that Zone 2 is particularly important, and I'd just like to emphasize that the Helena-Lewis and Clark, you know, is really obviously very key in terms of connecting those two ecosystems. But also, I would say to look at where grizzly bears are expanding also.

You know, one thing that we noticed is that we are glad to see desired conditions added for some geographic areas in the final plan, but one that is still lacking is the Little Belts, which I know are not in Zone 2, but we've seen grizzly bears there in terms of there's been documentation of bears recently. And so I just, you know, would want to not leave that out and just only have that

narrow lens of Zone 2, because there are other areas that we need to be looking at. And so I think there should be plan components for the Little Belts as well.

MS. MARTEN: That's a good clarification.

Thanks, Bonnie. You know, it's an okay challenge if we have more bears; right? That was the intent, trying to get the species and the population back. But it's a challenge because they have wide ranges, and so what do you do with that, with the multiple use that we're trying to manage out there? So that's helpful to get a feel for where it seems is unclear. And then the geographical area, the Little Belts, Bonnie, that you're thinking of as well helps me understand, again, what I was reading and puts a little bit better context on it for me.

Other thoughts or ideas either with the grizzly bear, but I know there were a few other things with just the connectivity or any just general concerns or thoughts in a particular area that you want to make sure I don't miss on that part of it? And again, I know it's bleeding with diversity in some of this too.

So Shawn, help me if you see hands. I'm not seeing physical hands, so if you see the virtual hands, let me know.

MR. JOHNSON: I will. Yes.

MS. MARTEN: So a couple things -- I'm hearing a

couple real themes here for me to be considering and looking at between the diversity and connectivity parts of it. And, you know, one of them is just desired conditions versus plan components, guidelines, and standards and just really what is meant by those, which ones really, what's the term I want to use, hold us more accountable, I'll just use that. None of you guys used that term.

But some of it is a difference of interpretation, but also what's done to the plan versus the project level and some of that point there; and specific to a couple species, the bighorn sheep and a couple of the species, the grizzly bear, and some of the connectivity. It's just really trying to make sure that we're clear.

Some of that, perhaps some more distance, like bighorn sheep like you brought up, Eric, as an example, or a visual or a map like you were bringing up, Bonnie, and Pete and others, on the grizzly bear or being more clear, as you said, Jocelyn, don't allow domestic sheep grazing. You know, just something a little bit more tangible to help clarify on an option and a remedy that folks are wanting me to consider from that standpoint.

The other thing that I've heard, and Pete, I'm hearing very clear from you -- And some of it, as I said, is different approaches on how we interpret the planning rule and what we do at the forest plan and the project level.

But part, as I digest that, is thinking through -- not agree or disagree with one way or the other, but just making it really clear in the record of decision whichever way we go and spelling out in some of these cases --

For instance, this is a question for you, Pete, and I don't expect you to have to have an answer off the top of your head one way or the other. But I'm thinking in the allotment management plan and the grazing one that we talked about, would it be helpful, on some of these that you have real concern about, spelling out in the record of decision more clear when some of that would be done or how some of that would be addressed versus seemingly -- what I'm hearing you saying is it seems to be hanging, we may or may not do it, it's just a piece of the puzzle.

Something to think about. And again, you don't have to answer off the top of your head if you don't want to.

But I'm just trying to figure out if there's a way for us to clarify or be more clear on if there's certain areas where the next steps could be articulated more apparent and help with that at all. If that even made sense.

MR. NELSON: Well, this is Pete Nelson. I'll respond. I mean, one, I think my primary point is that there's a certain amount of decisionmaking that needs to occur in the plan and deferring those NFMA decisions to the project level is -- I mean, yeah, I agree that this is

maybe where we're having a policy dispute here, but I also think that that's what the policy requires.

MS. MARTEN: Yes.

MR. NELSON: That being said, I think any time, Leanne, because you're understanding where we're coming from, you can provide more information on relationships between the plan and the projects and how those really work well together is useful to the public. Now, I'm not submitting that as a position of Defenders, that we are seeking to defer those decisions to the projects. But, you know, I think anything that kind of helps the reader and the stakeholder understand the relationship is useful.

Because it feels like, at times, we're in planning now and don't worry about it now, we're going to get to that later. And I think there's probably a lot of the public that is saying, well, we want to talk about it now, we don't want to talk about it at the project scale. So I think any conversation that helps people like me understand that and how the parameters that are in the plan are going to continue to drive project decisionmaking and keep projects within, you know, a certain degree of rigidity is helpful.

Because I'm reading it now and I'm looking at kind of open-ended project planning processes that are going to be re -- We're going to talk about all this again when we

get to the project level? That's what it feels like to me. Like, we'll get to a project and we'll be discussing grizzly bear connectivity issues in Zone 2, when I feel like, as a matter of efficiency and effectiveness, we could just have that conversation now as opposed to having it ten years from now in ten different places.

MS. MARTEN: No, that helps, Pete, and I totally get from the standpoint of, the position of where the Defenders is at on that part of it.

Let me ask you this: You referred to, and this is just me trying to have a better understanding, you know, the viability decisions and the standards versus the risk assessment. Can you help me, what do you see as a viability decision? How are you thinking of that from that standpoint?

MR. NELSON: Okay. I'll take that. This is

Pete. So I think the point I want to make clear is that

Defenders believes that the regulation requires the

ecological condition that is necessary for viability to be

articulated in the plan; that that condition -- It's a set

of conditions. It's not just habitat conditions, it's

also human uses and disturbances, including security for

the case of many different species. Those conditions are

informed by the assessment, which articulated conditions

necessary for persistence and viability based on BASI.

It's Defenders' view that those conditions should be easily understood at the plan level so that we have a high degree of confidence that the condition is actually going to be provided. Now, a desired condition for that necessary condition for viability is a great place to start, but there's also this point that you may not achieve that desired condition, and it's in those cases where we are looking for supporting standards or guidelines to achieve the condition.

I do think that NEPA plays a fundamental role here, because it's in that disclosure process that the public can understand the Agency's thinking on how that condition -- to project whether that condition is actually going to be achieved, and thus whether viability will be provided for. In a lot of the cases, we look at the EIS and it's not clear if the condition is going to be achieved or what the effect of all the other plan components for other uses is having on that condition.

Again, it feels like we're going to get to the project scale and we're going to have this conversation again at that point. As we know, at the project scale, we're not going to see the similar types of analyses that we're used to; for example, BEs for sensitive species. It's going to look different. And so at the plan level, it places a -- without the regional forester's sensitive species policy

in place, it creates a larger burden I think at the plan level to actually really articulate what those desired conditions for viability are, and the public needs a high degree of confidence that they're actually going to be met.

Anyways, that's my general view on it. I think the closer we can get to that, the better we'll be down the road as we jump into project implementation.

MS. MARTEN: Okay. That helps. Thanks, Pete.

And I hear -- you know, one of the things that folks fully recognize is we do the best we can, of course, at the plan level, and, you know, we're not going to please everybody. And we understand that, but we're doing the best we can to have the guiding document to try and fulfill desires and needs for the public as we are having a document to guide the management of your lands.

At the project level, sometimes what happens is, you know, people get more involved at that level than the planning level because, you know, it's place specific and the interests are there. And so some of this stuff is going to come up regardless, and we get that, but how you can tier back to the plan -- part of what I hear you saying, Pete, not the whole thing, is being able to have that bridge back to the plan be clearer and maybe a little bit more crisper so we don't just rehash the same thing.

You know, people may still disagree or agree and have that whole spectrum, but at least we have a more definitive bridge from the plan to the project level versus trying to, I don't know, feel like we're rebuilding the bridge over and over again.

How do you like that for metaphors? I got a bridge in there. Don't ask me why, but that's what worked on that.

So thank you. That helps on that part of it.

You know, I wanted to make sure, the other thing that was running in my mind as I'm thinking diversity, connectivity, and then the endangered species, you know, grizzly bear is definitely one of them, but there were a couple others that some of you brought up very specifically, and that was lynx and wolverine. And again, I know wolverine I believe is part of the discussion on the species of conservation concern, whether it's listed or not listed, so we're setting that part aside.

But there were a couple remedies there similar to the grizzly bear -- and it may be the same underlying foundations for it, but there were a couple remedies on the lynx that brought up adopting additional standards to ensure appropriate management of the lynx winter habitat, updating some standards. And, of course, that's from the amendment.

But I'm wondering if anybody has specific -- And it's

a similar question that I've asked. Help me understand what's missing, what standard is missing for the lynx that you feel would add to and benefit management of the habitat, winter habitat for the lynx from that standpoint. There's a gap there that you guys are feeling and some of you are feeling as objectors. I'm trying to figure out what that gap is, if it's something very specific, overall, or if there's a standard or two or wording that would help fill that gap, in your opinion. Can someone help me out with that one?

MR. JOHNSON: Who wants to jump in? Either just raise your hand or take yourself off mute. Jump in.

It looks like Pete.

MR. NELSON: Well, Leanne, we didn't have a -- I'm just going over my letter, which I should know like the back of my hand, but it's long.

MS. MARTEN: That's okay. I should know a lot of mine too, Pete, and I don't. I have to look them up.

MR. NELSON: I think what's interesting for me for lynx is it kind of epitomizes one of the issues I've been talking about. The FEIS says something to the effect that the BASI suggests that 50 percent more of lynx habitat within the LAU should be in the multistory structural stage, and this will be considered and incorporated when appropriate at the project planning

scale.

so here you have a case of the EIS saying the BASI reflects a condition, but that that condition is not going to be put in the plan as a desired condition for lynx recovery and viability, but it's going to be purposefully addressed at the project level. And our comment was obviously that, you know, that should be in the plan.

MS. MARTEN: Okay.

MR. NELSON: And there were a number of cases where we thought the desired conditions for lynx recovery were actually not present in the plan and could have been presented as desired conditions.

There was also another case of kind of a failure to identify spatial-specific locations. There was no WUI mapping. As you know, there are exceptions to lynx requirements based on the WUI, but without knowledge of that overlap, the public doesn't have a sense of where those exceptions are going to apply. And there's also a lynx connectivity mapping issue again where the plan refers to important connectivity areas for lynx, but we don't understand where those are.

So again, we're going to wrangle over that when we get to the project planning, it sounds like. Then we're going to get out the maps and we're going to look at connectivity for lynx. It's our view that all of that information can be elevated and contained in the plan to better support lynx conservation.

MS. MARTEN: Okay. Thanks. And that was one of my other questions, was the WUI. There was a proposed remedy of a map of the WUI area and the exceptions, and you just answered that.

You know, one of the things with wildland-urban interface and the mapping, as you're aware, Pete, that isn't just based on what we map. That's working with the communities and, you know, many others helping map that. And so that again can just, it can change over time based on populations, on where communities do or don't go from that standpoint.

So what I hear you saying is not that we don't stay flexible, but at least, like you said I think earlier, and I can't remember which species, a starting point, and then if things change, there's a process you go through to update from that standpoint part of it.

And so I would be curious what others' thoughts are, because I don't think Defenders is the only one that brought up the lynx, or if Pete summarized some of your guys's thoughts from that standpoint.

Go ahead, Matt -- Matthew. Sorry. I don't know if you go by Matt or Matthew.

MR. BISHOP: Oh, Matt's fine. Matt Bishop here

again. And we raised some of the lynx issues more indirectly through the big game standard issues we'll be talking about this afternoon.

MS. MARTEN: Okay.

MR. BISHOP: Just one of the points that we want to raise is that I think a lot of the standards that are in the Northern Rockies Lynx Amendment which you guys obtained are decent and good, but they're a little outdated. I think they were developed back in 2006. And how LAUs were mapped and delineated and including linkage zones, all that was good at the time, but my understanding is there's been a lot of new science since then suggesting -- And I don't know off the top of my head what the percentages are, but Pete referenced one of them about percentages of multistory habitat being retained in the LAU, those types of things.

My understanding is there's been a lot of science since then that suggested those figures maybe need to be reevaluated and tweaked, and we might need to be providing more, not less, habitat for the certain areas where we know we have lynx. Because what I'm seeing with the science is we have smaller populations that remain more isolated. And I know in the Helena-Lewis and Clark, we've seen a lot of range contraction since listing.

And so at least from my perspective, I don't think

lynx are doing very well in the Northern Rockies. And I think there's more opportunity here, since you guys are the primary landowner -- probably over 90 percent of lynx habitat in the West is managed by the National Forest -- for you guys to be doing more on lynx. And I think this is a real opportunity to do that, both in terms of sort of updating the Northern Rockies lynx management direction, looking at the new science, and maybe tweaking or revising some of the LAUs and the connectivity areas.

Which, by the way, there is a decent map that's produced in the Lynx Amendment of lynx movement and linkage areas. Those areas are identified along the Continental Divide. MacDonald Pass, for instance, is a very important one, where you guys manage a very narrow area there where we've -- You know, we've had some fights in the past about the biathlon project and things where, you know, it's a very important area that's managed by the National Forest, and I think it deserves to be sort of managed more, not just for lynx but other species movement up and down the Continental Divide.

So anyway, I'm rambling a little bit, but that's -- My take we have with the lynx is I would like us to be doing more on lynx, and this is an opportunity to do it.

MS. MARTEN: Okay. Great. No, very helpful,
Matt. You know, in paraphrasing, new science, how is it

used, was it used, being more clear, and if we didn't use it why not based on what's in the current amendment from that standpoint. And then again, it sounds like -- Am I hearing correctly that a visual may be helpful in some of these cases, not just for the lynx, but, depending on the situation, a visual of some type? Oftentimes is it helpful in understanding?

MR. BISHOP: Yeah. I think that someone brought it up earlier in the connectivity conversation, but I do think having a map -- Obviously, we prefer to have standards for managing for connectivity, but having a map showing the areas that are important for connectivity, not just for lynx but for other species as well, would be extremely beneficial. And some in ways, you could be more proactive about it to avoid certain projects or activities that are very contentious and often end in litigation.

You know, if you had that map, maybe you would -- it would inform those decisions in advance of even doing scoping.

MS. MARTEN: No, very helpful. And, of course, you guys know the challenge is if I -- Just like for you, if I was talking just one species and that's all I had to manage for versus multiple species and humans and everything else, it would be a lot easier. So I appreciate the assistance and your patience with me

teasing out and just trying to make sure I'm understanding what would or wouldn't be useful, helpful. And again, just how you're seeing it from your lens is extremely helpful. I wish I could do black-and-white answers to everything, as I'm sure guys do too on that.

other thoughts on either diversity, connectivity, the endangered species part of the wildlife? I want to make sure that I'm not missing something totally -- that you guys felt was totally missed. Or anything that has come up during the conversation, others that haven't had an opportunity to get your voice in the room that you want to make sure I know or your fellow colleague and objector or interested party sitting on the call here has an opportunity to have a dialogue around?

Sara, as people are thinking, questions you may have or anything else to help you as we move forward in understanding?

MS. MAYBEN: No, I think this is really -- I think it's helpful in the context of the life of this plan, how prescriptive do we want to be versus how much flexibility do we want to have as we manage in the future. So no, I think the dialogue has been very helpful.

MS. MARTEN: That's great.

The one thing I'll also bring up, and I can't remember, it may be down the road. It may be this

afternoon when we talk about elk, but I'll plant a couple seeds on this and just make sure I'm not missing something.

There were a couple times when it came to species, and again, I can't remember if it was specific to lynx or grizzly or sheep, but where some of the remedies were keep -- or bring forward some of the standards from the '86 plan. And I guess if any of you have those, one of the things that would help me is are we talking the Helena plan or the Lewis and Clark plan? And the reason I say that is, as you guys are aware, we've had a consolidation of two administrative forests, and those two plans on some of these things were different.

And so if you have ideas with that, it would just help me when you are articulating it, because I think some of you may be part of the elk one -- and I'll repeat this at that time -- which plan you may be referring to. Because they were done differently in '86 as well.

But I'll throw that out. Is there any of that particularly that was ringing a bell for any of the, like the sheep or lynx, grizzly, the ones, connectivity, diversity, that you guys were thinking of? I just don't want to miss it if there was something specific for me to be aware of.

Pete, go ahead.

MR. NELSON: This is Pete with Defenders. The only thing we really said about that is that when we're changing from the current to the revised plan, it's important that the NEPA analysis look at the conversion of standards to guidelines or dropping standards. Because I think it's important that the public understand that choice.

MS. MARTEN: Okay.

MR. NELSON: We decided to drop standards from our old plan. Okay. Let's understand the effects of doing that. And I think that's a lot of -- that would go a long way in helping this issue of people seeing changes from more standards-and-guidelines-based forest plans to other more desired-condition-based forest plans. But the EIS references flexibility 36 times in the document. We counted.

MS. MARTEN: I was going to say, you must have counted, Pete. I'm impressed.

MR. NELSON: We can count.

MS. MARTEN: I'm sorry. That came out really wrong.

MR. NELSON: So we went further than that. We then looked at what that analysis meant, like what -- The provision of flexibility is obviously something that's desired here by the Agency. And so, okay, you get to make

your choices.

what we're looking for in the EIS is a discussion of what that flexibility yields in terms of environmental effects. And in essentially all cases, there was no discussion of what flexibility -- the provision of flexibility at the plan level, what would be the effect on at-risk species of pursuing that pathway. And Leanne, as you think about your response to objections and your ROD, you know, I just want to plant that idea for you.

Because some stakeholders are saying we think there's going to be negative effects associated with a flexible plan. And anything that you can do to raise confidence that that's not the case I think would just helpful as a general matter.

MS. MARTEN: That's very helpful, Pete. I hadn't thought about that. Yeah, how you view flexibility, i.e., flexibility as a manager to use latest and greatest tools, science, and all that can be potentially positive. But, you know, a lot of it is trust relationships, confidence that we may or may not have with all of our stakeholders and members of the public from that. So how do you build that in? You're never going to be perfect, but -- And my apologies if that came out wrong about the "flexibility" and counting. I didn't mean it bad on that. But yeah, that's good input. Thank you. I appreciate that.

MR. JOHNSON: Leanne, we've got a number of hands up here now, so Bonnie and then Cheryl, our court reporter, and then Al. Let's check in quickly with Cheryl.

(A brief discussion was held off the record.)

MR. JOHNSON: Bonnie.

MS. RICE: Thanks, Shawn.

Bonnie Rice with the Sierra Club. Leanne, I just wondered if you could say a little bit more, reflect on, you know, with the Helena-Lewis and Clark final plan now incorporating the grizzly bear movement -- I'm going back to grizzly bears and connectivity. You know, incorporating the Grizzly Bear Amendment, I know you have that direction, but I'm just wondering if you could speak to, you know, when you're thinking about that and then thinking about the importance of the Helena-Lewis and Clark National Forest for achieving connectivity for grizzly bears and other wide-ranging species and the important role that it plays just with the geographic position of the forest.

Like, how do you think about your flexibility in being stronger than the Grizzly Bear Amendment in terms of some of the things that we were talking about before, about, you know, adding more plan components that are more specific that will really help achieve that connectivity

and just being more proactive with stronger protections than what's in the Grizzly Bear Amendment, you know, and your flexibility there?

And I guess also, I would just add one of the remedies that we've proposed too is extending protections and being more specific in terms of motorized access, livestock, recreation, those kinds of things, but then also thinking about the tool of recommended wilderness to be able to get at some of those things as well.

MS. MARTEN: So great question, Bonnie. And here's how -- here's the best I can answer that, because there is no set answer on it. But here's how I think about it. We have the Grizzly Bear Amendment that's incorporated into the revision. The flexibility of the process builds in that we could be more conservative and stricter, as you put it, than the amendment if we choose to be. I mean, the process allows that through just this, the planning process and the rules and the directives and public engagement and all of that.

I don't have a feel one way or the other on where we should land, which is why we're going through this. Bill has his draft decision out, as you know, because you've been part of it, as well as extensive other folks on the call today and others. Extensive public engagement, and there's a lot of things that just have a lot of different

complexities that enter into it.

So the one thing that I don't have the luxury of doing is just looking at it just grizzly bear centric or lynx centric or a species or recreation or veg. You know, it's everything pulled together, which is the complexities and the joy and the challenges of natural resource management. You know, it's never boring, by any means, because there's all that that ties into it, and the human social part of it.

So I don't -- you're not going to hear me say that we have a need to do different than the amendment, because I don't know. That's why I'm listening and learning from this standpoint and looking at the analysis and the objections that came in around that. I will say that the process allows us, regardless of where the decision goes out, to use monitoring and to shift in the future should new information come to light, scientifically or the bear population does something different, humans have a different interaction, or what have you.

So that's how I kind of view it, is trying to figure out how do we set ourselves up for the best success with the multiple resources -- grizzly being definitely one of them, and, of course, we have the ESA and everything -- to build in what we can to try and meet the multiple-use needs that we have on the national forest on that. The

amendment, of course, is from 2018. It's only been a couple years. So part of it's also learning and monitoring and seeing with some of those things from the amendment as well.

I'm sure that didn't give you the answer you were looking for, but hopefully it gives you an idea that my thinking is trying to work through it kind of step by step, but taking all of the complexities into account. That's just the challenge that, of course, we have, no different than you have or Pete or Zach or Jocelyn or anybody else on the call from that standpoint; just trying to get a feel from the different perspectives. And then we have laws and regulations, and you guys know not all of our laws that we're mandated to execute as part of the federal government executive branch -- some of them contradict themselves, and how do you work through that as well? So hopefully that helps at least a little bit.

MS. RICE: Well, I know you can't give a hard and fast answer because this is all part of the process; right? But thank you. I appreciate you sharing some more of your thinking on that, Leanne, and appreciate knowing that, you know, yes, you have the flexibility to go farther than the amendment, and just would encourage you to really think about the very unique role that the Helena-Lewis and Clark National Forest plays in terms of

actually achieving connectivity for grizzly bears and other species.

MS. MARTEN: Yes. No, I appreciate it. Thanks, Bonnie.

And I think, was it Al, Shawn?

MR. JOHNSON: Yeah, exactly. We've got Al here on the line. And then just a quick time check here. We're coming up at 11:30, and maybe we have a little bit of flexibility to capture any last thoughts or concerns that people have. But let's hear from Al and then check in with where we want to go, Leanne.

MS. MARTEN: Thanks.

MR. CHRISTOPHERSEN: Okay. Thank you. Can you hear me okay?

MS. MARTEN: I can hear you.

MR. CHRISTOPHERSEN: Okay. Good. So a couple things. You know, our restoration committee is focused primarily in the Elkhorn Wildlife Management Unit, and it's a very specific area with a lot of focus. And so the discussion about standards and guidelines has been good, and I suspect you might have to repeat, in a paraphrase fashion, that in most every one of your sessions because you'll have new people on.

But, you know, a lot of our interest is specific in that area. And so we look at the guidelines as they're written, and for a very special area and important area like that is, the guidelines have lost their specificity to the Elkhorns. They've dropped off some of the stuff that's important to focus on the Elkhorns and brought in the more general focus, specifically the wildlife guidelines and standards. And so that was part of our issue, is that's been left off. And we'll talk more about it when we get into the wildlife and some of the other ones.

But the discussion of standards, when you talk about the importance of some of these areas, the standard brings it up higher and makes it more focused to that specific area rather than bringing in the general guidelines. And in a lot of cases, it's only adding a few words into them, making them a standard, that brings the profile of this whole special area, the Elkhorn Wildlife Management Unit, up and allows folks, not only you as the Agency but all of us as users and supporters and collaborators to be able to make that a more important story to tell and not just the landscape out in the general forest.

The other thing is there was discussion about risk assessments, and so this may be more general than specific; in that case, sheep. But I think any time that the Forest talks about making a risk assessment or following up with monitoring, the plan needs to put either

into an appendix or someplace an example or what the current standard for that risk assessment might be and/or an outline of what the monitoring plan might be.

There's just not anything really good about monitoring in here. We pushed and pushed and pushed to try and get vegetation monitoring and all these things in there. It creates that gap of public support by not having that stuff, because then we've got no way to go back and say, look, this is what, at least at one point, we said was good or we agreed to or you said this is what you're doing and we said okay, without those kind of things being in there someplace.

I think it's important that we try and figure out where it is we put them and how we put them. And I understand that we don't want to put them in a place where you have to amend the plan to change them. They're a fluid thing. They change with science over time, almost weekly. But I think the public needs to have that to fall back to. So I'll leave that with you.

MS. MARTEN: That's great input. Thank you, Al. And I appreciate, you know, when we say "risk assessment," what are we even talking about? I can say it and have one thing in mind, monitoring the same thing, but that doesn't mean -- you or everybody on this call may have something else they're thinking about when we use that terminology.

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So great input. Great input. And yeah, we'll definitely have more time to talk about the Elkhorns and some of those special areas in the agenda. So I look forward to that discussion as well on that.

Shawn, did we have anybody else's hand up?

MR. JOHNSON: I don't see any other hands here among the interested parties and objection folks. We do have a hand up from one of the members of the public. We're trying to do some technical problem solving for someone else. But I don't see any other hands up, but maybe a last call for hands.

MS. MARTEN: Yep. If there is anything else? Otherwise, let me -- First of all, I want to honor everybody's time, because you guys are taking time out of your busy days and schedules to participate, and so just another big thank you. This has been extremely helpful for me.

I mentioned that I'm not taking notes, but I have a lot of folks taking notes for me. So if you aren't seeing me writing things down via screen, it's not because it's just going in one ear and out the other. I have folks I've asked to take notes on my behalf. It helps me with the dialogue and be an active listener.

This has given me a lot to think about. As I stated at the beginning, you're not going to get set decisions

from me. That will be coming down the road later this fall as we work through all the objections, not only over the next three days but all the objections that came in. And for many of you, I know you're very involved with the Custer Gallatin forest plan revision as well, and so, you know, we're being very purposeful about -- There are some areas that we understand, some of you brought it up, where there is a little bit of overlap. We're trying to honor that where it makes sense as well.

So more to come later this fall. When my letter goes to Forest Supervisor Avey, it becomes public. You guys will see all of that. And we will notify you when it is published on the Web. So you'll be able to see, and you will see some reference back to our dialogues and different things like that as well. So more to come and stayed tuned.

Meanwhile, thank you very much. For those of you that are going to be participating later today -- Shawn, help me out on the break and when they need to come back on, if you would. And you may be popping in and out over the next couple days or this may have been it. But thank you for this morning, and we will just keep on moving, but we'll take a break I think for lunch for folks now.

Shawn, I'm going to turn it back over to you to help us with the next steps in the logistics there.

1 MR. JOHNSON: Yeah, the timing.

Just another word of thanks to all of you for working through the technology here -- this seemed to work pretty well -- and Leanne for guiding us through the conversation.

We are going to break now from 11:30 until 1 o'clock. At 1 o'clock, we'll come back and turn to identification of species of conservation concern. We heard some reference about that earlier today. Christine Dawe will join us for that. So that will be from 1:00 to 2:00. And then from 2:00 to 3:00, we'll turn to Elk Habitat. And then at 3 o'clock, we'll have a summary of the day. So that's the roadmap for the rest of the time.

You're welcome to stay on if you'd like to leave the Zoom meeting open; just put your video and audio on mute. Or just jump back on the link if you're coming back later this afternoon. I think that's it, unless there are any questions.

MS. RICE: Thank you.

MR. JOHNSON: Thank you, guys.

MR. NELSON: Thank you, everyone.

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1	IDENTIFICATION OF SPECIES OF CONSERVATION CONCERN
2	Tuesday, September 29, 2020, 1:00 p.m 1:40 p.m.
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4	APPEARANCES
5	FACILITATOR: Shawn Johnson, University of Montana
6	FOREST SERVICE:
7	CHRISTINE DAWE, Reviewing officer
8	LEANNE MARTEN, Regional forester SARA MAYBEN, Deputy forest supervisor DEB ENTWISTLE, Team leader
9	LORI WOLLAN, GIS specialist SCOTT NAGEL, Watersheds
10	WENDY CLARK, Wildlife biologist AMANDA MILBURN, Timber/civic culturalist
11	KYLE SCHMITT, Range and weeds ELIZABETH CASSELLI, Recreation and other uses
12	LIZ SMITH, Writer/editor JENNY WOODS, HLC NP planning staff
13	CHIARA CIPRIANO, Public affairs specialist TIMORY PEEL, Regional Planner
14	CORY HUTCHINSON, Administrative Review Coordinator
15	OBJECTORS AND INTERESTED PERSONS:
16	PETE NELSON, Defenders of Wildlife JOCELYN LEROUX, Western Watersheds Project
17	MATTHEW BISHOP, Helena Hunters and Anglers TOM PARTIN, American Forest Resource Council
18	TOM TARTIN, American Forest Resource Council
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MR. JOHNSON: Welcome, everybody. My name is Shawn Johnson, and I'm with the University of Montana, and I'm glad to be helping the Helena-Lewis and Clark National Forest and the regional forester with today's meeting and glad to have everyone's participation here in this objection meeting.

Just a couple of things in the chat box here as we get started. If possible, it would be great to have folks rename themselves if you're online and joining via Zoom. And you can rename yourself with your first name, last name, and organization by hovering over your box, clicking on the three -- the blue field with the three dots, and renaming yourself.

Also, for the members of the press who may be joining us today, I did include contact here for one of the public affairs specialists from the region, so you can contact Chiara at either her e-mail address or the phone number provided here.

And then if folks need technical assistance during the meeting, please contact either Cody Hutchinson or Timory Peel, and their contact information is provided as well. I want to thank them for their help in the meeting this morning and apologize to Andy for any miscommunication there. I know Timory and Andy had the opportunity to connect and work through some challenges

there with the -- probably a lack of clarity on my part in terms of who is on the screen and not. So apologies,

Andy, and look forward to having you be involved throughout this objection meeting period.

Just as we get started back up here, it worked really well this morning, so I want to thank everyone for how much attention you're providing to this and how much time you've carved out for this conversation. As we continue, let's continue to exhibit the same kind of behavior and provide each other with the same kind of latitude and patience as we deal with the technology and really try to listen to understand each other.

So just to reflect on those ground rules. You know, we're really trying to seek understanding and clarity today and ask key questions and really see if we can explore some potential opportunities to resolve some of the concerns out there. So let's continue to really listen to and respect one another.

One thing that came up a few times was just the need to speak really clearly and slowly. Part of that's a technology issue, part of that's a microphone sensitivity issue. Some of us have better equipment than others. And because we do have a court reporter here capturing the narrative, it's really important that we speak as clearly and slowly as possible. It's also helpful to have people

introduce yourselves as you talk as well.

A reminder that there is closed captioning available, if that is a feature that would help keep you engaged and following and be able to hear the conversation or follow the conversation more closely. And thanks, Timory, for dropping the link again in the chat box to that. So if you click on that link, that will open a new field. You simply hit Continue and that field opens up and the closed captioning fields will be available to you.

So this morning we had a good conversation around wildlife diversity, connectivity, and ESA species issues. At 1 o'clock, now, we're turning to identification of species of conservation concern. And as Leanne mentioned, we'll also be joined during this session by Christine Dawe, so we'll welcome her in a second.

At this point, I'd invite those who are either objectors or interested parties for this topic to go ahead and turn on your camera and join this conversation. I'd also invite Leanne and Christine and Sara to join us as well.

So I'd like to start just by having those folks introduce yourselves who will be part of the conversation, and then I'll turn it over to Leanne for some introductory remarks, and then over to Christine.

Just another trick for those who are watching online

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     and are seeing a whole bunch of boxes, you can hide the
      folks who are not on video from your screen and only
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     highlight those that are on video, so that is an
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      opportunity if you want to go ahead and select that.
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         All right. So I think we've got everyone here who is
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     going to join us, so let's go ahead and jump in. And
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      let's start with Pete Nelson.
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              MR. NELSON: Good afternoon. This is
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      Pete Nelson, director of the federal lands program with
     the Defenders of Wildlife.
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               MR. JOHNSON: Great. Thanks, Pete.
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          Jocelyn.
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              MS. LEROUX: Jocelyn Leroux, the Washington and
     Montana director with Western Watersheds Project.
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               MR. JOHNSON: Thanks, Jocelyn.
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         Matthew.
              MR. BISHOP: Hi. Matthew Bishop. I'm a staff
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      attorney with the Western Environmental Law Center in
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      Helena, Montana, and I'm here on behalf of Helena Hunters
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      and Anglers.
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              MR. JOHNSON: All right. I think that's everyone
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     for this one. Did I miss anyone?
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         Okay. Well, I'll turn it over to you, then, Leanne.
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              MS. MARTEN:
                            Thanks, Shawn.
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         And welcome back, everyone. I know Jocelyn, Pete, and
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Matthew were all with us this morning. And it's great to see you, Christine. Thanks for joining.

Real quick before I turn it over to Christine, for those of you that may be listening in, just a little bit on where we're at in the agenda and the role I am in for this subject and the role Christine Dawe is in. So I mentioned earlier this morning that we had a little over 150 objectors to the Helena-Lewis and Clark forest plan and a little over 120 or so actually unique objected issues.

One of those was some objections to the species of conservation concern list. And per the 2012 planning rule, the species of conservation concern list is actually a regional forester recommendation versus a forest supervisor. So I don't review my own recommendations, obviously, so that's where we have Acting Associate Deputy Chief of National Forest System Christine Dawe, who is the reviewing officer of the species of conservation concern list and whether or not we have a species on that list or not. So that's why Christine is here. She's in the reviewing officer role for this particular part of the objection process.

And I am going to turn it over to her to help facilitate and walk through this with our objectors and interested parties at this time, but I will stay on the

screen, along with Sara Mayben from the Helena-Lewis and Clark, to listen and learn.

So Christine, I'll go ahead and turn it over to you and we'll go from there.

MS. DAWE: Thank you, Leanne.

Good afternoon, everybody. Nice to see everyone. As Leanne mentioned, I'm the reviewing official for the species of conservation concern identification for the Helena-Lewis and Clark. It's nice to be here today.

So I just want to talk a little bit about -- put some context to my role here and make sure that everyone understands that my goal is focused on a very narrow area. It is strictly focused on the identification of species of conservation concern and not on any of the other associated plan components or anything that may have been discussed earlier or will be later in the resolution process. So I just want to make sure that everybody is clear on that, that we're strictly going to focus, for my purposes, on the identification of the species of conservation concern.

Does anybody have any questions about that? Okay.

And I don't think any of you guys are new to this rodeo, so you probably know the ropes of how this goes.

So we had two objections on the species of conservation concern list. And if I'm correct, we've got

Pete Nelson from Defenders of Wildlife on; correct? Hi, Pete.

And Jocelyn from Western Watersheds, who is representing also Alliance for the Wild Rockies and WildEarth Guardians. Is that correct, Jocelyn? Okay. Great.

And then Matthew, are you an interested party on this topic?

MR. BISHOP: Yeah, I'm just an interested party.
We didn't raise an issue.

MS. DAWE: Okay. Great. And Tom Partin, same for you; is that correct? I see your box, Tom. Maybe you're not --

MR. PARTIN: Yes. That's right. Sorry. I was muted. It takes me a while to get to the right button.

MS. DAWE: Okay. Thanks, Tom. Appreciate it. So that's helpful.

So let's get started here. There were three primary issues that came up in the objections from the two objectors. And so I will just list them out, and then we'll go through and have a conversation in a little more detail on sort of my understanding of each one of those objections, and then we'll have conversation with the objectors around those issues. And also, just to be clear, I am not making any decisions today. You probably

heard that from Leanne as well on other issues, that this is our opportunity to really listen and ask questions and get clarifications on the objections that you submitted.

understand them -- And I want to thank the team who worked on doing the review and helping me get prepared and providing me with all the materials. I have read through the objections, as well as all the materials that were provided to me for this conversation. So the three issues we have are, one, insufficient rationale for not designating some certain species as SCCs. And so there were a number of species where this was raised up, that the objector felt that we didn't provide sufficient information for not listing a particular species. So that's one of the overall objections that was raised.

The second is failure to consider broadscale threats that are stemming from outside the plan area that may affect persistence of a species within the plan area.

Did I capture that right, Pete?

MR. NELSON: Yes, you did. Nice work.

MS. DAWE: And specifically related to those broadscale threats and how they're related to determining substantial concern for a species in the planning unit.

And then the third primary point was about two specific species, which was an objection that we

should have listed wolverine and bighorn sheep as species of conservation concern.

So those were the three, the three primary areas that came in from the two objection processes. And so we'll start with the first one and we'll go from there, and then we'll open up for conversation.

So back to the first issue, the insufficient rationale for not designating a specific species as an SCC, there were a number of cases and a number of species that were raised in the objections.

And Pete, I think this is mostly coming from
Defenders' objection, where you didn't feel that we
provided sufficient rationale for the conclusion that we
wouldn't put a particular species on the -- identify them
as an SCC. Did I capture that correctly? Is there
anything you want to -- anything I need to know more about
this than what is in your objection letter? Because you
didn't put forward any particular remedies. And I know
you've raised similar issues on the Flathead plan, and
I've got some background on that as well. So anything
else that I need to be aware of? Please educate me.

MR. NELSON: Thank you, Christine. It's great to see you. I would say, you know, that those first two issues are actually very closely related. If I could summarize our argument, and this is an argument that we've

been making, you're correct, in other locations; Flathead, but not only the Flathead. The other forest plans come to mind, and this has been kind of a longstanding policy issue as it relates to identification of SCCs.

We've put forward a lot of policy information to the Agency on what we consider to be the appropriate and proper decisionmaking process to be applied in these cases. And, you know, there's been clarifying information put out by the Agency on this issue as well in several memorandum from several years ago really regarding external threats or threats that are relevant to the planning area and how you deal with those based on making a determination regarding persistence in the plan area.

I will note that this is a complicated area of policy, because we're dealing with ecological scale as well as administrative scales when making determinations about concern based on best available scientific information. The way that we do it is that if there's existing information out there indicating concerns -- And we'll often use the NatureServe ranking system as our starting place to say, okay, there's been an establishment of concern range-wide for these at-risk species. And then that leads to a logic that says, okay, best available science has already established a range-wide concern, and now there's this obligation that the Agency has to

demonstrate that that concern that's already been established range-wide, for example, some of these S2s, S3s, is not present in the planning area.

I mean, we abide by an ecological principle that simply says if a species is at risk across its range, it is at risk wherever it is found. It cannot be determined to be secure in a planning area while it has already been determined by best available science and experts in institutions such as NatureServe as being of concern across its range. It leads to a logical problem for us. And therefore, as a policy matter, we are looking for the Agency to essentially demonstrate security in the planning area and an absence of concern given that information that already exists regarding a species' likelihood of persistence.

And so I think in this case, we went through species by species, Christine, and we essentially made that argument numerous times with several different wrinkles involved, I suppose. And I can go through those specifically, but I wanted to put forward kind of the, really the thrust of our argument. And what we are seeking is just a more clear response from the Agency given where we're starting with those species concerns based on those NatureServe rankings. Which NatureServe is not saying that those species are secure; they're saying

that there's concern. And therefore, we think that that should be the default setting unless there can be some information that clearly, with a clear rationale, rebuts the information that's already being presented via NatureServe and other best available science information.

I'll stop there because that's a lot. But that's essentially the gist of the argument.

MS. DAWE: So let me ask you a question, Pete. If I'm understanding you correctly, you're saying that, for instance, NatureServe has already determined there's concern for species and they've listed them, ranked them in a certain way, and they've identified whatever those factors are that led them to give it that ranking that there's concern in that species.

That no matter if those conditions don't exist in the planning area, you think we should default to listing that as SCC, even though, for instance, if it's -- I don't know. Let's say it's a habitat-related issue, but there is plenty of habitat in the plan area and, for that reason, we're not concerned about it in the plan area. Is there a space for the Agency, you know, to be able to show that despite a NatureServe ranking that exhibits some concern, that that concern may not exist in the plan area, or is the expectation that we would always default to say whatever NatureServe --

MR. NELSON: I hear what you're saying. So you're saying is it feasible from Defenders' perspective to come to a conclusion that the threats that are driving the broader concern determination by another party, in this case NatureServe, are not present in the planning area? Yeah, I do think that that's a feasible outcome that would be specific to the facts associated with any given species.

And we could go through those or we could go through that in an additional process. We'd be very happy to do that with your team. Because I think it warrants looking at the facts in each case; right? They vary. But as a general matter, we're seeing this pattern I guess come forward.

And it's not just providing a clear rationale on why the driving threats are not manifesting themselves in the planning area. The Forest Service also argues in one case that there's insufficient information in the case of the northern bog lemming. But there was sufficient information for NatureServe to make a determination. And so in that case, the Agency is saying, well, yes, true, but there's not sufficient information in the planning area to actually carry forward that essentially recommendation that NatureServe is making given the conservation status of that species.

So I think what I'm saying, Christine, is for us, the decisionmaking process defaults in, and then there's a high bar, a bar that the Agency then meets to filter those species out based on that rationale and that information.

A lot of SCC decisionmaking is really about transparency and documentation of rationale; right?

Because I'm not saying that these species are definitively, in every case, insecure in the planning area. I'm just saying the Forest Service has an obligation -- And it's a public interest issue. The public wants to be able to see that trail in terms of how that filter works when you're excluding a species that look like they already have a stamp of concern on them from another institution. In some cases, the regional forester's sensitive species where there's already been a previous determination of range-wide viability concern again being filtered out at the unit level.

And so, you know, Christine, I think we've talked about this policy issue over the years.

MS. DAWE: We have.

MR. NELSON: I think the solution for me is, you know, make sure that those rationales are really clear and easy to understand so the reader follows the Agency and comes to the same conclusion regarding plan level security.

MS. DAWE: So I think that's kind of the big point here you want to make, is that you're not seeing -- in the instances you've objected to, you're not seeing that we've provided the rationale or connected the dots to support not identifying it as an SCC.

MR. NELSON: Based on the information that we have, which is the starting point information, on those designations from NatureServe which are already establishing concern.

MS. DAWE: Right.

MR. NELSON: So yeah, I think it's a rebuttal point, that the Agency then has this obligation to rebut and respond to that information and allow the reader to come with you to a determination of security.

MS. DAWE: Okay. I appreciate that. That's helpful.

So a question for you back on the -- Because you're right, we're talking about both of these issues, which they're connected, which is fine. We can do that. But you talked about the insufficient information piece, and so, you know, we have this dynamic where -- I know you know the planning directors probably almost better than anybody. You could probably cite them back to me better than I can cite them to you.

MR. NELSON: Maybe.

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MS. DAWE: You know that we have -- in the directives, it says that if there is insufficient information to make a determination, it can't be listed as an SCC. But you're saying that if NatureServe has already expressed concern, there must be sufficient information somewhere.

MR. NELSON: Yeah.

MS. DAWE: However, the criteria are different, and we have a whole series of criteria that we have to look at to identify SCCs that don't necessarily mirror NatureServe. So that's not -- So I'm curious about your thoughts about that piece.

MR. NELSON: Yeah, I agree with that. I mean, like I said at the outset, NatureServe is making ecological-based determinations, a species range as being a unit of analysis. Once you get into the abstract notion of a planning area population, there are difficulties in translating the ecological information that NatureServe is providing and fitting that into the SCC decisionmaking process. I do acknowledge that, and so I understand.

I think the route here for me, and I've been a big proponent of this since we had the Federal Advisory

Committee on Forest Planning, is to really collaborate and to really work closely through these determination processes so that there's a high degree of confidence in

them at the end of the day. And I know your staff has been working tirelessly on this and, honestly, I believe making decisions that they deem appropriate in their professional judgment, and I respect that. It's just the fact that we're looking at the information that we have and looking at the filtration of that information that leads to these conclusions.

MS. DAWE: Right.

MR. NELSON: So it's not easy, but I do think it is doable. On the Francis Marion, which was the forest I was trying to remember because of the first --

MS. DAWE: That was a while ago.

MR. NELSON: -- decision under the 12 rule, you know, Defenders was the only objector on that forest in South Carolina. And I went to South Carolina for that meeting with Chris French, and we had a good discussion on this issue. And we had a good resolution, where there was a process agreed to for the parties, you know, to work through some of the outstanding questions that remained on how the rationale and the application of the filters was playing out, and I found that to be a very productive exercise in that case.

MS. DAWE: Okay. Thanks, Pete. I appreciate that.

There's one specific species I did want to talk about

that I believe was in your objection related to the arctic grayling.

MR. NELSON: Oh, yes.

MS. DAWE: And I know that you're aware of sort of the ping-pong game that's been going on there with whether or not it's proposed or going to be listed or a candidate, et cetera. And recent information I think that came out in July indicated that it was not going to be listed; right? So I just want to acknowledge that I think the Agency recognizes that, you know, you know that if it's a candidate proposed or listed it's not an SCC.

MR. NELSON: Right.

MS. DAWE: If it's not going to be covered under ESA, then, you know, obviously, the Agency will evaluate species that we believe there may be concern about. So I just wanted to acknowledge that, because that one is a little bit different situation than some of the other species you guys objected on.

MR. NELSON: Okay. Thank you for that. Does that mean that you are going to be readdressing the grayling in the next round of process on this?

MS. DAWE: No, I'm not going to make any decisions here, but just wanted to acknowledge that we recognize there's a change in status because of what's been going on with the ESA listing process.

MR. NELSON: I mean, as a policy matter, I think this is really important to address, and it sounds like that will be discussed here with regard to wolverine, bighorns perhaps. In the case of the ESA listing status, you know, it can cause problems for the Agency when you're waiting for other institutions to determine what the legal status of a species is. I mean, in my opinion, it's wise to treat those species as if they were SCCs, because otherwise it causes all kinds of policy problems when you do see changes in legal conservation status. I think that would improve the process.

And as a substantive policy matter, I think that the viability rules in the planning rule apply equally to candidates and listed species, so you can always be safe to plan and meet viability requirements regardless of the legal administrative conservation status of a species. Wolverine is one that we've really kind of been bounced around a lot on in this region, and I think there probably are some ways to handle that a little bit better. But I'll leave that to the other objectors to discuss.

MS. DAWE: Yeah. I just want to remind folks too that the deputy chief recently issued a letter to the field to clarify that, you know, SCC -- the identification of SCC was never intended to be kind of done once. The unit and the region, the regional forester always has the

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opportunity, if there's new information or changed circumstances, to reevaluate and consider new, you know, species that she might want to identify. And so I just remind folks that this isn't tied just to plan revision or plan. There are opportunities to be responsive to changed circumstances whenever it might be warranted. So just remember that that's an option as well.

MR. NELSON: Yeah, Christine, I'm glad you raised that. On the Francis Marion, as part of that resolution on that objection, a species were added; and then we went through a process of using the planning directives to determine whether the plan components that were already in place in the plan were sufficient to meet the needs of those added species that were added post objection.

MS. DAWE: Right.

MR. NELSON: And that process actually worked pretty well as spelled out in the directives. But it only works I think -- well, it works better when you have plan components that are in place to provide for the viability of some of those species that you think you might be picking up and adding; right?

MS. DAWE: Right.

MR. NELSON: So in the case of wolverine, you would want to make sure that you're meeting your viability based on requirements so that you could make an addition

without then having to amend the plan accordingly to maybe meet regulatory requirements. So anyways, there you go.

Maybe that helps you.

MS. DAWE: Yeah. No, that's helpful. I appreciate that. I wasn't thinking about the Francis Marion because it was a while back, but it's helpful to remind us what went on there.

MR. NELSON: Sure.

MS. DAWE: So we're about halfway through, so I'm going to switch topics here and we're going to go on to the wolverine and bighorn sheep.

So Jocelyn, my understanding is your proposed remedy is that we identify both those species as SCCs, so I want to just open it up to you and give you the same opportunity I gave Pete. Is there additional information you want to share that I need to be aware of, before we get into a conversation, that wasn't in your objection?

MS. LEROUX: Nothing additional to start. I'll just echo what Pete just finished off saying, talking about the wolverine, how it is important to kind of have those policies and plan components in place for those species that may not get federal ESA status but then still definitely require certain specific management activities in order to make sure that that species persists on the forest.

MS. DAWE: And thanks. I appreciate that, having some history in Region 1 and having been part of the sort of changing situation with wolverine as it's kind of bounced back and forth. And I think the region has done a fair amount of information gathering and understanding because of the uncertainty around what was going to happen with wolverine. So we'll definitely talk to the region about, you know, what kind of information, and then HLC in particular. I'm sure they've done a lot of thinking around this because of the uncertainty related to it. But again, as of right now, you know, wolverine has gone through this proposed rule thing, so the Forest has not identified it as an SCC, appropriately I think, but recognizing that that can change.

Anything additional about wolverine before we jump over to bighorn sheep?

MS. LEROUX: No. Not from me.

MS. DAWE: All right. Great. So let's talk about bighorn sheep. It's a little bit different situation. Not listed species. And I know that there is a lot of interest around bighorn sheep, so Jocelyn, I'll open it up to you to share anything additional that you think is important for the conversation around bighorn sheep.

MS. LEROUX: That's actually one of the

three primary issues that you pointed out from both of our objections. The failure to consider broadscale threats definitely applies to bighorn sheep. As we stated in our objection, the consideration of private lands and BLM nearby was not strong enough in the forest plan, we believe, to protect bighorn sheep populations or potential future bighorn sheep populations. As there's not that many on the forest right now, but there is plenty of habitat that could be occupied, then the assessment needs to be extended into different -- across jurisdictional boundaries or agency boundaries.

MS. DAWE: Jocelyn, do you have thoughts about -You said you think sort of what's provided isn't adequate.
What would you consider to be adequate in terms of your
concerns about bighorn sheep?

MS. LEROUX: So we listed in our objection several things there that relate both to forest management activities that would open up the forest canopy to provide for better movement of bighorn sheep. If that is not assessed across different agencies or public-private boundaries, then it could definitely lead to contact with domestic sheep were an adequate assessment for the permeability of the landscape not undertaken. And so working with those different agencies and private landholders, there definitely needs to be a little bit

more of that assessment available.

MS. DAWE: Okay. Anything else?

MS. LEROUX: No. Not on that specific topic.

MS. DAWE: Pete, do you have anything you want to add on either the bighorn sheep or wolverine issues?

MR. NELSON: I don't, Christine.

MS. DAWE: Okay. Tom Partin, as an interested person, I wanted to give you an opportunity to share any viewpoints or comments you might have on that conversation we just had.

MR. PARTIN: Well, most of our comments, Christine, as you know, related to the timber aspects and the ability to get in and manage the land in certain areas, which we think would benefit habitat of a lot of species. And looking at the forest and how many acres are already set aside either in wilderness or in inventoried roadless areas, you know, there's a lot of area, whether it be corridors, whether it be base habitat, that is accounted for.

And I'm a little confused on the argument on the bighorn sheep, about opening up the stands and promoting movement where that would interfere or jeopardize those species possibly having more contact with the domestic animals. So I guess I have a little bit more to learn on that side of it, but that's kind of our concerns there.

MS. DAWE: Okay. Thanks, Tom. Appreciate it.

Matthew, anything from you that you'd like to add to the conversation you've heard? Okay.

All right. Jocelyn, did you want to elaborate for Tom or is that better left for -- is that too in the weeds?

MS. LEROUX: It might be a little bit too in the weeds.

MS. DAWE: Okay. I just thought I'd check.

All right. I don't think I have any additional questions. This has been helpful to, you know, understand, Pete, a little bit more of the nuance and the correlation between the insufficient information and the broadscale threats. That was a helpful conversation for me. And Jocelyn as well on your viewpoints on the bighorn sheep. So thanks for offering. Thanks for that.

And so any last comments or anything before we close out on this topic? I appreciate everybody's time and attention.

MR. PARTIN: Well, Christine, just one other topic on how you handle these species of concern before they become listed and sounding like almost you have to provide the habitat to all the species of concern to prevent you getting into more trouble down the road, which that just doesn't seem to make sense to me. If you're managing appropriately at the time and doing what you're

1 doing as far as for forest health and for other species, it would seem like what we're asking in that respect is 2 that you go ahead and treat the species as it's already 3 listed. And I don't think that's the responsibility of 4 the Forest Service at this time. You know, I don't know 5 6 all the rules and regulations, but it seems like it's a 7 little bit of an overreach, from our perspective. 8 MS. DAWE: Okay. Thanks, Tom. Appreciate that. All right. Well, thank you, everyone, for the 9 10 conversation today. I very much appreciate it. And I am going to turn it back over to Shawn or Leanne, whichever 11 12 one of you wants to take it here. 13 MR. JOHNSON: I'll jump in and say thank you, 14 Christine, for facilitating that conversation and being so 15 prepared to engage with the folks on Zoom here today. That was a really helpful conversation. 16 I did see Pete's hand come up there at the end. 17 18 Pete, was there anything else you wanted to share? 19 I was just going to say thank you to MR. NELSON: 20 Christine for the conversation. 21 MR. JOHNSON: oh. Okay. 22 We look forward to the next round of MR. NELSON: 23 conversations, Christine. 24 MS. DAWE: Good to see you, Pete. 25 And then I did just want to offer MR. JOHNSON:

Leanne or Sara the opportunity to say anything additional that may have come up from your perspective.

No? Okay.

Leanne?

MS. MARTEN: No. Just thank you, Jocelyn and Pete and Matthew. Good to see you also, Tom. Very helpful. I really appreciate it. Thank you.

Thank you, Christine, for taking the time out of your day and participating as the reviewing officer on this part.

MS. DAWE: Always fun.

MR. JOHNSON: Well, very good. And good use of time as well, which I always appreciate staying on time here, even a little bit ahead of schedule. We do not want to jump into the next topic, which is elk habitat management, until 2 o'clock, and so people are welcome to stay on the line by just muting their video and their audio and then jumping back on at 2 o'clock.

We will reconvene at 2:00 and take up the topic of elk habitat management. So we'll see you all at 2:00.

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1	ELK HABITAT MANAGEMENT
2	Tuesday, September 29, 2020, 2:00 p.m 3:17 p.m.
3	
4	APPEARANCES
5	FACILITATOR: SHAWN JOHNSON, University of Montana
6	FOREST SERVICE:
7 8 9	LEANNE MARTEN, Regional forester/reviewing officer SARA MAYBEN, Deputy forest supervisor DEB ENTWISTLE, Team leader LORI WOLLAN, GIS specialist SCOTT NAGEL, Watersheds WENDY CLARK, Wildlife biologist
10	AMANDA MILBURN, Timber/civic culturalist KYLE SCHMITT, Range and weeds
11	ELIZABETH CASSELLI, Recreation and other uses LIZ SMITH, Writer/editor
12	JENNY WOODS, HLC NP planning staff CHIARA CIPRIANO, Public affairs specialist
13 14	TIMORY PEEL, Regional Planner CORY HUTCHINSON, Administrative Review Coordinator
15	OBJECTORS AND INTERESTED PARTIES:
16	GAYLE JOSLIN, Helena Hunters and Anglers
17	TOM PARTIN, American Forest Resource Council AL CHRISTOPHERSEN, Big Elk Divide Restoration Comm.
18	ERIC CLEWIS, Montana Wildlife Federation DEB O'NEILL, Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks
19	ADAM GROVE, Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks MATTHEW BISHOP, Helena Hunters and Anglers
20	JEFF BRADLEY, Montana Bicycle Guild
21	
22	
23	
24	
25	

MR. JOHNSON: We've got some new folks joining us as well, so welcome to anyone who is just joining us here at 2 o'clock. I am putting in the chat box a little bit of information. And this is old hat for some of you, but new information for those just joining. We would like everyone to go ahead and rename themselves, if you haven't already, in the Zoom box by clicking on the little three dots in the upper right-hand corner. Please go ahead and click that and rename yourself with your first name, your last name, and your organizational affiliation.

For any members of the press that may be joining us, we'd ask you to get in touch with Chiara, and her contact information is in the chat box as well.

If you have any technical assistance issues or challenges with the audio or visual, please let us know by getting in touch with either Cody or Timory using the contact information provided. And finally, there's a link to closed captioning for whom that might be a helpful service this afternoon.

So far, I've been really impressed with how things are going. This is a strange time, for sure, but being able to use virtual tools like Zoom to stay connected and to continue the conversation is really a terrific opportunity and option for us. So thanks, everyone, for jumping on today and being a part of the conversation.

As we move to our topic, which is elk habitat management, we'll being using a similar format as before. So I'll invite, as soon as folks are ready, those who are objectors or interested parties, go ahead and turn your video screens on so that we can see you. In just a second, I'll have you introduce yourselves. Following that, I'll turn it over to Leanne Marten, the regional forester, for a brief review of the issue and her understanding of some of the key challenges and questions that she has for everyone.

As before, just a couple of ground rules. We're here to really seek clarity on the issues, and so our intent and focus today is on really listening to one another and asking good questions and looking for opportunity to fully understand what's at play here, what the key issues are, and, where possible, start to explore some potential remedies.

In order that everyone can really hear and understand each other, and to help our transcriptionist, we ask that you speak better than I -- more clearly than I am right now. Speak slowly and clearly. And when you're introducing yourself for the first time in particular, please state your name and your affiliation.

So let's jump in with our introductions. I'm just going to go from my screen. And if you would also

identify if you're an interested party or an objector, that would be helpful.

So Gayle, I'm going to start with you.

MS. JOSLIN: I'm Gayle Joslin, and I'm an interested party and a member of Helena Hunters and Anglers Association and just very interested in this particular topic. And I do have some background in this particular topic as well. So thank you for doing this.

MR. JOHNSON: Thank you, Gayle.

Tom.

MR. PARTIN: Yeah, thank you. Tom Partin. I am a consultant for the American Forest Resource Council. Really interested in hearing the discussion on this issue. We look at most of the projects on the Helena-Lewis and Clark, as with most of the projects on all forests in Montana, and elk is a big issue, elk cover and forage. So happy to be engaged in the conversation. Thank you.

MR. JOHNSON: Thank you, Tom.

Αl.

MR. CHRISTOPHERSEN: All Christophersen, and I am a cochair of what used to be the Elkhorn Restoration Committee when we wrote the comments, now a cochair of the Big Elk Divide Restoration Committee. We've been around for about ten years, working primarily in the Elkhorns for these comments.

MR. JOHNSON: Terrific. Thank you, Al. 1 Eric. 2 MR. CLEWIS: Hey, I'm Eric Clewis. I work for 3 the Montana Wildlife Federation. 4 5 MR. JOHNSON: Thank you, Eric. Deb. 6 7 MS. O'NEILL: Hi. I am Deb O'Neill. I'm a 8 policy specialist for Fish, Wildlife & Parks. And also, I'll let him introduce himself too, but Adam Grove is also 9 here with me here today as interested parties. 10 11 MR. JOHNSON: Thank you, Deb. 12 Let's go ahead to Adam next, then. Adam. 13 MR. GROVE: Adam Grove. I'm the area wildlife 14 15 biologist in Townsend. I've been there about the last 16 six years. Previously, 11 years as the biologist in White Sulphur Springs, and one of the primary coauthors of 17 18 the 2013 U.S. Forest Service-FWP Eastside Elk Habitat 19 Recommendations. 20 MR. JOHNSON: Thank you, Adam. 21 Matthew. 22 MR. BISHOP: Hi. I'm Matt Bishop. I'm an attorney with the Western Environmental Law Center in 23 24 Helena, Montana, and I'm here on behalf of Helena Hunters 25 and Anglers. Thanks.

MR. JOHNSON: Thank you, Matthew. 1 2 Jeff. MR. BRADLEY: Hi. I'm Jeff Bradley. I think I 3 have my objection or interested party notification letter 4 as James, my first name. I'm a member of the Montana 5 Bicycle Guild. I'm here today as an interested party. 6 7 MR. JOHNSON: All right. Thank you all. 8 Is there anyone else that's either an objector or an interested party that I've missed? 9 Terrific. Thank you all for joining today. 10 Leanne, I'm going to turn it over to you. 11 Great. 12 MS. MARTEN: Thank you. And Sara, did you want to introduce yourself real 13 14 I think everybody knows you, but just in case. 15 MS. MAYBEN: I'm Sara Mayben. I'm the deputy 16 forest supervisor for the Helena-Lewis and Clark, and I am 17 sitting in for Bill Avey, who is on a special fire 18 assignment and unavailable to attend. So I am here on his 19 behalf, but I'm here to help Leanne if she needs me. 20 MS. MARTEN: Thanks, Sara. 21 And great to see everyone. I really appreciate you 22 joining here this afternoon. As we move into this topic, 23 I want to set a little bit of context. To a few of you, 24 this will be a repeat from this morning, but we have

people coming and going, including members of the public

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that are listening in on topics of interest. So just to add a little bit of context and how we got to where we're at, and I'll narrow it down to this topic for the elk habitat management.

We had over 150 objectors to the Helena-Lewis and Clark proposed plan and draft record of decision and around 120 or so unique objection issues. And so, as you guys can imagine, there's been a lot of work that's been going on reviewing all of your written objections and all the interested persons letters on this.

And so we're not going to be able to get into every complex nuance with even the elk habitat management today, but what I'm really going to be looking for and helping tease out is trying to see the issues through your eyes, make sure I understand the context of it. And I've got some questions on some of the proposed remedies.

You're not going to get a final decision from me.

It's really for me to absorb and to learn from you, have a robust dialogue amongst ourselves and you amongst yourselves as objectors to see how we can hopefully move forward and learn from each other on this.

We have had a panel, a team from the forest, from Sara and Bill's forest look through all the objections, we've had a regional office team look through all the objections, and we actually had a panel of personnel from

across the country who had not worked on this at all in any way take a look and work through the objections to help us bring together and have a real comprehensive look at all the issues that you all brought forward, ranging from a page to hundreds of pages. So I say that to let you know that even if we don't get to a specific nuance of your objection on this topic, it doesn't mean that we aren't looking at that and that it's not important.

If I miss something, I'll give you the opportunity, and by all means, make sure you bring it up today. I want to make sure that what you feel is really pertinent to our dialogue today is out on the table. I just can't cover every aspect in the time we have. But I am reviewing your objections and will take a look at all your various points on this.

Elk habitat management, I'm going to state the obvious, in the state of Montana is huge. It's extremely -- Elk, I should say and elk habitat management, the two, are very important to many people across the state, to all of you. A lot of it is values, and there's a lot of values that enter into it. So as we go through today, some of you have heard me say this morning my questions are in no way intended to imply that I'm trying to ask you to change any values you or your organization may have. It's simply just that, they're questions; it's

me trying to tease out an understanding to help me think through things and to work on my response letter to Forest Supervisor Avey on the objection process.

So I will apologize if it comes across like I'm trying to alter or change your values. I just ask for a little bit of grace and patience, because that is not my intent, and it never would be. But this can be a very emotional topic. It can be very emotional and value oriented for folks, and so I just want to respect that as we're listening to each other as well from that perspective.

So let me see how I can best summarize. This is going to sound pretty simple on a complex topic, but when reading through the objections and when talking about elk and elk habitat management, a lot of what I was hearing and reading, I should say, is there was a strong desire from a component of the objectors to want to stay with the forest plan standards and guidelines that were in the '86 forest plans. I have a couple questions around that, but it was things are working, the population has increased, it's because we had the right standards in place.

Therefore, why are you looking at not having the same standards in place? My simplistic paraphrasing of where we're at.

On the flip side, there were some other folks that were saying because the population numbers have increased,

why do we still have to be as strict? And it's really not a population or habitat issue as much as it is a distribution issue, and it's on the social side, i.e., hunting impacts to private land and ranching country; you know, that side of it.

So you have the ecological/biological, you have the social part of it, and a whole spectrum in between that was put forward. Some of that also tied in concern that we as an agency, in the analysis, did not take into account what is being felt to see as the best science, and our analysis therefore was incomplete.

So that is very rough paraphrasing, and you can imagine the whole spectrum in between there. But that was a lot of what we heard in various words on paper. And what I think we understood as really a key issue along that is not that elk isn't important, we didn't have anybody say, you know, it's not important, why do you care, or anything along those lines. It was more just how we're going about managing them and how it ties into the social side as much as the ecological/biological side for the species.

I'm going to pause there. I know that was rough. But is there anything that you heard me say that just makes you sit on edge and you're like, yeah, not even close, or that you feel you want to clarify before we dig into the

dialogue further at this point or add to?

I'm looking. I don't see hands or anybody going off mute.

Shawn, did you see any hands that I may not be seeing?

MR. JOHNSON: No, I didn't, Leanne. And the only other thing I was going to say, and I can't recall if you said it just this morning or this afternoon as well, but that Sara's team and the whole planning team is on standby too for technical questions, if those come up. And that's kind of at your discretion if you want to call on them.

They are joining us this afternoon as well.

MS. MARTEN: Yes. Great. Thanks, Shawn.

Yes, they're listening in and, as we go forward, if there's a need or we need to pull something up on screen, we'll definitely reach out. Thank you. I should have mentioned that.

So let me just kind of -- with that broad overview, and we'll tease it out in the time we have here, I have some questions that were just coming to mind with some of the proposed remedies that some of you put out for thought and consideration. And a couple of you may have heard me ask this earlier this morning if you happened to be on, but some of you were not, so I want to repeat the question. One of the remedies was very much just retain the standards in the '86 forest plans and move them into

the revised 2020 forest plan for elk. I need some help with that.

You know, the format and how we did the plans back in the '80s looked different. It was under a different planning rule. We've learned since then and evolved. I mean, you're talking three decades ago on that. But we also had two very different forest plans on the Lewis and Clark National Forest and the Helena National Forest back in the '80s. And when you look at how elk was referred to, and big game security, the standards were done differently and approached differently. And I'm not saying one is right or wrong, but I'm curious, a couple questions for the folks that threw that out as a remedy.

Number one, I'm not sure which forest plan approach you were referring to. I can speculate, and I think I know, but I need to make sure I'm not jumping to the wrong conclusions. And then second, I could use some help understanding, through your lens and your view, what it is in the 2020 revised plan that you feel that there's a gap. Why do we need to, in your mind, move standards that are from three decades ago forward? What is it that's missing? I know the format is different. I know the wording can be different. But what is it that's really missing when it comes down to how we would move forward on behalf of elk habitat management?

I don't know if that came across real clear, but we can start there, and then if I need to help clarify what I'm trying to get at, let me know. But can folks help me out with those two key questions?

Go ahead, Matthew.

MR. BISHOP: Yeah, maybe I'll jump in. I mean, I'm not a biologist, I'm just a lawyer. But at least as one who worked with the Helena Hunters on the objection, having really dedicated maybe 20-plus pages to this issue, I think our biggest concern is that there's not a single standard in the new revised plan for big game. And a lot of the standards that were there before in the '86 plan, I think there were maybe ten, at least five or six included a pretty specific hiding cover component and a road density piece to them as well.

I don't think we're necessarily saying that you should keep the '86 plans. In some ways, we really like them and think it's an alternative you should look at. But at the very least, having some sort of standards in place for summer range, winter range, security to have both a hiding cover component and a road density component. And understanding that if you apply the best available science, those percentages may need to change, things may need to be updated based on the particular elk herd unit or area of the forest, if you're talking about drier

conditions on the east side, and reviewing the best science and coming up with maybe new standards.

I think our big concern and disappointment with the new plan was that it was all, it seemed like an all-or-nothing approach, that the standards were all scrapped and we have nothing in place now in terms of big game standards. And understanding that we'd like to -- maybe the '86 standards can be updated, but we'd like to see something there. And we'd in particular like to see a hiding cover component, because we think that's critical and supported by the best available science.

So our objection on this issue really tees off of that change and raises all sorts of concerns, both in terms of NEPA and impacts to other species. Because, you know, a lot of animals and species benefited from those standards, not just big game species. But we think those were important. We think they were working. And I guess at the end of the day, we felt like at the very least, they could be tweaked and updated, but not abandoned.

MS. MARTEN: Okay. So let me tease that out a little bit more, if I could. That was very helpful. And this is for you, Matthew, or others can feel free to jump in.

So if I think about the way the forest plan is structured right now, and the format, oftentimes we have

guidelines and standards that may or may not be underneath this -- it may not be just, like, in a section that says "Elk." You know, they're under different species; some of it's under human benefit sections because of distribution and the social side.

What I'm hearing you say is in your mind, and who you're representing, there's a gap for needed components in the forest plan to meet what you feel is needed to maintain security habitat for multiple big game species, not just elk, on that part of it. And so it's not that, you know, they're not just easily found. You just aren't seeing where there's components that the end result is having some kind of habitat management that would be secure for big game management. Is that accurate on my part? Okay.

I'm curious, then, if I tease that out a little bit more, do you have any thoughts, or anybody else, on the -There's security for the big game, but really, it's -- And how we analyze that is a tool; you know, it's an analysis process. But it's really the outcomes and objectives we're looking at, which is, you know, the distribution of the species from that standpoint, both ecologically and for social reasons, you know, hunting and all the different -- enjoyment of viewing, you know, all the different things from that. How does that play into what

you were saying, Matthew, or does it, from that standpoint? And if not you, somebody else. I don't want to keep putting you on the spot. You just happened to speak up first.

MR. BISHOP: Could you repeat the question,
Leanne? I want to make sure I understood it.

MS. MARTEN: Sure. I'll try, and you tell me if it's the same question. I'm trying to get at, you know, how we analyze and the process we use to analyze the habitat and the, quote/unquote, "security." You know, you brought up road density. You know, it's a tool, it's an analysis tool, but what we're really trying to get at is the overall objectives and outcome of big game management and why we manage for big game.

I mean, it's the ecological and biological for the species and the habitat to support the species, but you also have the social side of it. You know, people want to be able to view the species, they want to be able to recreationally go out and hunt the species. You know, there's that whole side to it. It's all of that combined. And I was curious on how you view that. You know, it's not just about just the habitat and security and the biological/ecological needs of elk. There is all different sides of that that include the human social side.

MR. BISHOP: Right.

MS. MARTEN: And I just didn't know if your thoughts were there or if you were looking strictly at the security, and that equates to the right distribution.

MR. BISHOP: Well, and I'll let Gayle jump in. I mean, I think from Helena Hunters' perspective, it's really about managing for hunting opportunity and big game habitat on our public lands. So lots of times, I'll see in responses that people talk a lot about elk numbers of the elk herd unit or a different way to measure elk. And a lot of that addresses more numbers primarily on private lands.

And I think from Helena Hunters' perspective, it's really important to manage for big game habitat on our public lands. And by doing so, in some ways you'd actually relieve a lot of the pressure that's happening on private land if you were managing habitat and security on our national forest lands. There would be less need for elk to leave those areas.

But because in a lot of ways -- I mean, we had the '86 plan. We think it's good. We think it needs some updating. But I think the Forest Service's constant striving to achieve those hiding cover components or standards and road density has in some ways been beneficial to elk, but we've fallen short in a number of

ways. That's part of the reason there's a lot of controversy over a lot of these timber sale projects and whatnot.

But we'd like to see more management and more emphasis and at least retain some of binding standards that give us some certainty that big game habitat will continue to be maintained on public lands. So the focus is really on maintaining habitat on public lands as well as hunter opportunity on our public lands.

MS. MARTEN: And Gayle, I'll give you a chance to jump in here in a minute.

So part of what I'm also hearing is, you know, we have a lot of guidelines and standards in various sections of the forest plan regarding vegetation management, as an example. But you're not seeing a tie or connecting the dots between how those may be tied to big game and ecological security for other big game animals. It's not clear to you, if they're tied, or if they should be, how they are. Is that fair?

MR. BISHOP: Well, yeah, I guess, Leanne, just to kind of maybe throw it back to you, are there specific standards in the timber section that maybe I overlooked that you feel would address or at least provide a proxy for what was there under the '86 plan in terms of the percentages --

MS. MARTEN: You know, I'm not sure about providing a proxy. I think there is definitely some in the vegetation section. And maybe wendy or others, if there's an example there that we can pull up here in a few minutes, that might be helpful, just to give an example of what I'm thinking of. I don't know -- I'm not saying that you'll interpret it the same way, but what the intent was with that component or standard in the vegetation. And I'll ask the team if they can maybe look for one, and maybe we can pull one up here shortly. I'll give them a few minutes to pull one up just as an example, Matthew, and see if that helps.

And maybe while they're doing that, we can --

MR. BISHOP: That would be great.

MS. MARTEN: -- Gayle jump in. Are you okay with that?

MR. BISHOP: Yes. Thanks.

MS. JOSLIN: Well, I guess I would suggest that there needs to be some very intense attention upon what happens when you do the site-specific projects on the ground. You were talking earlier about this is a planning process and then we're going to move to site-specific issues, circumstances on the ground.

And if I had a way today to pull up site-specific photographs to show people here, and I don't know how to

do that, but I have them handy, of some of the site-specific situations that we have experienced on the ground as the result of recent very large projects. I don't think that they're in the best interest of wildlife, for sure. And those are the sorts of things that I think that we need to be aware of when it comes to a distribution of wildlife or elk in particular when we're talking about game damage issues for private landowners.

Fish, wildlife & Parks, which I was an employee there for more than 30 years, responds to landowner issues, I would say. Pardon me, Fish, wildlife & Parks folks, if you don't agree with this, but this is my point of view. The Legislature drives state government, and Fish, wildlife & Parks responds to landowners. And therefore, when activities that occur on public lands disturb some component of wildlife habitat on public lands, then those public land activities are, if not directly at least indirectly, impacting a whole suite of private landowners. And I think that we need to pay attention to that, because we've got a couple angles here going when it comes to political pressure coming on the landscape and on the wildlife that are out there.

And so I would caution that unless we have some sort of standards for wildlife on the ground, that we're not going to see the kind of outcomes that we need to see

because there are other pressures that take over. And I could go on for quite a while here, but I'll leave it at that for the moment.

MS. MARTEN: Fair enough. Thanks, Gayle.

So part of, you know, the challenge we have, of course, is we have desired conditions, we have objectives, we have guidelines, we may or may not have the exact standards that you saw in the '86 plans, but we have --what do I want to say, we have a whole conglomerate of things in the plan to move us forward on how to manage public lands for the multiple uses that we're responsible for, big game definitely being one of them. And the confidence that you may or may not have that we're actually going to be doing that when it's not in a standard is something that I hear coming through: If it's not in a standard, does it leave us too vulnerable to other influences and then we won't fulfill what our desired condition is from that standpoint.

That was me paraphrasing some of what you were saying. I know that, you know, there's all different things that we look at. You know, back in the '80s, we all know that the situation back then was also different from the standpoint when you're just talking elk and where the elk herd numbers were at and some of those things too, and that fluctuates over time ecologically and biologically on

that part of it. So I appreciate that, and the different perspectives that you're coming from. And it helps me put context on what I was reading and have been reading.

I think, Al, you had your hand up or you've been off mute, so I think you were next.

And Shawn, help me here because I'm not seeing hands again for some reason.

MR. JOHNSON: I don't know that there are hands, but both Al and Tom I think want to add their bit to this conversation. So let's start with Al and then go over to Tom.

MR. CHRISTOPHERSEN: Okay. Thanks. Again, my comments are really focused on the Elkhorns, and you've got our comments about the things that we were looking for. There are some very specific guidelines that we feel have been weakened out of where the Elkhorns has stood in the past. In the '86 plan, it was set up as a wildlife management area, and in this plan, we feel that, with the wording and the standards, it's been relegated to just a general wildlife situation, because of some of the words that have been taken out of the standards. And we provided you with our proposed language.

The other thing with the discussion about the standard, especially security stuff, is we just put some language in that said, you know, any vegetation work has

to deal with security, hiding cover. Those things have changed. That's been the issue with the '86 plan, is some of those things have changed, knowledge has changed, the effects have changed, some of those things.

So we didn't really try and hone in and say you've got to follow this standard, but we did say that any vegetation work is going to require that work to be assessed against the hiding and security issues. And that should help allow for some flexibility and also allows for knowledge transition. And so that's why we worded it the way we did. We could have come back and said, yeah, we want everything to stay the way it was in the plan because it's a number, we can use it, and that kind of thing.

MS. MARTEN: Okay.

MR. CHRISTOPHERSEN: But we also know that those things change, and so that was our thinking there. We're just extremely concerned that the wording in some of these guidelines has lost its emphasis for wildlife, especially in wildlife areas. The Elkhorns, obviously to us, is important, but there are other wildlife areas on the forest, and those areas need to be addressed from the standpoint of a wildlife habitat management scenario rather than just relegated to, yeah, think about the wildlife when you're doing all this stuff. It ought to be -- at least in the Elkhorns, it ought to be the

I just

1 wildlife issues have to drive the standards for what things are going to happen here. 2 MS. MARTEN: Thanks, Al. And if I could tease 3 out just one part of that. And I do recall that had you 4 5 some specific wording, which I appreciate. This is a 6 generalization, and so I know it's not black-and-white, 7 but on some of that, if the same wording was moved from a 8 guideline to a standard, would you still have the same concern that there's some words missing? 9 If the same wording that's 10 MR. CHRISTOPHERSEN: in the plan right now, in the draft, was changed from a 11 12 guideline to a standard, that would not satisfy our objection. We gave you some specific wording about just 13 how the emphasis is added. And whether it's a guideline 14 15 or standard, that wording has to change. Okay? 16 MS. MARTEN: okay. 17 MR. CHRISTOPHERSEN: Thank you. 18 MS. MARTEN: Yeah, I appreciate that. 19 wanted to make sure I was understanding correctly on that 20 So thanks. Very helpful. 21 Tom, go right ahead. 22 And then after Tom, we do have something we might be able to show -- Deb you're next, so we'll let Tom and Deb 23 24 go from there.

25

Thank you, Leanne. And you're MR. PARTIN:

absolutely right, elk is huge in Montana, obviously, with Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation and all of the interest in elk and elk herds. AFRC's focus is primarily on forest health, but I want to emphasis that with good forest health, I think we have wildlife health as well and elk health.

A lot has changed since the 1986, '87 plans. You look at the forest conditions on the Helena-Lewis and Clark, we've had a tremendous lodgepole pine epidemic, also Douglas-fir tussock moth and other insects that have ravaged the forests, and we're left with a lot of dead timber out there, and a lot of this lodgepole is currently in a condition that it's falling down. And it really doesn't create a good habitat right now for elk as far as hiding or for forage. They can't get through it. It doesn't produce the forage they need.

Hence, I think there's a lot of opportunity to improve elk habitat with some management in these stands, and we're seeing that. I've seen it firsthand on a lot of projects on the Helena-Lewis and Clark where we've had the opportunity to go in, remove a lot of that dead and dying lodgepole, thin the stands out, and have not only a healthy stand but some good forage underneath. So I think it can be done.

And I know you've got a scientist on that's done some

studies on elk as far as what they need for cover and what they need for forage. And I've looked at a lot of studies that have come out recently, one in particular that the Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation helped publish. Where your 1986 plan focused a lot more on cover, I think we're transitioning into more of a forage need for the summer forage and fall forage for the elk cows and their calves. So I think this has to be put into your new plan, the importance of this, and the ability to keep the elk herds healthy.

The last point I'd like to make with the unhealthy stands on the forest, a lot of the lower-elevation private lands, probably including Fish & wildlife lands, have been treated for forest health, and the ranches have been treated for forest health. They've removed their dead and dying. Elk can get through there, and with opening up these stands, you have more forage. And I think it's just a draw down to those lower-elevation stands where the elk are transitioning away from the national forest lands, where they don't have the best opportunities, down to the private lands. And I think with a little more focus with your new plan on the management aspects, timber management aspects, I think that can change.

So I do think, again, forest health, elk health go hand in hand and just want to get that incorporated into

your thoughts on the new plan.

MS. MARTEN: Great. Thanks, Tom. I appreciate it.

Deb, you have your hand up.

MS. O'NEILL: Yes. Thank you. I'm Deb O'Neill, Fish, Wildlife & Parks. Pardon me for looking away. I have a couple of monitors that I'm reading from.

So I just wanted to read a sentence from the Forestwide section in the Wildlife. It says: Plan components for Wildlife are describe below where needs exist separately from the vegetation-related components, and where specific-species components are needed.

So Leanne, you were suggesting perhaps maybe it was covered in the vegetation section, perhaps, and it sounds like some objectors think that some more species-specific standards for elk are needed, and the plan allows for that. So what I'm offering is that Fish, wildlife & Parks would be happy to work -- would support that and would be happy to be working with Forest Service and others to draft some language for the species-specific standards here that the plan allows for.

MS. MARTEN: Thanks, Deb. I appreciate that.

And part of what -- I do need to clarify something I mentioned earlier. Like in our vegetation sections, it may not be a standard that specifically calls out big

game, but when we look at the components, the forest plan components, the guidelines, the desired conditions holistically, you know, when you're looking at the whole ecosystem health, where that plays in with wildlife management and big game, as you guys know, and Deb, I'm not telling you anything you don't know, you know, plays into it from that standpoint.

Because, obviously, we're managing for multiple uses, you know, and not just a species or just big game. So it's trying to take all of that into account and the various designations on that part of it. And it's complex and challenging for all of us on that part of it.

I'm trying to figure out how to ask my next question, because I'm not quite sure -- There's a lot running around in my head right now. When it comes to the proposed remedy, which was supplementing our environmental impact analysis and having more, just that, analysis -- and I was going to glance at my paper here just to get the right wording -- and potential impacts to wildlife, and it said elk or other wildlife population numbers. I'm not sure who put the proposed remedy in the room, and I apologize, I don't remember which objection it came from, but it was supplementing our analysis to show potential impacts to elk and other wildlife population numbers.

I'm wondering if folks remember who did that, and if

it was you, if you could help me understand what you feel is missing in the analysis. Is it the fact that it didn't show a direct elk numbers are here or this big game population is at this point and we expect it to go to this number, an actual number? Is that what you were hoping to see? I'm having a hard time putting my head around what that supplemental analysis would be or what the expectation would be with that. And open to anybody who can help me with that one. As everybody is going, was that me and did I ask for that.

Go ahead, Gayle.

MS. JOSLIN: Well, I am not sure that I can -- I don't know who proposed that. I know that talking about elk numbers has been a distraction to what the real issue is with habitat or elk habitat. Elk numbers can be reflected, even when there is very bad habitat -- You can get high elk numbers when you have poor habitat on public lands, but you will not have available elk on public lands with that poor habitat. You can get numbers increasing, and elk learn very quickly to be able to reproduce and to make a livelihood on private lands that are available and unavailable -- that are available to them but unavailable to the State for their management techniques, which is generally hunting. So numbers isn't the issue.

And what was good about the original forest plan

standards is that it talked about bull elk security and bull elk, because our general hunting season is predicated on the opportunity for any hunter to be able to go afield and hunt for an elk, which is generally going to be for a bull elk, on public lands. And so if you don't have the habitat security that holds all types of elk on public lands, they're not available for the hunter, but you can get population expansions out there on private lands where then we have complaints about depredation and game damage and that sort of thing.

So I have to disagree with Tom, that forest health as the way we're seeing it unfold is not going hand in hand with elk habitat and its improvements across the landscape. So I would suggest that we go back and review why there would be even an elk numbers discussion here, because it's a red herring, I believe.

MS. MARTEN: Anybody else have thoughts on what Gayle just said?

Go ahead, Jeff.

MR. BRADLEY: This is Jeff. And this is probably more of a question for you, Gayle, just based on what you said, and the bull elk security premise that was put forth. It seems like that's a societal decision, to have a season, a recreational game season to go hunt bull elk. So it seems like there's perhaps other remedies to deal

with that issue, either by restricting licenses -- And granted, I'm a hunter, so I'm not necessarily in love with that idea, if I don't get a tag, a B tag or something like that.

But it does seem like there are other remedies that are perhaps more flexible than a forest plan which, in the case of this forest plan, has been around for quite some time that would allow for opportunity as needed and, at the same time, really concentrating on the end result that FWP is looking for, which matches up with one of the many multiple uses of the forest.

MS. JOSLIN: Should I respond to that?

MS. MARTEN: Yes. Feel free. Part of the point of this is you guys have a dialogue amongst yourselves and any potential remedies, so go for it.

MS. JOSLIN: Well, I would suggest that what we're looking at is one of the bedrock traditions across Montana is hunting. And that's a huge economic driver in the state, yet -- and we started with hunting seasons in this state that focused on elk and bull elk hunting decades and decades ago. The Fish, Wildlife & Parks I think was actually created around 1901.

And so we've had more than 120 years of elk hunting opportunities and traditions that exist across the landscape. And I don't think that you would see many

hunters saying that we should make restrictions on hunting or go strictly to a permit season. I don't think that's where we're going to try to go with this. Maybe there are some that would be promoting that. But I do think that as far as one of the many uses of the national forest, hunting is one of them that occurs for a few months a year, and it should be accommodated in some way.

I see you're shaking your head, Leanne.

MS. MARTEN: No. The only thing I was shaking my head at was from the standpoint of when you get into the hunting and the complexities and what's our jurisdiction versus the State's, it just gets confusing on that part of it. So that's what I was shaking my head at, Gayle. I apologize. I was just thinking to myself this just underlies all the complexities that enter into this.

MS. JOSLIN: Well, there's no doubt it's complex.

MS. MARTEN: Because we, of course, don't have the authority to control hunting seasons or permits.

I understand what you're saying, Jeff, and I appreciate the dialogue. But from our standpoint, that isn't something that, even if we wanted to, we could do on that.

So I didn't mean to cut you off, Gayle. That was rude on my part, and I apologize. I wasn't trying to cut you off. I was just thinking of the complexity there from a

federal standpoint and federal lands and what we have jurisdiction over.

MS. JOSLIN: No problem. I agree, it's extremely complex, and that's why it takes a whole lot of discussion to bring out every angle of what's being discussed. And I don't know that there is an opportunity or not to start to bring in site-specific situations, and we could get bogged down in that forever, but they might show easier with a few photographs than it would be to talk about it forever. But I don't know how to do that, like I said before, at least in this format.

MS. MARTEN: No, I appreciate that. And I know some of that was part of various objections too, so we do have some of that that will be part of the bigger consideration in addition to this dialogue.

Tom, I think I saw your hand up?

MR. PARTIN: Yeah. I was going to say Gayle and I might disagree on some things, but I think it is important to note that in Montana and in a lot of western states, we have moved our elk herds from the national forests down to the private lands, and the private lands have a tremendous amount of pressure on them. And as Gayle points out, a lot of the elk numbers on private lands aren't accessible to the general public for hunting.

So I think in your plan revision, you really have to

take a deep look at why have we lost these elk herds on public land and what do we need to really do, in ways of management or in ways of roads, access or what it is, to retain those numbers. I think that's really imperative to do that and to reclaim that elk population on national forests. And I think one way of doing that is taking -- as I mentioned earlier, taking a look at some of these new studies that have come out by Rocky Mountain Elk, by the Forest Service, that seem to trend towards the need for more forage, and look at it in that direction. And I think that might help you get to where you want to be on your forest plan revision.

MS. MARTEN: Thanks, Tom.

So one of the things that's running through my mind as I'm thinking about, you know, elk habitat management and elk security, elk numbers, hunting, the social side of it that -- Jeff and Gayle, you guys were having a good dialogue on that. You know, when I think elk, it's one of the many big game species, of course, and not everything is going to be housed on the elk from that standpoint.

So just thoughts on just that, you know, big game, management of big game. Again, it's one of many multiple uses that we manage on the national forests, the lands on your behalf, members of the public. But, you know, when you look at how we use the tool we are using and the

analysis and the outcomes we are looking for, I hear some of the very -- Al, from you, very special places, place-based concerns on some shifts we had on how our components, our standards, and our guidelines are worded that you're seeing as taking away from the wildlife management emphasis in the Elkhorns, as an example, and from what it was and is currently to where it would be under our new plan worded as is.

I'm wondering about other thoughts on just the bigger picture across the whole geographical area of the Helena-Lewis and Clark and the big game and management of big game. Is there thoughts on that or is it truly just the elk portion, or was there other portions for big game in general of concern or thoughts on changes there?

MR. JOHNSON: And as you're thinking about that, just a flag to transition to a question from Adam after we get done with this conversation, Leanne.

MS. MARTEN: Perfect. Thank you.

MR. JOHNSON: Yeah.

MR. GROVE: Yeah. Not so much to Leanne's most recent question, more just kind of Fish, Wildlife & Parks' I guess observations on trying to use overall elk numbers.

At Fish, Wildlife & Parks, we collect elk numbers at the hunting district level. Every hunting district varies in the amount of public land, in this case Forest Service land, in the hunting district. And a lot of times, our elk numbers may be over our management objective, which we do not consider to be a good thing. But that does not equate to large numbers of elk on public land, back to some of the comments, you know, Gayle and others made.

A lot of times, just because -- again, just because we have high elk numbers in a hunting district does not necessarily mean we have good elk numbers on, on private land. There's a lot of things that go into that; security, cover, forage, hunting pressure on public, private land, and everything like that. So I just want to caution folks that are focused on just looking at numbers.

The same with hunting pressure. You know, a lot of times, Forest Service wants to use total hunter days in a hunting district. And again, that includes not only people hunting on Forest Service land but also folks hunting on private land as well. Like I say, in many cases, we have large numbers of elk that spend little time on national forest land. They are predominantly private land year-around elk or whatever, again, for a variety of reasons and everything like that. So I just kind of wanted to interject that there.

Like I say, one of the things we're more focused on, kind of back to what Gayle touched on, we're more interested in -- We figure if we can keep more elk on

public land, i.e., Forest Service, for a longer time period, particularly during the hunting season, that helps us achieve our management objectives of trying to reduce elk numbers, particularly in areas where we're over objective.

You know, if you go back to the 2013 collaborative recommendations, part of the group's efforts was trying to look at how can we keep elk on national forests longer, because we didn't want private, posted land to, quote, "be the inherent security" or whatever. We want to maintain that elk security on national forest land. That being said, we recognize kind of in the working group that -- And it relates to this new forest plan. You've got ten geographic areas, a lot of variation. There's probably not a one-size-fits-all type situation. And we kind of wanted to focus more, you know -- I guess in this case, maybe look at the individual geographic area but recognize that there is a lot of variation out on the ground.

And that was the one thing that we felt we couldn't really justify, a hard, fast numerical standard that applied everywhere. That doesn't mean stuff like security and cover and -- I mean, all of that is important. We just didn't feel that you could just take one number and apply it to everywhere and that would work everywhere. In

some cases, maybe it would be sufficient; in other places, it actually may be insufficient or something. So anyway, I'll just throw that out for folks to consider.

MS. MARTEN: I appreciate that, Adam. That's very helpful. And as you just summarized nicely at the end there, that is one of the challenges we have, is we have a lot of different geographical areas, a lot of intermixed ownership between the National Forest System of the spread-out Helena-Lewis and Clark National Forest. And the situation is not identical across the entire forest on many areas that we're responsible for managing from that.

And I think, Al, you talked about the Elkhorns as a specific area versus talking the whole Helena-Lewis and Clark Forest. You were very specific on the place-based concerns. Not that you don't care about the rest of it, but you were very specific on what you're looking at for that wildlife management unit.

So I'm looking at the time here, and, obviously, this is very complex. This has helped me get a better feel for what folks had in their written objections and the diversity of thought going into it.

One last question I would have, and I was just curious what folks's thoughts are on this. You know, the spectrum of what I'm hearing goes anywhere from the social

distribution -- or, excuse me, the distribution for social reasons on private land for hunting, and, you know, a lot of that gets into outsider jurisdiction on the hunting seasons, but what you just described, Adam, the population, just thinking elk right now. You know, it's not like there's a herd of elk and they all equitably distribute themselves across the land base, you know, they choose national forest versus private. You know, they go where they go.

The thing that I'm curious about is if you look over the last several decades and you're looking at the monitoring that's been done -- And Gayle, I hear what you're saying, you know, numbers can be deceiving, so I'm putting the caveat that I recognize that with this question. I'm just trying to do some calibration.

The population has been increasing compared to where it was in the '80s, from that. And, at the same time, I hear -- I think I heard you say, Adam, that just because the numbers are up there doesn't mean that we still have them on the public lands. But then on the other hand, I'm hearing people say we need to keep the same standards because it's working. And if the real issue is distribution, I guess I'm still looking for clarification on how the same standards from three decades ago is helping with distribution. And I may be missing something

there, so if somebody can help me, just give me kindergarten level on what you're thinking there.

Go ahead, Gayle. Go for it.

MS. JOSLIN: Well, are you sure?

MS. MARTEN: I asked. I'm hoping.

MS. JOSLIN: The reason I hesitate is because I firmly believe that the existing standards in the 1986 plan, had they been consistently applied, would show a very different situation on the landscape right now, but they haven't been. And if we were to revert to those standards and make them work, I think we would see some improvement in distribution of wildlife. But we have to recognize that we can't have huge swaths of public land be denuded of security, and that is and has been what's happening for quite some time.

It really started back in 2010. I mean, I've been here for, like I said, actually for 40 years, 40-some years now, working with the forests on these issues, and I've always been in basically the same place. And so I'm seeing what's going on on the landscape and different administrations' approach of management of that landscape. And it's really concerning that in 2010, there was a process wherein the Forest simply suspended application of forest standards when they started their, quote, "healthy forest initiative." And that initiated also this new

objection process at that very same time. So we were in a position to no longer have the standards apply when there was large-scale landscape projects coming on board, because they were just exempted from applying their own standards.

So I don't think it should be a surprise that we're in the position we're in now, when there's been a lot of activity on the landscape that's changed that security status and basically habitat for other seasonal needs.

And that's why I think that we really do need to have some enforceable standards that people will adhere to. And if we don't, we're in for a very huge change out here on the landscape and what wildlife can be sustained. At least that's my belief.

MS. MARTEN: Okay. Very helpful. Thank you. I appreciate you expanding on that view on that part of it.

Go ahead, Tom.

MR. PARTIN: I'll just end up by saying I think you need to make some changes in your plan regarding what some of the new science has pointed out, regardless of what past land management has been or where we're headed. You've got to look at the forage-to-cover ratio. And that started back, a lot of changes with the Jack Ward Thomas studies back in the late '80s, continuing on to Forest Service studies to Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation.

And I think you have to incorporate what the new thought on the forage-to-cover ratio is and keep that in mind as you do your forest health programs or whatever your management strategy is on the forest. And I'll just end with that.

MS. MARTEN: Okay. Great. Thank you.

And thank you, everyone. I know this topic can be very complex. It can be sometimes frustrating for folks because, you know, we obviously have a real diverse spectrum of viewpoints on what the best route is going forward. So this has helped me tremendously just put some context, like I said, see it through your lens on what I was reading. It always helps to hear it verbalized and to give me a chance to tease out some of the thought processes you guys have been going through. So I appreciate your patience with me on that and your willingness to share, because it is very helpful.

And as you can see, not a surprise to anybody, this is one of the many areas that is very complex, is very challenging, and many of us have thoughts that have been expressed, both in writing and here verbally, that is seemingly here's the answer. And so all of those are things that I'll be taking into account as I look at my response to Forest Supervisor Avey on this objection issue, along with the multitude of others that we'll

continue discussing over the next couple days.

So just before we wrap up here -- I'm looking at the time and really want to honor everybody's time, because everybody took time out of their busy lives just to be with us for this and other topics today for some of you. Any last-minute things you want to make sure is in the room before we close out for the day?

Go ahead, Eric.

MR. CLEWIS: Yeah. I just want to throw in -you know, it's the Wildlife Federation's perspective that
we need to have some standards that more specifically
guide the Forest in big game management. And I don't
think that means explicit numbers or something that says
we're going to manage for big game winter habitat.

One of the things you brought up too is does the umbrella term of "big game" fit everything, and I don't think it does. I think there are certain species, like bighorn sheep, that have explicit needs that are separate from mule deer and elk. But in general, using the term "big game" I think does provide some guidance if you have the standards in place.

And then I also think -- Deb, I think I heard you mention that it would be good for them to coordinate with FWP on actually crafting some of those standards. And I think it would be good for the Helena-Lewis and Clark

National Forest staff to pursue that and work with FWP to craft some hardline standards like that.

MS. MARTEN: Appreciate it. Thanks, Eric.

And just to let folks know, and Adam and Deb are fully aware of this, we have as the staff of Helena-Lewis and Clark been working very closely with FWP throughout the revision. And it's challenging for all of us for all the reasons that's coming up today and in the objections. So we have been working very closely with Deb and Adam and others, including, Adam, you mentioned the uniquenesses in the geographical areas oftentimes. I know we've reached out to your counterparts and the other biologists and really have been trying to work collectively with FWP and others.

I'm not saying, Eric, that it's one and done, by any means. But just so folks know that it's been a collective effort and a collective challenge for all of us. Because I know it's challenging for FWP on a lot of the issues that they have jurisdiction over as well along the same topics.

So really appreciate everybody bringing all that forward. And, you know, some of the things that we have in the draft plan were jointly worded working with our public, working with FWP, trying to look at something that we thought did the best we could with the information we

have. And part of the process is now taking a look at
that with fresh eyes with this type of input as well. So
we'll move forward and see where it puts us. Not sure,

Shawn, I'm going to turn it over to you just to wrap us up here.

but a lot to think about. So very much appreciate this.

I just want to thank everybody. I know for many of you, you've been on all day. This has been a long day. For those that joined for this topic, I appreciate you taking time out of your day, and for everybody I know listening in as well. And I'm sure I'm going to see several of you over the next couple days too, and I look forward to that, because there's a lot of other topics.

So Shawn, all yours.

MR. JOHNSON: Yeah. Thanks so much, Leanne. And thanks to everyone who joined this discussion on elk habitat management and all the complexities involved.

I did want to just circle back to Matthew. I saw both he and Eric try to jump in there at the end. And if you've got just a closing thought you wanted to share with us, Matthew, I don't want to lose that opportunity.

MS. MARTEN: Sorry, Matthew.

MR. BISHOP: Thanks, Shawn. That's okay.

I just wanted to quickly echo what Eric said there towards the end. And I thought I had heard Deb from Fish,

wildlife & Parks open up the opportunity to maybe try to work together to craft some standards in the revised forest plan, and I would certainly encourage the Forest Service to take that approach. I know Helena Hunters would love to be a part of that, if they were open to it -- I know it's time-consuming and complex -- to try to work on updating the standards as opposed to doing away with them completely. So I would just encourage the Forest Service to explore that opportunity.

MS. MARTEN: Thanks.

Deb, did you have something you wanted to add real quick?

MS. O'NEILL: Yeah, real quick, Leanne. Thank you.

We have been working -- I have to say the

Forest Service staff has gone above and beyond working

with FWP, answering our questions, I swear almost at our

beck and call sometimes, and really helping us understand

what's in the plan. That being said, I think, you know,

obviously, there's room for improvement. And we're happy

to help where we can if the Forest Service decides that

they need to include standards, and it sounds like, from

some objectors, that that needs to be done.

So yeah, we're happy to work with the Forest and the staff as well as others that you deem appropriate to be a

part of that. We're happy to help out where we can. But thank you for your wonderful staff working with us. It's been great.

MR. JOHNSON: Great. Well, thanks for those additions, Matthew and Deb. Appreciate it, thinking about what some of those future-looking opportunities might look like as we close out here.

We are going to transition to a closing conversation around today, and I would invite -- instead of what we've been doing, inviting only the objectors and the interested parties to join, that anyone that would like to or feels comfortable turning on their camera, to go ahead and do so. That will give Leanne an audience to look at instead of a lot of blank screens as she's sharing some closing remarks and thoughts with us today.

But as we do so, the last half hour of today, we've just got dedicated to hearing some overall reflections on how the day went, any key takeaways or thoughts either on the process as a whole or with respect to any of the themes that we've touched on. And then we'll have a couple of updates on just next steps in terms of both meeting documentation and where the process goes from here, and then we'd invite any feedback from you all just in terms of improving the meeting and the meeting process as we move through the next couple of days.

So with that, I'm going to turn it back to Leanne to just share any closing thoughts or summarizing remarks that you have at the close of today.

MS. MARTEN: Sure. I appreciate it, and thank you.

You know, my first thought that was running through my mind is just a big thank you to everyone for today. You know, it's tough topics, and things are challenging, but it's very encouraging because I love the passion, I love the dedication, I love the willingness of people to be speaking up and be part of the process. Because as you heard me say earlier today, it truly is an honor and privilege for all of us to manage your public lands, and we need this engagement. Even when people disagree, that's what healthy dialogue is all about.

And we do our best to move forward with wherever we come out and Forest Supervisor Avey comes out on his final decision, understanding that not everybody is going to be in 100 percent agreement. But our intent is hoping that everybody is willing to help then move forward with implementation and still staying engaged and doing it in a collaborative manner from that standpoint.

So, you know, today was wildlife issues, various issues this morning on diversity, connectivity, endangered species. This afternoon, we had the species of

conservation concern list, and now with elk habitat management. And they're all very important, and they all overlap in many ways, and so I appreciate your patience and grace on just working through the complexities and doing it in a virtual world because of what we're dealing with nationally. It's at least nice we're able to do it virtually.

And I appreciate people willing, where they could, to turn on their cameras, because it's really hard to talk to myself on screen and a black screen, so it does help to see other people and your smiling faces. So thank you for being willing to do that if you were able to technologically do that from that standpoint.

We have a lot of other wonderful topics coming up over the next couple days that Shawn will quickly summarize for next steps. But for those of you that won't be joining us, just to let you know, as I mentioned, all this will be taken into account as I'm working on the bigger response to all objections, ones we're talking about over the next three days as well as other ones that were part of your written objections, and working on a response letter to Forest Supervisor Avey.

That will be coming out this fall. And so when that does come out and is issued to Forest Supervisor Avey, it will be public, and you guys will be able to see how I

took into account your objections and the response to your objections from that standpoint. So it will be public.

You will get a response as an objector or be able to access it on the Web from that standpoint. So we will be trying to pull that together this fall.

I know many of you are involved with the

Custer Gallatin forest plan revision as well, and we do

recognize that there are some of these things, like the

connectivity that was brought up earlier, that many of you

are seeing as there's some overlap there. So we're trying

to be very purposeful about that as well where it's

applicable between the two forests and the revision

process on that.

But otherwise, I really do appreciate it. And great work on the team's part. They were behind the scene with technical assistance and helping make sure folks were getting what they needed to hopefully make this as smooth as we could. And if we have input on how to make this smoother as we go into the next couple days, as Shawn said, please let us know. Because we're learning as we go in the virtual world. Even though we've been doing it for several months, every one is a little bit different.

So I'll turn it over to you, Shawn, at this point -- or actually, let me pause.

Sara, anything you'd like to join in as summary here

this afternoon?

MS. MAYBEN: I just want to thank everybody for participating. I always think it's good to hear directly from folks and to have the discussion like we did among folks with maybe differing opinions. I think that's always helpful to frame in the issues. And I appreciate Leanne carrying most of the weight today.

So thank you, Leanne.

MS. MARTEN: All yours, Shawn.

MR. JOHNSON: Thanks, Leanne.

And thanks, Sara, too for being there and helping listen and understand what's really at stake here and think about the potential remedies.

Thanks, Leanne, too for clarifying some of the next steps and what we're looking forward to, not just over the next couple of days but in the months ahead.

Before I go over the agenda for tomorrow and Thursday,
I'll just check in with Timory. Is there anything else
that you want to make sure that we communicate to folks at
the close of today? Did we miss anything?

MS. PEEL: No. Just a reminder, if anyone has any technical problems, don't hesitate to reach out to the numbers we're providing. Both Cody and I will be standing by on our phones or by e-mail to help you if you're having trouble getting in the meeting or need access and a quick

link back to where some of this information is located on the Web.

MR. JOHNSON: Great. Thank you, Timory.

And thanks to Cheryl, and thanks to our closed captioning folks who are helping capture the conversation today. That will be another way that this is recorded.

We will start up tomorrow at 9:00 a.m., the same Zoom link. We'll start with some opening remarks and welcome between 9:00 and 9:30. Then we'll start the conversation on our next theme, which will be general access, including both motorized and mechanized suitability areas, at 10 o'clock. That will be for an hour.

We'll take a quick break after that, come back at 11:30 for recommended wilderness areas and boundary adjustments. Lunch tomorrow will be from 12:30 to 1:30. 1:30 to 2:30 will be designated area management, including Badger-Two Medicine, Elkhorn wildlife Management Unit, and the Continental Divide National Scenic Trail. And then we'll end with a summary of the day tomorrow from 2:30 to 3:00.

The schedule is a little bit different from day to day, so I do encourage you to take a look at the agenda if you haven't seen it. Thursday, a similar start, 9:00 a.m. to 9:30 with an overview of the process, just check in.

10 o'clock, we'll turn to conservation watersheds network

and downstream water uses. 11:00 to 12:00 will be timber, sustained yield, and reforestation. Lunch on Thursday is from noon to 1:30. We'll come back from 1:30 to 2:30 to discuss range issues, and conclude with a summary from 2:30 to 3 o'clock.

So I think this has been working well, but the time periods are on here, and we will hold to those as close as possible just because people are jumping in and out based on their availability and interest as well as where they have standing to be a part of the conversation with Leanne and with Sara. But before we jump off today, I would invite any just quick, you know, feedback or guidance on how today went, if there's anything that we can do to improve the overall experience for any of you. I would just invite you to either raise your hand or take yourself off mute to share any feedback that you might have. And if we don't have anything, you know, beyond this, just welcome you back tomorrow at 9:00 a.m. So any feedback today?

MR. PARTIN: This is Tom, and I'll just say one thing. The last forest plan revision I sat in on was on the Colville, and we had someone from the Washington, D.C. office kind of run the meeting and talk about the issues. And I just want to tell Leanne it's refreshing to have the regional forester in that role doing it, because you know

the region, you know the forest. And having people there underneath you to help you I think really brings it back to the local level.

So it's a good format. I'm sorry Bill isn't here, but I know he's doing his job fighting the fires, which is just a tragedy right now, but we'll get through it and have a good revision.

MR. JOHNSON: Thanks for sharing that thought,
Tom. Really appreciate it.

Anyone else?

MR. CHRISTOPHERSEN: I just want to say thanks to Leanne and Sara and all your staff you've got behind you setting all this up. It's a long process, and I think this is a good way to have the opportunity for input at the final hour before you guys start to formulate your final decision and write-ups and all that. So thank you very much.

MS. MARTEN: Thanks, Al. And there is a whole team behind the scenes here that makes it look really smooth, so appreciate that.

MR. JOHNSON: Yeah. Thanks, Al. Appreciate the comment.

And lots of gratitude to the team and lots of gratitude to all of you for being a part of the process, not just today but throughout the process. And this

1 really is an opportunity to think about what each of us 2 adds to an effective forest management plan. And I think 3 this demonstrates that a lot of it comes through dialogue. 4 And the issues are complicated, but we are trying to do our best to listen, to understand, and to come up with a 5 6 really good solution moving forward. 7 Anyone else want to say anything before we jump off 8 today? 9 Leanne, do you want a parting thought? 10 Just thanks to everyone. Enjoy the MS. MARTEN: 11 rest of your day and your evening. And for those that 12 will be joining us tomorrow, we'll see you in the morning. So thanks again. 13 14 And thank you, Shawn, for all your facilitation and 15 help. Great job. 16 MR. JOHNSON: Thanks. Glad to do it. Thanks, all. We'll see you tomorrow. 17 * * * * * * * 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25

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1
        GENERAL ACCESS - MOTORIZED AND MECHANIZED SUITABILITY
        Wednesday, September 30, 2020, 9:00 a.m. - 11:20 a.m.
2
      FACILITATOR:
                    SHAWN JOHNSON, University of Montana
 3
      FOREST SERVICE:
          LEANNE MARTEN, Regional forester/reviewing officer
         SARA MAYBEN, Deputy forest supervisor
4
          DEB ENTWISTLE, Team leader
 5
          LORI WOLLAN, GIS specialist
          SCOTT NAGEL, Watersheds
6
         WENDY CLARK, Wildlife biologist
          AMANDA MILBURN, Timber/civic culturalist
7
         KYLE SCHMITT, Range and weeds
          ELIZABETH CASSELLI, Recreation and other uses
8
          LIZ SMITH, Writer/editor
          JENNY WOODS, HLC NP planning staff
9
          CHIARA CIPRIANO, Public affairs specialist
         TIMORY PEEL, Regional Planner
10
          CORY HUTCHINSON, Administrative Review Coordinator
     OBJECTORS AND INTERESTED PERSONS:
11
          BRIAN ASH, Landowner, Strawberry Butte
          DEB O'NEILL, Fish, Wildlife & Parks
          ADAM GROVE, Fish, Wildlife & Parks
12
          AL CHRISTOPHERSEN, Big Elk Divide Restoration Comm.
13
          ZACH ANGSTEAD, Montana Wilderness Association
          SARAH LUNDSTRUM, National Parks Conservation Assn.
14
          SHERRI LIONBERGER, Backcountry Horsemen of Montana
          BLAKE BUSSE, The Pew Charitable Trusts
15
         KENDALL FLINT, Landowner, Badger-Two Medicine
          JOHN GATCHELL, MT High Divide Trails Collaborative
16
          LISA BAY, Helena Outdoor Club
          ERIC CLEWIS, Montana Wildlife Federation
          PETER METCALF, Glacier-Two Medicine Alliance
17
         HILARY EISEN, Winter Wildlands Alliance
18
          GORDON WHIRRY, Montana Wilderness Association
         MIKE ANDERSON, Wilderness Society
19
          DAVE COLAVITO, Montana Wilderness Association
          SARAH CORSE, Landowner, Badger-Two Medicine
20
          JORDAN REEVES, Upper Blackfoot Collaborative
         MARK GOOD, Montana Wilderness Association
          JENNIFER FERENSTEIN, Wilderness Society
21
          BONNIE RICE, Sierra Club
22
          TOM PARTIN, American Forest Resource Council
          RANDY GRAY, Badger-Two Medicine
          JEFF BRADLEY, Self and Montana Bicycle Guild
23
          RUSS EHNES, Great Falls Trail Bike Riders Assn.
24
          RICK KERR, Choteau
          BRYAN LORENGO, Montana Logging Association
25
          DAVE MARI, Montana Wilderness Association
          CLINT LOOMIS, Montana Wilderness Association
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MR. JOHNSON: We'll get started here and continue to welcome people as they join us on the Zoom meeting this morning. My name is Shawn Johnson, and I'm with the University of Montana, and I'll be helping facilitate today's meeting. So really glad to be here and really grateful for all of you that were able to take the time

and join today's conversation.

I want to start just by a little bit of orientation to the Zoom meeting platform. And I think everyone saw in the chat box, but I'll repost it again, just a few basics here as we get started, points of contact and just a little renaming opportunity here for people.

So one of the things that's nice about Zoom is that we can see all of you and your names and affiliations pretty quickly. It's helpful to have people rename themselves, not just with their name but with their affiliation as well. So if you hover over your box on the Zoom screen and click the three dots on the upper right, it should give you the opportunity to rename yourself. So if you could do that with your first name, last name, and role. I'm just going to do that here for myself. So it should now say "Shawn Johnson, Facilitator." That would be helpful just to help us know who is on today's meeting.

For members of the press that are joining us today, we're glad to have Chiara Cipriano, one of the public

affairs specialists from the regional office, join us.

Her contact information and phone number is in the chat
box.

If for any reason you need technical assistance today during the meeting or have technical questions about the planning process, both Cody and Timory are on standby to help with those questions. And so you can contact Cody Hutchinson or Timory Peel at the coordinates that are also listed in the chat box.

And finally, we are offering closed captioning for those that want to follow along with text as well today. It's a link to an outside box, and so if you click on that URL, it will open another window, but it will provide closed captioning of our entire conversation today.

In terms of using Zoom -- I know a lot of people are familiar to remote platforms now that we've been in this space for a few months. But if you want to just quickly follow along as I go through some of the key features, that might be helpful. So you can change your view by using the button in the upper right-hand corner. You can toggle between Speaker View and Gallery View. When you hover over your own box, you'll also get some additional features. You can see that you can rename yourself, you can pin a video, you can mute your audio or video there, so that's helpful.

Across the bottom, though, is where you'll see most of the features. And so starting from left to right, you'll have a Mute button for your audio. Next to that, you've got your Video, same kind of features, on and off. The Participants button, if you click that, it will give you a list of everyone that's joined us today, and so you'll be able to see everyone's name in list view. That also gives you the opportunity to raise your hand. And so at the bottom of the list of participants, you should see a Raise Hand opportunity. We'll also be looking for people's actual raised hands throughout the day, but we'll be using that feature as well.

We'll use the Chat function to share information and links like we did with the contact information at the beginning. So if you click the Chat button, that too will open another window. And I think that's all the key features that we'll need for today in terms of Zoom. But if you have any questions, please let us know.

I did also want to let you know that we have a transcriptionist that is joining us today. And so, first of all, thanks, Cheryl, for taking notes for us and capturing this in real time. I know that's a big job. We're doing that so that we have a full transcript of the meeting available at the close of these meetings. And that will be posted when it's available. So that means,

for all of us, that we need to speak slowly and clearly so that Cheryl can capture our conversation. Just a reminder that she'll be doing that. And we invite Cheryl to raise her hand and interrupt us if we need to slow down at any point.

So that's a lot of the logistics. I'm going to turn now to some introductions, and then we'll go over ground rules and our agenda for the day before closing out this short session that starts our day. I'd like to start by -- Oh.

Leanne, do you want to jump in?

MS. MARTEN: Thanks, Shawn. You might have said this and I missed it.

Good morning, everyone. The other thing that helps
Cheryl is as we're talking and doing the dialogue, if you
could just state your name again for Cheryl so she knows
who's talking. Because she's not necessarily looking at
the screen as she's trying to type, and that just helps
her with the flow.

MR. JOHNSON: Awesome. Thank you, Leanne.

Appreciate you looking out for Cheryl here. I know we're

all trying to do a number of different tasks here.

So I want to start by introducing Sara Mayben, who is the deputy forest supervisor for the Helena-Lewis and Clark National Forest. She and her team have been leading

this process of developing a new forest plan over the last several years.

So Sara, do you want to introduce yourself and your team?

MS. MAYBEN: Sure. So good morning, everybody, and welcome. You know, I think this is an important time for us as far as developing a forest plan or revising our forest plan. We appreciate the time you've taken to join us today and provide your insights and have the dialogue. I think it's critically important, it's an important component of listening to our public and serving you all. And so we appreciate the time.

I want to take the time to introduce the team members that are joining us today. And Deb Entwistle many of you know. She is the team leader. Elizabeth Casselli, Lori Wollan, Scott Nagel, Kyle Schmitt, Wendy Clark. And I'm going to see if anybody else is turned on. I also want to identify Chiara Cipriano. She is our new public affairs officer and she is joining us. This is actually her first week, and so she's kind of getting thrown into the middle of this and the Zoom world and the virtual world. So welcome, Chiara. And then Amanda Milburn also. I want to welcome the team, thank them. They've done a fantastic job. They continue to do a fantastic job.

You won't see Leanne and I taking notes because we're

going to rely on Cheryl's, but just know that we're listening, as are the team members, and definitely interested in what you all have to say. So thank you, and welcome.

MR. JOHNSON: Great. Thank you, Sara. Thank you to the team for all the work that you've done over the last few years pulling this plan together.

I'd like to now introduce Leanne Marten, the regional forester.

Leanne.

MS. MARTEN: Thank you, Shawn, and thank you, Sara.

For those of you that may be wondering where
Bill Avey, the forest supervisor, is at this morning -yeah, that's okay, Sara -- Bill got called off on agency
priority with one of our fires. And so Sara is sitting in
for Bill. He will definitely be briefed and has the
transcripts and all of that. He wishes he could be here,
but he's where he needs to be on behalf of the Agency
right now, filling some really critical needs, as you guys
are aware of what's happening just to the west of us and
in those regions. So just wanted to make sure you guys,
if you're wondering where Bill is at, that's where he's at
today.

And good morning, everyone, and it's great to be here.

Welcome back to those of you that were a part of yesterday. But I also saw, just as a real quick glance on the screen here with names, we have a lot of new participants today as well. And the way the agenda is set up, which I think you guys are all aware, is we have to stick to the time frames because we have people that will be coming and going. We fully recognize your taking time out of your very busy daily lives, and so we want -- If you have the opportunity and you're able to join us all day, that's wonderful, but if you're only able to join us during certain topics, we want to honor that and allow people to come and go as needed from that standpoint.

So Shawn will definitely be helping us and keeping us on time and making sure -- If we get done a little bit early, we may have a little bit of a break before we go on to the next agenda topic. And that's why. I just wanted to make sure folks were aware of that.

And also, I thought I'd spend a little bit of time this morning -- if you were on yesterday, this is a repeat for those, but just on where we got to where we are today and why we have the topics on the agenda we do and why maybe some others that you wanted on the agenda and you may not be seeing those. Let me give you just a little bit of context on just the objections on the Helena-Lewis and Clark revision.

We received a little over 150 objectors to the plan revision, and there is about 120 or so unique objection issues on that. We have taken a hard look at all of those. We have a panel on the Forest that took a look at all of them; we have a regional panel of employees; and then we actually brought in a whole panel of employees from outside the region to take a look at the objections and help us go through and make sure we weren't missing things and really look hard at the letters that you all submitted as well as what we had done.

And the reason we did that in various stages is, as you can imagine, the team that Sara just introduced and many of the partners here in the region have been working really hard on this revision for a long time, and we can all get too close to anything we're working on. You know, humans are just like that. So we needed, and I wanted, to have some folks that didn't have that background to really be able to take an objective look at what you guys sent in, what you were seeing, and then what we did or did not have in response in the forest plan, the record, and the analysis.

When we did that, you know, there were some of these that I just have some questions on and I could use some help on having some more dialogue with all of you, hearing from you some of the context. You know, I've read, but

understand the full context. So the issues you see on the agenda, those are the ones that I need some more assistance with and will, with Shawn's help today, facilitate a dialogue to try and tease out and get a better understanding of how you are viewing the issues versus just relying on how I may be reading it through my lens on that.

You're not going to get set decisions from me today. That will be forthcoming in my response to Forest Supervisor Avey on the objections. And you guys will all have a copy of the letter or access to it on the website on the full response. So even if you don't see your objection issue on the agenda yesterday, today, or tomorrow, it doesn't mean it's not important or that we won't be responding to that. I will be responding to all of the objection issues in my response to Forest Supervisor Avey. It may not be word for word what you had in your letter, because some were similar and we'll be doing some summaries.

But they're all important, all important. We just don't have the opportunity to take the time to discuss all 120-plus issues in this type of format. I just wanted to put that out there, because I've had some questions on that, and I didn't want to give the impression that if

it's not on the agenda we are not taking it seriously or it's not important from that standpoint.

The other thing I wanted to spend a little bit of time on is as we go through the agenda today -- And I think several of you may be on for all of the key topic areas; some of you, like I said, may be coming and going. But there is overlap, and that's not a surprise. We had that yesterday with a lot of the wildlife issues that we were talking about, and we're going to see similar today.

So I'm going to be trying to do my best -- again,
Shawn's my right-hand person here helping me do this -trying to keep it focused on where we are for that topic.
And I'm going to be using the briefing papers that were
published as a starting point by agenda topic. So I think
all of you have access to that. Hopefully you've seen
those. But that's going to be the starting point for me
to try and summarize what I think I'm hearing from you,
get some clarification, have some dialogue. And like I
said, I've got some questions, and then depending on the
dialogue, you know, more questions will probably come up.

And the dialogue is to be with me as the reviewing official, but it's just as important, if not more important, to have you all as objectors and interested persons have the dialogue amongst yourselves, and particularly when we get to proposed remedies. That helps

tremendously, because, you know, we're going to have different sides of the spectrum and everything in between on an issue. Not unexpected. That's a part of natural resource management and, frankly, it's to be expected.

I have the honor and privilege, and Sara does, as well as all the agency employees, to manage public land on your behalf. It's your land. It's not mine, it's the public's. But not all the public that enjoys our land has the same view on how it should be managed, so that's really what we're going to be trying to tease out. And that's really one of the challenges we all have as stewards of the land.

And then lastly, what I want to just put out there is I'm fully aware and recognize, and particularly today but on all the issues, you guys have all spent an enormous amount of time, and you have deep passion, dedication, and care about the management of your public lands, and it is wonderful. I love that. And for some, it's values, and for a lot of people, it's definitely values, and it can feel very personal when I start asking the questions.

So I just want to name that I recognize that and also just name that when I'm asking questions, I ask you to just recognize that I am not and I never would ask you to change your personal or your organizational values.

That's not the intent of my questions. I'm not going

to -- I'm not intending to say you're right or wrong. I'm just, again, trying to get a better understanding of where and how you are seeing things and make sure I'm putting it in the right context as I'm reviewing all the objections and I work on my response to Forest Supervisor Avey.

Today's topics can be extremely emotional for several people, and that's okay. I just ask that we respect each other's opinions, we respect each other as we're talking, and just recognize that, again, someone may not agree with you and that's okay. I'm not going to say right or wrong. Just because I may ask a question or I may acknowledge, oh, okay, I understand, don't put more into it other than, again, me just trying to understand the bigger picture. I've had a couple people say, well, you say you understood, which meant you agree. That's not my role. My role is to take a good, comprehensive look at everything from that perspective. And I think with that, I'll stop there.

Shawn, you can help me out, or if there's questions on just the process, clarification, something I said that didn't resonate with folks, please feel free to speak up. And that can be from anybody, it doesn't even have to be just from the objectors or interested persons at this point, because we have a lot of the public that's just sitting in that may not be an objector or interested

person that are going to be listening. So if you just have a question on the process or how we're going to be moving through the day, I'll open it up now, if that works for you, Shawn, to help me see hands, either physical or virtual, on that part of it.

MR. JOHNSON: Great. Thank you so much, Leanne, for that overview of the day.

And I would invite any questions or clarification issues that people would seek at this point. You can either raise your hand virtually or, if you want to turn on your computer screen and video, we can actually see your hand in person. So either way works.

I've also got just a couple of other slides I'm going to show here to help us get set up for success today, including an overview of today's agenda.

So any technical questions? Anything needing clarification? I'll just wait for a minute to see if anything comes up.

Okay. Well, good.

Well, thanks so much for that overview, Leanne. I thought that was a really helpful overview of the entire objection process, and then some specifics about today that were really helpful.

Timory, did you want to add something?

MS. PEEL: I'm wondering -- We have some

organizations that have multiple representatives on the call, and I'm wondering if they could identify who the lead objector is, and possibly in your Zoom box. That would be helpful for us. Thanks.

MR. JOHNSON: Great. Thank you.

So for folks that are joining us from the same organization, it sounds like it would be helpful for folks to know who the lead objector is on behalf of your organization. So perhaps your name in the Zoom box should read your first name, last name, and then before you get to your organization name, so we can see it, just say "Primary Objector" or "Principal Objector," and then your organization name.

Al, did you have a question for us?

MR. CHRISTOPHERSEN: No. I was just getting set up here. Thanks.

MR. JOHNSON: Sounds good.

Well, I appreciate it too. I was going to invite anyone who wants to have their video screen on when we're doing just these introductory pieces or providing general information, you're welcome to. It's sometimes nice for Leanne and Sara and I to have an audience.

So good to see you, Al. And John, good to see your face this morning too.

When we turn to the individual topical areas starting

at 10 o'clock, so we're going to start with general access, motorized and mechanized suitability, for example, at that point, we'll ask people who are an objector or interested party to turn your videos on so that we can see all of you and engage with everyone in real time as though we're in the same room. It's just really nice to be able to see people's names and faces. We would ask members of the public or those who are just listening in to remain off video. And that just helps with us understanding who is an objector or who is an interested party for that topic.

As we think about the day ahead here, I do have just a couple of slides. These are very similar to what I shared yesterday. So for those of you that were here yesterday, these will look really familiar. But just wanted to go over a couple of things as we get started today. If I turn this into full screen, maybe that will be easier to see.

So just a cover slide here. Just a repeat of the contact information elements that were shared in the chat box and a reminder that if you would rename yourself by hovering over the three dots in your Zoom box, that would be helpful. Again here, if you need it, we have Chiara's contact information, as well as Cody's and Timory's.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: And Shawn, we're not able

to see your slide.

MR. JOHNSON: I see that it went off here for a second. Let me see if I can get it started again, guys. Thank you for that. Well, I'm going to have to stop it. The fun of Zoom; right?

Are you seeing the ground rules slide now?

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Looks good. Yep.

MR. JOHNSON: Thank you. All right.

So just a reminder as we get started here. Leanne went over a lot of this, but the focus of today really is on building some shared understanding around some of these key issues and different pieces within the plan that you all have identified for additional conversation, something that you see that could use another look by the team and by the regional forester. So we really are looking to understand those points of view and those different perspectives and just invite all of you to really listen carefully to one another and respect those different points of view.

Again, the focus is on understanding, and so you'll hear a lot of questions today. Leanne did a really nice job saying that those questions are really framed around understanding the issues and really thinking about how to look at them from those different perspectives.

Speaking clearly and slowly will be really important

for all of us as we're plugging in from our homes and our offices remotely today. Again, it's really helpful for Cheryl as well, as she's transcribing our conversation.

And just in that same vein that we are joining and that the technology doesn't always work, as I've just demonstrated, I'd just ask one another to be patient and forgiving. A lot of us are working from home and have different distractions that are taking us out of our normal routine.

Once we get to the different subject matter areas here, as I mentioned, it is nice to have everyone who is an objector and interested party be on video. And the first time you talk, I'll ask you all to introduce yourselves at the beginning. Please slowly and clearly provide your first name, your last name, your affiliation, and your hometown if you'd like. It would be nice to know where people are calling in from or Zooming in from. And if your name has a complicated or unusual spelling, it might be nice for Cheryl if you would spell that for the record.

In terms of the overall objectives for these meetings, Leanne, again, did a nice job talking about what these are. But it's that chance for you all to bring forward the select topics of interest and to have a conversation with Leanne, the reviewing officer. At the beginning of

each of the sessions, she'll do a good job of kind of providing a high-level overview of what that issue is about and provide some guiding questions to really get to some of the key issues and key questions that she has, and then we'll open it up to a general conversation.

We'll have an opportunity to really clarify and validate her understanding of what those key issues are, and for you to provide additional information or context would be helpful. We've also got the interdisciplinary planning team on standby to help provide additional clarity or context or share maps or that kind of thing if needed.

There's a chance to discuss possible solutions, which I think is one of the great benefits of having this meeting. We can explore potential resolution options for the objections that are brought forward and really bring those forward in a way where everyone can build towards some sort of potential resolution.

And then we also want to just check in on the process as a whole and make sure that everyone is leaving today with a clear understanding of what comes next. So throughout today, you'll hear, at the conclusion of each session, what some of the key takeaways are and what will come next in the review process and how everything will be documented as we move forward.

And that brings us to our agenda for today. So we started early here at 9 o'clock just to give everyone this overview of the day and of the process in general. We'll take a quick break here, if we have some extra time, and then start back up at 10 o'clock on the topic of general access, including motorized and mechanized suitability.

We'll take an hour for that conversation. At 11 o'clock, we'll take a break for 30 minutes and come back with our conversation on recommended wilderness areas and boundary adjustments. That will be another hour of conversation. At 12:30, we'll take a lunch break for an hour. And we'll conclude the day with an hour on designated area management, including Badger-Two Medicine, the Elkhorn Wildlife Management Unit, and the Continental Divide National Scenic Trail. As we did yesterday, we'll round out the day with a summary of key takeaways and a few statements or sentiments on how we're capturing the conversation and what comes next.

As Leanne mentioned, we're going to hold true to these times, because some people will be plugging in just for the conversation on a particular topic. For those that are joining throughout the day, I will leave the Zoom link open, and so you're welcome to just hit your Mute Audio and your Mute Video buttons and leave the window open, if you'd like, or just revisit the link throughout the day.

So that's a quick overview of all the details in front 1 of us and hopefully setting us up for success for another 2 good day of conversation today. Any other questions 3 before we get started -- I guess before we move to a quick 4 5 break, actually? 6 Leanne, did I... 7 MS. MARTEN: No, you just froze for a minute, so 8 I wasn't sure if you were still with us. Shawn? 9 There he is. Can you hear me now, Shawn? 10 MR. JOHNSON: I can now. I got booted off. 11 Hopefully you guys were all on there okay. 12 MS. MARTEN: Yes, we were. I didn't see any 13 hands or hear anything, so I think we're okay if we break 14 and then we start right on time at 10 o'clock. 15 MR. JOHNSON: That sounds great. And as I 16 mentioned -- I don't know when I got booted off there, but if people just want to stay on this link, you can simply 17 18 mute yourself and turn off your video. And then we'll 19 start back up at 10:00 a.m. 20 MS. MARTEN: Yeah. And Cody and Timory will be available, folks, if you have technical difficulties or 21 22 questions between now and 10:00. Their numbers are posted 23

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there in the Chat, and they're happy to help out.

MR. JOHNSON: Great. Thanks so much for catching
me, Leanne, on that technical issue. I always wonder

what's going to happen, and it's great to have a team behind me. Thank you.

(Off the record briefly.)

MR. JOHNSON: All right. It's 10 o'clock. Good morning again, everyone. A couple of new people have joined, so welcome to today's objection meeting. My name is Shawn Johnson. I'm with the University of Montana, and I'm helping the Forest Service facilitate today's meeting. Glad to have you here and joining us.

Our next topic is going to be on the issue of and general access, including motorized and mechanized suitability. And so I'd invite both Leanne and Sara, who are going to be listening to the objections today, as well as anyone who is an objector or interested party on this topic, to go ahead and turn on your video at this time. And we'll have a chance to check in with each of you and ask each of you to introduce yourself shortly. That will make sure that everyone's audio and video equipment is working and we can all hear one another.

Again, as we get started, the focus today is really on building some shared understanding around your issues and providing the regional forester with an opportunity to engage with you on some questions that she has that are really aimed at seeking some additional clarity. She'll also be looking for opportunities to resolve some of the

objections. And so all of you are invited to be a part of those conversations around what might be done to address those objections as we move forward.

I'd just really ask everyone to listen carefully to one another, to respect each other's points of view, and to speak clearly and slowly so that everyone can hear and be heard. That will also help Cheryl, our court reporter, who is providing a transcript of today's conversation.

We have about an hour for this conversation, and so I don't want to delay getting started. As soon as I invite each of you to introduce yourself, I'll then invite Leanne to share a few opening remarks and to kick off the conversation.

There's quite a few people on this one, so let's go ahead and jump in. I'm going to just ask everyone to introduce themselves according to where you're appearing on my Zoom screen. And Brian Ash, you're first up here, so please share your name and your affiliation.

MR. ASH: Good morning. Can you hear me?
MR. JOHNSON: Good sounds, Brian.

MR. ASH: Yeah. My name is Brian Ash. My wife and I own a parcel of land just on the south side of Strawberry Butte. And I guess a couple years ago, right after we bought the land, some neighbors told us about, what is it, the Strawberry Butte Front Country Trail

1 System and you're expanding the system. And I guess I'm worried about what that might bring into our area. And I 2 3 don't know if you want --Thanks, Brian. 4 MR. JOHNSON: No. 5 MR. ASH: I could talk more than that, but that's 6 who I am. 7 MR. JOHNSON: Thank you, Brian. I'm just wanting 8 everyone to introduce themselves with just their name and their affiliation, or your situation as a landowner is 9 really helpful to hear just as we get started. 10 In part, I just want to make sure that everyone can be 11 12 heard and that your audio and visual are working. let's quickly do that, and then I'll invite Leanne to 13 14 actually navigate us through the content of the conversation. 15 16 But thanks, Brian. 17 MR. ASH: Thank you. 18 MR. JOHNSON: Deb O'Neill. 19 MS. O'NEILL: Hi. I'm Deb O'Neill with Fish, 20 Wildlife & Parks. I'm the policy specialist for the director's office. And if I may just go to Adam Grove, 21 22 since he's with me as well here as an interested party. 23 MR. JOHNSON: Yes. Thanks, Deb. 24 Adam. 25 MR. GROVE: Adam Grove. I'm the area wildlife

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1
      biologist in Townsend. I cover the Elkhorns geographic
 2
      area.
               MR. JOHNSON: Good morning. Thanks, Adam.
 3
 4
         Al Christophersen.
               MR. CHRISTOPHERSEN: Good morning.
 5
      Al Christophersen. I'm cochair of what used to be the
 6
      Elkhorn Restoration Committee when we filed our comments;
 7
 8
      I'm now cochair for the Big Elk Divide Restoration
     Committee.
9
10
               MR. JOHNSON: Good morning, Al.
11
          Zach Angstead.
12
               MR. ANGSTEAD: My name is Zach Angstead. I'm the
      central Montana field director for the Montana Wilderness
13
14
     Association out of Great Falls. Thanks.
15
               MR. JOHNSON: Thank you, Zach.
16
          Sarah Lundstrum.
               MS. LUNDSTRUM: I'm Sarah Lundstrum. I work for
17
18
      the National Parks Conservation Association up in
19
      Whitefish, Montana, and I'm the Glacier program manager.
20
               MR. JOHNSON: Great. Thank you, Sarah.
          Someone signed in as Lionberger. I'm not sure what
21
22
      your first name is there.
23
               MS. LIONBERGER: This is Sherri Lionberger, and
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     when I signed the objection, I was the president for the
25
      local Last Chance Backcountry Horsemen. I'm now the
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current state chair for Backcountry Horsemen in Montana.
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               MR. JOHNSON: Great. Welcome, Sherri.
 3
              MS. LIONBERGER:
                                Thank you.
                             Blake.
 4
              MR. JOHNSON:
               MR. BUSSE: Hi.
 5
                                Blake Busse with The Pew
 6
      Charitable Trusts, U.S. Public Lands and Rivers
 7
     Conservation Program.
               MR. JOHNSON: Great. Thank you.
 8
          Kendall Flint.
9
               MR. FLINT: I'm Kendall Flint. I live just
10
      outside of East Glacier. My back yard is the
11
12
      Badger-Two Medicine. I'm a private landholder.
               MR. JOHNSON: Thanks, Kendall. You're a little
13
14
      bit spotty today. We may ask you to turn your video off
      at times if you're not coming through clearly. Can you
15
16
      hear us okay?
17
               MR. FLINT: I can.
18
                             Okay. Thanks, Kendall.
               MR. JOHNSON:
19
          John Gatchell.
20
               MR. GATCHELL: I'm John Gatchell. I'm also with
      the Montana Wilderness Association. Zach is the lead for
21
22
      MWA, but I'm here as the lead objector also for the
23
      Montana High Divide Trails Collaborative Group.
24
               MR. JOHNSON: Thanks, John.
25
          Lisa Bay.
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MS. BAY: My name is Lisa Bay. I was one of the
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     original signatories on behalf of the Helena Outdoor Club
2
3
      for the High Divide Trails Agreement 2007 with the Forest.
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              MR. JOHNSON: Great. Thank you, Lisa.
          Eric Clewis.
5
               MR. CLEWIS: Hey, I'm Eric Clewis. I'm the
6
7
     western Montana field coordinator for the Montana Wildlife
8
      Federation.
              MR. JOHNSON: Thanks, Eric. And like yesterday,
9
     you're a little muffled, so we're going to ask you to
10
      speak slowly and clearly when you're talking. Thanks.
11
12
               MR. CLEWIS: All right.
13
              MR. JOHNSON: Peter Metcalf.
14
               MR. METCALF: Good morning. My name is
15
     Peter Metcalf, and I am the executive director of Glacier-
16
     Two Medicine Alliance, based in East Glacier, Montana.
17
              MR. JOHNSON:
                             Thanks, Peter.
         Hilary Eisen.
18
19
               MS. EISEN: Hi. I'm Hilary Eisen.
                                                   I'm the
20
      policy director for Winter Wildlands Alliance, based in
21
      Bozeman, and an interested party today.
22
                            Thanks, Hilary.
              MR. JOHNSON:
23
         Gordon.
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               MR. WHIRRY: I'm Gordon Whirry in Great Falls
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     with the Montana Wilderness Association.
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MR. JOHNSON: Good morning, Gordon.
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         Mike Anderson.
               MR. ANDERSON: Hello. Mike Anderson, senior
 3
      policy analyst for the Wilderness Society, and I am based
 4
      in Edmunds, Washington.
 5
 6
               MR. JOHNSON: Good morning, Mike.
 7
         Dave Colavito.
 8
               MR. COLAVITO: Yeah, hi. Dave Colavito, you got
      it right. I don't have a fancy title, but I am a member
9
      of Montana Wilderness Association, and I'm here
10
      representing my lonesome self.
11
12
               MR. JOHNSON: Great. Thank you for joining us,
13
      Dave.
               MR. COLAVITO: If it matters, I'm in the Catskill
14
15
      Region in New York State.
16
               MR. JOHNSON: Oh.
                                  WOW.
                                        Great.
          Sarah Corse.
17
18
               MS. CORSE: Hi. My name is Sarah Corse, and my
      husband and I have a house in East Glacier and we sit on
19
20
      the edge of the Badger.
               MR. JOHNSON: Thanks, Sarah.
21
22
          Jordan Reeves.
23
               MR. REEVES: Good morning. I'm Jordan Reeves
24
     with the Wilderness Society. I'm the lead objector for
25
     the Wilderness Society, but I'm wearing two hats today.
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1 also sit on the Upper Blackfoot Working Group, a collaborative group based in Lincoln, Montana. And 2 3 Karen Good, our lead objector, had her computer crash this morning, conveniently, so she can't be here, so I'm going 4 5 to represent that collaborative as best I can, and I'm going to ask Mike Anderson and Jennifer Ferenstein from 6 7 the Wilderness Society, who are also on the call, to field 8 some questions as appropriate. So thank you. And I'm in Bozeman, if I didn't say that. 9 10 MR. JOHNSON: Thank you, Jordan. Mark Good. 11 12 MR. GOOD: I'm Mark Good. I live in Great Falls, and I am a member of the Montana Wilderness Association. 13 14 MR. JOHNSON: Thanks, Mark. Jennifer Ferenstein. 15 I'm Jen Ferenstein. 16 MS. FERENSTEIN: Hi. I'm in Missoula, and I work for the Wilderness Society and am 17 18 participating as one of the people that wrote the 19 objection. And I'm specifically interested in the Badger-Two Medicine area. 20 21 MR. JOHNSON: All right. Thank you, Jennifer. 22 Bonnie Rice. 23 MS. RICE: Good morning, everyone. I'm

Bonnie Rice, senior campaign representative for the

Sierra Club's our wild America campaign in the

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1 Greater Yellowstone and Northern Rockies regions, and I'm 2 based in Bozeman. 3 MR. JOHNSON: Great. Thank you, Bonnie. Tom Partin. 4 5 MR. PARTIN: Good morning. Tom Partin. I'm with the American Forest Resource Council. We represent the 6 7 forest products industry in the five western states, and 8 we have several members in Montana. Thank you. 9 MR. JOHNSON: Thank you, Tom. The next person has just signed in as Randy. 10 Hi. I'm Randy Gray from Great Falls. 11 MR. GRAY: 12 I'm a retired lawyer here. I was a three-term mayor of the City of Great Falls. I also run green in my blood. 13 During my college and law school summers, I packed and 14 swore at mules on a trail crew through the Bob Marshall. 15 16 I have literally spent two years of my life in the Bob Marshall. My principal area of interest in this issue 17 18 the Badger Two-Medicine. 19 MR. JOHNSON: Thank you, Randy. 20 And Jeff Bradley. 21 MR. BRADLEY: Hi. Jeff Bradley. I have an 22 objection of my own, and I also am a member of the Montana 23 Bicycle Guild. And as this meeting is being held during 24 regular business hours and most of our members have day

jobs, I'll be trying to represent that as well and will do

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1 my best to differentiate comments. 2 MR. JOHNSON: Great. Thank you. Anyone just joining by phone that's not on video that 3 we need to say hi to? 4 5 MR. EHNES: Russ Ehnes here from Great Falls, Bike Riders. 6 7 MR. JOHNSON: Good morning, Russ. 8 MR. KERR: Rick Kerr from Choteau. 9 Good morning, Rick. Thanks for MR. JOHNSON: 10 joining. Anyone else? 11 12 MR. LORENGO: Yeah. This is Bryan Lorengo, 13 Montana Logging Association. 14 MR. JOHNSON: Good morning, Bryan. 15 And anyone else? 16 Okay. So we've got a big group this morning. And just a reminder that because we've got so many people, we 17 18 do want to give priority to those who are the objectors on 19 this issue, and so we ask that those people be given 20 priority opportunity to speak with the regional forester this morning. If you'd like to raise your hand, we'll be 21 22 looking for people who are actually physically raising 23 their hands on the video screen. 24 If you'd like to raise a virtual hand, you can do that 25 by finding the Raise Hand button under the Participants

window. If you click Participants, it will give you the Raise Hand button at the bottom there. We'll be looking there as well. If you're calling in, you can use star 6 to mute and unmute yourself and star 9 to raise and lower your hand. Those are both toggles.

Any questions before I turn it over to Leanne?

Awesome.

Leanne, the floor is yours.

MS. MARTEN: Great. Hey, thank you, everyone.

Really appreciate everyone taking time out of your busy day to join us. Welcome back to those of you that were on yesterday, and welcome to those just joining us this morning.

I am going to do my best here over the next 55 minutes or so on this topic to keep us focused, and understanding that this bleeds into the other agenda topics for today. And so with this one this morning, what I'm really trying to key into is getting a greater understanding from all of you -- Not a repeat of your written objections, because we have those and read them, and I'm going to summarize kind of the spectrum of what I read and heard. There may be some nuances I've missed, and, if so, I need your help on clarifying my understanding. And then I have some questions.

The tricky part here is obviously the number of people

and trying to help facilitate that between Shawn and myself. We'll do our best to make sure we get the voices in the room. And it's also really keying into -- this morning is talking about general access and the motorized/mechanized suitability issue.

We will have, later today, discussions on proposed boundary adjustments in both recommended wilderness and wilderness -- or, excuse me, recommended wilderness areas, as well as some of the other areas I know some of you mentioned are very near and dear to your heart, Badger-Two Medicine, Elkhorns, Continental Divide Trail, and some of those other special areas.

So I'd ask, as best we can, it's really looking at suitability of motorized and mechanized, not getting into really that you agree or disagree where a boundary adjustment may have been proposed. We'll have time to talk about that a little bit later in the agenda, but they bleed some, so we'll do what we can here as best we can.

With the motorized and mechanized suitability topic, as you guys can imagine -- And many of you know each other very well. I've had the privilege of working with most of you. Some of you I haven't necessarily met face-to-face, so it's nice to meet you at least via camera. I'll look forward to the face-to-face opportunity here hopefully in the near future.

The spectrum has come out. We have anything from some who expressed interest that they don't want to have any mechanized or motorized use in certain areas on the forest, some have expressed that they want enhanced or more mechanized and motorized use allowed across the Helena-Lewis and Clark National Forest, and we had a little bit of everything in between. We also have some folks that feel that, as proposed, we're not adhering to current administration direction on improving and increasing access to public lands.

So we had a little bit of everything on this one, but we also had proposed remedies. And so what I would like to focus in on, and I need help with clarification, and I'll get into teasing out some questions, is really looking at any proposed remedies or your thoughts on if we looked at some of the proposed remedies, concerns, thoughts. Not really looking at the either/or; really trying to figure out how we can try best to allow everybody the opportunity to enjoy and use your public lands in the way that you would like to. That doesn't mean everybody is going to be able to do it in every place across the Helena-Lewis and Clark, and we recognize that. But we also don't want to negate opportunities if there's some opportunities out there that we're missing, to take a look at this issue.

So I'm going to start off with a couple questions and then just try and get the dialogue going, and we'll go from there. And Shawn, as he mentioned, will help me see physical hands as well as computer hands. Via on the phone, I think, Shawn, you said it's star 9 if you're calling in would be the computerized hand, and then for on the Zoom, if you're on the screen, if you go down, and I think it's the Participants list, see your name, you can hit the Raise Hand, for those of you that didn't hear that at the beginning of today.

So let me jump in here. One of the remedies was talking about motorized and mechanized use and really wanting to change some of the areas on where it may or may not be allowed. And I'm just going to jump into the elephant in the room for many of you, and the passion and dedication, not in specific on the areas, but as recommended wilderness. And for those of you that I know have been and worked in this region, lived here in Montana or come and enjoyed it, there's a history with recommended wilderness and motorized and mechanized use of recommended wilderness throughout the Northern Region. And some of that definitely predates me, and I am fully aware of that history, as are I think everybody probably on this call this morning.

So I don't need a repeat of the history. What I

really am looking at is what you're really thinking about, if there's specific areas or uses that you have a lot of concern about. I read through some objectors' concern about potentially user conflict of mountain bikes and equestrian use, and other than saying one can or cannot do it, I'm looking for some help on if there's some other proposed remedies that you guys are thinking about that would help minimize, mitigate potential user conflicts in areas. So I'm hoping you guys can help me with that.

I'm going to pause there and see what folks are thinking along those lines. When you're thinking about motorized/mechanized use in these areas, granted, some of you would say your preference is don't have any mechanized use, don't have any motorized use, or vice versa, but is there a middle ground? Is there something out there that would at least help alleviate some of the real concerns on why you're leaning one way or the other?

MR. JOHNSON: Thanks. Your question is prompting a lot of responses already, Leanne. So we've got three hands raised virtually. Let's start with those three.

The order I saw them in is the order we'll take them.

So Dave Colavito, you'll start, and then over to John Gatchell, and then Zach Angstead.

So Dave, do you want to kick this off?

MR. COLAVITO: Yeah. Well, first, thanks for

having this. I appreciate the opportunity, not living around the corner. But I had a question on clarification.

MS. MARTEN: Sure.

MR. COLAVITO: I was just curious as to what, if any, deference -- I didn't see or hear anybody from the Blackfeet representing their position here, particularly in the Badger-Two Medicine. What deference, if any, does the Forest intend on giving to those cultural values? If you could just clarify that for me, I'd appreciate that.

MS. MARTEN: Sure. I'll do my best.

And Sara, help me out here. There's Sara on screen.

I'm trying to keep screens here.

So I would say, Dave, great question. And when it comes to deference or not deference, I'm going to answer a little bit different than maybe that terminology. We have to take into account, and we do take into account very seriously the cultural significance of various aspects across the Helena-Lewis and Clark. Badger-Two Medicine is one area that we're fully aware of, working very closely with the Blackfeet Tribal Nation on the significance there to that Nation.

But that's not unusual with a lot of other places across the forest and other Tribal Nations as well. So that is all part of the thought process, and that is all part of the decisionmaking process that Forest

Supervisor Avey goes through from that. We have a government-to-government responsibility to consult with other nations, and so that all ties into it. Whether or not there's a deference, I can't really use that terminology because there's so many other variables that play into it, including working with the Tribal Nations from that standpoint and working with their councils and working with tribal members along those lines.

So it's not that if they say this, it's automatic one way or the other. What I can tell you is it's extremely important, it's definitely part of the process, and it's a responsibility that we take very seriously.

Sara, I'm going to pause there. Is there anything there you would like to add? Because I know you and Bill Avey have been working extremely closely, not only with the Blackfeet but with all the tribes.

MS. MAYBEN: No, I think you did a good job of capturing it.

We have good working relationships with all our tribes that we consult with and that are within the boundaries or have interest in the Helena-Lewis and Clark. So yes, we are taking into consideration their issues, their concerns. And I think Leanne captured it well.

MS. MARTEN: So hopefully that clarifies it a little bit, Dave, from that standpoint.

MR. COLAVITO: I appreciate that.

MS. MARTEN: You bet. You bet.

Go ahead, Shawn. I'm going to let you help facilitate, because you can see hands. I can't.

MR. JOHNSON: No, happy to. We've got

John Gatchell up first, and then just so people know that

I'm seeing hands, Zach Angstead, Randy Gray, and Lisa Bay

following John.

MR. GATCHELL: First of all, Leanne, to address your question about recommended wilderness, I'm going to speak for Montana High Divide Trails Collaborative Group, which was formed and met with Tom Tidwell when he was in your shoes. We have worked cooperatively with Backcountry Horsemen, Land Trusts, the Mountain Bike Clubs of Butte and Helena. We have worked on a collaborative plan that includes a recommended wilderness in Little Blackfoot, Nevada Mountain, Scapegoat, and in the Big Belts, most of the recommended wilderness in the draft plan.

So we agree not only that there are opportunities for mountain biking outside of recommended wilderness, but we're working to enhance those by specific agreement; right now, working to provide an alternative route for mountain bikers that we call the Kading-Cliff Mountain, which adjoins the recommended wilderness, but is in the adjoining roadless area, and we have great partners that

are working together. And we have another model similarly to provide opportunities on the Lincoln Ranger District.

And I think that that possibility certainly exists in the Big Snowies. And none of these areas that are recommended are open to motorized use currently.

So I think that, you know, we have a collaborative group, and I hope you'll take a good look at what we suggest. Because we are working together. We're raising money to help provide enhanced recreation opportunities and maintaining dialogue between users so that, you know, we can all benefit from our public lands. So I don't think there's a great conflict with recommended wilderness.

Our collaborative has existed since 2007. We have agreements on this forest plan, not on every part of this forest plan, but specifically for the Divide and Upper Blackfoot and the Big Belts geographic areas. And in those, we agree on specific recommended wilderness and other areas that will be available as backcountry that is available to mountain biking as well as other uses.

MS. MARTEN: So John, let me tease it out just a little bit there. And if not you, then others maybe can be thinking about this. So what I hear you saying is it's not an either/or; it's really trying to have the wide diversity of uses across the forest and recognizing that

there may be some areas that previously had the ability, but if those no longer have the ability, say, for mountain biking, it's not just too bad, it's where else can we enhance the ability so folks have that spectrum of riding experiences, different challenge levels, and the different parts of it. Just thinking mountain bikes right now.

But it's really trying to work collaboratively on where we could have hopefully a spectrum of opportunities, even if the areas may change in the proposed plan and decision.

MR. GATCHELL: Yes. Exactly. And we discussed those specifically so that we're -- you know, it's not my idea. We're working in some cases with the Backcountry Horsemen. In other cases, the mountain bikers are bringing those ideas to the table. And when we reach consensus, then we make those as joint recommendations, as we have in these geographic areas.

So right now, we're working on the Kading project.

The Montana Bicycle Guild, Jeff is on the call, is the primary recipient of trail funding, but we're all working cooperatively to provide that opportunity and make it happen. We have another suggestion on the Lincoln Ranger District for a connecting trail from Stemple Pass to Lincoln that will similarly allow -- you know, it allows the bike community to be supportive of recommended

1 wilderness that maintains its wilderness potential for the future, and, at the same time, we provide excellent 2 3 opportunities for mountain biking by working 4 collaboratively. 5 MS. MARTEN: Okay. And at this time, it sounds 6 like you are not seeing anything in the forest plan at 7 least being proposed right now that negates those types of 8 continued partnerships, site-specific projects, and areas to be able to work through? 9 There are other -- We don't 10 MR. GATCHELL: No. have an agreement that covers the forest, so there's 11 12 areas you're going to hear different points of view from 13 us --14 MS. MARTEN: Yes. 15 But I'm personally convinced that MR. GATCHELL: the opportunities exist with a creative approach. 16 17 MS. MARTEN: Okay. Great. Very helpful. Thank 18 you, John. 19 I think Zach was next, Shawn? 20 MR. JOHNSON: Yes. And we've got a good lineup of people here. I know we don't have a ton of time. 21

MR. ANGSTEAD: Yep. I'll be brief.

hear as many voices as possible.

people could just really focus on some of the key issues

or respond directly to Leanne's concerns. We'd like to

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So I think it's important to realize, building on John's point, that in the forest plan, 5 percent of the forest would be recommended wilderness. Of course, you know, a bit more of that is designated wilderness. But there's plenty of opportunity on the forest for mountain bikers, for motorized users and different users.

I think it's also important to realize, if you look at the Custer Gallatin -- I know that's not in this, but there are areas that were recommended wilderness in the 19, I can't say, but the '80s plan for the Gallatin that mountain bike use was allowed to occur. And in this most current forest plan for the Custer Gallatin, those areas were removed because of entrenched mountain biker use. And it's important to realize that if we're going to protect these areas for future designation, we have to take the steps necessary to make sure they're available for designation in the future. So thank you.

MS. MARTEN: Thanks, Zach.

And the one thing I would ask folks -- And I'm okay if the main use is mountain bikes and the mechanized use there. But if there's other motorized/mechanized use that you want to make sure I'm thinking of, please interject that as well.

MR. JOHNSON: Great. Thank you, Leanne and Zach, for bringing that forward.

Randy Gray, you're next.

MR. GRAY: Leanne, thanks very much. I join Dave's comments about your hosting these events. It's just amazing how this technology allows what we're doing right now to occur. So thanks.

I'm concerned about the mechanized use in the Badger-Two Medicine. I'm a horse guy, I also pack my own stock, and I'm also a backpacker. And I'm telling you, those mountain bikes are just plain dangerous. The Forest Service has, as you know, been sued for inappropriate snowmobile signage when two snowmobiles collide, and there's concern liability-wise I think from the Agency on this.

This last summer, my wife and I were backpacking over in the Jewel Basin area over there on the Flathead, and holy mackerel, we almost got run over on a blind corner by some mountain bikers coming through. And I'm not saying they're all young men that are drinking too much beer, but it's a pretty good bet that some of them are.

You know, the Wilderness Act has never been interpreted to mean all uses in all places -- or, excuse me, the multiple-use concept. And I think things like John Gatchell is talking about here, finding appropriate areas for mountain bikes is fine. That also gives other users the idea that maybe they shouldn't be going there if

1 they don't want to risk having their pack string run into by horses. So I think there are alternative ways to come 2 to a solution, but I think generally in the 3 Badger-Two Medicine, mechanized use should not be allowed. 4 5 You know, the other concept is that in wildness, it's 6 not just space, it's time. It's a four-dimension concept. 7 And when you can travel, you know, at the speed of a walk or a horse walking, that's a far different experience than 8 you can travel at a 20-mile-an-hour bike speed. That 9 speed shrinks the area, and I think that's a concept 10 philosophically that the Agency is well aware of and 11

MS. MARTEN: Thanks, Randy.

should honor. Thanks.

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MR. JOHNSON: Leanne, should we just listen to some additional voices here or do you want to respond to any of this?

MS. MARTEN: Let's get some other voices in the room, Shawn, and go from there.

MR. JOHNSON: Terrific.

I'm going to check with who I have in the queue, and if I've missed anyone, let's grab your name real quick.

So I've got Lisa Bay, then Al Christophersen,

Jeff Bradley, Bonnie Gray, Peter Metcalf, Kendall Flint,

Sarah Lundstrum. Have I missed anyone?

Oh, Bonnie Rice. Sorry. I don't know why I put

"Bonnie Gray." Bonnie Rice.

Lisa, you're up next.

MS. BAY: Hi, everyone. I was an original participant in 2007, building on what John Gatchell and Zach Angstead have mentioned, to a long-discussed and collaborative effort to try to figure out how to protect the Little Blackfoot Meadows area and proposed wilderness area. And we came up with a great solution, which was that there would be circumnavigating trails around that proposed wilderness area so that we could reduce the conflicts between mechanized use and, in particular, horse use, but also hikers. We all agreed.

We've since, as multiple user groups, gone out and cooperatively built these trails around the recommended wilderness. The groups include bikers, hikers, horseback users. And it's been a good experience, and it's been collaborative. My concern is that it's been 13 years since we signed that agreement. The trails are -- I think the trails are completed. And I'm concerned that the plan now says we're going to wait another three years in order to write a travel plan that would remove mechanized use from the area, when, in fact, the solution that you're seeking -- You've asked what kind of solutions could we come up with.

The solution is actually embedded in the agreement.

The agreement has been met, and now it's time to just go forward immediately and remove mechanized use from this recommended wilderness area in the Blackfoot, and frankly, as Zach said, from other areas so that we retain the wilderness qualities that allow them to go forward as wilderness. Thanks very much for your time.

MS. MARTEN: Thank you, Lisa. That was another question I was going to work in. And others, if you have input. I saw, with some of the proposed remedies, less than three years or doing it immediately. So you just helped put a lot of context on what you were looking at on that comment. So that was very helpful. Thank you.

MS. BAY: Thanks, Leanne.

MR. JOHNSON: Yeah. Thank you, Lisa.

Al Christophersen.

MR. CHRISTOPHERSEN: Good morning. Thanks for having the session again today. Two things.

One is the national recreation opportunity spectrum, the basic underlying building block for recreation and recreation recognition on the forest, no longer has a recognition of any areas that don't include mechanized use, even the primitive, all six of them. So across the forest, in support of those places that have that primitive experience, I think there needs to be a recognition that you can take the mechanized recognition

out of that in specific areas. You have that ability. So we would just ask that you look at that opportunity.

Secondly, the core of the Elkhorn Wildlife Management Unit -- now, this is a wildlife management unit specifically designated in the original go-around of the forest plans. So now we have to look at that -- it ties back to the recreation opportunity spectrum of where mechanized use is allowed. The core area of the Elkhorns that was the original, long-time-ago wilderness proposal is now being opened up for mechanized use.

We think that that area needs to be -- you can't put it off. In three years, if you put it off for travel plan decisions, we've watched how especially the mechanized use has grown. Already, part of the Elkhorns has been reallocated to that kind of use. Not that it doesn't belong in places, but this is a wildlife management unit, and that kind of use affects the basic core of what the Elkhorns are all about. So we have to be very, very careful. And I think that we need to look at how we deal with it, especially in this core area. And we've given you our recommendations for that.

The other thing I'll tell you is Joe Cohenour, with the Elkhorn Working Group, could not be on today and he asked me to speak for them. Our comments are similar, just so you know that. Okay?

MS. MARTEN: Thank you, Al. I appreciate that.

MR. JOHNSON: Thanks for your comments, Al.

Jeff Bradley.

MR. BRADLEY: Thanks. I think in other regions, we've seen where wilderness has been designated from areas that have had mechanized use in the past, so I point to the White Clouds as an example of that. I hate the word "mechanized" because it's bicycles we're talking about. We're not talking about an automobile or something that is powered from an external power source. Even a horse is a bicycle. Someone gets on it, puts their calories into turning pedals, making it go forward and working it.

I ride in backcountry areas as well as front country areas. People do ride differently in those areas. I live in Helena, and when I'm riding a trail in Helena, there are certain features, particularly the new directional trails, that I know that I can approach with a certain attitude. When I'm in a backcountry area, I ride in such a way that, you know, if there is anything that could possibly be outside of my sight line, I know that I can stop and control myself. I think there perhaps is some confusion over the level of control that occurs there. As Randy pointed out, Jewel Basin, that is already foot traffic only, no horses, and those areas do exist on some forests.

You know, I think enhancing areas is fine. Working towards reroutes and opportunities outside of wilderness areas is a big plus. I think when some of the White Clouds went into place, we saw some of that in the plan that was drawn up by Congress.

From a personal standpoint -- again, I'm trying to differentiate when I'm making comments -- recommended wilderness areas should not go beyond their administrative purpose, which is to recommend areas for Congress to designate. They should not be making administrative de facto wilderness, which I know is something the Forest Service doesn't like to hear, doesn't like that concept. But I think that by excluding certain uses, they are de facto making those areas a certain thing. I would recommend that everyone on the call, if they have issues that they think Congress should take up, they should move those wilderness areas forward in Congress, and it should not be an administrative responsibility.

I have also heard a lot about some of the conflict that's gone on. I understand some people don't like the feeling. I think we need to be careful when we talk about feelings and likes and dislikes. Land should be open to all multiple uses. And I think for me, one of the most disturbing things that occurs when we do have areas that go into recommended wilderness are the lack of

connectivity for non-motorized users, such as myself, when you're trying to get that backcountry experience, whether it's a loop or a through trail. For instance, the Nevada Creek RWA, if that goes into place, there is no way to go from Lincoln to Helena, and that's unfortunate.

So those are things that I think that the

Forest Service should consider. Hopefully collaboratives,
as they work, can consider how to work those in and, as
they are working, can also think about funding and
actually getting some of these things in place as they go
and maintaining them. Thanks.

MS. MARTEN: Thanks, Jeff. Appreciate it.

MR. JOHNSON: Yeah. Thanks, Jeff.

We're starting to have a nice assortment here of both areas of agreement and some good potential remedies and also seeing some of the different perspectives out there, so it's a good conversation.

Bonnie Rice, would you like to share your thoughts?

MS. RICE: Yes. Thanks. I wanted to bring up from our objection not so much the conflict between human users in terms of motorized and mechanized, but conflicts between wildlife, specifically grizzly bears, and mechanized and motorized uses.

So I think we all know that there's been an increasing number of conflicts between grizzly bears and mountain

bikers in particular, and so that's of great concern to us, you know, that those types of users can go faster and farther than hikers or horse riders, for example. And I think, really, there just aren't that many places that grizzly bears can be, and other wildlife. There's a lot of other places that motorized and mechanized users can use on the forest.

I think, as the former grizzly bear recovery coordinator for the Fish and Wildlife Service -Chris Servheen is the coordinator for decades for grizzly bear recovery. And, you know, just from statements from him in terms of recognizing this fact that, you know, some uses can go a lot farther and faster and are more prone to conflicts with grizzly bears specifically.

And so, you know, given the small amount of recommended wilderness that the Forest is recommending in the final plan and that Zach mentioned, you know, we really don't believe that these uses are appropriate in recommended wilderness, specifically considering the conflicts with wildlife, and specifically with grizzly bears. Some uses just have larger impacts. And there was just a study released from Canada earlier this month that was specifically looking at the impacts of different types of recreation on wildlife, grizzly bears being one of the species that they looked at.

And so, you know, considering there aren't a lot of places that these wide-ranging species can be, and considering the importance of this forest for connectivity for grizzly bears and other species between the NCDE and the GYE, we really feel like recommended wilderness should not include those uses, nor should the primitive ROS classification. Thank you.

MS. MARTEN: Thanks, Bonnie. And you bring up a good point, as does everybody. It's definitely not one or the other. There's a lot of variables that enter into this issue for folks; wildlife, human, experiences, values, all of that. So thank you.

MR. JOHNSON: Thank you, Bonnie.
Peter Metcalf.

I'm the executive director of Glacier-Two Medicine
Alliance. And I would like to first echo Bonnie and Al
and Randy's comments. We do share some of those concerns.
But I want to address my concerns directly to the
suitability of mountain bikes in the Badger-Two Medicine
area. And specifically, we believe the Forest Service
erred when it chose not to make a non-suitability
determination for the appropriateness of mechanized travel
in the Badger-Two Medicine and would like to see the
Forest make that determination in its final plan and

record of decision that would be forthcoming.

MS. MARTEN: Peter, can I ask you a question on that real quick?

MR. METCALF: Please.

MS. MARTEN: From the standpoint of do you feel like there was something missing in the analysis or the conclusion you don't feel is -- you can't connect the dots on the analysis and what was disclosed, how we came to that conclusion?

MR. METCALF: Correct on both those accounts, Leanne, I would say.

MS. MARTEN: Okay.

MR. METCALF: I'd say both. That the conclusion erred because the Forest Service, at least in the record of decision, the responsible official relied on faulty reasoning to come to that conclusion in terms of suggesting that previous analysis had been conducted regarding the suitability of mountain bikes. But the administrative record is clear that the previous analysis only looked at motorized travel in the travel management plan. So there's faulty reasoning there that either needs to be corrected and revealed to the public to show how the Forest Service conducted that analysis.

But also, the Forest has an obligation under Section 106. Because the area is designated as a

traditional cultural district, there's an obligation both to the tribe and to the public to ensure that any of these sorts of uses don't pose an adverse effect. And both the Blackfeet in their comments and our group and others have identified that as a concern. The Forest Service has not documented that it actually has either conducted that analysis or referred to its previous analysis that it did conduct regarding oil and gas drilling that would help lead it to -- that it could rely on to make that non-suitability determination as well.

So we would like to see the Forest take those steps and then follow up with initiating the appropriate steps to close the area to mountain bikes.

MS. MARTEN: Great. Very helpful. Thank you.

That helps explain what you were referring to there.

MR. METCALF: Yeah. Absolutely. Absolutely.

And then additionally, we think it's also, you know, an error, that the appropriate time to make that suitability determination is at the plan stage and not push it off to some sort of future travel management decision and that it's actually misunderstood the NEPA process in terms of how travel management plans are supposed to tier off of the forest plan. And by referring to the travel plan to provide direction, the existing travel plan, they've inverted that relationship. We'd

like to see that corrected.

Finally, I'd like to comment that I think it's the appropriate time for the Forest to consider doing this, both because it was brought to their attention during the planning process, and that would be consistent with the Forest Service handbook directives on suitability determinations, and because mountain biking, by all agreement, is a very limited use at this time in the Badger-Two Medicine. And so it's appropriate to get out and make a suitability determination prior to the use becoming well-established and having to deal with more entrenched constituents. And whether that's suitable or not suitable, the Forest Service needs to make that determination now. So that's what we'd like to see you do.

MS. MARTEN: Great. Thanks, Peter. Very helpful.

MR. JOHNSON: Thanks, Peter.

Kendall Flint.

MR. FLINT: Thank you. Again, I live outside of East Glacier on the border of the Badger-Two Medicine. Am I audible? Maybe my connection isn't good.

MS. MARTEN: You're a little in and out, Kendall. So far so good, but you may want to turn off your video just to help with the audio.

MR. FLINT: All right. I'll turn off my video.

I will say that as a physician since '92 at the Blackfeet Community Hospital, I always have to think in terms of health and medicine, and on my screen, I see you all are closer than six feet apart.

Anyway, in more seriousness, I want to echo and then expand upon comments that Randy Gray and also Peter Metcalf and others made. Based on my experience, I want to tell you that there is virtually no motorized or mechanized travel in the Badger-Two Medicine right now, and really hasn't been. Of course, since the 2009 travel plan, there's been no permitted motorized use, but there's also no mechanized use either. There's no travel plan prohibition against mechanized use.

The Blackfeet Tribe and the Blackfeet Tribal Historic Preservation Office have both asked that people respect their wishes that there be no mechanized use in the Badger-Two Medicine Traditional Cultural District. And based on my own time, which is extensive, in the Badger-Two Medicine since 1992, I can tell you there really is no mechanized use, and there never has been.

There are sporadic exceptions. I'm embarrassed to confess that I rode my bike in the Badger-Two Medicine around 1998. I apologize. And I know Allen Gill did something similar around 1994. I wouldn't do it again.

And I hope that that gets excluded in the reconciliation process.

I'm in the Badger-Two Medicine at least weekly, in the north most typically, but also off the Heart Butte cut-across and also down in the southern and high peaks regions, and I want to say again there is no mechanized use to speak of in the Badger-Two Medicine. And that leads me to think that there shouldn't be, especially in the context of the traditional cultural district and the ecosystem and wildland values that are so important in the Badger-Two Medicine.

There are, I think fortunately, options for mechanized as well as motorized use nearby. Bald Butte is a couple miles away. The Tribal Timber Reserve is very close. Challenge Creek and Skyland Road options exist. If there ever is an increased local demand for mechanized travel in the Badger-Two Medicine or in this area, which there isn't, I think there are other options that could be explored. That's the end of my comment.

MS. MARTEN: Great. Thanks, Kendall. And just so you know, you were loud and clear when your video wasn't on, so appreciate on that.

MR. FLINT: Thank you.

MS. MARTEN: Please feel free to turn it back on if you want.

MR. JOHNSON: Thank you, Kendall.

We've got three more in the lineup, and looking at the time here, Leanne, I'm wondering if you would be willing to go a little over the hour, if we need to, just to round out the conversation.

MS. MARTEN: You bet. I'm happy to. I want to honor other folks's time, though, too. So by all means, if you're on a tight time frame, let Shawn know so we make sure we get your voice in if you have to leave right at the top of the hour.

MR. JOHNSON: So we've got Sarah Lundstrum, Mike Anderson, and Dave Mari in the lineup, and then whoever else might want to comment.

So Sarah.

MS. LUNDSTRUM: Thank you. Sarah Lundstrum. I work for the National Parks Conservation Association. And I'll echo everything that Peter said. He made the argument for me, so I will keep my comments shorter.

The other thing I wanted to talk about in the Badger is -- and while we do have a travel plan from 2009 that does not allow for motorized travel in there, it feels like because of the quality of the traditional cultural district, having the forest plan reflect that so that if there is a future travel plan that comes around again, motorized use is not suitable in the Badger, that the

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     forest plan actually says that. So beyond just the
     mechanized piece, the unsuitability for mechanized, you
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      know, we made the point that it should also be
     non-suitable for motorized use. So that if in the future
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     there is a new travel plan that comes up, the forest plan
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      reflects sort of protecting the values of the traditional
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     cultural district.
              MS. MARTEN: So really, Sarah, what I hear from
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     you is clarifying the intent there under the traditional
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     cultural designation and what that really means --
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               MS. LUNDSTRUM: Correct.
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              MS. MARTEN: -- versus leaving -- What you're
     interpreting, and Peter, I'm seeing you nod, a few others,
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      it's not clear now, and so it's left up to have multiple,
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     potentially multiple interpretations what's really meant.
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              MS. LUNDSTRUM:
                               Right.
                                       Yeah.
              MS. MARTEN: Perfect. That helps. Thank you,
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      Sarah, very much.
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               MR. JOHNSON: Great. Thank you, Sarah.
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         Mike Anderson.
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              MR. ANDERSON:
                             Thanks. And good to see you,
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      Leanne, again.
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              MS. MARTEN: Hey, Mike.
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              MR. ANDERSON: I just want to expand a bit on
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comments that we heard from Al and from Lisa earlier.

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Al pointed out that the Helena-Lewis and Clark plan relies upon a supposed national policy of which mountain biking is automatically considered to be suitable in all primitive areas outside of designated wilderness unless otherwise specified. And that's a real concern for the wilderness Society. By the way, I'm with the Wilderness Society. That sets a disturbing national precedent which we don't think is really appropriate.

We don't think that the guidance that the plan refers to with regards to the ROS handbook actually says that and that -- you know, I think that the appropriate way to handle this, except for the Badger-Two Medicine, which clearly should be considered off-limits to mountain biking as a primitive area, but for other areas, we just don't need to make that call right now. We can defer that to future travel planning.

You know, the 2012 planning rule does not require that all uses be determined to be suitable or non-suitable, and in this situation, we think it's inappropriate for the Helena-Lewis and Clark to automatically say that all primitive areas are suitable for mountain bike use. So we would suggest that a good remedy for that is simply to remove that part of the plan.

And regarding Lisa's point regarding the three-year waiting period, we really agree that that is too long.

Can

Yeah, I can hear you, Dave, loud and

1 And she points out a situation where it's really already been too long and that the Forest Service does have the 2 option of making a concurrent decision on the recommended 3 wilderness mountain bike use or there could be a temporary 4 closure that accompanies the final decision. Thank you. 5 6 MS. MARTEN: So Mike, just to clarify, make sure 7 I'm hearing part of what you said accurately, when you're 8 referring to the recreation opportunity spectrum or the ROS and that handbook, you don't read the handbook as 9 saying the definition of primitive includes allowing 10 mechanized and motorized uses. 11 12 MR. ANDERSON: It's certainly not mandated. mountain biking is only specified for the semi-primitive, 13 non-motorized class of ROS, and it's not mentioned really 14 15 in the primitive category. 16 MS. MARTEN: Okay. So if we're interpreting it that way, then there's -- you know, how are we gaining 17 18 that interpretation for primitive? Gotcha. Thank you. 19 MR. JOHNSON: Good. Thank you, Mike. 20 We've got Dave Mari, who is one of our phone callers 21 coming in. 22 Dave, if you want to unmute yourself. Okay. I think I'm unmuted now. 23 MR. MARI: 24 you hear me?

MS. MARTEN:

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clear.

MR. MARI: Okay. Thanks. Nobody has addressed -- I'm from Lewistown, by the way. I'm not speaking for the Montana Wilderness Association, but I am a member, and I wanted to talk specifically about the Snowies.

Your recommendation now is to really reduce the size of the Big Snowies Recommended Wilderness Area and allocate a portion to the Grandview Recreation Emphasis Area. I'd like to see you add back some of that western portion of the Snowies WSA that you're proposing to include in that recreation area.

The proposal for recommended wilderness deletes some of the most popular hiking areas in the Snowies, such as Crystal Cascades and the ice caves. There's a loop trail that goes around the headwaters of the Rock Creek watershed above Crystal Lake. The eastern part of that loop trail is really steep, and I don't think very many -- most mountain bikers probably wind up pushing their bike uphill in these steep spots. And in addition, some of the proposed boundaries that you've suggested, for example, up on the crest of the Snowies, are right out in the middle on top of the range. So it's not a very particularly manageable boundary.

For myself, I would support including the western part

of that loop trail that leads up to Grandview and all of the adjacent areas west of there in the Snowies as part of that Grandview Recreation Emphasis Area. There's a lot of -- a number of wilderness advocates who are also mountain bikers, and I think there's an opportunity to collaborate with the mountain biking community to develop some really good biking areas in that western part of the Snowies, but retain the eastern part in the recommended wilderness area.

MS. MARTEN: So Dave, part of what I hear you saying, and we'll able to -- I don't know if you'll be able to join us. We'll be able to talk a little bit more about the actual boundary and some of what you describe, we can have a visual on screen with the trails.

But thinking about what I hear you saying is, you know, trying to keep it, I'll just say, as clean as possible; that if we have an area that's recommended wilderness, that does not include mechanized/motorized use, and so if we have areas that have heavy use with that or want to keep loop trails, that we don't have that included in recommended wilderness areas is the preference. It may not be able to be that clean every place. But that's what I'm hearing, I believe?

MR. MARI: Well, I'm advocating adding back some of that area that you are proposing to delete, and, like I

say, the mountain biking area could be well-developed on 1 that western part that includes --2 3 MS. MARTEN: Gotcha. MR. MARI: -- western part of that Grandview 4 It's hard to talk about without having a map. 5 Trail. 6 MS. MARTEN: Yeah. And when we get to that, if 7 you're able to join us, Dave, on the boundary discussion 8 here, I think that's actually next, starting at 11:30, we'll have a map up on that part. But I hear what you're 9 saying. That helped clarify. 10 MR. MARI: Okay. I don't have video, so I'm not 11 12 going to be able to really understand --MS. MARTEN: Fair enough. But the trail numbers 13 14 help with a map on that part. Thank you. Very helpful. 15 MR. JOHNSON: Yeah. Thank you, Dave. Appreciate 16 you joining. I've got two hands raised on the screen, and then we 17 18 do want to check in to see if there's anyone else on the 19 phone. So we'll go to Hilary, Adam, and then check in on 20 the phone. 21 Hilary Eisen. 22 MS. EISEN: Thank you. I wanted to mostly just support a lot of what I've heard today. I especially 23 24 agree with the points made by Mike Anderson, 25 Peter Metcalf, Zach Angstead. Winter Wildlands Alliance

shares many of the same thoughts that they did.

I just wanted to add to the discussion a little bit. Early in this hour's discussion, somebody mentioned, you know, that these nonconforming uses can become established in recommended wilderness areas if they're not sort of addressed in the forest plan in a proactive way. And we've seen that -- I think a lot of the discussions are on mechanized use, but as an organization focused on winter, this is an issue that we see all the time with snowmobiling. And making sure that recommended wilderness areas are not suitable for snowmobiling is important to my organization, because we think that in order to maintain that wilderness character, that's a really essential piece.

And then the other thing I wanted to add, you know, Mike mentioned your ability to make concurrent decisions in this forest plan, specifically in regards to closing those areas that aren't suitable for uses where that suitability has changed. And Leanne, this is something you and I discussed in the Flathead forest plan revision process, and we really appreciate that the Flathead, after that objection meeting, they did set a timeline for making those decisions. But we're coming up on three years now and we haven't seen any movement at all from the Flathead to, you know, close the areas that are not suitable for

various uses or to designate the places that are suitable.

And as we try to learn from every new forest planning process, my recommendation is that, you know, for places that you're closing, that you're going from a suitable use to a not suitable use, I believe that it's important to make a concurrent decision with the forest plan to close those areas. I understand that you need to go through travel management planning to designate the newly suitable places, to designate use within newly suitable areas. But where you're closing an area, you don't need to go through travel management planning to do that, and you can actually do a concurrent decision and gain those protections that many, many people have advocated for over the course of the forest plan revision.

MS. MARTEN: Thanks, Hilary. And don't worry. We haven't forgotten about the Flathead.

MS. EISEN: Neither have we.

MS. MARTEN: I know. You and many others.

MR. JOHNSON: Thanks, Hilary.

Adam Grove.

MR. GROVE: Yeah. As an interested party,
Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks supports the Elkhorn
Working Group's and Elkhorn Restoration Committee's stance
that the core area of the Elkhorns should be deemed
unsuitable for mechanized use given the Elkhorn geographic

area's uniqueness is being designated as a wildlife management unit. While limited, there is some body of research that indicates that mountain bikes do have a negative impact on elk. While less than motorized impacts, it is more than, you know, other non-motorized uses, such as hiking and horseback riding and such. So again, as an interested party, Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks does support ERC's and EWG's position. Thanks.

MS. MARTEN: Great. Thank you.

MR. JOHNSON: Thank you, Adam.

Are there any objectors that just phoned in that haven't had a chance to speak?

MS. MARTEN: Shawn, I do see Clint Loomis has his hand up.

MR. JOHNSON: Oh. Clint's on, and then I saw Brian just raised his hand too. So we've got a couple more here.

Clint Loomis.

MR. LOOMIS: So I'll keep this very short, because I'm an objector on boundaries. But one of the conversations -- I'm from Lewistown. I'm an MWA member. One of the conversations that keeps circling around is what is the Forest Service going to do with the e-bike, and I haven't heard anybody talking about e-bikes as far as their designation.

I understand that it's going to be considered motorized. However, that's a tough one to enforce. And so is there an enforceability going to happen with this new technology? How is the Forest Service going to handle the e-bike issue? Thank you. I'll get off.

MS. MARTEN: Thanks, Clint. That's a great question. And I know we just had some proposed rules hit the Federal Register as the Agency on e-bikes. But I hear the question and the need to at least address them in the Helena-Lewis and Clark revision or something in the record of decision or something so we don't leave it open-ended. And new technology is also what I heard; not just e-bikes, but other technology that we can't even imagine yet. So appreciate that.

MR. JOHNSON: Thanks, Clint. Brian Ash.

MR. ASH: Yeah, it sounds like this is my time to have my word.

MS. MARTEN: Yep.

MR. ASH: Just like some of the other participants, the Elkhorn Wildlife Management Unit is a special -- you know, special area. It's not just any other Forest Service lands. And so when I see the plans to expand the mechanized trail system there -- you know, the proposal mentioned that in the existing trail system,

there was trouble with too many unauthorized trails being developed by users, and yet they think that expanding the trail system -- I mean, to me, that sounds like that's just going to lead to even more unauthorized trail uses.

I guess that's my main concern. The Elkhorns are a special area, and I don't think expanded use for bicycle traffic helps that. Also, as a landowner there, a big concern of mine is potential for wildfire. I know in the Forest Service lands around my property, there is a lot of dead and downed timber there, and I just worry that if it lights, if or when, it's going to be a very destructive fire.

So that's my two cents, and I'll mute myself and keep listening.

MS. MARTEN: Thanks, Brian. I appreciate it.

I don't know if we have another hand, Shawn, but I do have a question on one -- I haven't heard the perspective, if somebody wants to share anything today from equestrian users or people who are thinking from the equestrian standpoint? Obviously, we have your objections, so that's okay, don't feel obligated, but I just want to make sure I'm not missing something from equestrian. We've talked motorized, mechanized, hiking. We can't cover all of them, but I wanted to put that out there.

MR. JOHNSON: I see a hand from Sherri

Lionberger.

If you would like to weigh in, Sherri, go ahead.

MS. LIONBERGER: Yes. Thank you. Hello, Leanne. The reason I really didn't speak up is everything that I have to cover really has been covered by others, and I know we're short of time, so I didn't want to just reiterate everything. But pretty much in lockstep with the primitive recreation class should just not automatically include mechanized. There should be a primitive class, we feel very strongly, that is the old traditional foot-and-horse traffic throughout, and not just for recommended wilderness. There is other primitive areas that we feel that that should be applied to.

And the objection that we filed also included that emphasis on the Tizer Basin and the core area in the Elkhorns being very important for wildlife and to maintain it as a foot-and-equestrian use only. So just so you hear the voice and know that we are in lockstep with that, I didn't have anything else. But thank you.

MS. MARTEN: Thanks, Sherri. I appreciate that.

MS. LIONBERGER: You bet.

MR. JOHNSON: And I know we are trying to wind things up here in a little bit and respect people's time, but I see Al just put his hand back up.

So do you have another quick comment for us, Al, on

this topic?

MR. CHRISTOPHERSEN: Yes. Just that, you know, we have equestrian people in our collaborative, and they are extremely concerned that they are basically being relegated to find their own quiet spot someplace, with the way that the ROS is coming out. And, you know, they have significant conflict issues. Certainly willing to work with people, but they're looking for that place under the primitive or the ROS that mechanized is limited.

MS. MARTEN: Okay. Great. Thank you.

First of all, just a big thank you to everyone, and I appreciate folks who got their voice in the room. I know many of you are representing multiple groups, and for those that are doing groups and personal, you did a great job distinguishing when you were talking for whom, so that's very helpful and we really appreciate that.

There's a couple of things that I'm hearing. You know, obviously, we have a whole spectrum of interest out there, and this has helped me a lot, just listening to you and, through your words, answering some of the questions. Thank you for your patience on that in trying to put some context.

I'm hearing a lot around the recreation opportunity spectrum, and I read that in objections as well, particularly the primitive and how it is defined

nationally and how we've looked at the definition. I'm hearing that some don't agree that what we interpreted is accurate as well.

And what I'm interpreting into some of that, between the written and the verbal, is that even if you see the definition, you're not seeing -- some of you are not seeing how we have plan components or guidelines or standards that, even if it's not the ROS, are addressing your concerns on that part of it. So, you know, how have we connected those dots, is it too seemingly black-and-white, an either/or, or we may be able to have some in between in some of the areas that you've mentioned and some of these special areas on that.

I've heard across the board -- I haven't heard anybody say they're totally against multiple use and multiple ways to recreate and enjoy your land. Where you do it and at what level we're able to put that on across the Helena-Lewis and Clark is more where folks are coming from. It's not that we're anti-bicycle use or anti-equestrian or OHVs or any of that. It's respecting that we all have different ways we like to enjoy our public lands, but we can't do it everyplace, everywhere, so how do we balance that? And there are ideas on how to potentially do that or look at it around some of these areas.

As we're talking about -- hearing a little bit about

the proposed boundary adjustments that were part of the draft decision from Forest Supervisor Avey, for those of you that can see it, we'll have a map up to show. Some of the remedies were very specific to a couple trails, and so I'm going to key in and try and tease some of that out. Dave brought a little bit of that up, but so did some of you, without using trail numbers.

Because the other thing I'm going to need some help with is when folks are referring to core areas, what I'm thinking of as core area may not be what you're thinking of, and, you know, even just make sure we aren't talking past each other. So all of this will start tying into some of the future discussions.

But regardless of the area, the really basic question and the real basic tension that I'm hearing is how we did or did not come to the conclusions, and disagreement with some of them, but also, even if we stay as is, we need to connect the dots a little closer and be able to explain why and what we used as our foundation. And if there's areas where we can balance it out differently, there's opportunities in proposed remedies that you guys brought forward for us to take into consideration.

So you guys know I'm not going to make a decision, but all of this will help me as I'm formulating my response to Forest Supervisor Avey to all of your objections on just

the suitability of motorized versus mechanized, bicycle use, and how that will play into it from that standpoint. So thank you. I know in some ways, you wish you could get an answer, but I'll be honest, I have to have time to think through all of this. If there was an easy answer, we'd all have it figured out by now, right, on that part of it. But thank you. Extremely helpful.

I know many of you, if not all of you, will be joining us here I think in about ten minutes. And I appreciate you guys staying on a little bit longer, those that could from that standpoint. But how about if we -- we'll take a break here until 11:30, and then we'll be back on at 11:30 to talk on the agenda topic. We may have some new folks join us on that, so we'll be watching for that as well, and we'll jump right in again.

MR. JOHNSON: Thank you, Leanne.

Let's take a quick break. I know we did run over, so thanks to everyone for being as efficient with the time as possible. There's just a lot to share here. We'll reconvene at 11:30 on the topic of recommended wilderness areas, boundary adjustments. So we'll see you back at 11:30. Thank you.

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1 RECOMMENDED WILDERNESS AREAS AND BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENTS 2 Tuesday, September 30, 2020, 11:30 a.m. - 12:55 p.m. 3 APPEARANCES 4 FACILITATOR: SHAWN JOHNSON, University of Montana 5 FOREST SERVICE: LEANNE MARTEN, Regional forester/reviewing officer 6 SARA MAYBEN, Deputy forest supervisor 7 DEB ENTWISTLE, Team leader LORI WOLLAN, GIS specialist 8 SCOTT NAGEL, Watersheds WENDY CLARK, Wildlife biologist 9 AMANDA MILBURN, Timber/civic culturalist KYLE SCHMITT, Range and weeds 10 ELIZABETH CASSELLI, Recreation and other uses LIZ SMITH, Writer/editor 11 JENNY WOODS, HLC NP planning staff CHIARA CIPRIANO, Public affairs specialist 12 TIMORY PEEL, Regional Planner CORY HUTCHINSON, Administrative Review Coordinator 13 OBJECTORS AND INTERESTED PERSONS: 14 OBJECTORS/INTERESTED PERSONS PREVIOUSLY INTRODUCED CAMILLE CONSOLVO, Great Falls 15 SARA BULEY, Great Falls ANDY JOHNSON, Independent miner 16 HENRY HUDSON, Montana Wilderness Association CHARLEY KARINEN 17 OBJECTORS/INTERESTED PERSONS PREVIOUSLY INTRODUCED WITH 18 COMMENTS ON THIS TOPIC: JOHN GATCHELL, MT High Divide Trails Collaborative 19 JORDAN REEVES, Upper Blackfoot Collaborative JEFF BRADLEY, Montana Bicycle Guild 20 ZACH ANGSTEAD, Montana Wilderness Association CLINT LOOMIS, Montana Wilderness Association 21 BRYAN LORENGO, Montana Logging Association TOM PARTIN, American Forest Resource Council 22 MARK GOOD, Montana Wilderness Association RANDY GRAY, Badger-Two Medicine 23 BONNIE RICE, Sierra Club RICK KERR, Choteau 24 ** NOTE: (Inaudible) denotes inability to distinguish 25 words due to technology

MR. JOHNSON: Welcome back. It's 11:30, so we'll go ahead and get started. Welcome back to those, I guess, who have been with us all morning, and hello and welcome to people who are just joining us now for this 11:30 conversation on recommended wilderness areas and boundary adjustments.

Just to reiterate a couple of things, I've put an update in the Chat. So if people want to read that, just click on the Chat feature at the bottom of your screen.

Just a reminder for everyone who is able to go ahead and rename themselves with their first name, last name, and organization by clicking on the three dots in the upper right-hand corner of your square on the Zoom screen. That will just help us know who you are and if you have an organizational affiliation. If you don't, that's fine too. You could just say "Interested Party." For those who are the lead objector, so you are a part of an organization who has multiple objectors on this issue, if you could go ahead and put "Lead Objector" right after your name, that would be helpful as well.

We've also got a contact there for any members of the press who may be joining us today. We'd invite you to get in touch with Chiara, and her contact information is in the Chat.

And then if anyone is encountering technical issues

today -- we know that the technology can be a challenge at times -- please contact either Cody or Timory, and their information is provided in the Chat as well.

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So far, things seem to be working really well. So thank you, everyone, for following our basic ground rules. Just to reiterate what those are, we're really trying to seek understanding today on your objections and on your concerns for the plan as it currently stands and to engage in conversation with both Leanne Marten, the regional forester, and Sara Mayben, the deputy forest supervisor for the Helena-Lewis and Clark, who are with us here today. And to do that, just to make sure that we continue to show a lot of respect for one another and to recognize that we're really listening for understanding, and so to build in time and space for that and to just be respectful of one another. Part of that is speaking clearly and slowly so that we can hear one another and that our court reporter can capture our conversation as well.

I'd like to go ahead and invite everyone who is an objector or an interested party for this 11:30 topic on recommended wilderness areas to go ahead and turn on your video screen so that we can see you. This just helps us see you and engage in conversation more easily in this space. We invite people who are just joining by phone to participate as well. You unmute yourself by phone by

hitting star 6. It's a toggle. And we'll be watching for that too. Those that are just joining by phone and want to raise their hand when we get to the question-and-answer period, you can raise your hand by hitting start 9, and that's a toggle feature as well on your phone.

For those that are joining on the Zoom screen and want to raise your hand, you hit the Participants tab at the bottom. That's the fourth button over, it looks like, from the left. Hit that Participants button; it will pop out a new window. At the bottom of that window, there will be a Raise Hand opportunity. That helps me see you and helps Leanne and I navigate the conversation. We'll also be looking for physical hands too, so if we're not paying attention to you, go ahead and wave at us, and we'll be on the lookout for those hands.

I'd like to start, as we have been, by doing some introductions. And just given that a lot of you are the same folks who were with us at 10:00 a.m., I'd suggest that maybe we just invite new voices to join us, and then anyone who wants to retest their audio or visual. And then as you talk or as you have questions or engage in conversation, that's a chance to state your name again and be a part of the conversation. That will give us just a little bit more time to dive into the issues.

So looking across the list here, new folks who either

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1
     joined and didn't have a chance to introduce themselves in
     the first round, it looks like Camille. I think you
2
     joined us but maybe weren't there for introductions.
3
                                                            Do
     you want to say hi, please?
4
5
              MS. CONSOLVO: Sure. Camille Consolvo,
6
     Great Falls, as an objector, citizen.
7
              MR. JOHNSON: Great. Thank you, Camille.
8
         And Sara Buley.
9
              MS. BULEY: Yes. I'm Sara Buley, and I live in
     Great Falls also, and I'm a citizen. Thank you.
10
              MR. JOHNSON: All right. I'm not seeing anyone
11
12
     else who wasn't here this morning. Am I missing anyone?
              MS. MARTEN: Andy Johnson has his hand raised. I
13
     don't think he introduced himself, Shawn, earlier.
14
              MR. JOHNSON: Oh, that's right. There's Andy,
15
     and he's not on video. That's why I kind of missed him.
16
         So Andy, please introduce yourself.
17
18
              MR. ANDY JOHNSON: Okay. Now can you hear me?
19
              MR. JOHNSON: Sounds good, Andy.
20
              MR. ANDY JOHNSON: I'm Andy Johnson. I'm an
21
     independent miner. I've got a few questions on this
22
     wilderness stuff.
23
              MR. JOHNSON: Great. Glad you could join us.
24
         Anyone else?
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              MR. ANDY JOHNSON: Do you have a video on me?
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MR. JOHNSON: We don't have your video working, 1 2 Andy. MR. ANDY JOHNSON: Okay. Well, just think of 3 4 Clark Gable or John Wayne, and I'll pass for that. 5 MS. MARTEN: Great. 6 MR. JOHNSON: Sounds good. And we've got 7 Henry Hudson joining us as well. 8 Henry. MR. HUDSON: Yeah. Hank Hudson, and I'm from 9 Helena, and I'm a citizen and also an MWA member, and I 10 have a short comment. 11 12 MR. JOHNSON: Great. Thank you, Henry. 13 Anyone else who is an objector or interested party who 14 has not had a chance to say hi? 15 Okay. Well, let's go ahead and get started, then. I'll turn it over to Leanne and Sara. 16 17 Leanne. 18 Great. Hey, thank you, everyone, MS. MARTEN: 19 and appreciate everybody taking time out of their busy day 20 to join on this topic. Several of you were on for the last hour-plus, and so thanks for sticking with us in the 21 22 virtual world here from that standpoint. 23 And the topic we're on now is the recommended 24 wilderness areas and boundary adjustments. There's a 25 couple things I'm going to do here. I'm going to do my

best just to summarize some of what I understand from your written objections. And then I really want to spend a lot of time on some of the proposed remedies.

To help with that, there's going to be some visuals that I'm going to ask Lori, from the Helena-Lewis and Clark, to put up on the screen. For those of you not able to see them on the screen, I will do my best to at least verbalize if I'm referring to a trail or something along those lines. And as we're having the dialogue, if you guys could help me with that, that would be great.

The reason I'm going to have a few visuals on this one is because we're talking boundaries, obviously, and it just helps me visualize the areas you're talking about. If I can just see a map or something visually, it just helps my thought process. I'm not trying to say it helps everybody, but it just helps me to have something visual at times versus just trail numbers from that perspective.

And also, to make sure that if we're referring to an area by a name, like a core area, making sure that what I'm thinking of as the core area matches what you're referring to as the core area; like Elkhorn core area, for example. Most of the time it does, but I have had incidents where what I'm thinking and what you may be referring to actually overlap some, but not 100 percent. So just making sure that I'm on page with you there on

that.

heard, not a surprise to any of you, I'm sure.

Recommended wilderness areas and boundaries, we had the spectrum. Based on Forest Supervisor Avey's proposed decision and the forest plan revision, we had folks that wanted more recommended wilderness, and some of the boundaries that were being proposed for adjusting, say in the Big Snowies, Nevada Creek Mountain area, didn't agree with those adjustments, anywhere from less recommended wilderness areas and more adjustments. And then, of course, uses within the recommended wilderness areas, which is some of what the previous agenda topic discussed, and we shared clarification and thoughts and making sure I understood what folks were saying there.

So, you know, there's a whole spectrum. The remedies that were proposed varied also. Some were just very black-and-white, no/yes, on areas on that. And that's really clear to me on what your preference is. We had some real specific remedies on potential dropping, adding some trails in specific areas as well, and that's where I could use some help, on trying to just make sure I'm understanding the context and the thought process behind certain areas along those lines.

So what I'd like to do is just -- I'm not going to hit

on every recommended wilderness area at this time. I'm going to jump into a few of them. And Lori, I'll cue you in here in a minute on the map I'm thinking would be helpful. And if you guys have something else that pops up, Lori is fantastic, and if we can, we'll adjust or add different layers to a map from that standpoint.

Keep in mind some of the special areas that may or may not be part of recommended wilderness areas is an agenda topic after lunch this afternoon, particularly specifics around Continental Divide Trail, Elkhorn area, and the Badger-Two Medicine. I understand it does bleed over into some of these, so I'm not saying don't bring those up, but we do have a time this afternoon to talk specifically about some of those special designated areas and objections and issues and concerns and potential ideas you have on management of those areas specifically as well.

So let's jump into -- Lori, if you can help me, I'd like to jump into the Nevada Mountain area real quick.

And as she's pulling this up and sharing her screen, what specifically was talked about in the Nevada Mountain Recommended Wilderness Area, there were some questions about mining and what would or wouldn't be allowed. So what I heard through that is a real need to clarify just that; for recommended wilderness areas, where do existing valid rights fit into it, 1872 Mining Law, you know, that

complexity, that part of the use of our public lands.

So I'm not going to get into the specifics there, but recognizing I do hear and was made aware that there's a need to clarify and there is some confusion on mining activities, recommended wilderness, and what would or wouldn't be allowed from that perspective.

Specific to a remedy that was proposed with the Nevada Mountain area -- And I'm going to ask a member of the team to correct me if this is wrong of what I'm looking at here. For those that can see the screen, what we have up there, the hashed area, it's purple, but it's the diagonal area and the arrow circling there, is what is the proposed recommended wilderness area in Forest Supervisor Avey's proposed record of decision.

The red area, Lori, help me out with that, that's what was part of some of the alternatives, and that was a change between the draft and the final, particularly in the northern area. And I'm trying to think, I don't have the number, but the Helmville-Gould Trail, and we had proposed remedies of decreasing the boundary so the northern part would no longer be part of the recommended wilderness area from that standpoint.

What I'm looking for is some clarification on -
Because we've heard both spectrums and that people agree

or disagree. It seemed like the Helmville-Gould Trail --

And hopefully I'm pronouncing that right with the local pronunciations of Gould. I believe it ties back into the use of that trail, and it has use with mechanized and motorized use as well as other parts of it. But I want to make sure I just understand why the desire was to not have that be part of the recommended wilderness area.

And Shawn, I cannot see hands at all with the map, and so I'm hoping you can help me.

If somebody could just make sure I understand the reasoning there. And then on the flip side, if you have real concerns on this adjustment, I'd like to just hear the main concerns that folks are thinking about by not including this northern part into a recommended wilderness area.

MR. JOHNSON: Thanks, Leanne. Happy to help.

And I've got a couple of hands here. John Gatchell first,

and then Jordan Reeves.

John.

MR. GATCHELL: Yeah. Thank you, Shawn and Leanne. First of all, to clarify, the Helmville-Gould Trail and the other trail in the northern area -- Can I point like this?

MS. WOLLAN: I do not believe so.

MR. GATCHELL: There's no legal motorized use in those areas now following the travel plan.

And then secondly, the Montana High Divide Trails

Collaborative and other collaboratives now have agreed

that the boundary should go north, not all the way to the

Poorman Creek Road, which is here, but in between, about

like this boundary. Actually, that looks like our

proposal.

MS. WOLLAN: So the red line is the proposed recommended wilderness boundary that was given to us by the Blackfoot Working Group.

MR. GATCHELL: Yeah. Thank you. And the Montana High Divide Trails Collaborative supports that, along with the connecting trail that essentially provides the alternative that loops from Stemple Pass down into Lincoln. It was originally proposed by the IMBA Trail Solutions in 2009 for the Chamber of Commerce in Lincoln. And we support the combination of this more robust wilderness boundary, because this is a very wild area. And there are some reasons, wildland-urban interface and private lands and some mining claims in this area along the Poorman Road. So the boundary was derived to minimize conflicts with other uses and to support the collaborative uses that we all support.

And so you know it, the Montana High Divide Trails

Collaborative includes the Highlands Cycling Club,

Prickly Pear Land Trust, Last Chance Backcountry Horsemen,

the Montana Bicycle Guild, the Montana Wilderness Association, and the Helena Trail Runners.

MS. MARTEN: So John, help me out. This proposal with the boundary that Lori put up in the red and the trail going north-south, I'm not familiar with that trail that would still be part of it. Is that hiking only?

Mechanized/motorized? It doesn't sound like there's currently any mechanized/motorized trail in that northern part at this time. Did I understand you correctly there?

MR. GATCHELL: No. There's no motorized trails.

MS. MARTEN: Okay.

MR. GATCHELL: All the trails in the area are open to mechanized use --

MS. MARTEN: Gotcha.

MR. GATCHELL: -- wilderness in the old forest plan. But we have a collaborative agreement that would support that as a recommended wilderness with the more robust boundary. And our collaborative has come to total agreement with the Lincoln group. So if there's any confusion, go with the Lincoln boundaries. The Montana High Divide Trails -- you know, we just see the value and we worked out our differences so that we are in full support of the Lincoln collaborative.

MS. MARTEN: Okay. Great. Very helpful. Thank you, John.

MR. GATCHELL: -- part of roadless country to the northwest that has, that is not included because of mining conflicts and some mining claims.

MR. JOHNSON: Great. Thank you, John.

MS. MARTEN: Very helpful.

MR. JOHNSON: Let's go to Jordan Reeves and then Andy Johnson and then back to Leanne.

So Jordan.

MR. REEVES: Yeah. Hi. Good close-to-afternoon now. I'm Jordan Reeves with the Wilderness Society. I'm wearing, though, right now my hat -- I'm pinch-hitting as the lead objector for the Upper Blackfoot working Group. Karen Good, who is our lead objector, had a computer crash this morning, so I'm going to do my best to fill her shoes. Karen sits on the Upper Blackfoot Community Council based in Lincoln.

And just so folks know, we are a collaborative group. We've been operating for about six years, mostly comprised of residents of Lincoln, community leaders, the fire chief, Zach Muse, outfitters, motorized recreationists, Ponderosa Snow Warriors, mountain bike advocates, et cetera. And the focus of this group has really always been about the community of Lincoln and its relationship to the surrounding national forest and how integral forest management is to community vitality. And really, it's a

diverse group of folks. I believe -- I don't want to speak out of turn. I believe it is the largest and perhaps the most diverse collaborative group on this national forest.

And the proposal we put forward, which includes this red line boundary here, you know, it doesn't just represent the 14 or so members of our collaborative. It also represents stakeholder outreach we've done over the last six years to more than 200 groups and individuals, a lot of kitchen table conversations. You know, we have the endorsement of the Lincoln Chamber of Commerce, a lot of main street businesses, and a wide variety of motorized and non-motorized and other recreational and user groups.

And like John said, our collaborative, you know, it was really important to us to try to minimize any conflicts with livelihoods. In fact, part of the origin story of the collaborative was really to promote Lincoln's economic vitality through diverse, you know, forest management and recreation opportunities. So we went through and we mapped all the existing mining claims and really tried to limit, if not totally avoid, any conflicts there. And this boundary, in large part, represents that.

So I think, to speak to the specific issue of the Helmville-Gould Trail and this boundary, as John mentioned, you know, the travel plan, and a large part of

our proposal is based on the travel plan. We did see a few opportunities to enhance recreation that were not, you know, solidified in the travel plan, so we put forward that proposal.

But this boundary is a really good example of what we spoke about in the last session of different user groups coming together to try to find -- you know, where we couldn't agree on a specific use for a recommended wilderness area, to try to advance each other's values and alternative scenarios. And so we have proposed -- Because our recommended wilderness boundary would preclude the existing mechanized use -- excuse me, mountain bike use on the Gould-Helmville Trail, we have proposed some alternate trail routes to the north, both for motorized recreation, working together with Russ Ehnes, who I think is on the call today, and for mountain biking. We're working with Eric Grove specifically.

And particularly that mountain bike opportunity is really the opportunity identified by the International Mountain Biking Association as the sort of epic, desirable trail in the Lincoln area. And one of Eric's main goals was to have a looped mountain bike system from the community of Lincoln that tied back to the community, sort of thinking that Lincoln could ultimately perhaps become, in some ways, a destination for mountain bikers seeking

that opportunity. And that's supported by the community folks as well.

So hopefully, that's some helpful background there on that boundary.

MS. MARTEN: It does help. One real quick question: Where the northern boundary is at, is that a boundary that you could easily find on the ground?

MR. REEVES: You know, we worked long and hard.

And others might be able to help me here too. You know,
the easily identifiable boundary in that area is the road,
is Stemple Pass. And we did a lot of outreach to folks up
in that area, cabin owners and whatnot, who -- and because
of the mining claims, we moved that boundary southward.

So I believe as it sits, it's on a section line.

MS. WOLLAN: That is correct.

MR. REEVES: So, you know, it's just one of those situations, there wasn't an easily identifiable topographic feature, but that boundary represents a lot of consensus among a lot of different folks to advance multiple interests.

MS. MARTEN: That helps. Thank you very much, Jordan.

I think we have a couple other hands.

MR. JOHNSON: Yeah, we do. And I want to just make sure that we take them in a good sequence here. So

did someone want to clarify that on-the-ground features question that Leanne had? It looked like maybe both John and Clint might have had some information on that. And

John, is that what you were going to speak to?

then I want to make sure we get back to Andy Johnson.

MR. GATCHELL: Yes. Just to add to what Jordan said, it runs on section lines up there. The road would have been more easily defined, but I think the question becomes manageable for what. And when we looked at it, what we left with is there's a substantial buffer to do wildland-urban interface treatments along the road. There's room for -- it avoids the mining claims Jordan mentioned. And the trails, if they are non-mechanized, can easily be managed in that area.

So, you know, there are many examples of wilderness in the Northern Region that follow section lines. It's perhaps not the best, but in this case, it is the best solution, and it is manageable.

MS. MARTEN: That's helpful. And for those on the phone, Lori just put up the section line map also, so it helps with the visual. So thanks. That does clarify for me.

MR. JOHNSON: Clint, was your hand raised on this issue or something else? Something else. So I'll have you in line.

And Andy Johnson, would you like to share your comment?

Andy, can you hear us?

MR. ANDY JOHNSON: I'm muted, Shawn.

MR. JOHNSON: I can hear you now.

MS. MARTEN: We can hear you, Andy. Go for it.

MR. ANDY JOHNSON: Okay. Thank you. Well, my objection is two-fold. First of all, why are we even talking about Nevada Creek? Because it's a mining area. And I'll read you from the appendix where it says: Active mining in this polygon includes placer plus lode mining. There are a lot of known unpatented claims with preexisting rights.

So why is this area even being recommended for wilderness? Because if we go back to the Organic Act of 1897, where the Forest Service was formed, it says leave out mineralized areas because they have a higher value, a higher worth.

I know you guys are all hopped up about this wilderness area, but according to my figures, in the Helena National Forest, HLC NF, that's 84 percent wilderness. How in the world did we ever get to that point? There's an area down in the Big Belts that I'm interested in. I pointed it out to them that this is an intrusive center, and yet it's recommended for a

wilderness area.

so at 84 percent, does that leave much else for anything else? Because I think, you know, it's just totally out of hand. When are we going to shut down this wilderness pipeline? Because we've got wilderness areas, designated wilderness areas and recommended wilderness areas and wilderness study areas, each of those three areas, and roadless areas, forgive me, roadless areas take up half of HLC NF. And all of those areas don't (inaudible) timber production and they're just rotting up there. I mean, the forests are a mess. They're a disgrace. I tried to do some soil sampling up in Confederate Gulch over in the Big Belt Mountains. It took me twice as long because of all the downfall. It's just a horrible mess up there.

So anyway, my overall objection is this area should never have been recommended for wilderness. I know everybody wants their little piece of wilderness close to their home, but this is getting totally out of hand, in my view.

MS. MARTEN: Thanks, Andy. I appreciate the interest and the passion, and thanks for sharing. I appreciate that.

MR. ANDY JOHNSON: Okay.

MR. JOHNSON: Thank you, Andy.

Jeff Bradley, I see your hand is up. 1 Thanks. I wanted to point 2 MR. BRADLEY: Yes. out the importance when it comes to collaborative 3 (inaudible). 4 5 MS. MARTEN: Jeff, you just went back on mute. 6 There you go. 7 MR. BRADLEY: Yes. You guys muted me. 8 MR. JOHNSON: That was my fault. Sorry, Jeff. MR. BRADLEY: This is Jeff Bradley. I think with 9 Jordan Reeves' comments on trails, along with what 10 John Gatchell was saying, I do think it's important, when 11 12 collaboratives bring forth concepts like this, that we be sure that all concepts in the collaborative make it 13 14 through, so as Jordan was describing some of the opportunities for trails, those get translated into the 15 16 forest plan as well. That's extremely important. It's quite easy to mark a spot on a map and say this 17 18 is now an RWA or whatever it is that then excludes use for any number of users and, you know, there's the promise of 19 20 trails in the future, but getting those trails on the ground takes a lot of work. So having that high-level 21 forest plan acknowledgement of those other opportunities 22 23 is extremely important. Thanks.

MS. MARTEN: Thanks, Jeff.

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MR. JOHNSON: Thank you, Jeff.

I want to circle back to Clint and check in with you. You had a separate question, didn't you, Clint, or comment?

MR. CLINT LOOMIS: No. I'm going to talk about the Snowies. I didn't mean to raise my hand there.

Sorry.

MR. JOHNSON: Oh. Okay. Thanks for the clarification.

Well, let's go to Zach, then, and then back to Leanne to see if she's got the information she needs here.

Zach.

MR. ANGSTEAD: Yeah. I just want to make one quick clarification. 84 percent of the forest is not wilderness. That figure is roughly just under 20 percent, and that includes -- you know, most of that being on the Rocky Mountain Front. So with recommended wilderness and designated wilderness, it's right around 24 percent. So I wanted to make sure we're on the same (inaudible).

MS. MARTEN: Thanks, Zach.

And hey, thanks, everyone. This has been very helpful. It helps clarify in my mind the different perspectives on this area; shouldn't be recommended, should be recommended, and then opportunities in between that spectrum on potential remedies on how to balance uses in there should we go one way or the other on that. And I

appreciate the visual and the helping understand, you know, the roads, wildland-urban interface, trying to take that into account, the bicycle use, motorized use. That helps put context on it for me. So thank you very much.

I would like to switch over into another area.

MR. JOHNSON: Leanne, sorry to interrupt. This is Shawn again. As we were transitioning back to you, it looked like Russ Ehnes was trying to get a word in too, and I wanted to make sure we didn't overlook him.

So Russ, did you want to jump in on this?

MS. MARTEN: Yes. By all means, Russ.

MR. EHNES: No, I think I'm good. I think I just hit my talk button accidently. I'm fine.

MR. JOHNSON: Okay. Just making sure.

MS. MARTEN: See, Clint, it's not just you. We all hit the buttons.

So what I'd like to do is switch over to the Big Snowy area, because that's another area that had some very specific proposed remedies on this. And again, I totally understand the different spectrums on not having any of the recommended wilderness, leaving as is in the '80s plan, and then everything in between on that part of it as well, including more.

Lori, if you can do me a favor and put the trail numbers, if we can, on this. Yes. That's very helpful.

Thank you.

For folks that can see this, what we have is the Big Snowies. And again, the hatched area is currently proposed for recommended wilderness. To the west, if I'm looking at my screen, that's being proposed for a recreation area. And the trails that are on here -- And this is where I need help with clarification, this is why I'm bringing it up.

And Lori, help me out. The trails --

MS. WOLLAN: This is Lori Wollan. The information that I was given was all the red trails they're asking to have included in the recommended wilderness area; and all the blue trails are being asked to be in the Grandview Recreation Area.

The only thing I'm a little bit confused about is I was told that it was Dry Pole Creek Trail 483; Dry Pole Creek is really 481. I don't remember the name of this trail, 483. And then this 470 was actually listed as 476. 476 is really in the Crazy Mountains. But this is Timber Creek Trail 470, and it was already in the recommended wilderness area, so I don't know if it was a different trail that was being mentioned.

MS. MARTEN: So that's part of the clarification I could use some help with. As Lori said, Trails 654, 655, 445, 445A, what we have as Timber Lake is 670, and

493, part of the remedy is to include those in recommended 1 wilderness and not have them open to bicycles/motorized 2 use from that standpoint. 3 The other overlay, just for contextual purposes, that 4 5 Lori just put up here is -- Lori, it's snowmobile areas; 6 correct? 7 That is correct. MS. WOLLAN: MS. MARTEN: So I'm trying to just get a feel, 8 for instance -- And some of it may have been typos or we 9 just missed something, but, for instance, if I'm looking 10 at 493, which currently bisects the whole area right now 11 as recommended wilderness, and 670, clarification on what 12 13 folks's thoughts are on including those in recommended wilderness when they're already in it. Just help me think 14 through why these trails, like 654, 655, what the thought 15 16 process was there. 17

And I don't know who the who is. I'm hoping you guys know who the who is that can help me out.

Thanks, Leanne. It looks like MR. JOHNSON: Zach Angstead has his hand up and may have some information for us.

So Zach, do you want to weigh in?

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MR. ANGSTEAD: Yeah. I am the who.

MS. MARTEN: Oh. Good. Hi, Who/Zach.

MR. ANGSTEAD: This is Zach Angstead from the Montana Wilderness Association. So our boundary recommendations are very similar to this. I think Trail 670 was -- I think that was just an error on my part. We do want Trail 445 and 445A and 693 from Crystal Lake to the crest, which is the one that kind of intersects 445A, included in the recommended wilderness boundary; correct.

And then Trail 654, 655 included, those are both very steep trails. They're not really suitable for mountain bikes, I think. And specifically on 654, that's the area where horsemen use, for the most part. There's a wide parking spot that's much more usable by horsemen at the bottom of the Snowies, as opposed to the very congested Crystal Lake area.

And then one change is about from Trail -- where 403 intersects 490, there's west Peak right there. And from that point east, we would ask that to be in rec (inaudible).

MS. MARTEN: So, sorry (inaudible).

MR. ANGSTEAD: We would ask that to be recommended wilderness, only because at West Peak there's a pretty definitive boundary where you could, you know, make a very good -- there's good topographical features, there's quite a bit of timber stands, where you can really sign that boundary well and prevent bicycles from

trespassing into recommended wilderness.

MS. WOLLAN: I was trying to bring up the topo map, but it's not coming up readily.

MS. MARTEN: Okay. No, that's fine.

So Zach, help me out on thoughts -- You know, if I look at some of these and if I'm looking at the southern part and I'm looking at the snowmobile area, yeah, down in there, obviously, some of the trail or trailheads overlap into the snowmobile areas, at least the beginning or end of them, like 655 and 654.

MR. ANGSTEAD: Right.

MS. MARTEN: Thoughts on that or what -- I'm just trying to track with your reasoning and where you were thinking along those lines.

MR. ANGSTEAD: I'm sorry. Could you repeat that?

MS. MARTEN: Sure. If you see 654 and 655 on the screen, you know, the southern part, it overlaps into snowmobiles.

MR. ANGSTEAD: Right.

MS. MARTEN: That's a road, I'm assuming, that they're intersecting with. I don't know the name of the road, though. What were your thoughts, if any, on just where we do have those overlaps of segments of trails that overlap into the snowmobile areas and it's really hard to break that up? Any thoughts on that, or just what you

guys talked about?

MR. ANGSTEAD: Yeah, I understand now. So that southern road thing, it's actually a motorized trail.

MS. WOLLAN: That's correct.

MR. ANGSTEAD: It's pretty well-used by motorized folks. And we would ask that the recommended wilderness boundary go down probably with an appropriate buffer to that trail just to prevent trespass.

But MWA and the people we worked with to come up with these boundaries, we really tried to respect the current use that goes on there, especially in the snowmobile areas. So if that area is used by snowmobiles, as long as we can get an appropriate boundary where there's a definable boundary, I would think that would be okay.

And that's why -- It doesn't really show on this map, but the area north of Trail 445 is already used by snowmobilers. We ask that portion to remain in the Grandview Recreation Area or, you know, not recommended wilderness. So...

MS. MARTEN: Okay. And then the other clarifying question is -- Because, obviously, I have not been out on these trails, you can tell that already by my questions.

445 and 445A, is it currently getting heavily used by equestrian use as well as mechanical, or are you going with that it isn't a big shift to go into recommended

1 wilderness because it certainly isn't heavily used by bicycles or motorized? 2 MR. ANGSTEAD: I would say -- I've hiked 445 a 3 couple times. I've never seen anyone on it. 445A is the 4 5 cut-across to the other trail, and I think it's rarely 6 used by anyone. 7 MS. MARTEN: Okay. So that was part of the 8 thought process, then? Again, I'm just putting context on it. 9 10 MR. ANGSTEAD: Yeah. MS. MARTEN: Okay. That helps. 11 12 MR. ANGSTEAD: Yeah. MS. MARTEN: Thank you, Zach. Very helpful. 13 That walks me through the thinking there versus just the 14 15 trail numbers, so thanks. 16 MR. ANGSTEAD: Yeah. And, you know, if you ever make it over this way, I'd be happy to take you out there. 17 18 MS. MARTEN: Well, my dream is that I get on 19 trails throughout the region. Now, 25 million acres of 20 trails is a lot to get out on, so -- But I'm not giving up 21 on my dream. 22 So other thoughts or perspectives on this? MR. JOHNSON: We've got a couple of hands raised, 23 So I'm going to go to Jeff Bradley next and then 24 25 Andy Johnson and then John Gatchell.

MS. MARTEN: Thank you.

MR. BRADLEY: Thanks. This is Jeff, and I have been out biking on those trails. So 445, 445A, which I agree is -- if I remember right, it wasn't in the greatest shape, but putting that aside, is a trail you can go on.

MS. MARTEN: Jeff, can I ask you a quick question?

MR. BRADLEY: Yes.

MS. MARTEN: Are any -- and it sounds like on these they're not, but are trails designated, from the cyclist's viewpoint, the different levels, or are these just, they're open, but they're not -- I think it's like level 1, 2, 3 on the challenge for cyclists?

MR. BRADLEY: I don't know about -- I'm not really sure what you're talking about. I don't think the Forest Service has classified it in any way.

MS. MARTEN: No, but what I hear sometimes from avid cyclists is they like to have the spectrum of challenges when they're riding and other ways to classify them. We don't do that, but other organizations or other landowners sometimes have it at different levels. And so I just wasn't sure if you hear that or if you pick that up from your peers.

MR. BRADLEY: Got it. Yeah, I understand what you're saying. So yeah, certain companies will look at

things like grade or average grade or things like that and try to classify them based on how tough they are. And those are probably considered tough trails.

MS. MARTEN: Okay.

MR. BRADLEY: Expert level, if you will.

MS. MARTEN: Gotcha. That helps. Thank you very much.

MR. BRADLEY: Yeah.

And I think one of the big draws -- And again, I live in Helena. I've only been out there a couple times to the Snowies. One of the big draws is this is a unique experience on the Lewis and Clark. Not only is it one of the very few areas where you can ride if you live in, say, Lewistown, but it is a high alpine experience, and the opportunity to do a loop that incorporates 403, 490, over into 493 is extremely important.

I think the concerns around horse use on 654 and 655, I also agree with what Zach said in that they're fairly steep. I don't think that many cyclists would choose to ride those, but there are some that might, and I think that that's going to self-select for those that enjoy that type of experience.

I think the biggest emphasis I want to make is with those sort of in that, that core area that loops back down to either the switchback in the road at the bottom of

445 or the campground at Crystal Lake itself provide two loop opportunities, which are extremely important for cyclists.

MS. MARTEN: Thank you. Very helpful.

MR. JOHNSON: Thank you, Jeff.

Let's go to Andy Johnson now. Andy, are you there?

MR. ANDY JOHNSON: Are you there?

MS. MARTEN: I hear you, Andy.

MR. ANDY JOHNSON: Okay. There we go. Well, one of the commentators mentioned that wilderness was only 20 percent, and that's correct technically speaking. But what happens is if we go into an area and we talk to the Forest Service, say we want to work here or there, the first thing we hear is of course we don't (inaudible) areas because they're designated. The first thing we hear is that that's a recommended wilderness area or it's a wilderness study area or it's a roadless area or it's a research natural area. And you add those up -- Because it puts a cloud on the area. It means we better not go in there because we're going to have all kinds of trouble, it's going to be a big fight. And so those areas total up to 84 percent of the Helena-Lewis and Clark National Forest, and so that's my concern.

And what I've been working on is trying to get our legislators involved in designating ramp areas. And that

is, go back into the forest areas -- because the same process that made the forested areas also made the mineral deposits geologically long before we were born -- and designate these mineralized areas ramp areas, and there would be multiple-use areas, which I don't hear anything from the Forest Service anymore about multiple use, and make them multiple-use areas with the priority being mineral development. And if they're in the wilderness areas, take them out of the wilderness areas; and certainly on these wilderness study areas, recommended wilderness areas, take them out of those areas.

And so that's where I come up with the 84 percent.

Because I guarantee you, on my side of the fence, when I'd go in to work on these areas, that's the first thing I heard. It's a big downer, and it's got to stop, because we either import our mineral resources and export our wealth and the jobs or we start creating them ourselves again. And so that's what I'm pushing for. But again, that's where I come up with the 84 percent. They're wilderness in waiting is the way to look at it.

MS. MARTEN: Appreciate it. Thanks, Andy.

Appreciate you clarifying how you were coming up with the number in your perspective on that.

MR. ANDY JOHNSON: Okay. Thank you.

MS. MARTEN: You bet. Thanks, Andy.

Shawn, again, I'll go back to you to help me with hands.

MR. JOHNSON: Yeah. We've John Gatchell weighing in again.

And John, it sounds like you have some more context here on what's happening in the Snowies.

MR. GATCHELL: Yes. And just to be clear, in this case, this is outside the collaborative agreement areas of the Montana High Divide Trails Collaborative. (Inaudible) the Montana Wilderness Association. In my own experience, this is a wilderness study area congressionally designated, and so we also have to be cognizant of the statutory mandate to preserve wilderness character and wilderness potential as it existed. We did that with the snowmobile community when we negotiated the winter travel plan and then successfully defended it in court.

So I think our suggestion -- you know, I think the Forest is on the right track. This is a unique landscape, and it deserves the kind of thought that's going into it in terms of recommended wilderness combined with the recreation area in the northwest. I think that makes a lot of sense.

The reason that we're proposing different boundaries is two-fold. One is so it doesn't reduce the wilderness

character and run afoul of the legal command to preserve wilderness character. And in that case, the winter travel plan, which the Ninth Circuit upheld with our intervention and that of the Montana Snowmobile Association, that gives you kind of a -- not something you have to copy, but an area of what was wilderness character that was protected.

The second piece I think, and I appreciate Jeff's comments, is the practical piece, which is -- I don't know if you can see what I (inaudible), but the east side of the trail is extremely steep. And there is an opportunity to improve trails in the northwest and provide a 20-mile loop trail that I would sure want to ride someday. And that utilizes the landscape and includes one of the features that Jeff pointed out; you know, near West Peak, you're going to get out right on top. And really, really use this landscape.

And so that's why our suggestion for differing boundaries I think matches both your legal obligations and some very practical realities on the ground. And I want to second -- I'm retiring tomorrow, but I want to second Zach's invitation, and include Jeff in this, which is let's get out on the ground and take a look at it. And I think we can build a great collaborative coalition around this with a small boundary adjustment in the forest plan.

MS. MARTEN: Great. Very helpful, John. Thank

you. And congratulations on your upcoming retirement.

Now you can get out and enjoy the land a lot more; right?

MR. GATCHELL: Yeah, I am going to get out.

MS. MARTEN: Good for you.

MR. JOHNSON: Thanks.

Clint, do you want to weigh in?

MR. LOOMIS: I do. And thank you for this opportunity. I'm going to approach this from a Lewistown economic point of view. I agree with the concept of loop trails. They're hugely popular. Right now, we have the Crystal Lake Loop Trail, and that is very, very heavily used. If we go over to 481, 490 to 481, that's going to cross some private land that may -- I mean, that's where the collaboration needs to occur, and that's out into the future. So, you know, I think that that's going to be an interesting challenge.

What worries me right now, just as my own personal point of view as a hiker, not a biker, that long Trail 493 that goes over to Red Hill Road is basically along a tundra landscape, very fragile. And I would like to see that very much conserved into hoof-and-foot traffic only, making sure that whatever we do for boundaries, mechanized, and I mentioned e-bikes earlier, just making sure that that is well-posted and well-marked not to be trespassed upon.

But we do need to figure out something to do with that loop trail around Crystal Lake. I agree, 445 and 445A, that's some tough stuff, but it also goes through Crystal Cascades, which is absolutely gorgeous and so unique that it needs to be protected from overuse. All of this needs to be protected from overuse. And the loop trail right now, the Crystal Lake Loop Trail is heavily, heavily used.

what MWA is proposing is to make the 403 a bike trail up to the 490 and then eventually hook it up into (inaudible) to make this marvelous 25-mile loop. And that's going to be a real challenge for bikers. Where the 445 comes in and drops down, make that foot traffic only or add horses to it, but keep the bikes off of it. What happens right now, people go up 403, swing around to 445, and ride down 445. Because 445 is steep as heck and, as somebody else mentioned, they will end up pushing their bike up that one.

But Charley Karinen would be an -- he's on this, and he'd be excellent to talk to about this, because this is his land, his territory that he plays in all the time.

Charley, are you there? I don't know if he left or not.

Anyway, I'm going to mute myself. That's my comment. Thank you for listening.

Thanks, Clint. I appreciate 1 MS. MARTEN: Great. 2 it. 3 MR. JOHNSON: Yeah. Thank you, Clint. thanks for being persistent too. It's hard for me to see 4 5 the actual hands when we're sharing a screen, so I 6 appreciate the patience. 7 Jeff, I just want to confirm that your hand is up 8 again from before, and then if it is, a quick 9 clarification, let's go to you. Otherwise, I want to get some new voices in here. 10 MR. BRADLEY: Yeah, just a quick clarification. 11 12 I was referring to the section of 493 from where it intersects with 403 and drops down to the lake as the part 13 14 that's -- that creates the loop trail. So not the section 15 of 493 that heads to the west in the currently recommended 16 wilderness. Thank you. 17 MS. MARTEN: Yeah. Thanks, Jeff. 18 Thank you, Jeff. Helpful. MR. JOHNSON: Yeah. 19 Bryan Lorengo, and then Tom Partin. 20 MR. LORENGO: Yeah. Bryan Lorengo, Montana 21 Logging Association. I just want to share that, you know, our mission statement's provide our forests for future 22 generations. And I have a concern with the 80-plus 23 24 percent either wilderness, roadless, IRAs and where we're

going to be able to manage timber stands going into the

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future.

I'm not opposed to wilderness, neither is our association, but it seems to be once that designation happens, that it won't be managed mechanically going into the future. And we need to manage more than just the WUI and protect infrastructure and power lines, watersheds. Any time they're putting a project together, let's say you have a 70,000-acre project, we're looking to treat 15 to 20 percent of that acres as it is, so we're looking at maybe to 2 to 5 percent of the landscape we're treating mechanically. And we wonder why we're having the fire issues we have in California and Washington. Fortunately, we didn't see it in Montana this year.

Just my thoughts from myself and our association.

Thank you.

MS. MARTEN: Thanks, Bryan. I appreciate it.

MR. JOHNSON: Yeah. Appreciate you being here,
Bryan.

Tom Partin.

MR. PARTIN: Yeah. Thank you. I'm going to tag along with what Bryan said. And as some of the folks might know, I'm Tom Partin. I represent the American Forest Resource Council, and we represent the forest products industry in many states, five western states, including Montana. Several of the local companies are

members of AFRC. And actually, Bryan, Montana Logging is a member, as are some of the counties.

AFRC and our members, as Bryan mentioned, we don't oppose wilderness. I've worked very closely with Mike Anderson on the Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest. Mike's our chairman of that collaborative right now and working together on wilderness areas, where to manage, and trying to get a suite of areas that really make sense for everybody.

But my main concern is, taking a look at the Helena-Lewis and Clark, and we've talked about the acres that are out there, a half million acres already I think in wilderness, and we've got about half of the forest in roadless areas, inventoried roadless areas. It comes down to the base for our members of what we can manage and where management is acceptable. And if you look at the tables provided in the forest plan, the final plan, we've only got about 12 to 14 percent of the land base that's actually suitable for forest management. Some of the areas you can manage if it benefits other resources.

That's one thing as you, Leanne, and Bill strive to get a final decision, this is a multiple-use plan. And whether it be for wilderness, mountain biking, mining, timber, we just ask you to make a multiple-use plan that fits everybody's needs.

Now, I want to talk a little bit about how the forest has changed. Over the last decade and a half, since our last forest plan or back in the '80s, we've had a significant amount of forest health issues, with lodgepole pine dying, Douglas-fir dying, and we've had some stand replacement activities going on out there, some things that really cries out for some management or we're going to have situations in Montana like I saw in Oregon this year, with burning up a million acres.

So as you look -- What AFRC and our members are asking you to do is to take a hard look at what makes sense for addition of the new wilderness areas. With wilderness, with adding new wilderness comes a really big commitment and a really big responsibility on your part. Because wilderness means no access to motorized equipment, as, for the most part, inventoried roadless. When you have a fire start or when you have the access to get in there to try to stop a fire, and you have a wilderness area, that is really a deterrent. And we saw two of the big fires in Oregon this year blow out of wilderness areas.

And I'm particularly concerned where you're looking at adding new wilderness in and around or close to the wildland-urban interface. And when you start putting people's property, people's lives at risk -- And I know we all like wilderness, we want to add to what we're doing

and where we like to recreate and get the enjoyment, but I think we need to take it a step further and really ask what are we creating down the road.

And again, you know, we're not saying don't make any new wilderness. We're being -- what we would like to do is ask the Forest to be really smart and take a look at were are we looking at new wilderness, what are the implications, not only for those who want the wilderness but for the implications of the people outside of that area and what that might create? Because I think this forest plan needs to be a balance. It needs to be a balance for a lot of folks.

We're asking for a small balance for our industry and our members, but also understanding that there's a huge need for the recreation community in Montana and those that want the wilderness aspect, the biking and others.

But you as the decisionmaker have a big responsibility and not have to look at just one issue of wilderness, but what the impacts are to other groups.

So that's really what I wanted to say. And I appreciate the ability to get those words out there and look forward to where you end up on this. Thank you.

MS. MARTEN: Thanks, Tom.

And I know we're at the top or perhaps we're through the hour, we're at the end of our hour here. The map that

you guys saw, those that could see it, that Lori put up had designated wilderness, wilderness study areas, recommended wilderness, and inventoried roadless areas, just to give you a visual from that standpoint. What I want to be real clear with, though, is these all have different management opportunities within them.

You know, designated wilderness is different than wilderness study areas. John Gatchell I think is the one that mentioned earlier they're both legislative. So it depends on how they're written into law. Recommended wilderness, inventoried roadless areas are based on rules and administratively in our forest planning process.

So what we've been talking about are the boundaries on recommended wilderness areas. As you guys are more than aware, but I'm going to state the obvious, recommended wilderness areas are just that, they're recommended. They're administrative, and depending what we do or don't do with them in the forest plan, they have different forest plan guidelines, standards, components, objectives for how they would be managed. We do not decide whether or not a recommended wilderness area becomes wilderness. That is by the authority of Congress, and only Congress can do that. Like I said, that's stating the obvious, but I also know it gets really confusing with all the designations.

I think I have what I need on this, and I want to honor people's time and be able to let them go, if you're going to be joining this afternoon, for a lunch break; or just for those of you that I know took time out of your daily schedules. But I want to make sure if there's something really burning that you didn't think I heard or that I have misheard, I'm going to give you that opportunity in just a minute, but let me just summarize part of what I was hearing.

And again, we've got a whole spectrum, and I totally appreciate the different -- you know, on some of these areas we're talking about specifically, not even thinking it should be recommended, some, as folks brought up, are already under wilderness study area legislation, so even if we recommend or don't, that doesn't take away from a law already in place, but how we move forward within the forest plan.

This has helped me out tremendously get a feel for the remedies and potential thought processes that went into the Nevada Creek Mountain area and the Big Snowies, which are ones where I found some confusion just trying to track the written part. There's a lot of other areas that you guys have submitted comments on that I'm also taking a hard look at in my response to Forest Supervisor Avey. So just because I didn't bring them up today doesn't mean

that I'm not looking at your comments on those as well. I could track those I think pretty clear from that and the different perspectives.

I'm hearing a real desire for some clarity, again, and enhancing how we've connected dots, regardless of how things get finalized. Also, just some very strong desire from everybody to make sure that we're taking into account not just one use or one desire but the true multiple use and how that balances out across the entire Helena-Lewis and Clark National Forest from that perspective.

And that goes anywhere from, Bryan, you bringing up from the vegetation management standpoint and protection of wildland-urban interface and fire and fuels, and Tom and others brought different perspectives up, to equestrian, hiking, the tundra special areas, and being able to provide experiences, a spectrum of experiences for our public and different areas they can go to do that.

Loop routes, be it hiking, bicycle use, snowmobiles, are always very important for various users out there, and accessing special places, be it a lake, a campground, caverns, or what have you. So all of that kind of plays into the thought process here. The trails that came up and remedies, it helped me tremendously to hear specifically some of the thought processes on that and some different perspectives on how people are viewing some

of those trails specific to the Big Snowy area, but also 1 on the Nevada Mountain and the Helmville-Gould Trail 2 versus the road and mining and how that all ties in. 3 So a lot for me to digest. Very helpful, though, with 4 the written and with the verbal and the description. 5 6 And Lori, thanks for trying to track and navigate 7 behind the scenes as I'm verbalizing and people are 8 bringing up numbers and doing the planking as best you could. You did an awesome job on that. 9 Anything I just totally missed that you guys want to 10 make sure I hear? 11 12 And then, Shawn, I'll let you close us out so we can honor folks's schedules here. 13 MR. JOHNSON: We've got a couple of hands up, 14 We've got Mark, Randy, Bonnie. 15 16 Charley, did you want to say anything? Charley, you're on mute. 17 18 MR. KARINEN: Okay. Can you hear me? 19 MS. MARTEN: Yes. 20 MR. JOHNSON: Yeah. Why don't we start with you, Charley? And then we'll go to the other folks here. 21 22 MR. KARINEN: I would just like to comment as a citizen who has hiked, and I have biked up there too over 23

the last 40 years. And it seems to me like that's a huge

chunk of the Snowies being reduced from being a wilderness

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in the future, and I think that's what everybody has to think about here. It's not just now in the next few years, it's 40 years down the line. That's the last island range that's fairly intact as wildland. You know, any decision made needs to be looking further ahead than the next few years. It's just going to get more use, more people are going to want something from that range.

So I agree with MWA; if we do have to include all these new uses, like snowmobiles on the west end and bicycles, I would say keep it as close to that road corridor as possible. There might be other options. The ridge just to the west of the road up there, to me, I've biked that; there is a trail there. It does need to be improved. But definitely, 445 is not a bike trail. That's heavily used by hikers to see the Crystal Cascades. I think that would be a mistake to open that up to biking. I don't know of anybody that bikes it now. I know they do the loop trail on the ice caves.

But just generally, I think there should be more effort to retain what you have there. It will be gone probably before our lifetime if we let it. So that's all I have to say.

MS. MARTEN: Thank you, Charley. I appreciate it.

MR. JOHNSON: And then let's go to Mark Good

next.

Mark.

MR. GOOD: Hi, you all. I realize we're getting toward the end here, but I did want to say something about the middle fork of the Judith Wilderness Study area, if that's okay.

MS. MARTEN: Okay.

MR. GOOD: Thanks. For those not familiar with the area, it's located in the Little Belt Mountains. It's a little over 80,000 acres in size. It's been a wilderness study area since 1997. It's also, I think, important to recognize that it's located near and almost borders the Judith Wildlife Management Area, where you have elk migrating almost exclusively into this wilderness study area different times of the year.

It seems, as a wilderness study area, an obvious place for recommended wilderness, but it wasn't. And I guess the reason for that is because there's some motorized trails and you have inholding, private inholding in the middle. We recognize that, and we're proposing -- and I wasn't the proposing (inaudible) my comments to the entire area of recommended wilderness, but to recognize that the existing trails are there, they're used, and that if you exclude all of that, you eliminate any conflicts with motorized vehicle use.

Now, that quarter area, the northeast corner of it, is not dramatically different. We do have some motorized trails, but it's still -- certainly call it a semi-primitive area. But the remainder, where there aren't any motorized vehicle trails or aren't any roads, it would seem to me hard to argue that it's not wilderness-quality land. I have hiked through almost all of that, and, you know, it just seems like it's, again, an obvious place where you would recommend for wilderness.

Within that portion, that non-motorized portion, mountain bikes are currently allowed. There's not much use. The Forest (inaudible) actually analyzed the impact or the potential to effect a future designation as a wilderness area.

So we were, again, you know, recommending -- So I don't know, if you exclude all of that, again, it doesn't seem to me that there would be the kind of conflicts, but -- So the solution, and you are looking for some remedies, again, is just to exclude that quarter of the wilderness study area, probably 20,000 acres in there, and you would have a solid block.

I don't know -- Again, there is the statutory mandate to protect the wilderness study area, and I don't know, I guess it maybe can be resolved with allowing mountain bikes into an area that's supposed to be managed as

wilderness. But it would clearly have an effect on its potential for future wilderness designation. And I think allowing bikes in there to get established, as we've seen in other forests, the Gallatin, Beaverhead, and elsewhere, would clearly undermine the potential for future designation.

So I guess I would like to hear more about how that decision was made and also consider this remedy that we had proposed in allowing existing motorized trails to continue and allowing vehicles -- mechanized and motorized use in that quarter of the portion.

MS. MARTEN: Great. Thank you, Mark. Very helpful. Appreciate that.

MR. JOHNSON: Yeah. Thank you, Mark.

MS. MARTEN: Thanks, Lori, for pulling it up.

MR. JOHNSON: And just to reiterate Leanne's questions, so just really trying to focus on key things that she needs to hear. She's done a really thorough job reading your written objections. So just let's try to keep your comments as brief as possible so that we can give Leanne a lunch break here before we come back at 1:30. I know we do want to hear from everyone. We've got Randy Gray, and we've got a phone number ending in 1028, and then we've got Jordan Reeves.

So Randy.

MS. MARTEN: Randy, you're on mute.

MR. JOHNSON: Oh, and Bonnie. Sorry, Bonnie. I remember you.

MS. MARTEN: There you go, Randy.

MR. GRAY: Okay. Thanks. I don't know if this is the proper time, but kind of following Mark's comments on the Judith, my particular area of I guess expertise, if you will, is the Tenderfoot-Deep Creek area, where landowners, inholders in that area up there, abuts the Smith River. There's just -- it is some of the wildest country in the state of Montana. I mentioned earlier that I worked for six different years for the Forest Service in the Bob Marshall. The Tenderfoot has equally -- there is just terrific stuff there. I would invite you, Leanne, to join me on our horses sometime and we'll go down in there.

But I've already made comments about that, but the point I wanted to raise here, because I guess we're not going to be talking about the Tenderfoot-Deep Creek here today at all, there's about 150,000 acres down there that is absolutely wilderness-quality stuff. And recognizing that, keeping the mountain bikes out of that area so it doesn't further detract from the possibility of later listing as wilderness is I guess the point I want to make.

Many years ago, the last wilderness bill that kind of included that area -- I actually worked with Pat Williams

on drawing up the boundaries of a proposed

Tenderfoot-Deep Creek, sitting across the table from him

with a map. And we had included the Tenderfoot

Experimental Forest as part of a proposed wilderness area.

That went in as a proposal, and I can't remember if it was

Dale Gorman or maybe Rick Prausa, but the forest

supervisor at the time asked us if we would delete the

inclusion of the Tenderfoot Experimental Forest, which we

as MWA agreed to do. It made sense.

But it was with the representation -- And I know those guys can't commit the Forest Service 30 years down the road, but it was with their representation that the Forest Service would not oppose some kind of big block of wilderness in the Tenderfoot-Deep Creek area. And they were dealing with the issue at that time of inholdings and the checkerboard of all the bare stuff down there, and the Zehntner Ranch and Gary Anderson's place on Deep Creek Park on the Smith River.

It turns out I represented Gary Anderson on consolidating his holdings on Deep Creek Park, put all that under a conservation easement. The Forest Service then, through the LWCF funding, was able to acquire the --Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation was able to acquire all the bare tens of thousands of acres in there, checkerboard. The Zehntner property was resolved, and the Taylor Hills

property was resolved.

My point of all that background is the Tenderfoot-Deep Creek is just cued up for consideration of wilderness designation. There is terrific stuff in there. Some of the management issues the Forest Service faced over decades has been resolved now. So my final pitch is that we hope that the Forest Service would consider including the Tenderfoot-Deep Creek large blocks as actual wilderness. Thanks very much.

MS. MARTEN: Thanks, Randy. Appreciate it.

MR. JOHNSON: Thanks, Randy.

Bonnie, you were next in line.

MS. RICE: Thank you. And thanks, Leanne, for taking some extra time here to hear from all of us. We appreciate it.

I guess I just wanted to say that a lot of times in this discussion of recommended wilderness and different designations, all the focus seems to be on the various, you know, my use versus your use or mountain bikes versus motorized or hikers or that kind of thing. But what we really haven't talked about today that I haven't heard is really thinking about the need for wildlife, and that is something that -- you know, that's a mandate of the Forest Service also, of course, is really to provide for the needs of wildlife and habitat.

And so I'm concerned -- And this is part of our objections. Sierra Club is really concerned about the lack of recommended wilderness and the very small amount that's in the 2020 forest plan. And, you know, we're particularly concerned about the lack of recommended wilderness in Zone 2. And again, I talk a lot about connectivity and connectivity for grizzly bears, but that is hugely important, because Montana plays such a huge role in grizzly bear recovery for the entire lower 48, and this forest plays a huge role in achieving that connectivity on the ground. And so when we look at recommended wilderness, there's not very much, particularly in Zone 2; there's hardly anything, just a little bit in the Big Belts, you know, in that connectivity zone.

And, you know, yesterday we talked a bit about the Sierra Club's concerns about there being desired conditions for connectivity but no real plan components outside of what's in the NCDE Grizzly Bear Amendment for Zone 1 other than food storage in Zone 2. And so when we look at the lack of recommended wilderness in that connectivity area and the lack of plan components in Zone 2 for connectivity, those are real concerns to us.

And also, I noted that in the plan, it talks about, you know, there's 48 percent more recommended wilderness

in this plan than in the 1986 plan where grizzly bears are currently present. And that sounds good, but what it translates to is only 16,000 more acres, that's it, of recommended wilderness in the areas where grizzly bears currently exist. And so, you know, that doesn't speak at all to the connectivity areas in Zone 2. And so we really hope this Forest considers very seriously, you know, those deficiencies and really looks at recommending more wilderness; in particular, the Big Belts, the Crazies, the Little Belts, and also Arrasta Creek and the Upper Blackfoot. Thank you.

MS. MARTEN: Thanks, Bonnie. Appreciate it.

MR. JOHNSON: All right. Thanks, Bonnie.

Let's get to the last two here. We've got a phone number ending in 1028. If you would like to take yourself off mute and share your comment.

MR. KERR: Hi. This is Rick Kerr in Choteau, and I just wanted to be brief, but I wanted to remind everybody that the fires on the West Coast are really due to extreme conditions, and we will be facing that as time goes by. We do have a climate change situation that is not going to get any better any time soon. So we need to keep that in mind in our management plans, and I'm hoping that this management plan, this go-around will be more flexible than our previous forest plans that have taken,

what, 20 years to revise. So we need to be flexible going forward. And I don't know if that's through amendments depending on how the land is affected, but I think that's something we all need to be thinking about.

And my other thought was back in 1986, I actually fought the Sandpoint Fire in the Little Belt Mountains, and that was in the Judith Wilderness Study Area, and we did it on foot and we had help, obviously, with the retardant planes. So you can fight fire in wilderness areas. That's my comments.

MS. MARTEN: Thanks, Rick.

MR. JOHNSON: Yeah, thanks, Rick.

And Jordan.

MR. REEVES: Thank you. I'll be super-duper brief. On behalf of the Upper Blackfoot Collaborative, I just wanted to note that our objection and the conversation today was focused very specifically on certain recommended wilderness areas. But to sort of respond or, you know, recognize the comments of several folks here about fire risk, fire danger, that's present on all of our minds right now. I just wanted to let folks know that our collaborative group has involved the fire chief, fire managers, the local timber mill, and it's about much more than the narrow objections that we've put forward. We just focused on those areas that we felt were

most relevant to this objections process.

But Leanne, we've engaged a bunch with your staff on the ground and at the forest level, invite you to come join us to learn more about how the docs between the Nevada Mountain Recommended Wilderness Area, the Arrasta Creek Wilderness Area that we're advocating for, how those are linked to those other discussions about fire risk and fire safety that we've addressed to local folks. So thank you.

MS. MARTEN: Yes. Thanks, Jordan.

And thank you, everyone, for the additional comments and clarifications. And I'm going to piggyback, as I wrap up here on you, Jordan, what you just said.

we focused in, and I purposely focused in, on some real specific questions today and areas, fully recognizing there's a whole bunch of other thought process, dialogue, comments in your written objections that will be part of the bigger picture and consideration. I just needed help on some of those specific ones. And, as you guys can tell, we could spend days talking about just this topic, on that part of it. But I do appreciate you guys bringing up and making sure I'm aware of some of these other, not only areas but other thought processes that went into your objections that were very thoughtful and very specific for various reasons as well.

I'm going to turn it over to Shawn to close us out for a lunch break. We will be talking, after lunch, on a couple other areas, but very focused in on some designated areas of Badger-Two Medicine, Elkhorns, Continental Divide National Scenic Trail. I know some of you will be joining with that as well.

But Shawn, help us out on the logistics and the rest of the agenda, if you would, please.

MR. JOHNSON: Leanne, you basically do my job for me, so this is so easy.

We're going to take a break here. We'll see a lot of you joining us back at 1:30. We'll have that conversation on designated area management, including the Badger-Two Medicine, Elkhorn Wildlife Management Unit, and the Continental Divide National Scenic Trail right at 1:30.

You guys are welcome to just mute your audio and video, if you'd like, or we'll use the same link to jump back on. I know we're all probably ready for a break to stretch our legs and grab some food, so please do that, and we'll see you again shortly.

MS. MARTEN: Thanks, everyone.

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1	OTHER DESIGNATED AREAS - BADGER-TWO MEDICINE, ELKHORN WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT UNIT, CONTINENTAL DIVIDE NATIONAL
2	SCENIC TRAIL
3	Wednesday, September 30, 2020, 1:30 p.m 2:50 p.m.
4	
5	APPEARANCES
6	FACILITATOR: SHAWN JOHNSON, University of Montana
7	FOREST SERVICE:
8	LEANNE MARTEN, Regional forester/reviewing officer SARA MAYBEN, Deputy forest supervisor
9	DEB ENTWISTLE, Team leader LORI WOLLAN, GIS specialist
10	SCOTT NAGEL, Watersheds WENDY CLARK, Wildlife biologist
11	AMANDA MILBURN, Timber/civic culturalist KYLE SCHMITT, Range and weeds
12	ELIZABETH CASSELLI, Recreation and other uses LIZ SMITH, Writer/editor
13	JENNY WOODS, HLC NP planning staff CHIARA CIPRIANO, Public affairs specialist
14	TIMORY PEEL, Regional Planner CORY HUTCHINSON, Administrative Review Coordinator
15	OBJECTORS AND INTERESTED PERSONS:
16	OBJECTORS/INTERESTED PERSONS PREVIOUSLY INTRODUCED
17	MICHAEL KORN GREG WARREN
18	
19	OBJECTORS/INTERESTED PERSONS PREVIOUSLY INTRODUCED WITH COMMENTS ON THIS TOPIC:
20	AL CHRISTOPHERSEN, Big Elk Divide Restoration Comm. JOHN GATCHELL, MT High Divide Trails Collaborative
21	ERIC CLEWIS, Montana Wildlife Federation ZACH ANGSTEAD, Montana Wilderness Association
22	JEFF BRADLEY, Montana Bicycle Guild PETER METCALF, Glacier-Two Medicine Alliance
23	SARAH LUNDSTRUM, National Parks Conservation Assn. TOM PARTIN, American Forest Resource Council
24	JORDAN REEVES, Upper Blackfoot Collaborative RANDY GRAY, Badger-Two Medicine
25	MANDI GMAI, BUUGEI INO MEUICINE

MR. JOHNSON: Hi, everyone. It's 1:30. I'd like to welcome everyone back to this afternoon session of the Helena-Lewis and Clark forest plan revision objection resolution meeting. A lot of you have been with us throughout the day, but certainly, I want to welcome everyone who is just joining us right now. We've got one more issue to cover this afternoon, and so we'll be turning quickly here to that issue on other designated areas, including the Badger-Two Medicine, the Elkhorn Wildlife Management Unit, and the Continental Divide National Scenic Trail.

I want to thank everyone from the Forest Service who has been helping me in the background here manage the technology. It seems to be working well. And thanks, everyone, who is joining us remotely too. It's great to be able to have this opportunity to connect with you remotely. I'm just going to drop a couple of things here in the chat box, including some contact information and a couple of best practices just to help us all stay connected.

It's helpful for us, as we're looking at people's screens, especially for those who are objectors or interested persons, if you would rename yourself on the Zoom screen with your first name, last name, and your organizational affiliation. You do that by clicking on

the box where you appear on the Zoom screen. There's a blue field with three dots in the upper right-hand corner. Click on that, click on Rename, and that will give you that chance. If you are the lead objector, it's also helpful to know that, so right after your name, if you could signify if you are the lead objector, that would be great.

Also, for those who are joining us from the press, we've got a media contact here. So Chiara is available and on standby if you'd like to contact her. If anybody has technical issues that they encounter along the way, either with respect to the technology or with respect to the planning process, we've got Cody and Timory on standby as well, and their information is provided.

We're also capturing this in a couple of different ways. We've got a transcriptionist joining us over the course of the three days, and so just a reminder to speak slowly and clearly so that Cheryl can grab our conversaton and have that as part of the record. And we also are offering closed caption in real time, and so you'll see a link in the chat box there for additional -- if you want to click on that and get real-time closed captioning. That does open in another box outside of the Zoom.

Just a reminder on, you know, basic ground rules of listening to understand, respecting diverse opinions and

perspectives. We're really here to hear your thoughts and make sure that Leanne, the regional forester, really understands where you're coming from, both in terms of the substance of some of the objections, but also, she's got some questions about possible remedies to some of these objections, and really listening to those questions and trying to help inform the decisionmaking process as we move forward.

I would invite those who are objectors or who are interested persons for this topic to go ahead and turn your video screens on now. We welcome those who are joining as members of the public as well, but we would just ask that you stay with your video off. That will help us see who are the objecting parties as well as the interested persons versus those who are listening in today. I certainly welcome everyone who has carved out some time to be with us here today.

Buying a little bit of time here, just because I see a couple more people jumping in to this session. I want to make sure that everyone has a chance to jump online here.

Okay. It looks like a lot of familiar faces from earlier today. I will go ahead and ask people who have not yet had a chance to introduce themselves to go ahead and do so. That will give us a chance also to test the audio and visual connection to make sure that we're

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1
     hearing and seeing you okay. And then after that, I'll
     turn it over to Leanne and Sara to lead today's
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     conversation on designated areas.
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         I'm trying to see if there's -- Michael Korn, have you
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5
      joined us earlier today? Would you like to say hi?
              MR. KORN: I joined earlier on the introductory
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7
      stuff earlier this morning. I'm from the north end of the
8
      Elkhorns, Montana City/Clancy.
9
              MR. JOHNSON: Great. Thank you, Michael. This
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      is a good memory test for me.
          Is there anyone else who hasn't had a chance to test
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12
     their audio or visual?
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         Greg, were you with us earlier today? Greg Warren.
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     Greg, you're on mute just now.
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               MR. WARREN: Okay. I think I got it. Yeah, I
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     was briefly this morning, but I'm back for the rest of the
17
      afternoon.
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              MR. JOHNSON: Awesome.
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         And Dave, welcome back.
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         Anyone on the phone joining us who wasn't here
      earlier?
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         All right. Well, I will go ahead and turn it over to
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     Leanne then. Leanne.
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               MS. MARTEN: Thanks, Shawn.
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         And welcome back for those that were here earlier this
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morning, and welcome to those that are joining us new this afternoon. I'm always very appreciative of you just taking time out for the discussion and to help me try and understand the objections and some of the points, and I appreciate your patience with my questions ahead of time here. Many of you have been subject to them all day, so very appreciative of your patience listening here today.

As we move forward -- you know, we started out this morning, for those that weren't able to join us, talking about motorized/mechanized use and in various areas across the Helena-Lewis and Clark. And particularly, there was quite a bit of discussion around the suitability of different types of use within recommended wilderness. We just finished, about a half hour or so ago, with a really robust dialogue around boundaries of various areas across the forest and tied to recommended wilderness areas and different remedies and thoughts that went into that.

And throughout both of those discussions, some of you brought up your passion and your desires and your thoughts around some of these other designated areas and special areas, particularly Badger-Two Medicine and the Elkhorn areas, and then there were some that overlapped with some of our national scenic trails such as the Continental Divide. And this afternoon, you know, it all kind of works in cumulatively to some level, of course, but

really, the topic that we're on now is very specific to the Badger-Two Medicine, the Elkhorn Wildlife Management Unit, and the Continental Divide National Scenic Trail.

I'm going to do the best I can to try and just summarize some of the perspectives that we saw in your written objections. And as I've done before, I'm not getting into every nuance that we heard on the objections, but trying to do a ballpark, big sky summary, and then really starting to key into some of the proposed remedies that many of you brought forward, and I have some questions along those, because what I really need is some help on understanding, making sure I'm seeing it through your lens, and then having you guys hear from each other as well. Because as you can imagine, there's the spectrum of what we're hearing for these areas.

I will start out saying that there is no lack of passion for any of these areas from anybody, and nobody is saying yea or nay, like, dislike, or any of that, which I love. You know, I love the fact that we have such interested and passionate folks in the public that care about their public lands from that standpoint. So when I'm talking about these areas, I'm going to be a broken record here for some of you, please do not misinterpret any questions that I'm asking as me trying to put any kind of judgment or say right, wrong, or in any way trying to

say you do not have or should not have your personal or organizational values, because many of these I know are tied very much to value systems. I would never do that for anybody or ask that. My questions are simply me trying to get a big picture and to get the context set on that.

You're not going to have a set decision from me today. This will all be something I'm taking into consideration, along with all the written objections and the information you shared that way, as I work on my final response to Forest Supervisor Avey on the objection period and the objections received.

So here's what I was hearing on some of these three areas in general. Badger-Two Medicine is, and some of it had come up earlier today, and a little bit yesterday with all of the wildlife topics as well that we've discussed, is very much a traditional cultural area. There's been a lot of feelings and a lot of objections and a lot of issues, concerns on a whole spectrum regarding mechanized/motorized use, honoring where the tribes may be coming from, and just how we're moving forward with management into the future.

Specifically, there's been quite a bit of concerns raised on some changes between the draft that everyone was able to comment on and the final that you guys saw

regarding some of the standards and guidelines, and more standards than not, for the Badger-Two Medicine, and some of those that got removed between the draft and final. So there was some heightened concern around why they were removed, concern that they were removed. And I want to put that out there that we heard you on that and we're taking a hard look at that from, you know, what did or didn't change and making sure that there weren't some errors from that standpoint.

Like a lot of things -- you know, the formatting of the forest plan, the new forest plan format is different than the old one, and so we recognize there could be some confusion. But just so I put that out there, we heard you, we're moving forward, and we're looking into all of that, just like everything from that standpoint. So you aren't going to hear a bunch of questions from me around that, but I did want to acknowledge that was really resonant in several objections specific to the Badger-Two Medicine area on that.

The Elkhorn Wildlife Management Unit, there's, again, a whole spectrum. There's concern on some of the guidelines and why they're not standards and concerns that they're not standards. There was heightened awareness of are we really, truly emphasizing it as a wildlife management unit or is some of the way the new forest plan

has gone out and is proposed taking away from the emphasis on the wildlife management unit part of the Elkhorns is one key thing that we were definitely hearing on that. And the desire to keep it very much a wildlife management unit area. Without repeating the stuff about mechanized and motorized use and some of the boundaries and all that, but all that ties into it, connectivity, diversity, wildlife. All those things are tied into that bigger generalization that I just made in a very paraphrased, shortened, succinct sentence there, understanding there's a lot of nuances and complexities to it.

And then with the Continental Divide Trail, there was a couple different things. There's concerns and thoughts that we do not have the components in the forest plan that we need to for the national scenic trail, and therefore we need to put several more or different types of components in there, which may or may not, depending on which objector and where they were coming from -- Some said that would trigger, in their mind, the need to do renewed analysis and go back out for a public comment. But a desire to have different types of components for the Continental Divide Trail to maintain its integrity as a national scenic trail on that.

So that's kind of ballpark. I know that doesn't get into every detail, but any questions or clarifications on

that or is there something there I said that just seemed like I was totally way off base?

It doesn't look like it. I'm kind of seeing heads nodding this way (gesturing), which is a good thing.

Okay. We'll jump into the dialogue here, and, obviously, correct me, or if I'm seemingly misunderstanding something that you all put forward, that's what I need to hear. So please help me out.

So let me jump in with a couple questions I have. And as always, for those that have been with me now for almost two days, I'm starting out kind of just general just to get the dialogue going, but also just trying to get my mind wrapped around and making sure I'm understanding some of the distinctions that you guys were bringing forward in your written objections. And one of them was regarding — and Al, you might have to help me out with this, because I know you've brought it up a couple times on the Elkhorn wildlife Management Unit, and I want to make sure I'm hearing correctly part of this, but then I have a question.

Part of the concern I understood from the written, and you've articulated in some other meetings here the last couple days, some of the guidelines that we have in the wildlife management unit for the Elkhorns you feel strongly should be standards; and that if it's a standard,

it has a higher importance or value added to it versus a guideline. And it's important, for the wildlife management unit part of the Elkhorns and to maintain particularly the core area, to have more of the guidelines that are in the proposed plan to actually be standards. And I believe to have some additional standards added, but I don't know if I'm understanding that.

So can you help me tease that out a little bit more?

And I'll start with you, and, obviously, any others,

please feel free to join.

MR. CHRISTOPHERSEN: Yeah. Thank you. And I know that the Elkhorn Restoration Committee and the Elkhorn Working Group filed very similar comments, and I know Joe Cohenour is not on here, who I think was listed as their objector, but I'll carry his water for him.

MS. MARTEN: Okay.

MR. CHRISTOPHERSEN: And then there's a couple other people that may be on from the working group also that may help.

But the issue is that in the draft plan, in the writing of a couple of guidelines and a couple of standards, they did not put reference to the fact that wildlife is the primary driver in this whole wildlife management unit. It's not just the core area, it's the whole unit. And so what it does is it relegates it to

nothing different than standard forest practices out there on the rest of the forest.

The wording that was in the '86 plan specifically said that these areas are to be managed considering resource values in concert with protecting and enhancing wildlife habitat and wildlife management. That's missing in this plan, and that's what we're objecting to, is the loss of that stature for this area as a wildlife management area that's so unique and is so important. I mean, this is a nationally recognized place now, just because of how it's been managed and how the State has helped in the hunting and that kind of thing. But there's a lot of recreation now that comes here just to see critters.

It's not a, quote, "forest management area," it's a wildlife management area. And the lack of some of those words between the old plan and the new one, whether it's directed at a guideline or standard, is very critical to and how we perceive the future management of this area could evolve when the wildlife is not in those standards. It doesn't say that wildlife is a priority or other things have to be managed with wildlife there. So that's important. And it --

MS. MARTEN: That's --

MR. CHRISTOPHERSEN: -- carries along with a couple other ones.

MS. MARTEN: I'm sorry, Al. I didn't mean to 1 interrupt. But that's where you did, in your remedies, 2 give some proposed wording to put back in --3 Yes, we did. 4 MR. CHRISTOPHERSEN: 5 MS. MARTEN: -- and that's where that was coming from. 6 7 MR. CHRISTOPHERSEN: Yes. And that's why those 8 are important. We didn't make many of them, but they're 9 important. 10 MS. MARTEN: Okay. MR. CHRISTOPHERSEN: The other is -- And that 11 12 carries right on to -- There's been decisions made on oil and gas leasing only in the comment section back in the 13 14 back, but that needs to be brought forward so that it's like a standard. It says here's how oil and gas leasing 15 16 is viewed in the wildlife management area, here's why mineral exploration and extracting has to acknowledge the 17 18 wildlife values out here. And so it brings all those in 19 together in that context of a wildlife management unit. 20 MS. MARTEN: So that the oil and gas, Al, specifically bringing it up, in your opinion, to a 21 22 guideline or standard that has that wording and/or in the 23 record of decision --24 MR. CHRISTOPHERSEN: Well, it would be -- What we 25 need is the public disclosure of the fact that there's

already been a decision made on oil and gas leasing in the Elkhorns, and that's not present in the draft. It's not brought forward anyplace. And then the recognition of the wildlife values along with the mineral extraction stuff is missing. So those need to be brought in so that they're on the record that this is the current status of this stuff.

MS. MARTEN: Great. Very helpful. That helps clarify. Thank you very much.

And I think saw, John, your hand. John Gatchell.

MR. GATCHELL: Thanks, Leanne. I just want to second Al's comments about the plan actually, I hope unintentionally, weakens the priority of the wildlife management, and so we too believe that keeping wildlife as a priority is essential. The decision in '98 was that having a wildlife management unit and an oil and gas field were incompatible, so it's not suitable for oil and gas leasing.

And the third issue in the Elkhorns -- there are many issues, but I think that the wildlife piece, the language is actually weaker than the '86 language, and it needs to make it clear that wildlife is priority. This is a showpiece of Forest Service management, alternative management, I think, that goes back a long ways and has a great collaborative history. And I can only believe it

was a mistake to weaken that language, but it weakens it in fundamental ways.

And the third thing I think is that the core, you know, the traditional uses and primitive uses in the core are the appropriate use, and it shouldn't be managed recreationally as a one-size-fits-all. There's a difference between the primitive core and the periphery of the area. The Elkhorns encompasses a lot of different landscapes, from roaded and even areas that are 25 percent privately owned within the boundaries of the forest to areas that could easily be recommended wilderness in the core. So we think the recreation management should be across the full spectrum, from primitive, foot and stock, to more developed recreation with opportunities for mountain biking in between, but not everything everywhere.

MS. MARTEN: So just to make sure I'm not talking like this with either Al or you, John, you've got the Elkhorn and you've got the Elkhorn core, and we've mapped the Elkhorn core and the Elkhorn Wildlife Management Unit in the proposed plan. So you're not, I'll just say disputing, for lack of a better term, the boundaries, but what I hear you saying, John, is there are some things for that core area in addition to the larger area that you think is important for us to take into account.

MR. GATCHELL: Yeah. The old plan divided the

Elkhorns into different I think four or five management areas and had differing emphasis on how it developed and what sorts of recreation. And, you know, recreation has changed a lot since then, so we're not saying go back, but rather that the new plan then goes in the opposite direction and just homogenizes it and treats the core exactly the same as the areas that are right outside of Helena, where we will support a trail system consistent with the wildlife management unit. But in the core, the primitive nature of the core needs to be preserved, and this plan doesn't do it.

MS. MARTEN: Okay. Great. Thank you.

And Shawn, I'm going to rely on you, because I see different hands that I'm not keeping track with who is who. So help me with hands.

Thank you. Very helpful.

MR. JOHNSON: Happy to help out, Leanne.

Thank you, John and Al, for kicking things off.

Let's go over to Eric Clewis and then back to Al. I think Al wanted to weigh back in on something.

So Eric.

MR. CLEWIS: Hi. This is Eric Clewis with the Montana Wildlife Federation. I kind of just want to piggyback off what John and Al have both said. It seems like the plan as it is now really doesn't preserve the

primitive nature of the core, and it really doesn't do anything to separate this area for its wildlife characteristics. And it's the perspective of the Wildlife Federation that we would like to see some more stringent standards put in place to actually differentiate this as what it is, somewhere known for its characteristic wildlife and wildlife values there.

So I don't have, like, an exact answer to how to do that necessarily, but I know --

MS. MARTEN: You read my mind.

MR. CLEWIS: Yeah. I don't know exactly how to do it. I know the way it is right now doesn't work, though. I don't think oil and gas leasing is appropriate for this area. I don't think mountain biking through the core area is appropriate. And as it stands, in the wildlife section of the Elkhorns, there's one standard and it's in relation to bighorn sheep and domestic sheep grazing, which is great, but I think -- I mean, as the name implies, Elkhorns, it's known for its elk populations as well, and I think for the only standard to be in reference to bighorn sheep is kind of a disservice.

MS. MARTEN: Okay.

MR. CLEWIS: That's just kind of my two cents, but I think, from everyone I've talked to, most people are in agreeance that the Elkhorns do need some special

attention paid to them.

MS. MARTEN: Thank you. And you read my mind, Eric, because you knew I was going to ask you for an example. So part of what -- Let me just clarify something with you, if I could, Eric. You mentioned the Elkhorn core area versus the rest of the Elkhorns and making sure that at a minimum for that core area, there's something more distinct that emphasizes the importance of that core area, feeling that it got lost from the old plan, the draft, into the final on the 2020 plan. Is that a fair...

MR. CLEWIS: Yeah. Yeah, to me, it just -- I guess the core of the argument I'm trying to make is that if you just look at the plan, there's no way to differentiate the Elkhorns as a wildlife management unit. It looks like anywhere else on the forest.

MS. MARTEN: Gotcha.

MR. CLEWIS: And I would like to see some standards implemented that would actually address that and try to bring some more stringent management to the area.

MS. MARTEN: Okay. That helps. And that's what I heard Al and John also expressing, similar to that. Thanks.

MR. JOHNSON: Thank you, Eric.

Al, did you want to jump back in with some more clarification there?

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MR. CHRISTOPHERSEN: Yeah, just a little bit.

The discussion about the core deals a lot with the ROS and the condition of the core as what was the originally proposed wilderness area within the Elkhorn Mountains.

MS. MARTEN: Okay.

MR. CHRISTOPHERSEN: The wildlife management area is literally from I-15 to Highway 287. It's a large area, and it's all wildlife management unit. So the core is a primitive part of the Elkhorns, and it was part of the hard-fought compromise that everybody worked on for a lot of time to get to the fact that it was going to be a wildlife management unit. So that's the core part.

The standards apply across the whole wildlife management plan, not specifically just to the core. The core is the roadless -- you know, it's only got a couple trails in it. And so a lot of that discussion was back to the mechanized use issue we had earlier this morning, was the core part.

The other part is that the Forest made a change in their Alternative C valuation of the area that was listed as mechanized or suitable for mechanized where the current use has escalated, and they moved that Alternative C boundary without any real discussion of why. And we would like to see that moved back to the original Alternative C boundary so that we have some buffer zone between this,

1 what is encroaching is pretty heavy mechanized use in the wildlife management area. 2 MS. MARTEN: Very helpful. Thank you, Al. And I 3 appreciate you bringing up that boundary part and 4 clarification and desire to have it be different than 5 6 where the proposed decision is at. 7 MR. JOHNSON: Yeah, thanks. 8 we've got Zach's hand up as well. 9 I forgot to remind everyone how to raise your hand. And I think we've got everyone returning from before, but 10 a reminder that it's down in that Participants button, and 11 then there will be a Raise Hand option. And then for 12 those that are on the phone, it's star 9. 13 14 Also, Leanne, the planning team said that they're 15 ready to pull a map of that core area as a visual and help 16 you kind of distinguish between the core and the entire So if you'd like that, let us know and we'll pull 17 18 it up as we continue the conversation. 19 Okay. I appreciate that. Let's MS. MARTEN: 20 keep going and then we may need it pulled up. But thanks, folks. 21 22 MR. JOHNSON: All right. Zach and then Jeff. zach. 23 24 MR. ANGSTEAD: Really, Al just covered my 25 comment, is that there is a big change in the map of

Alternative C for the core area, particularly in the northern section of the Elkhorns. And MWA would like to see that area returned as in the draft environmental impact statement.

MS. MARTEN: Okay. So here's what would help me on the map, folks. If you could pull that up and point me to that change that Al and Zach are referring to, just to make sure I have the right one in my mind, that would be helpful.

And we can keep going, Shawn, while they're pulling it up, but -- Oh. Lori is quick.

MS. WOLLAN: Okay. So currently -- Can you hear me?

MS. MARTEN: Yes, Lori.

MS. WOLLAN: So this is the whole Elkhorns, this green area. This purplish polygon is what we have as our preferred alternative. I unfortunately cannot bring up the other one really quickly, but we had excluded -- In the Alt B, we had had this area up here included. It seems to me we removed that due to a trail, keeping a trail out of there. Somebody else can perhaps speak more to that.

MS. MARTEN: Is that the part, Al and Zach, you talked about, the part where the arrow is at where it shifted -- the boundaries shifted from being further north

to south? 1 Okay. So that's the part that's unclear why it 2 shifted, and the desire is, you know, to keep it back 3 4 further north. 5 MR. CHRISTOPHERSEN: Yes. 6 MS. MARTEN: Okay. That helps. And then the 7 green boundary, just to make sure again I'm -- that's the 8 whole Elkhorn management area. The core area, Al, the history there is that history where wilderness or proposed 9 wilderness with the wildlife management, that's where that 10 has that roadless part of it, a little bit distinctive 11 12 from the rest of the Elkhorn area? 13 Okay. Excellent. Thanks. That helps. MS. WOLLAN: The black line is what we originally 14 15 proposed. 16 MS. MARTEN: Okay. So that's the shift that you guys were talking about. Gotcha. Very helpful. 17 Thank 18 you. 19 Go ahead, Shawn. Back to you to help. 20 MR. JOHNSON: Thanks, Lori, for the quick work 21 That was really helpful to see the visual. 22 And thanks, Zach and Al, for bringing that to our 23 attention. 24 Jeff, it looks like you're next in line. 25 Thanks. I'm speaking on behalf of MR. BRADLEY:

the Montana Bicycle Guild now. I wanted to quickly mention that the MBG does have a volunteer group with the Forest Service to keep Casey Peak clear. So that's something that we do to help everyone in the area, speaking of the Elkhorns. So it is an area where people ride and enjoy riding.

And I'd also just mention that we want to clarify that the riding that is done in the Elkhorns, and I keep looking at my other screen where I have up the IBM, really is backcountry riding, where when you're biking, you're probably going to be pushing your bike and you're going to have to take things easy and deal with it. I have members of MBG that go up and use their bicycles to hunt because they can't afford to have a horse. So I would just point out that there are a lot of uses when it comes to bicycles, and it's not just a one-dimensional racing down the hill that some people seem to feel happens.

I'd also add, and this applies also to conversations that we had earlier, that I'm speaking to bicycles. The Forest Service has defined mechanized to include other things, hang gliding and whatnot, and so I'm not speaking to those. So I just want to be very clear about I'm speaking to bicycles, which, again, the Forest Service has defined in a specific way. Thanks.

MS. MARTEN: Thank you, Jeff. And thanks for

that clarification, because you're right, mechanized is not just bicycles, so being specific to bicycles is helpful. Thank you.

MR. JOHNSON: Any other comments on this topic of the Elkhorns to Leanne or questions?

MS. MARTEN: This has helped me. I think I've got what I need between the written and, you know, ongoing discussions over the last couple days.

MR. JOHNSON: Great. Let me just make sure I didn't miss anyone from the phone, and then I see Michael just put up his hand well.

So anyone on the phone that I missed?

And then Michael. Go ahead.

MR. KORN: Thanks a lot, Shawn. I'm just kind of getting used to this. I thought I'd clicked to have my hand up and I didn't. So I'll get it.

I'm just speaking to basically reiterate the objections that both the Elkhorn Working Group and the ERC made on this. And the fundamental issue here, as far as I'm concerned, and I think a number of people, particularly my community at the north end, is that that Elkhorn Wildlife Management Unit was established, John would attest to, through a lot of blood, sweat, and hard work, and that it's worked for the past 30 years in the context it's in. And I was disappointed in seeing in the

forest plan again kind of the homogenization, as was mentioned, on that and that it merits specific stuff.

And in talking with staff of the Forest Service, understanding that this forest plan is working with somewhat of a different formatting method, I certainly understand that. But by the same token, I found that in other areas, they're far more specific, they're standards rather than guidelines. And given the uniqueness and the importance of this particular area, that it merited having standards put in there.

And I guess just to make it short, in the 1986 plan, when we were involved in doing that back when, it's pretty straightforward, simple. I think it's a page and a half, the criteria. It's something that would easily fit within the current forest plan that would reiterate the nature of what the wildlife management unit is, its purpose, and provide the guidelines, both for the Forest Service and for the general public, to maintain what it is. The success of this is unquestioned, and to not have at least some standards articulated there is a real problem. So that's basically what I wanted to say. I think the other people have covered the issue.

Also, in terms of the change of that boundary on the north end, keep in mind that there's currently a proposal that's been put on hold in regards to recreation on the

north end. And although that proposal is on hold by the Helena District, how that map is portrayed in the forest plan could affect how that does or does not take place. I'm not advocating for or against it, but I think leaving the boundaries as they are with that extension to the north end and working from there is something that both Forest Service, Fish, Wildlife & Parks, DNRC, BLM, and the general public, Elkhorn Working Group, the ERC, that gives us all a baseline to be working with and something we're all familiar with and not something new.

MS. MARTEN: Thanks, Michael. I appreciate it. This is all very helpful.

Shawn, do we have any other hands you see before I switch to a different area, just honoring time?

MR. JOHNSON: I don't, Leanne.

MS. MARTEN: Okay. So let me switch gears a little bit. And thank you, folks. Like I said, I know some of this has come up in other discussions the last couple days, and I appreciate that clarification on a couple of my questions there and some of that background. It's all extremely helpful.

Badger-Two Medicine I mentioned was the standards and guides, and I fully hear the concern there, that there was a lot of -- seemingly a lot of the standards dropped between the draft and final. I shouldn't even say

seemingly, they were dropped for various reasons, and concern over that and what that means to that area from that standpoint.

We've talked quite a bit the last day and a half or two days on the wildlife, the connectivity, the importance of the traditional cultural part of the BadgerTwo Medicine, motorized/mechanized. What am I missing there, folks, that you haven't had an opportunity to share with me? I don't have any other specific questions, because they've kind of come up over the last couple days.
But I also don't want to just gloss over it.

So is there anything else with Badger-Two Medicine that you want to make sure that I haven't brought forward or that I'm missing here? And again, I've got your written objections, so I don't need just a repeat. I just want to make sure there isn't something there that came out before.

Go ahead, Peter.

MR. METCALF: Hi, Leanne. I just wanted to respond because a lot of those objections are from our group, Glacier-Two Medicine Alliance, and others. First off, I'll keep it brief, I want to thank the Forest. I think they did a good job overall on Badger-Two Medicine in terms of recognizing its importance, both ecologically and culturally, and you've reiterated that here on the

meeting so far. So thank you for that.

I think the main concern, it wasn't that there was multiple standards dropped, but it was one standard in particular, and that was standard 2 on the draft plan, which is about protecting the adverse effects of the traditional -- or protecting against adverse effects of the traditional cultural district.

And I just want to highlight that, even though it's in our objection, because the briefing paper again makes the same suggestion that the Forest has made on several occasions, that it was removed because it simply repeats matters of law, policy, and regulation. But that's not accurate. Because Section 106 protections are procedural in nature, and this standard is more substantive. So I just want to make sure that that is clear and verbalize that it's different there.

MS. MARTEN: Okay.

MR. METCALF: Also, I want to raise one other thing that we haven't talked about. I'm hoping that the Forest, after you've put in your comments and suggestions to Bill Avey, will follow up with the suitability or non-suitability provisions for mechanized and motorized, just to ensure that any future projects or travel planning is consistent and has clear direction for travel management in the future with desired conditions.

So I iust

But if you do not, I really would like to reiterate 1 that we need some better monitoring standards to ensure we 2 can track how continued mechanized use may be impacting 3 wildlife, other ecological values, conflicts with other 4 users in that area. And I submitted some suggested 5 6 language from the Grandview Recreation Area. 7 want to highlight that for you in case you do not make 8 that recommendation or Bill Avey doesn't follow through with it regarding the mechanized travel. So with that, 9 I'll end. Thank you. 10

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MS. MARTEN: Thanks. Very helpful, Peter. And I appreciate you clarifying the distinction there, particularly with standard 2 and the view of that. is very helpful. And I know in some of the latter part of your comments there, I think I saw Hilary and a few others nodding their heads as well, because I know that came up from a few others earlier. So I really appreciate that.

I think I had another hand up here, but I don't know who, Shawn.

MR. JOHNSON: That's all right. Lundstrum's hand is up.

Sarah, do you want to jump in?

MS. LUNDSTRUM: Yes. First off, I want to just sort of back up and reiterate Peter's comments. I think they're important in that idea of procedural versus

additive protection, the idea being you consult with the Blackfeet and then opt to go ahead with an alternative or a project that does adversely affect the TCD.

And while I don't think this administration and this forest supervisor would do that, I do think that we have to plan for the future; that we're not just planning for what we have right now in terms of management, but also future management. And so putting that standard back in protects the TCD in a way that just the procedural requirements of Section 106 don't.

And I'm looking at it into the future of as the world changes, we don't know what's going to happen, and so let's take the steps now to protect that traditional cultural area while we have the opportunity with this forest plan and not realize that we should have done that later. So it's kind of a let's look to the future and really protect it instead of just doing it partway.

MS. MARTEN: Very helpful. I appreciate that. That puts a lot of context and a different lens that you are looking at this through in your written comment. So that helps. Thank you.

MR. JOHNSON: Great, Sarah. Appreciate that. Peter, did you want to jump back in?

MR. METCALF: Yeah, just real quick, I wanted to add. Thank you for the opportunity, Shawn and Leanne.

The other thing it does that I didn't mention is it really rounds out some of the other components that the Forest has in there in terms of ensuring that consultation with the Blackfeet has some meaning and in terms of plan direction. So I think it helps in that area as well, and I know the Forest wants to make good steps in that direction with their relationship working with the tribe, and I think that standard helps ensure that they'll do so.

MS. MARTEN: Okay. Great.

MR. JOHNSON: All right. Anyone else that you either want to raise your hand electronically or just signal that you have a comment?

Anyone on the phone?

Not seeing anyone else, Leanne.

MS. MARTEN: Great. Thank you, folks. Very helpful and great context to see the objections a little bit differently than what I was interpreting on a couple of them. So thank you. Extremely helpful.

So let's go to the third area here this afternoon, and that's the Continental Divide National Scenic Trail. And I know that there is a lot of different perspectives on that as well. But one of the things that I want to acknowledge, and I know, Greg, I think this came up in discussions with you and your objection, and I'm not sure if others did as well.

But I think folks are aware there is a letter that was signed by myself and three other regional foresters where -- The Continental Divide Trail obviously crosses multiple states and multiple regions of the Forest Service. And I know that there is some confusion on that letter and how it's used. And so what I wanted to just clarify, and then if it's not clear in the documentation, that if we need to, I'd like to hear that. That was a starting point to get dialogue going, trying to look at some consistencies, but it's all based on public engagement.

So it was not meant as a decision. It's just guidance that we started out with, but that is not a decision document from that perspective. But it was used as a starting point, and then the process, the planning process has evolved, and proposals coming out in Bill Avey's recommended record of decision and all of that based on engagement and the whole process from that standpoint.

So Greg, I know you've had many discussions on this with Timory and others. And there's different views on that, so I'm not saying yours is right or wrong. I just wanted to put that out for the group because I know a couple others have brought that up.

But Continental Divide Trail, there is a desire to have a lot more components in the forest plan, and there's

letters of written examples of that, which we really appreciate, we're taking a hard look at. But what else do I need to know on that that I may be missing from that perspective?

And I'm going to start with Greg because I know he's just dying to get a voice in here, if I could, Greg. And again, I don't need a repeat of all your written objections because we've got that, but other things you just want to make sure that I have, by all means, and then Shawn can help me facilitate with a few others here.

MR. WARREN: Yeah. Hi, everyone. I recognize a lot of the names on this call. It really makes me realize how much I miss Montana. I lived in Missoula many years and Kalispell. Al, I think about the Danaher when I see you. Wish we were out there right now.

So I've been working on national trails since the '80s, 1980s, and I also worked with others on the development of the recreation opportunity spectrum handbook. And so my history with the Forest Service goes back many decades.

U.S. Forest Service, I continue an interest in working with others on protecting national scenic trails. I decided not to also try to talk about national historic trails; I think they're a little different. So I've been

working on strategies and with others on how do we maintain connectivity for people and wildlife along these national trail corridors, whether it's the Appalachian Trail, Pacific Crest Trail, or the Continental Divide Trail.

Many of my comments are really technical, so to try to simplify that, kind of my vision across different BLM units, National Forest System units, Park Service, you know, just to summarize, I think it's important to recognize the corridor. In the case of the Forest Service, the best way to do that is have a management area. And that's actually required in the Forest Service manual for the Continental Divide Trail. I know there's discussion on whether it's required or just recommended, but right now it does say in the current Forest Service Manual 2350 that we need a corridor, it should be a management area.

And why a management area? I think if it's just described as some type of loose corridor, you get in a situation like in the Helena plan where you look at, well, how many acres are in the national scenic trail corridor? There's none listed. So you really start -- people start thinking of the national trail as just a trail. Yeah, it's nice to have good trail maintenance and snags, hazard trees removed, but what's really experienced along a

national scenic trail? Why is it different than a regular trail?

I think you have to look at the setting and setting to use an ROS. Using the original principles of the recreation opportunity spectrum is the primitive and semi-primitive non-motorized experience is the vision for what I believe the intent of the legislation was. And right along with that, you look at, well, what's the scenery along that trail? Not only the setting, part of that is the scenery and the dynamics of that scenery. And again, we have policy direction where scenic integrity objectives should be very high or high.

And those two things are missing -- or three things are missing on the Helena. There's not a clear corridor. The management area isn't well-defined. Even I think in the draft or in the GIS data, it shows a high scenic integrity level along the trail, but in the maps for the plan, that disappeared. So there's inconsistencies there between the data used for the plan and what actually ended up in the recommended decision.

I think we have a lot of -- indirectly or directly, we have great connectivity and experience people are seeking, you know, basically on the north two-thirds of the Lewis and Clark and Helena National Forests. But then we get to the west of Helena, and everything just kind of falls

apart. We run right into a timber management area. The CDNST travel route is on roads, it's being managed for timber production. And if we're really going to have a national trail that connects from Canada to Mexico, I think the plans need to have a better strategy, better direction for how to address those roadblocks.

You know, whether you're closing down the CDNST for people hiking or riding their bikes, traveling along that because of a timber sale, that could be a substantial interference. Or if you're going through just the areas being managed road modified or -- I'm a little confused here whether semi-primitive motorized is also being used for timber production. I'm used to having road and modified ROS classes for that.

So anyway, again, real quickly, a summary, I think there's still the option to clearly define the corridor in the final decision, include the nature and purposes of the CDNST as a desired condition, and to clearly state what is the desired ROS setting, to establish what is the desired scenic integrity objective along the CDNST trail route. So in a quick summary, that's kind of my thoughts. So any questions?

MS. MARTEN: No. Extremely helpful, Greg. I really appreciate that, and it puts some context on your written objection again. So thank you very much on that

part of it.

I think we had another hand up, but I'm not sure who it was, Shawn.

MR. JOHNSON: Yeah. John Gatchell has offered to weigh in too with some additional context.

So John, do you want to jump in?

MS. MARTEN: Great.

MR. GATCHELL: I think this is a really important aspect of this plan. And in general, I think the Forest has adopted, wisely adopted the elements that are in your letter, Leanne, signed by all the regional foresters, which actually are based on the Continental Divide

National Scenic Trail Comprehensive Plan, which I think of as the plan that articulates the statutory purposes of the trail. The purposes of the trail are not just recreation. They are primitive recreation and they are conservation of the corridor.

So I think Greg's point is a good one and worth looking at how the plan could better deal with it west of Helena in particular. But in general, I think the plan has done a good job, has done a very good job on the Continental Divide corridor in terms of allocations that are consistent with the purposes of the Continental Divide National Scenic Trail, both its recreation purposes and its conservation purposes. In particular, there's clear

direction in the comprehensive plan that recommended wilderness needs to be managed unimpaired. And this plan does that, and it does that in ways that I think are win/win for a variety of users.

So I want to say that I think it's the best plan I've looked at in Montana in terms of the Continental Divide National Scenic Trail, and I think that's greatly appreciated.

MS. MARTEN: Great.

MR. GATCHELL: The part of your direction that's based on the comprehensive plan has to be followed, and I think we'd like to see, you know, the largest forest, which is the Beaverhead, reach out and pick up similar direction.

But I want to compliment the planning team here for adopting the recommendations in your letter that are well-founded here and for adopting a plan that protects recommended wilderness, provides other opportunities in other areas, including mountain biking, where it's appropriate. So...

MS. MARTEN: Great. Hey, thank you, John. I appreciate it.

MR. JOHNSON: Yeah, appreciate it, John.

We've got a few more hands up, Leanne, so I'm going to get to those folks, and then maybe we'll circle back to

you and check in on where you are.

MS. MARTEN: Okay.

MR. JOHNSON: So let's go to Tom, and then, Jeff, and then Jordan.

So Tom.

MR. PARTIN: Yeah. Thank you very much. On behalf of AFRC, I certainly don't want to take away anything about the importance and use of the Continental Divide National Trail. I've been up there in a few areas, and it's really enjoyable.

I just want to speak about what I have seen in some of the areas I've visited, particularly where the trail goes through a project that was called the Telegraph Project on the forest. And, you know, you have a forest up there that's basically 80 percent dead from lodgepole pine, and, obviously, at some point at some distance away from the trail, there needs to be some management to try to help fend off large wildfires or hazards accompanied by that.

And I just encourage the Forest to look at the best option for maintaining the integrity of the trail, but yet allowing for some types of management at a distance that's appropriate, to where we can provide some of the safety requirements needed to make sure we don't get people trapped on the trail in a big wildfire or something along those lines. I think, you know, that plays into what the

visuals for the trails are and how far a distance we need to consider for visuals for the trails.

But I think there can be a balance. I think you need to look at all the folks interested in it and certainly not to do anything to take away from the characteristics of the trail, but look at the other aspects. And that's really the only point I wanted to bring up. Thank you.

MS. MARTEN: Thanks, Tom.

MR. JOHNSON: All right. Thanks, Tom.

Jeff, do you want to jump in?

MR. BRADLEY: Yeah. So I guess some of them were -- I had a couple questions I think not really to be answered today, but more concerns. And one of those was if there was a corridor identified, would that cause issue when areas of the trail were to be rerouted as they've been done down near, like, Joe Bowers Pass and some of the stuff that's happened down there, which I think has been an improvement on the trail.

And then another thing that pops into my mind that I think sort of is along the lines of what Tom Partin was just mentioning is, you know, the ability -- or would some of the suggestions mentioned in the objection limit the ability to deal with dead and dying timber? And this spring was a really good example of that, where myself and my wife -- actually, this picture behind me is part of the

cDT where we're out there clearing it. And that was exactly a week after we had gone out and cleared it the first time. There was a very nasty windstorm. There were a few people that were actually trapped out in one of the parks up on the top trying to wait for it to die down so that they could get down safely.

And in some of the discussions I've had with some of the recreation folks on the forest, we've been talking about whether there's an ability to do something so we're not going out there and spending eight solid hours with three chainsaws to clear three miles of trail. So I think that's sort of just a consideration that I wanted to mention for the portions that am I on and recreate on. Thanks.

MS. MARTEN: Thanks, Jeff. Great perspective and great questions. Really appreciate that.

MR. JOHNSON: Go ahead, Jordan.

MR. REEVES: Yeah, hi. Jordan Reeves, representing the Upper Blackfoot Working Group. And I just want to be clear, our group did not object on this topic, but just in listening to the conversation, I thought it might be helpful to provide some relevant context related to our proposal in this discussion.

So one thing that I just wanted folks to be aware of, the community of Lincoln, in the last two or three years,

stepped up and partnered with, and I'm going to get the name wrong, it's the Continental Divide Coalition. It's an organization that sort of works with communities up and down the trail. And Lincoln, through their Chamber of Commerce, became the first community, the first Continental Divide Gateway Community in Montana.

That's a status in which the community sort of embraces their connection to the trail and works hard, you know, on trail improvements and folks coming through on the trail. And I think it was just an interesting signal of how the community is tied to that trail and just how they're thinking about it in terms of their future. And then I think other Montana communities have followed suit. So there is an important sort of heritage and economic link there between communities and the trail.

The other thing I'd mention is our proposal has very large segments of the Continental Divide Trail in it.

We've already discussed the Nevada Mountain Recommended Wilderness. There's another, I want to say, 40-to-50-mile section of the trail between Flesher and Rogers Pass that is, in our proposal, a conservation management area that would protect the scenic and non-motorized recreation values there, would allow mountain bikes as per collaborative agreements dating back to the travel plan.

So I just wanted to call those out. In the specific

1 case to Lincoln, I think there are opportunities to think about the trail as a corridor. It does have important 2 values for communities, and there are different, you know, 3 4 management prescriptions that could fit there. So thank 5 you. 6 Thanks. Jordan. MS. MARTEN: MR. JOHNSON: All right. That was all the hands 7 8 that I saw. Did I miss anyone? Okay. Randy, your hand is up. And then if anyone 9 10 else wants to jump in, be sure to raise your hand and 11 we'll get to you next. 12 Randy, go ahead. MR. GRAY: Leanne, this is just a process 13 14 observation. Having watched 50-plus participants 15 representing an immense variety of positions on public 16 lands, comparing that to the so-called presidential debate last night, I'm just suggesting that when you retire from 17 18 this current job, when you run for president, count me in, 19 please. 20 Thanks, Randy. But I can guarantee MS. MARTEN: 21 you it ain't gonna happen. 22 MR. JOHNSON: Thanks, Randy. Appreciate the 23 comment. 24 Zach, do you want to weigh in?

Yeah. I just wanted to say real

MR. ANGSTEAD:

25

quick, MWA feels strongly -- and this isn't really about any of the designated areas we've talked about today, but wilderness study areas, which is also a designated area, or a couple designated areas on the forest, that the Forest really needs to look at some of their language that they used and really stick strictly to the statute of the wilderness study area law and the decisions made by the Ninth Circuit in the past. You read our objections on the subject, I'm sure. I just wanted to make sure and clarify that we feel strongly that the current forest plan as written is not really acceptable.

MS. MARTEN: Okay. Thanks, Zach. I appreciate that.

MR. ANGSTEAD: Yeah. Thank you.

MS. MARTEN: So Shawn, if I'm not missing another hand, do you want me to kind of --

MR. JOHNSON: Yeah. Why don't you capture your thoughts here, Leanne, and then we can circle around one more time maybe for any last comments, and then we can close this one out and move towards our summary for the day.

MS. MARTEN: Okay. We can do that. So yeah, folks, if there is something you think of, by all means, just raise your hand.

So again, just many thanks. I appreciate all the

dialogue, the willingness to bring up the points, your patience with my questions, and just the spectrum of diversity that I'm hearing.

What I didn't hear that was different is we've got some really special places across the Helena-Lewis and Clark National Forest, and the forest in its entirety is special, but then there's some even special places within the designation and proclamation boundaries, and Badger-Two Medicine, Elkhorn Wildlife Management Unit, and Continental Divide National Scenic Trail are three of them. There's many more.

The passion is there. The need to have clarification, the need to have more distinct visible noted wording in the plan on some of the desires within these special areas is part of what I'm hearing. And that's across all three of these areas. If it's somewhere there and not evident, we need to do a better job of making it evident. And if it's missing, I'm hearing that there's a gap there that somehow we need to fill from that perspective.

Some of them are changes that were made between the old plan and new plan, some of them between draft and final, and some are our interpretation that's already a law, regulation, or policy, but I heard some different context and some different lenses to see that a little differently on a couple of the standards that we removed

where we were thinking duplicity. And the view that I heard some of you express is you weren't reading it that way. So good context for us to keep in mind as we're thinking through these. So really appreciate it.

It helps to have the maps up, so thank you again,

Lori, for pulling that up every once in a while on some of
those so I can visually see which boundaries and shifting
that folks were referencing. So that's just, again, part
of what I need visually at times from that standpoint.

I don't have any other questions at this time. I think I got my questions answered between today and then, of course, the written objections that came in.

So Shawn, I'm going to let you tell me if there's other hands that are up or help us facilitate through to the next step, if you would, please.

MR. JOHNSON: Yeah, I don't see any other hands.

Let me just make a last call for those who are calling in today. Does anyone have any comments that they would like to make if you're an objector or an interested party that's just called in for today?

All right. So not hearing any, Leanne, I think we can move on to our summary for the day overall. So this is a chance to do a little bit more of what you've just done, but maybe at a higher level, a 30,000-foot level of the synopsis and any key things that you want to draw out or

just provide a little bit more summary, especially as we think about next steps and what happens after the objection meeting. And then we'll close out today by just a quick preview of our agenda tomorrow and go from there.

I'd also just say that it is nice, during this last session, for Leanne to have an audience. So if people are willing to stay on their video, that's great; or if people who have not had their video on want to join us for this last session, this is just a little bit of the summary of the day and looking ahead to tomorrow. So you're welcome to join us by video if you'd like.

MS. MARTEN: Great. Hey, thanks, Shawn.

And thank you, everyone. I know there's been different pockets of folks that have been objectors and designated interested persons on the agenda topics, but as I've been looking at the Participants list, we've had 50-plus people sticking with us all day listening, and members of the public. And so just really appreciate it. It's a lot to sit through. You guys are taking it all out of your personal lives and your daily lives to make time for this, and you have been all throughout the process. But just to stick with us in a virtual format particularly is very much appreciated.

And for some of you, I know it gave you the opportunity because you didn't have to travel in. We've

had people from New York and across the nation that are joining us too. So not only is it for those of us that are Montanans who live in Montana, but, you know, it's a special place for the American public. And so just really appreciate the opportunity to listen, to learn, put some faces at least on the screen. And thanks for those of you being willing to be on camera so I'm not just talking to a black box or myself, which is really disorienting if you do that on an all-day basis. And some of you, I could see beautiful fall weather out in the background too, so I'm really envious to see some of you sitting in the sunshine. Good for you, getting outdoors. And Sara is nodding her head because she knows what I'm looking at there.

But it was great discussion today. Similar to what I just summarized on the last topic, is I heard a lot of great suggestions and insight on standards, guidelines, some very special areas. We started out talking motorized/mechanized use and suitability in different areas across the Helena-Lewis and Clark and thoughts on that. Tied to recreation use, absolutely, but beyond that, it's tied to wildlife and the connectivity and the diversity and vegetation management and wildfire. And, you know, it is a whole big picture of multiple use. Mining. You know, so it is truly trying to figure out how to meet the multiple uses that the American people desire

from their public lands that we're managing on their behalf.

And so trying to take all that into perspective, but really helping me see it through your lens and where you're sitting and your uses and your depth of experience has been extremely helpful. And then that rolls into just proposed boundaries for specifically recommended wilderness, wilderness, and wilderness study areas. All these areas bring out a lot of passion and values, and for all the right reasons.

So again, just helping me see. Because there is no right or wrong answer. There is no right or wrong number or percentage of the land base that's designated certain ways. But it's really trying to take into account the engagement of all of you working with other agencies, working with our partners, working with other nations, tribal nations, taking all that into account into that big picture. So it just helps round it out for me. And then, of course, moving into at least three of these other different designations for Badger-Two Medicine, the Elkhorn Wildlife Management Unit, and the Continental Divide National Scenic Trail just kind of ties that all in. So building up to a lot of it and the continuity.

And the way the agendas have been set up and the flow of it, at least for me, thanks to the team behind the

scenes that put that order. Because they have been -they overlap, but they build on each other, and it's
helped me just continue to build on that picture as I'm
working on my response to Forest Supervisor Avey. So many
thanks.

We have another day, some other topics coming up tomorrow. Some of you will be joining, I know, some may not. But just to let you know, the next steps in this after we get through the rest of the meetings tomorrow is really working on finalizing my response to Forest Supervisor Avey on the objections. We're looking at doing that this fall. Several of you are involved and very passionate about the Custer Gallatin revision, and we're going into objection review meetings on those in another month. Some of these topics are connected a little bit geographically, but also in some other ways, so we're being purposeful about that, but, obviously, there are distinct landscapes and ecosystems as well from that standpoint. But we are very purposeful, very cognitive about timing of this and what we're looking at.

But my response to Forest Supervisor Avey, you will see that. It will be published. And as I mentioned, it will include a response to all the objection issues, whether we've talked about it over the last couple days or tomorrow, maybe not necessarily line by line, point by

point, but at least in a summary, because there are similar ones. So you will see my response that will go to Forest Supervisor Avey, and then that will start outlining the next steps from that point on that. So that will be out this fall.

And other than that, I'm going to turn it back over to Shawn to maybe just line up a little bit for tomorrow for those of you interested on what's on the agenda. And then we will cut everybody loose to go and enjoy a beautiful day the rest of your day.

So Shawn, let me turn it back over to you -- Stop.

Pause. Back up.

Sara, let me turn it over to you, if you have any last words, and then we'll turn it over to Shawn.

So my apologies, Sara.

MS. MAYBEN: No worries. Thanks, Leanne.

I just appreciate everybody sticking with us. It can be kind of long and tedious in this format, and so I appreciate folks taking the time, providing the input to Leanne to help us, you know, maybe shape a different decision, depending on what she comes back with. So again, thank you, everyone. I appreciate the time.

And thanks to the team for being in the background and Lori for pulling up great maps and et cetera. And thanks to Shawn for facilitating our group.

To you, Shawn.

MR. JOHNSON: Great. Thank you so much, Sara.

And just my word of thanks to everyone too, beyond the substance, which you all have navigated so well. And Leanne, thank you for guiding us through that conversation and really asking some good questions that seek that clarity.

I recognize how odd it is that we're all joining this way. But you guys have navigated this space really well and have been really clear in your communications. You've been really excellent in your use of the technology. It's gone better than I could have imagined. So just thank you so much for navigating the process so effectively technology-wise and with such great respect for each other in terms of just giving each other space and listening carefully to what everyone is contributing to the conversation.

Just to look ahead to tomorrow, we've got a very similar format time-wise, but the topics again are different. So we'll start again with a preview of the day, some opening remarks just framing what these objection meetings are intended to achieve. That will be from 9:00 to 9:30. We will begin our first topic at 10:00 a.m. tomorrow. That is going to be focused on conservation watershed network issues as well as

downstream water uses. At 11:00, we'll switch to timber, sustained yield, and reforestation. Lunch tomorrow is from noon to 1:30, and then our last hour tomorrow, from 1:30 to 2:30, will feature range-related issues. And then we'll close with a similar summary as we did today.

So that's the look ahead for tomorrow, and I guess we'll just close by saying thanks again. And if you have any feedback on anything we can do differently, we certainly welcome that feedback. You can either drop us a line to either Cody or Timory. Their contact information is in the chat box. Or if you want to stay on just now for an extra minute and share any feedback with me, I'd be glad to have it.

Otherwise, that's it for the day. Really appreciate your time. We look forward to seeing some of you tomorrow, if you can join, and if not, enjoy this fall weather. We really picked a nice fall week for weather to all be sitting in front of our screens.

But thanks again, all.

MS. MARTEN: Thanks, everyone.

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1	CONSERVATION WATERSHED NETWORK, BULL TROUT, AND DOWNSTREAM WATER USES
2	
3	Thursday, October 1, 2020, 9:00 a.m 10:54 a.m.
4	
5	APPEARANCES
6	FACILITATOR: SHAWN JOHNSON, University of Montana
7	FOREST SERVICE:
8	LEANNE MARTEN, Regional forester/reviewing officer SARA MAYBEN, Deputy forest supervisor DEB ENTWISTLE, Team leader
9	LORI WOLLAN, GIS specialist
10	SCOTT NAGEL, Watersheds WENDY CLARK, Wildlife biologist
11	AMANDA MILBURN, Timber/civic culturalist KYLE SCHMITT, Range and weeds
12	ELIZABETH CASSELLI, Recreation and other uses LIZ SMITH, Writer/editor
13	JENNY WOODS, HLC NP planning staff
	CHIARA CIPRIANO, Public affairs specialist TIMORY PEEL, Regional Planner
14	CORY HUTCHINSON, Administrative Review Coordinator ERIC ARCHER, Fishery biologist
15	
16	OBJECTORS AND INTERESTED PERSONS:
17	AL CHRISTOPHERSEN, Big Elk Divide Restoration Comm.
18	TOM PARTIN, American Forest Resource Council PETE NELSON, Defenders of Wildlife
19	JOHN CHASE, Cascade Cons. Dist./Sun River Watershed LEE SIGNALNESS, Fort Shaw Irrigation District
20	ERLING JUEL, Greenfields Irrigation District AL ROLLO, Great Falls
	BRYAN LORENGO, Montana Logging Association
21	ANDY JOHNSON, Independent miner
22	
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MR. JOHNSON: Good morning, everyone. It's 9:00 a.m., and welcome to our third day of the Helena-Lewis and Clark National Forest land management plan objection meeting resolutions -- or objection resolution meetings. Glad to be with you all again this morning. Welcome to anyone that's just joining us for the first time.

My name is Shawn Johnson, and I'm with the University of Montana. I'll be helping facilitate today's meeting, and I'm really glad to be with all of you here this morning.

Just a few things as we get started here to orient us to the day and orient us to the technology that we're using to connect. This is likely a really common platform for many of you now using Zoom or some other virtual format, but just a few things to orient us as we get started.

Starting with the upper right-hand corner of your screen, you'll see a toggle to switch between Speaker View and Gallery View. You use that to provide the view that you would like to engage with this morning. It's up to you. What we would ask is as you're speaking as either an objector or interested party, please have your videocamera on so that we can see you and engage in conversation with you, a similar way to how we would do it if we were all

sitting around the table together.

I do want to just orient you to the features on the bottom of your screen as well. Most of these are pretty obvious, but there are a couple that we really want to highlight. Your Mute button on your lower left is a toggle on and off. We'd just ask that you remain on mute when you're not speaking, and that just helps to ensure that we can all see and hear one another. The Video, again, when you're in a meeting or in conversation with the regional forester and deputy forest supervisor, we'd ask that you have your video on. If you're just watching, you can just leave your video off and observe the conversation.

One of the important buttons here is the Participants button at the bottom. So if you click on the Participants button, what that does is open a separate field, separate window on your screen that will list the participants and, importantly at the bottom, provide people an opportunity to virtually raise your hand. And so as we get into conversation, that will be a key feature.

We will also be periodically using the Chat function at the bottom. So you'll see there in the chat box, if you look in there right now, I'm just going to drop in some basic information about today's meeting. This also gives you a chance to check out the features of Zoom and

see how well you're able to utilize the Rename feature. So you can rename yourself by clicking on the three dots in the blue field in the upper right-hand corner of your Zoom box. I'd invite everyone that's able to do that to go ahead now and click on that field, and then select Rename, and go ahead put your full name in there, your first name, last name, and your organization if you have one. If not, that's fine.

Also in the Chat, you'll see that I dropped information for members of the press that might be joining us today. So for those media inquiries, please be in touch with Chiara. Her information is provided, both e-mail and phone. And then if you need technical assistance today, Cody and Timory are on standby to help with those questions, so please contact Cody Hutchinson or Timory Peel using the contact information provided there.

I do want to go over some ground rules and an introduction to our agenda later today, but I want to start by introducing a little bit more about the format for today and who has joined us. And so I'd like to start by introducing Sara Mayben, the deputy forest supervisor, and her team.

So good morning, Sara.

MS. MAYBEN: Good morning.

Good morning, everybody. My name is Sara Mayben. I'm

the deputy forest supervisor on the Helena-Lewis and Clark National Forest. I am sitting in for Bill Avey. He has just returned from the special fire assignment, so he is taking a couple days off, well-deserved, and so I'll be covering this for him like I have for the last two days. I want to welcome you, and I also want to introduce our team.

So team members, please turn on your computers so everybody can see your face. Deb Entwistle is our team leader. Lori Wollan serves as a GIS person. Kyle Schmitt has done range and weeds. Wendy Clark is on as our wildlife biologist. I see Liz Smith is also on; she's been the writer/editor. Eric Archer is on; he's been the fishery biologist. And I'm trying to see if there's anybody else.

I don't see anybody else, but we do have other team members. They've been doing a fantastic job, so I want to thank them. And I also want to thank you all for joining us today.

Thanks, Shawn.

MR. JOHNSON: Great. Thank you, Sarah, and thanks to the team. I know it's been a big process and a of number of years putting this plan together and really listening to the public throughout that process, trying to bring together all of their insights as you build a plan

for what's next for the Helena-Lewis and Clark.

With that, I'd like to turn it over to Leanne Marten for an introduction of both herself and a little bit about the process and the conversation we're going to have today.

And from that, Leanne, I'll go into some basic ground rules and I'll look at our agenda. So over to you, Leanne.

MS. MARTEN: Great. Thanks, Shawn.

Good morning, everyone, and thanks, everyone, for joining us this morning. As Shawn said, I'm Leanne Marten. I am the regional forester here in the Northern Region. And for today and the last couple days, I'm the objection reviewing officer for Forest Supervisor Avey's proposed record of decision and forest plan revision on the Helena-Lewis and Clark. So great to be here again.

For some of you that have joined us over the last couple days, I'm going to be giving a little bit of an overview, some objectives, how we got to where we're at today, and it's going to be a repeat, so my apologies. I know we've had people coming and going in the virtual format at different days and different topic agendas, so I just want to make sure that if you're new and you haven't had an opportunity to have this background, that I share

that.

So how did we get to where we're at? The Helena-Lewis and Clark draft plan and revision, we received, give or take, around 150 objectors on the plan, with a little over 120 unique issues that were brought up. And as you're fully aware, not all of those have been on the agenda over the last three days, and here's why. We have read through and we've had a panel on the forest, we've had a panel on the region, and we've actually had a panel of employees that I asked to come in and help review from completely outside the region that have not worked on the Helena-Lewis and Clark forest plan revision, to really take a hard look at all the written objections that were received, the issues, and really dive into it.

So being briefed on that, we've read through them, but there were some of those that I just need some help understanding the context, understanding what you as objectors and interested persons are really getting at, and those are the ones that we put on the agenda. There's not going to be set decisions being made on any of those today. There hasn't been over the last couple days. It's really giving me an opportunity to hear from you and see it through your lens and, more importantly, giving you an opportunity to listen and have dialogue amongst yourselves on the concerns and any proposed remedies and what that

may or may not look like in your eyes and how folks are seeing those proposed remedies.

So today, we've got several agenda topics we'll go through, and I will do my best, with Shawn's brilliant help as a facilitator, to help with the dialogue. I've got some questions for each of the topics to kind of kick it off. But then, really just ask that you keep in mind my questions are not intended in any way to say one person's right, one person's wrong. Don't read too much into them as if I'm leaning one way or the other. It's really me just trying to tease things out and get a better understanding.

I also fully understand that all of you have been putting a lot of time into the efforts and engaging on the revision, and we can't do it without you. We have the honor and privilege of managing the National Forest System lands on your behalf. They're the public's. And so your interest and your willingness to be engaged is exactly what we need. And I really, really honor and want to honor your time you're taking out of your daily lives to even be engaged in the objections on top of all the other engagement you've already put into this plan.

So I don't want to say anything that offends anybody or comes across that I'm trying to ask you to change your values, either your personal or your organizational

values. So if my questions seem that way, please be patient with me, that it's not the intent. I would never ask you to ever change your own personal values or your organizational values with that. I know how personal some of this is, and I know lots of it is very much values and emotions, and people have some real ownership. And I just want to make sure that what I'm doing is just taken as it's meant, being curious in the mode of inquiries, trying to learn and understand better to make an informed thought process in my final response to Forest Supervisor Avey on the objections from that standpoint.

So if there's clarity needed or things that you know are wrong, by all means, jump in at that point, raise your hand. Shawn will go over some of that for you and some of the process part. But we really need that as well. So if I'm not clear, ask questions so we can make sure that we're on the same page as we're having the dialogue.

I think with that, Shawn, I'll turn it back over to you to go over some of the ground rules and the logistics. And then when we jump into the topics, hopefully some of this will be a little clearer for folks that haven't been part of it the last couple days and may be just joining us for the first time this morning.

And Sara, if I forgot anything, please jump in.

But thanks, folks. I look forward to the day. It

will be great dialogue, and I really look forward to seeing some other faces on the screen. Can't be face-to-face, but at least we can do it in the virtual world, which is nice.

So all yours, Shawn.

MR. JOHNSON: All right. Thank you, Leanne.

Great to have that context for today and a little bit of the background about how we got to where we are and just a good overview of what we hope to accomplish here later today.

I'm going to go ahead and share my screen here for a moment and just go over a couple of things visually with you. It looks like most people have their video off, so it will be a good time to have some slides up there so we don't have to look at blank boxes here. So let me make sure I'm sharing this here, get the settings set up. It just takes a while here for my computer to get everything going, but hopefully it's all set now.

All right. So it looks like everyone is seeing that screen, just a cover slide there to get started. This was the information that was shared as we were getting going and was in the chat box too. But just a reminder that if everyone would go ahead and rename themselves in their Zoom box, that just gives us a sense of who has joined us today and who you're connected with. And I think that's

really helpful, not just for members of the Forest Service that are helping lead today's conversation but so we have a sense of who one another are.

There's contact information here for press inquiry, so please be in touch with Chiara. And if you need technical assistance, please be in touch with either Cody or Timory.

I also wanted to note that in the chat box, I dropped a link to some closed captioning -- or to a closed captioning link. That's being provided today by an outside service, and we're lucky to have that. And for those that need it, what you need to do is just click on that link. It will open another box for you to be able to follow along with today's conversation.

I wanted to also go over just a few basic ground rules for today. And I think for the most part, we don't even need to go over these, but they really build around the core purpose that Leanne shared with us earlier today about really understanding what's at stake, what's at the heart of some of the objections that were brought forward with this draft plan, and how do we think about providing clarity around what those issues and concerns are and building understanding around them so that we can think about potential remedies as we move forward.

To do that, we really need to build in time and space to listen to one another and really hear and respect those

diverse perspectives, and so just ask that we do that and focus on building that understanding. We'll do that today by asking questions and really trying to probe some different dimensions of the issues that are out there.

As we do so, and just recognizing that we're in this virtual space and using this virtual platform, please speak clearly and slowly. That will help us all understand one another. We also have a transcriptionist that's helping us capture the conversation, and it will help her capture the conversation as well. And let's just be patient with each other as we work through this. There are lot of distractions in our lives right now, and we really appreciate the time that everyone carved out to be a part of this conversation.

Just a couple of minor things, not necessarily ground rules, but some best practices here. When you are speaking for the first time and you have a chance to introduce yourself as an objector or interested person on the topic that you're here to speak with Leanne about today, please just introduce yourself as you begin speaking, your first name, last name, and your organizational affiliation if you have one. It will also be great to share your hometown, if you don't mind, just so we have a sense of where you're coming in from today here on the Zoom screen. And if your name has an unusual

spelling, that's also helpful for our transcriptionist. So a couple of things to keep in mind.

Things that aren't on here but I think are really helpful for those that are calling in -- so you can join today just by phone as well. And one of the things that's useful to have by phone is the ability to raise your hand digitally so that I can see you and bring your voice into the conversation, and you can do that by hitting star 9. That's a toggle feature on your phone, so star 9 will give you a virtual hand raise. And then a reminder that star 6 is your toggle for mute and unmute. And we'll help with that too as we look to the different participant names here on the screen.

So just to build off of some of the higher level objectives for this meeting that Leanne shared with us at the top of the hour here, this is really a chance for engagement, for conversation, for objectors and interested persons to discuss these topics with the reviewing officer, which is Leanne in this case, and to have an engaging conversation so that you can really understand one another. That gives you the chance to validate or clarify your concerns with her and make sure that everyone has a shared sense of really what's happening out on the landscape and what the potential effects or impacts of the decision might be.

It's a nice way too to engage with other attendees, so other folks that have similar interests, and really discuss potential resolutions to some of the objections and to think about where is there opportunity to think about some of the overriding or collective concerns that you share, and hopefully we'll leave today with just a better of understanding of where everyone is coming at the issues as well as what's next. So we'll end today, as we have the last couple of days, with just a review of the day, reflection on some of the key issues that came forward, and an opportunity to clarify some of the next steps.

And just a quick overview of today's agenda as we walk through the topics for today. So we've got just a little bit more time here in this opening session for this welcome, sharing the overall objectives for the meeting and our agenda. It's a chance as well to offer all of you, when we conclude here in a second, to test your audio and visual. And then we'll jump in at 10 o'clock with the conversation on the conservation watershed network issues and downstream water uses. We'll turn, at 11 o'clock, to timber, sustained yield, and reforestation. Today's lunch break will be at noon. We'll come back at 1:30 to discuss range issues, and that will be our final topic. And we'll conclude with a summary of the day around 2:30.

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So we will close here for a second between now and 10 o'clock, and that will give us a chance to check in with any of you that would like to test your audio or visual equipment and make sure we're all set.

And I also wanted to have this slide available to let you know that today we've got links to the different briefing papers in advance of each session. This was a request we had yesterday, and I thought it was a good one. So we will list these briefing papers and provide the links in advance or in the half hour before each of these sessions today. Right now, I'm showing the briefing paper links for the conservation watershed network and downstream water uses as well as the paper on timber, sustained yield, and reforestation. I'm going to close this for now but will post it again here as we transition from this opening session into our first break.

I just want to hit the pause button there and turn to Leanne to see if there's anything that I missed or that you'd like to share, and check in with Timory as well. Leanne.

Thanks, Shawn. And you may have MS. MARTEN: said it and I may have missed it, but the reason that we're taking some of these breaks, like now until 10:00, is because we fully recognize some folks aren't going to join us until 10:00 if they're interested in that topic.

So we're going to be honoring the start times and the end times. If we get done earlier than, say, the time allotted, that's okay. We'll just take a break until the next one starts up. And that's to honor people's schedules if they're coming and going during the day. And we've had that over the last couple days, where we've got some folks that are not participating all day but they have certain topics, so we want to make sure we honor that, and we'll go from there on that part of it.

we went over on a few of them yesterday. Today as the schedule is lined up, we don't have that opportunity on a couple of them because we don't have some breaks. But Shawn, I guess one of the things I was thinking of, if folks have a time commitment and they've got their hand up, we just need to make sure, and I'll say that again, if folks have to go, that we want to hear their voices before they have to log off, we'll make sure we honor that. We did that with a couple folks yesterday, and it seemed to work just fine.

MR. JOHNSON: Yeah. Thanks, Leanne. You did a nice job capturing all of the key issues around the agenda and the time frames and all of that. And I'll do my best too to look for those opportunities to keep us on track and to check in with people with plenty of time before the end of the hour there to make sure, if anyone needs to

leave, we hear their voice and engage them in the conversation.

MS. MARTEN: And that's all I have.

Timory, is there anything else we missed from your perspective?

MR. JOHNSON: Timory, you're on mute.

MS. PEEL: I said nope, I think you guys have got it nailed here on this third day. So I'm available in the next 30 minutes for anybody that wants to test audio or video or needs some technical troubleshooting.

MR. JOHNSON: All right. Very good.

Any questions from the participants about any of these opening remarks? Anything not clear or anyone want to test their audio or visual? If so, you can either raise your hand or just take yourself off mute.

All right. Very good. Well, I will go ahead and leave the Zoom meeting space open, and so if people want to just hang on, you can mute your audio and visual and address whatever other issues or business you'd like to.

I do see a hand raised, and so I'll take that next.

For those that are going to take a quick break, we'll see you at 10 o'clock for the conservation watershed network and downstream water uses conversation, and we'll see you there. And in between, we'll connect with people that have questions or want to connect with us on any of

this kind of table-setting type work.

(Off the record briefly.)

MR. JOHNSON: Hello and welcome back. My name is Shawn Johnson, with the University of Montana, and I'm helping to facilitate today's conversation. I saw many of you at the 9 o'clock hour for the start of today where we went over some basics. But in case you're just joining us, I want to share a warm welcome and also introduce you to some of the features of today's call.

So across the bottom, I want to just alert you to a couple of buttons. You'll see on the bottom left a Mute button that will provide a toggle for your audio, so mute or unmute for your audio. Next to that, the same feature for your video.

The Participants tab is an important one. If you click on that, that provides you the opportunity to raise or lower your hand. And so if you click the Participants tab or button at the bottom, it will open a new window that lists all the participants. Below people's names at the bottom, there will be a Raise Hand opportunity. And so for the objectors and the persons to join us in today's conversation, that's a nice feature to help me track who would like to engage in conversation with the regional forester.

The Chat function is also important. And if you click

on the Chat function now, that will open a new window at the bottom. I'm just going to throw in some information there so you can see how that works.

An invitation to go ahead and rename yourself, if you haven't already. So you can rename yourself by clicking on the box on your Zoom screen, your Zoom window. If you click on the three dots in the upper right-hand corner, that will give you a chance to rename yourself. And I would invite you to rename yourself with your first name, last name, and organizational affiliation. If you're part of an organization who has multiple objectors on one of the issues today, we'd like to ask you to also list yourself as lead objector in that same window. That would be helpful.

For media inquiries, please be in contact with Chiara. Her information is in the chat box. For technical assistance or questions that you might have about the planning process, Cody and Timory are on standby, and their information is also in the chat box. And finally, we've provided a link there to closed captioning, which we're providing today for those that need that feature.

In addition to the closed captioning, we're lucky to have a court reporter providing a transcript for today.

So just a reminder to everyone to speak slowly and clearly so that Cheryl can capture our conversation and have that

as part of the record.

I'll be turning it over shortly here to Leanne Marten, the regional forester, to guide us through the first conversation today, which is going to be on conservation watershed network issues and downstream water uses. If you are an objector or an interested party -- or interested person on that conversation, I'd invite you now to go ahead and turn on your videocamera so we can see who wants to be a part of that conversation. And we'll have you introduce yourselves here in a second.

As we get started, just a reminder that the focus of today really is on building some shared understanding and seeking clarity on the objections that you've raised. So we just invite everyone to listen carefully to one another, to show respect to one another, to recognize that there will be some questions today that are seeking clarity, and so those may seem probing at times, but they're really trying to build some shared understanding. We're also looking to, where possible, look towards some ideas for resolving some of your objections. So we invite all of you to be a part of those conversations as we move forward.

With that, I think I'm ready to turn it over to

Leanne. I see just a couple more people joining us just

now, so we'll give them a minute to jump in. Again, if

you haven't had a chance to turn your video on for this part of the conversation, I'd invite you to do that.

And before I turn it over to Leanne, I would like to go ahead and have you all introduce yourselves. That will just give me a chance to make sure your audio and visual is working for this conversation. So I'll start with Al.

Al, do you want to say hi?

MR. CHRISTOPHERSEN: Good morning, everyone.

Thanks for having another session. I look forward to it.

I'm more just interested in this topic, but I'm going to stay on.

MR. JOHNSON: Thank you, Al.

Tom Partin. Tom, you're on mute.

MR. PARTIN: Thank you for reminding me.

Tom Partin with the American Forest Resource Council. We represent the forest products industry in five western states and have a number of forest products industry members in Montana, and we follow closely all the national forests in Region 1, and hence that's why our interest in the Helena-Lewis and Clark plan revision. Thank you.

MR. JOHNSON: Very good. Thanks, Tom.

Pete, do you want to say good morning?

MR. NELSON: Yes, sir. Greetings. Pete Nelson, director of the federal lands program for Defenders of Wildlife. I also direct our forest policy and planning

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program nationwide. I'm in Bozeman, Montana.
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              MR. JOHNSON: Great. Good morning, Pete.
         Let's go to Erling, John, Lee, and Al. Do you guys
 3
     want to introduce yourselves? We can't hear you; you're
 4
 5
     on mute.
              MR. CHASE: This is John Chase. I'm with the
 6
 7
     Cascade Conservation District, Sun River Watershed Group,
      and I'm out of Great Falls.
 8
              MR. JOHNSON: Thanks, John.
9
              MR. SIGNALNESS: Lee Signalness, Fort Shaw
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      Irrigation District, Fort Shaw, Montana.
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12
              MR. JUEL: Hi. This is Erling Juel. I'm with
     Greenfields Irrigation District. I also serve on the
13
14
      Sun River Watershed Group.
              MR. ROLLO: This is Al Rollo out of Great Falls,
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16
     and I'm an interested party.
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              MR. JOHNSON: Great. Thank you, guys. Quite the
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      setup you've got there with that screen. I like it.
          Bryan, do you want to say good morning?
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              MR. LORENGO: Yeah, good morning. Bryan Lorengo,
     Montana Logging Association, serving our membership in
21
22
     southwest Montana.
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               MR. JOHNSON: Good morning, Bryan.
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         Are there any other objectors or interested parties
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     this morning that want to join? Did I miss anyone?
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Andy Johnson, are you there?
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              MR. ANDY JOHNSON: Yes. Can you hear me all
     right?
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4
              MR. JOHNSON:
                            I can.
5
              MR. ANDY JOHNSON: You can't see me, can you?
6
              MR. JOHNSON: Cannot see you.
7
              MR. ANDY JOHNSON: On my screen, it says "Start
8
     Video" and it's got a red line through it. And so when I
9
     click on that, it says "Camera has been occupied by other
     apps, please release privilege." I have no idea what
10
     they're talking about.
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12
              MR. JOHNSON: I can't help you either, but we're
13
     glad to have your voice.
14
              MR. ANDY JOHNSON: Okay. Fair enough.
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              MR. JOHNSON: Do you want to introduce yourself?
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              MR. ANDY JOHNSON: Yeah. Andy Johnson. I'm an
     independent miner. My objection's on what they've written
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18
     about riparian management zones.
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              MR. JOHNSON:
                            Great. Thank vou.
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              MR. ANDY JOHNSON: You bet.
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              MR. JOHNSON: And we'll be checking the
     Participants box there, Andy, to make sure we get your
22
23
     question.
24
              MR. ANDY JOHNSON: I'm sorry. What?
25
              MR. JOHNSON: I'll be checking the -- on screen
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here, I can see when you're off mute, and we'll make sure we get your questions included in the conversation.

MR. ANDY JOHNSON: Okay. Thanks so much.

MR. JOHNSON: All right. Well, welcome everyone. Leanne, I'll turn it over to you.

MS. MARTEN: Great. Thanks. Shawn.

Good morning, everyone. And yeah, I was looking at the setup there in the room with Erling and John and Lee and others. It's quite the setup, so it's great that you could join us this morning as well.

I am going to try and summarize what I understand of the issues we're talking about this morning, and there's really three distinct parts. And I'm going to be working off of the briefing paper that you all have access to and that I think, Shawn, you posted a link to earlier today, or it may still be in the chat box, I believe.

So there's the conservation watershed network, bull trout, and downstream water uses. And I fully understand that they're all linked and they do overlap, but just trying to parse out as we move through the dialogue, I'm going to key into those three distinct parts of the issue, a very broad overview of what I understand to date. And there's some proposed remedies that I do have some questions about that I could use some help with from that standpoint.

So with the conservation watershed network part of it, and some of the objections that came up around that, there is a distinct request for additional clarity around a selection of the networks in accordance with the planning rule and the management within those conservation watersheds. So we'll dig into that a little bit in a minute here, but that's the real broad brush. There's concerns around that.

There's concerns around bull trout and how we analyze bull trout, the analysis in the EIS for bull trout, and really how it ties into the Inland Native Fish Strategy standards; a feeling of there's some weakening of the aquatic resources with the way that we're moving forward with the proposed revised plan; and a need for some components missing from the forest plan to adequately address bull trout and to protect bull trout. And again, I've got a couple questions on that one.

And then there is downstream water uses, regarding the irrigation and very specific comments regarding downstream water uses and its tie to fire, wildfire suppression particularly, and fire management from that perspective.

So those are the three groups. I know there's a lot of other nuances and a lot of other details that were written into your objections. And I think I stated earlier, but I'll err on the side of repeating myself,

just because it may not come up in dialogue today doesn't mean that the rest of what was written in your objection letters is not being taken seriously or that it's not important. We definitely are taking a look at everything that was sent in.

so as we move forward with the dialogue today and my questions, it's in areas that I need some help on some clarity, need some more information perhaps to understand the context in which it was written. But also, I ask that you not just repeat what's in your written objection, because I do have those and have read them, and we've been looking at those in depth. It's really to get that dialogue going between myself, all of you, and amongst all of you on the issue and the proposed remedies, really looking at what you're looking for to help address the concerns that you saw with the revised forest plan as it's being proposed and as written from that.

So any questions at this point before I jump into the proposed remedies and questions I have? I'll just pause.

Did I tell you it's kind of funny seeing myself on a screen through a screen? It's amazing technology.

Okay. Great. Let me jump into remedies and a couple questions. And again, I know this will overlap some, but I'll just start at an area. So with the conservation watershed networks, some of the comments that I read and I

heard about was the need for, the request for additional clarity around the selection and the management within those conservation networks. And I'm just wondering if someone can give me some help on what you feel is missing from what was written on the rationale.

I'll just throw this out as a starting point: Is it that you couldn't track the rationale of why we did include some and not others? Is it a disagreement on what the rationale led us to and what Forest Supervisor Avey is proposing in his decision? Is it just you just couldn't find information? I just couldn't quite tease out what specifically -- If there's an example to help me understand what folks felt was missing when they asked for additional clarity, on what parts or in general.

So maybe someone can help me with that or help me understand a little bit more so I can try and understand the context of the comments and the objections around those.

And Shawn, I'm going to have to have you help me with hands again.

MR. JOHNSON: Yeah. No, happy to.

Is anyone able to jump in and kind of provide some clarity for Leanne on that question?

Folks there in Great Falls, do you want to jump in?

Andy, did you want to jump in?

I can't hear the people in Great Falls if you guys are 1 trying to join -- or in Fairfield, wherever you are. 2 MR. ANDY JOHNSON: Can you hear me now? 3 MR. JOHNSON: Now I can hear Andy. 4 5 Andy, go ahead. 6 MR. ANDY JOHNSON: What I was going to say was I 7 didn't totally understand the question. But my objection 8 was strictly with the riparian areas, so I'm not sure that's what Leanne wanted to talk about at this time. 9 10 MR. JOHNSON: Thanks, Andy. I think she was looking more about these conservation watershed networks 11 12 and trying to see where some of the concerns around those came from. 13 14 MR. ROLLO: And for the group in Fairfield, I 15 think that's not the specifics that we were wanting to 16 comment on either. 17 MR. JOHNSON: Okay. Thanks, guys. 18 Go ahead, Pete. MS. MARTEN: 19 I was going to say we made a brief MR. NELSON: 20 remark on this issue in our objection, Leanne, and I would have to go back and look at our other materials to really 21 expand on it. But in our objection, we made the point 22 23 that we were not -- and I think this gets to your 24 question, but I'm afraid I'm not shedding more light on

it, is that we were not able to track the logic associated

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with the selection process for some watersheds. It's not just selection, though, it's also the relationship between the selection and the provision of meta population connectivity associated with the network that's established.

So I'll leave it at that for now, but I will promise also to get you more thinking on that. I'm having to manage a lot of various aspects of this objection. But I think that may perhaps be one thing that you're referring to. But to answer your question is just seeking more logic in the record on the EIS so the reader can really follow that, the presentation of that information and the justification for the selection process and the resulting connectivity benefits that will result from that. So I do think as you look at the record of decision, that could be an area of emphasis to add more value so the reader can track that logic. Thanks.

MS. MARTEN: Okay. Great. Thanks, Pete. I appreciate it. And yeah, you know, we're all human, so when we write something ourselves, to us it's perfectly clear, you know. And I know that's obviously not the case when others read our own writing and vice versa. So that's where I was just trying to tease out, if there was something really specific folks were looking for.

So that's great, and that's helpful, Pete. And I

totally understand there's a lot to all of this on that part of it.

So let me change gears a little bit here. Shawn, I'm going to do a little different twist on some of this.

Erling and John and Lee and I think it was Alan, I believe you're in Great Falls together. How about if I just jump in and have you guys help me understand what you really want to make sure I'm aware of and the context, versus going section by section? And then we'll go from there with the rest of the group here. Because I don't want to miss out --

And then, Andy, we'll get to you as well here, and others.

But how about if we start with the group and make sure I get the voices and hear what you want to make sure I'm aware of? And then I can ask questions and we can get a dialogue going that way. I think that may be easier here this morning.

MR. JOHNSON: Thanks, Leanne. And they're in Fairfield. I gave you the impression they were in Great Falls, but they're in Fairfield.

And just for that group and for Andy, I put you both on mute after that last conversation, so you'll need to unmute yourself when you get ready to talk here.

So the folks there in Fairfield, if you want to share

your objection with Leanne, now is a great time to do that.

MS. MARTEN: Yeah. And thank you.

MR. CHASE: This is John Chase from Cascade

Conservation District. Benefits provided by the forest

are stressed in a number of instances in the plan. It's

entirely appropriate. However, one of the most

significant beneficial uses is almost entirely neglected,

and that is downstream use of water for irrigated

agriculture. The extreme importance of this water use to

the regional economy from runoff from the forest is not

recognized in the plan, and it's extremely important to

us.

Water is one of the most two principle products of the forest, as stated in the Organic Act of 1897 and reiterated in the Multiple-Use Sustained-Yield Act of 1960. So that water should be viewed as a major benefit supplied by the forest. And management issues can affect the timing and the amount of runoff supplied for downstream use.

MS. MARTEN: So John, real quick, just a clarity question on my part. So you're seeing it missing, but not only that it's just, my paraphrasing, mentioned that it's important, but also just what are the benefits of that to the economics and the American public with the

agricultural industry, use of the water for irrigation for agriculture. You know, tying that together is what I hear you saying that you do not see disclosed in the plan. And if it's there in the record someplace, it is not coming out that that was taken into account by Forest Supervisor Avey in his draft decision.

Am I hearing that correctly, paraphrasing on my part?

MR. CHASE: That's correct. There is very slight mention of it, but it's so extremely important to at least three counties in Montana, that economic value of the water coming off the forest, that I think it needs to be addressed.

MS. MARTEN: Okay. Thank you.

MR. SIGNALNESS: Lee Signalness, Fort Shaw

Irrigation District. The plan, as John had mentioned, for downstream water users and so on, there is five irrigation districts plus several private water rights that are held on the Sun River. Agriculture is equally as important as municipal use and probably economically more important than municipal use and should be treated at least fairly and equally to the municipality use.

As you address the climate change, and it all comes down into forest management, the macro aspect of it, climate change we all see is happening, but forest management becomes a micro part of it. And in the Helena

National Forest, the let-it-burn policy or the uncontrolled burns of large areas is affecting not only the timing of the runoff but also the quantity and the sediment being washed into our rivers and reservoirs. And in mitigation of the river channel, there's been tremendous changes to the Sun River channel, and that is affecting several areas economically, and especially for us as an irrigation district, as it is impacting our headworks.

The amount of water that is coming off is leaving our forests a lot sooner and quicker, and I would have to state that I believe that that is causing the additional flooding of the Sun River. And while we have used or Greenfields has utilized their reservoirs to try to mitigate some of the flooding of the Sun River, all that water coming at once, it has impacted several communities along the river. So I guess that is a lot of our concerns at this time.

MS. MARTEN: Thanks, Lee. I do have a clarifying question or a follow-up for you. I'm just curious -- I hear a couple things, the importance of the water rights, the irrigation, agriculture, as well as clarity or how did we take into account fire on the landscape and the impacts of that to our watersheds and all the various uses.

I'm curious from the standpoint of -- and you're fully

aware if you guys live there. You know, the Helena-Lewis and Clark is a lot of, I'll just say geographical islands that are broken up with intermittent ownership. Is there something you see missing from the standpoint of clarity on just the intermixed ownership, you know, because water doesn't stop at a jurisdictional boundary, or -- you know, just anything there? I mean, is it connecting those dots between the National Forest System as well as on private land as it goes downstream, or just kind of the whole big picture you feel is missing? If that makes sense.

MR. SIGNALNESS: Well, I think the plan omits the -- well, whether we're talking private or are we talking the overall.

MS. MARTEN: Okay.

MR. SIGNALNESS: It appears to give a little lip service but surely lacks the importance of the private uses downstream. I realize that there is a mixed ownership of some of the lands within the forest boundary. But the biggest impact is to the private users downstream.

MS. MARTEN: Okay. That helps clarify. Thank you. I wasn't sure if you were keying into different ownerships, but it's the big picture and how they're connected that you see missing and are not able to follow the rationale or connecting the dots.

MR. SIGNALNESS: Thank you.

MS. MARTEN: Thank you. Very helpful.

MR. JUEL: Hi. This is Erling Juel. I'm manager of the Greenfields Irrigation District. I also serve on the Sun River Watershed Group. I guess I just reiterate what John said. It's important that the off-boundaries water users be recognized as important, because, as you mentioned, whether it's irrigation water, private water rights, or whatever, they all originate -- you know, the watershed originates in the forest's boundaries. The north and south fork of the Sun River is primarily our concern. That's where the water comes from, it originates there, and then it leaves the Forest Service and then it's used beyond that. So it's critical that those uses be recognized in the plan.

I feel like, you know, municipal water gets a voice, obviously, because there's a connection to its importance, but we don't have that voice. And maybe our input would have a little more weight if we were recognized as -- you know, that the forest management has a direct impact on our resource, because that's where it comes from.

And, of course, the guys mentioned about basically our primary concern is managing the canopy, the management of the forest, protecting the canopy. And, you know, I'm not a forester, but we need to find -- And this is where we feel like the plan falls a little short, and my objection

is that the plan is not aggressive enough in the fuel reduction such that these catastrophic fires are allowed to burn and get out of control.

So I would like to see more emphasis on mechanical thinning, selective burn, whatever, to keep the fuel load down so that we preserve a healthy canopy for all the reasons we stated above.

MS. MARTEN: So really looking at the cumulative impact of the multiple use, multiple management of the forest, the Helena-Lewis and Clark National Forest, and how that, be it on National Forest System lands, private lands, other state lands, or what have you, how they're all very much interconnected; and really recognizing that and looking at that bigger cross-jurisdictional picture and at least acknowledging, disclosing, and putting down what is the thought process of Forest Supervisor Avey as he's looking through the components in the plan and how that ties into water rights, for instance, or the fuels management, how that's tied into water, be it on National Forest System lands or it crosses jurisdictional boundaries. There's gaps there from what you're seeing that you can't -- that need filled in.

My paraphrasing again, so my apologies, gentlemen.

But I just want to make sure I'm understanding the gist of what you're getting at.

MR. JUEL: Yes. You're getting to the crux of 1 2 it, yes. MS. MARTEN: Okay. Excellent. 3 So other thoughts or other things? That helps clarify 4 tremendously some of what we were reading and puts it in 5 6 context much better for me. So I really appreciate that 7 from that standpoint. 8 But before I switch to some of your other colleagues here and peers on the meeting, I just want to make sure if 9 there is anything else just with the folks there in 10 Fairfield. Not that you can't pop in again. 11 12 MR. JUEL: That should work for us. Thank you 13 very much. 14 MS. MARTEN: You betcha. Thank you very much. 15 Very helpful. 16 Shawn, I'm going to turn it back over to you, because I'm not sure with the hands and others. I think Andy had 17 18 something, but I wasn't sure other folks, so... 19 MR. JOHNSON: Yeah. I haven't seen any other 20 hands, and I know Andy did want to talk about his interest in the riparian areas. 21 22 So Andy, if you are there, do you want to bring those 23 concerns forward? 24 MR. ANDY JOHNSON: Yeah. Can you hear me all 25 right?

MR. JOHNSON: Loud and clear.

MS. MARTEN: I can hear you, Andy, loud and clear.

MR. ANDY JOHNSON: Okay. Well, thanks so much for letting me participate in the meetings. And what it was, because of my troubles trying to get a reasonable permit up on Ready Cash Gulch, which I understand you're familiar with, I started following this whole process. And it seems like I've been kind of on the one side of the argument and whoever is writing for the Forest Service has been on the other side of the argument.

But what it came down to was the draft EIS, the draft plan. In the draft plan under riparian areas, it said they did not want to allow placer mining. And so I pointed out to them that placer mining is still a big part of the Mining Law, so they cannot do that. So what they came back with was they changed placer mining to gravel mining. But really, up in those headwaters, no one is going to go up there to do gravel mining.

So to me it was a euphemism, meaning, well, we can't allow you to placer mine up there, because that can be considered gravel mining. So what I've asked them to do is remove gravel mining out of that statement. And that's where we're at with that.

MS. MARTEN: Okay.

MR. ANDY JOHNSON: And another thing I wanted to point out, and I put it in here, I put it in some of my documents, if Ready Cash Gulch had been over on the Custer Gallatin National Forest, I don't think I would have had nearly this trouble because of the way they wrote their riparian area situation, where, well, if it can't be avoided, then we've got to minimize and mitigate. And I can understand that. I can deal with that. But because I'm on Helena National Forest, they've taken a different view of it. They don't really like mining on that side. And so I've had this head-butting situation going on for seven years.

My point is I believe throughout the region, all the rules and all the regulations should be the same from one forest, from one district to the next, and I would encourage that. And that goes also with definitions, because definitions become important when we start arguing about what does this mean, what does that mean. And so I took a review of all the plans in Region 1, and I was surprised at the differences in the definitions. So that's just kind of a heads-up comment.

MS. MARTEN: Okay. Great. Very helpful.

MR. ANDY JOHNSON: So that's where we're at.

MS. MARTEN: No, I appreciate that. Thank you Andy. That helps me get an understanding of what you're

seeing and the differences you're seeing between even national forests within the same region and the confusion there. So very helpful on that part of it.

I do have a question and follow-up, and I don't know if anybody on the call here was the one that brought this up, because, you know, not everybody was able to participate. But there was a request around bull trout and asking for additional analysis. And again, I'm kind of curious on what specifically folks feel was missing.

I understand there's a whole spectrum of difference of opinions on science and analysis and outcomes from that, which is not unusual. It's a lot of different species and parts of natural resource management. But specifically, you know, we were requested to supplement the analysis or add to it. And I'm not quite sure what gap folks were referring to, if there was something very specific they feel like we just did not take into account or if it really comes down to the interpretations of the science and there's differences there, or something in between that.

Again, I'm not sure if the person who keyed into bull trout is on the call here, but I wanted to throw that out, because that was a potential remedy that was thrown out.

I'm just not clear on exactly what that was referring to.

And if they're not on, that's okay too.

Anybody have a comment on that? 1 MR. JOHNSON: Thanks, Leanne. Yeah, let's see if 2 anyone has a response to that. And then Tom wanted to 3 jump in next with one of his questions. 4 5 MS. MARTEN: Oh, Sure. I'm sorry. I didn't mean 6 to jump up --7 MR. JOHNSON: No, no. Just giving you a sense of 8 where we are on the conversation. 9 So does anyone want to respond to the question on bull 10 trout and the potential remedy that was put forward? Not seeing anyone, Leanne. 11 12 MS. MARTEN: That's fair. Go ahead, Pete, if you had something. 13 Oh. 14 MR. NELSON: Leanne, I don't know exactly what 15 you're referring to, if there was a distinct request for 16 supplemental analysis. MS. MARTEN: There was, but it wasn't specific. 17 18 It was a general statement and a general request, and 19 that's what I'm struggling with, Pete, is that's pretty 20 broad. 21 MR. NELSON: It touches on some of our concerns, 22 so I'll just mention those here briefly. 23 MS. MARTEN: okay. 24 MR. NELSON: You know, I think that we are 25 seeing -- And I think we'll probably talk about INFISH and maybe the bigger picture here in a moment, but, you know, we're generally seeing a relaxation of the INFISH framework for aquatic conservation management, including bull trout. You know, I think we felt like we've made our case pretty clear in terms of pointing out how the framework is changing from INFISH to the revised plan.

And regarding analysis, you know, I think our point is that the analysis provided has not demonstrated that we're actually getting an improvement in aquatic conservation under this framework. It's a much different framework, as you all know, as we all know, and it has a different approach associated with it than INFISH. And therefore, we think that the analysis needs to really leave the reader with a clear impression and finding that you're going to result in improved aquatic conditions for at-risk species.

So to the degree that that might be part of what you're talking about, yes. But I do not believe that Defenders called distinctly for a supplemental NEPA.

MS. MARTEN: Okay.

MR. NELSON: There's a related issue, which is how this analysis occurs at the project level. And also for bull trout, I think there's a reference to other conservation planning documents that will be used to guide decisionmaking, and I think there's an issue there with

how you would incorporate that information into this planning process and thus not have to kind of address changes in those plans that happen while this plan is underway.

So, I don't know, there's really interesting issues about supplementing analysis, I guess. But happy to talk more if you have more directed questions on that.

MS. MARTEN: Yeah. No, that's helpful, Pete.

And I can see -- And I know you and I have had other conversations with the INFISH and where we're at and, you know, hydro monitoring and just all the stuff through the years and how that connects or doesn't connect and how we're taking those things into account and what we do or do not have, depending on the view, to substantiate changes that we may be doing from INFISH.

As you're aware, INFISH was interim, but interim has gotten extended since the '90s on that, and we all know there's a variety of reasons why that happened. And that could be where -- I think you're right. I think that's where some of it, whether or not that's supplement or not, it's just the difference and the thought process on connecting those dots and having clear rationale and, what I hear you saying, if there's going to be a deviation, how are we supporting or substantiating that with data that shows there's a reason to deviate from INFISH and the

framework there on that.

So that does help. Thank you. It's very complex, trying to -- you know, all the different analyses and all the different, as you said, the different frameworks and strategies and conservation strategies being worked on and everything on that.

MR. NELSON: Absolutely. And I don't know if we want to have this conversation now, but I think when we go through a major transition like this from INFISH to a new paradigm, it's essential that the Agency provide a real clear logic here.

It reminds me, Leanne, of our conversation on Tuesday where, you know, the riparian management objectives from INFISH are being converted into monitoring aspects so that you can look at reference watershed conditions versus managed watershed conditions. You know, but clearly using a monitoring approach versus more of a desired condition or plan component driven approach is a big paradigm shift.

Now, I do acknowledge that there are scientific issues here associated with the range of conditions that are present in the variety of watersheds in the forest, and we do acknowledge that complexity. But we also think it is feasible to develop specific desired conditions for categories of watersheds to allow a bit more accountability for the process.

Because, getting back to our conversation on Tuesday thematically, you know, a lot of our concern was we're moving from a forest planning process that puts the planning aspects in the plan to a process that says we are going to make those determinations of desired conditions for riparian areas later using information generated from monitoring and reference watershed conditions, but the reader doesn't really have an understanding of what those reference conditions are or what those desired conditions are right now.

And so I acknowledge that tension. I think what we're looking for is a better balancing between accountability and clarity in the plan, and then what happens subsequently when we do get into project level application of those desired conditions. So that's that argument in a nutshell.

MS. MARTEN: Yeah. No, that helps, Pete. And I know in the Defenders' objection, there's specific examples or remedies offered on how to do some of that, on what you just summarized for us to get into more detail.

MR. NELSON: Yeah. Yeah, we have some thoughts on that.

MS. MARTEN: Excellent. Excellent. Thank you. Very helpful.

Tom I think was next in the queue here, Shawn?

MR. JOHNSON: Yeah. Tom wanted to bring forward a couple of thoughts here.

So Tom, do you want to jump in?

MR. PARTIN: Yeah. Thank you very much.

Tom Partin with American Forest Resource Council. And really, just kind of continue the discussion that you've had with Pete here on the transition from management in RMZs out of the PACFISH/INFISH into our new forest plan. And the point we made in our objection letter and what we'd like to talk about a little bit is the importance of doing some management in these RMZs. And what we saw in the plan is just a lack of acres where commercial work and really management could be accomplished.

And why the RMZs, from our perspective, are really important, number one, it's some of the better timber growing sites. Number two, oftentimes, that's where you have some of the heavier stands of timber, some of the heavier wood components, and, actually, some of the heavier fire risks that we have seen. And when we have a fire, some of the worst damage has been done in the riparian areas, the specific areas we're trying to protect.

And when you get a wildfire going in these heavy hills, the area looks absolutely nuked. And we've had several examples of that on fires in recent history. Once

you have that condition, then you have a tremendous amount of erosion in those areas, and we really lose a lot of the resources and components of the riparian areas that we're really trying to save.

And, you know, we're not talking about going in and making wholesale changes, but I think just an acknowledgement that there has to be some management in these areas or fuels reductions or improvements in the RMZs, like adding big wood to it. That's often a job we can do in our operations while in there.

And we've also included two or three studies in our input letter, Leanne, that talks about pared watersheds and really the impacts which are minimal, if any, on stream temperatures, on stream sedimentation. And these are kind of the most recent, up-to-the-date studies where it really points out that the benefits of doing some management in these areas really aren't offset by anything on the negative side of it.

So I think it's new information that we need to look at. I think we're all interested in preserving and enhancing our riparian areas, making sure that we have more water, more clean water coming from our national forests. But again, the science is evolving. And each one of us have particular areas we'd like to focus in, but really, ours is looking at how we can get in there and

physically treat a few more of the acres, some of the more high-productive acres on your national forest.

So that's really all the input I had there.

MS. MARTEN: Thanks, Tom. I do have just a clarifying question, and I think I did see where Bryan -- I want to make sure, you know, to get his voice in the room.

You know, when you refer to management, and this could be a loaded question, Tom, so I don't mean it that way, but I'm going to hear myself say it, that isn't always commercial timber harvest. I mean, management can be a whole variety of different ways, and I think I hear you saying that. At the same time, taking into account, when we can, increase the flexibility to do commercial, have the economic benefits as well as the resource and all that, of course, is preferable. But I don't believe you're saying it always has to be just commercial timber harvest, it's management.

MR. PARTIN: Right. And I think we need to look at all aspects of it, whether it be commercial or whether it be going in and doing fuel reductions on small material that may not be commercial, or even a prescribed burning. But somehow, keep that fuel loading down in those riparian areas to where it doesn't get built up and we get a fire in there that just completely nukes those areas we're

1 trying to save. So just really wanting to put a focus and maybe a 2 second thought from the Forest on the importance of 3 4 looking at those riparian areas and what we really need to 5 keep them intact and producing what we want. 6 MS. MARTEN: Okav. Great. Thanks. I iust 7 wanted to make sure, because I thought that's what I was 8 hearing you say, but I wanted to clarify I wasn't putting 9 my own thought process into your words. MR. PARTIN: Yeah. And I think those studies we 10 included really point that out too, that there's a variety 11 12 and a real wide field of options to look at in how to enhance riparian areas. 13 14 MS. MARTEN: okay. 15 Thank you. MR. PARTIN: 16 Thank you. Thanks, Tom. MS. MARTEN: Ι appreciate it. 17 18 Is it Bryan, Shawn? 19 Bryan would like to get in MR. JOHNSON: Yeah. 20 on the conversation as well. 21 So Bryan, do you want to jump in? 22 MR. LORENGO: Yeah, you bet. Bryan Lorengo,

I think if you look at what we do for the state in our

Montana Logging Association, and I would just echo Tom's

management in those areas.

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BMP SMZs, the results are impeccable. And I think -- you know, I'm seeing some areas on the forests, not particularly the Helena-Lewis and Clark, on the Beaverhead-Deer Lodge, you know, where you might see aspen stands that need treated, both commercially and non-commercially, for a lot of reasons, and there's just a caution to not do that. And I think, you know, if we do that in the right conditions, frozen ground conditions, we can meet all the management objectives and protect that and enhance aspen.

So I'd just say I think we need to have a little bit more flexibility and showcase where we have done good work there. And we've done that, and we'll continue to showcase that. But if there's places on the forest that are good examples, I think we need to showcase those. Thank you.

MS. MARTEN: So Bryan, just out of curiosity, you know, one of the things in the Helena-Lewis and Clark proposed revised plan, there is, like, inner and outer riparian zones, you know, the 100-foot and the 200-foot, and they have flexibility built in depending where you're at. So when you're thinking about this, are you thinking specifically within, like, the 100-foot riparian zone and having increased flexibility there, because there's quite a bit in the 200, you know, when you get further out, or

just in general?

I'm just trying to clarify, do you have a difference, like, between those two zones or what your thoughts are there.

MR. LORENGO: Well, honestly, I'd like to see the flexibility and use the -- The State has a 50-foot rule. And we've shown successfully that we can -- if you have to enter those stands and you do it appropriately. Because we want to limit sediment and we don't want to damage things. But I think there's success in some flexibility. You know, as long as there's not steep slopes or that kind of stuff where you might have sediment issues.

But there's ways -- I think the hydrology folks and the folks who are doing the layout, I think there's just -- It's easy to say no, but I think you probably have conflicting ologists that say from a fuels standpoint it needs to be treated, and then you have another ologist who says, yeah, but there's the bigger concerns. It's the head-butting I think and compromise, and I think somewhere in the middle we can make it work.

MS. MARTEN: Okay. Great. That helps. So part of it's the, quote/unquote, distance, but it's just -- The underlying of what I hear you saying is having the flexibility to be able to manage how it needs managed, and it's going to vary from riparian zone to riparian zone

depending on a whole host of things, topography, fuel loading, et cetera, on that.

MR. LORENGO: And then I think, you know, you could also build in, you know, where are some places that you need to protect those areas? You know, is it for grazing or wildlife reasons maybe that impact it? I think you could remove material out of there, conifer encroachment a lot of times, and then fence those off, and I think you'll see success over five or ten years as long as there's not those impacts.

So just a few of my thoughts.

MS. MARTEN: Yeah. No, I appreciate it. That helps clarify, again, some of the context and how you're seeing things and the diversity that you're seeing out there. And yeah, natural resource management, no one ever said it was easy and straightforward.

MR. LORENGO: No. And, you know, Leanne, the other thing I'd make is, you know, the folks that are maybe apprehensive to do management to that level, you know, we have our BMP audits all the time, and we're taking them and showcasing the work we do both on private, state, and agency grounds, Forest Service or BLM, and I think we showcase that we do a good job out there. And so those folks that are apprehensive, I invite those folks to reach out to me. I'll take them on any job and showcase

1 the work we do. 2 MS. MARTEN: Great. Thanks, Bryan. Very 3 helpful. I appreciate it. 4 Thanks, Bryan. MR. JOHNSON: 5 MS. MARTEN: So Shawn, I know we're starting to 6 run short on time, but just want to make sure I didn't 7 miss anybody that's in the queue and make sure we have 8 voices. MR. JOHNSON: Yeah. Let's go back to make sure 9 we didn't miss anyone that's calling in. Were there any 10 objectors or interested persons who are just calling in 11 12 and haven't had a chance to talk with Leanne on this 13 topic? 14 MS. MARTEN: That sounded like a talk show host. 15 MR. JOHNSON: I don't see anyone speaking up, so 16 I don't see anything else. 17 And I just wanted to circle back with Pete to make sure that we got to all your issues too. I know that you 18

And I just wanted to circle back with Pete to make sure that we got to all your issues too. I know that you brought up some conversations in response to Leanne's question. But was there anything else on this topic that you were interested in visiting about?

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MR. NELSON: Thank you. No. I mean, I thought our objection was -- well, I thought it was well-reasoned. So Leanne, let me know if you have any specific questions about the points we raised therein.

1 MS. MARTEN: Yes. 2 3 track it. 4 5 6 any other questions, Leanne, I think --7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 we really appreciate your time. 25

We are going to switch to our next topic here at the

No, I appreciate that, Pete. I don't have anything at this time, questions about the objection and how it was written and all that.

MR. JOHNSON: All right. Well, unless you had

MS. MARTEN: No. You guys did a great job answering the questions I had and clarifying some of the points that I just -- I wasn't seeing it in the right context. So thank you, folks. It's always extremely helpful to just hear it verbally sometimes and be able to have me just even tease out one or two questions. It's amazing how that can shift how you're reading something in writing versus how it was actually intended.

So very helpful. Really appreciate it, and appreciate you taking time out of your busy day this morning.

Shawn, I'll turn it back over to you, because I think we have just a few minutes before we switch topics again, but I'll let you run through those logistics.

MR. JOHNSON: Yeah, for sure. Thanks, Leanne.

And thanks, everyone who joined for this conversation on conservation watershed networks and the downstream water uses. It was a really productive conversation, and top of the hour, so at 11 o'clock we'll be moving to timber, sustained yield, and reforestation. So we'll jump back in with more details then, but for now we'll take a quick stretch break and give everyone the chance to stand up. At 11 o'clock, I will come back and welcome people to that next conversation.

So thanks again for this conversation at 10:00. A quick break, back at 11:00. See you soon.

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1	TIMBER, SUSTAINED YIELD, AND REFORESTATION
2	Thursday, October 1, 2020, 11:00 a.m 11:43 a.m.
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4	APPEARANCES
5	FACILITATOR: SHAWN JOHNSON, University of Montana
6	FOREST SERVICE:
7	LEANNE MARTEN, Regional forester/reviewing officer
8	SARA MAYBEN, Deputy forest supervisor DEB ENTWISTLE, Team leader LORI WOLLAN, GIS specialist
9	SCOTT NAGEL, Watersheds WENDY CLARK, Wildlife biologist
10	AMANDA MILBURN, Timber/civic culturalist KYLE SCHMITT, Range and weeds
11	ELIZABETH CASSELLI, Recreation and other uses LIZ SMITH, Writer/editor
12	JENNY WOODS, HLC NP planning staff CHIARA CIPRIANO, Public affairs specialist
13	TIMORY PEEL, Regional Planner CORY HUTCHINSON, Administrative Review Coordinator
14	ERIC ARCHER, Fishery biologist
15	OBJECTORS AND INTERESTED PERSONS:
16	AL CHRISTOPHERSEN, Big Elk Divide Restoration Comm.
17	ZACH ANGSTEAD, Montana Wilderness Association TOM PARTIN, American Forest Resource Council
18	BRYAN LORENGO, Montana Logging Association RICK KERR, Choteau
19	PETE NELSON, Defenders of Wildlife
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MR. JOHNSON: All right. Welcome back. It's 11 o'clock. For those that are just joining, my name is Shawn Johnson. I'm with the University of Montana, helping facilitate today's meeting. Welcome to our 11 o'clock session on timber, sustained yield, and reforestation.

It looks like most everyone has stayed on from this morning, with maybe just one or two people joining, so I'll just real briefly go over where we are and some of the features of Zoom here today.

The key features are across the bottom of your screen. I'd just ask that everyone stay on mute if they're not speaking. And those buttons are at the bottom left, the Audio and Video Mute buttons. The other ones to pay attention to are the Participants button, so bottom, the fourth over from the left.

If you click Participants, that will bring up participants in a separate field. And under the names of the participants, you'll see a Raise Hand feature, and that will help Leanne and I really get a sense of who would like to talk on what topic or in response to a specific question that she asks.

And then the other button is the Chat button at the bottom as well, and that will have some information just about today's meeting. And just to update that one more

time for people that are just joining us now, I'll go ahead and put some information in the chat box, same as before, with the updated link. We had an update to the link on the closed captioning, so I think this version here reflects that updated link.

But just to go over those reminders that are just now in the chat box, go ahead and rename yourself, if you haven't already, with your first name, last name, and the organization. And you do that by clicking on the three dots in the upper right-hand corner of your box.

If you're joining us from the press and would like to be in touch with someone, please contact Chiara. She's the public affairs specialist for the Helena-Lewis and Clark, and her contact information is provided in the chat box. And if you have any technical assistance issues or just questions about the planning process, both Cody and Timory are on standby for those.

So appreciate all those people helping out today, and please be in touch with them if you have any questions or need any help along the way.

I'd like to go ahead and invite those folks who are objectors or interested persons on the issues of timber, sustained yield, and reforestation to go ahead and turn on your videocameras now, and we'll start here with a round of introductions just to get started. And that will give

Tom.

us a chance too to check everyone's audio and visual capabilities and make sure we can both hear and be heard.

And as we do so, a reminder that we're really focused today on building some shared understanding. So use this time to really listen to some of the key issues out there. Leanne does a really nice job focusing on some of the key questions that she has. But really, let's build some shared understanding and continue to really demonstrate the ability to hear and be heard during this conversation.

I think that's it in terms of logistics, so let's go ahead and jump back in with some introductions. A lot of familiar faces here.

So Al, why don't you say hi?

MR. CHRISTOPHERSEN: Yes. Good morning again.

Al Christophersen with the Elkhorn Restoration Committee and, unless Joe is on, I'll speak also for the Elkhorn Working Group as an objector.

MR. JOHNSON: Great. Thanks, Al. Appreciate you continuing to carry water for both groups here.

zach, do you want to say hi?

MR. ANGSTEAD: Yeah, good morning. Zach Angstead from Montana Wilderness Association. Good morning.

Thanks for having us.

MR. JOHNSON: Great. Thanks, Zach.

MR. PARTIN: Good morning. Tom Partin with 1 American Forest Resource Council. Thank you. 2 3 MR. JOHNSON: Good to see you, Tom. 4 And Bryan. 5 MR. LORENGO: Yeah. Bryan Lorengo, Montana 6 Logging Association. 7 MR. JOHNSON: Great. Thanks. 8 I want to make sure that there's no one else out there. So if anyone else is an objector or interested 9 person for this issue, let me know and we'll give you an 10 opportunity to say hi here and test your audio and visual 11 12 capabilities. Is there anyone else on this topic? 13 Anyone on the phone? I do see a hand raised from the phone number ending in 14 15 1028. If you would like to say hi. 16 MR. KERR: Good morning from Choteau. This is Rick Kerr, an interested person. 17 18 MR. JOHNSON: Great. Good to have you back with 19 us today, Rick. 20 And Pete Nelson, we're just doing another round of 21 introductions if you want to say hi again. MR. NELSON: Hi. Pete Nelson, Defenders of 22 wildlife. 23 24 MR. JOHNSON: All right. Well, I'm guessing that 25 Leanne has some questions on this topic, so I don't want

to get in the way of those.

I'll just turn it over to you, Leanne.

MS. MARTEN: Great. Thank you, Shawn. Yeah. I always have questions; right?

I have to say, Zach, when you first came on, you had beautiful mountains as your background and I was like, aahh, then you switched it and I'm like, darn it, he's not out in the woods.

Let me summarize what I hear on a pretty straightforward and --

There you go, Zach. You switched it.

-- straightforward and complex issue all at one time. And so, you know, on timber and sustained yield and reforestation, there's a couple of things that were definitely very pointed in the objections. And we had, as you guys can imagine, a spectrum of the revised plan did not designate enough of the land base as suitable for timber management, and then we had on the flip side designated too much as suitable for timber management. So, you know, we had the two extremes, and then a lot of things came in between.

There's climate change and whether or not we took into account enough on potential changes to the landscape based on climate change and where that tied into our analysis and Forest Supervisor Avey's draft record of decision.

There was very specific comments regarding the Elkhorn Wildlife Management Area and the Showdown Ski Area and concerns on how the plan did or did not address timber management Within those designated areas.

And I have a couple, I think, understandings there that I'll tease out here. I don't know if we have anybody -- I don't know if George from Showdown was able to join us, it didn't sound like today, but I'll share with the group and then he may came on later or there may be somebody else that can help there as well. And then we also have just some questions, like we've had with many other topics, on just what is the rationale, trying to connect the dots, the analysis, did it take into account certain aspects.

So a lot of that was very straightforward in your objections and very much easy to understand and be able to help me understand in your objections the issues.

However, as always, there were parts of it that I just need some help with and proposed remedies that I could use some help with. And so I'll start out, like I normally do, with some questions, and then we'll flux as need be to meet the needs here and what works for you all on that.

And Rick, I think you're familiar, you were with us yesterday, on how to raise your hand on the phone.

Shawn, it's star 9; right?

MR. JOHNSON: Yeah, that's right, Leanne and Rick, star 9. And if we don't see you, we can always just ask for you to take yourself off mute if you've got a question or want to respond to any of Leanne's questions.

MS. MARTEN: Yes. I just don't want to lose the phone. So thanks, Shawn. I just wanted to double-check that for Rick so he's aware.

So let me jump in on a couple things that I've been hearing, both what I read and then also frankly over the last couple days. And Al and folks can help me out, and Zach and others. I think most of you have all been on other topics, so correct me if my understanding is incorrect.

But I'm going to jump into a couple of the place-based site-specific areas, Elkhorn Wildlife Management Area. And what I've been hearing very clearly over the last several days, and what came up on this objection topic as well, was very much the request and need to clarify that the Elkhorn Wildlife Management Unit area is just that, it's for wildlife management unit. So there was proposed wording that was suggested on how to reword a couple of the components regarding that it's not suitable for timber harvest; however, if there is a need, it's for certain things and it's with wildlife being the foremost reason for any kind of management, be it timber harvest in that

area. So really emphasizing wildlife and it's for wildlife is the main emphasis. It doesn't mean other things can't happen, but it has to all be done to benefit the wildlife and the emphasis of that area.

Al, you say it much more eloquently than what just came out of my mouth, but hopefully I didn't butcher it too bad there.

And so the proposed wording I saw was really just trying to clarify that and, in some cases, really just putting that up front to make sure that it's underneath that umbrella of the intent of that geographical area and the emphasis of the wildlife management.

MR. CHRISTOPHERSEN: Yes. That's fair. You've captured it I think exactly right on track. It's all about the emphasis on the wildlife management area.

Is that fair, Al or others, for the Elkhorns?

MS. MARTEN: Okay. Great. Thank you.

And that was similar for the Showdown Ski Area. And like I said, I don't think George or others joined, but just to let you guys know, it was very similar on the timber production not being suitable in the Showdown Ski Area; however, making sure that we have something that does allow it for safety purposes. You know, if you have wind events; you know, the things that, for the human part of it, we can definitely do some harvest in there or other

areas, you know, protecting facilities and infrastructure.

So if you have trees that are dead and dying or you need to harvest and do it for guest safety, being a little bit more specific in the wording in the components and the plan and the guidelines and standards so it doesn't leave it that it's absolutely a black-and-white you can never do any kind of treatment. But when you do, similar to the Elkhorn Wildlife Management Unit, it's for a specific purpose and it's not the same as general management of a forested area on that. And we were provided in the written objections some proposed wording on trying to clarify that.

So I think that came out in a couple other areas that I haven't named. But really trying to make sure that we aren't just being seemingly black-and-white, that sometimes there's safety concerns and other reasons where we may have to do some management of the vegetation and the timber in an area, but it's not the same as the general forest designation on that.

And I don't think anybody joined us, Shawn, but if they did from Showdown or there's questions on that, please throw them at me. But I just want to make sure that we acknowledged that, because there was some proposed remedies there.

MR. JOHNSON: Yeah. Thanks, Leanne. Like you

said, I don't see that George has joined us or anyone from Showdown. But just maybe make a last call.

Is there anyone out there that would like to speak to that issue or that topic that is an objector or interested person?

Zach, did you want to jump in on that?

MR. ANGSTEAD: Just real quick. Nothing important, but as a skier, I'd ask you, if you are going to consider that for Showdown, you consider it also for Teton -- the ski area on the Front.

MS. MARTEN: Yep. Great point, Zach. Yeah, not having it be just one, but if it's going to be for safety and some of that, make sure that we have it across the forest and ski areas.

MR. ANGSTEAD: Yep.

MS. MARTEN: Thank you. Appreciate it.

So let me get to the other part and some of the remedies and questions I have. And I'm not quite sure -- And again, you know, I don't have it by name who sent in what objections on this, but there were a couple remedies proposed that talked about -- and some of it that we just talked about, so let me start there.

Bryan, I think you brought it up, Tom did, and others in the previous conversation, about the desire and need to have some additional flexibility within riparian

management zones, to be able to do management of the land and timber harvest on that. And that came up in this one as well, as to what designates suitable, what you can and can't do within the riparian management zones, talking about the State versus our -- you know, the 50-foot versus 100 and 200-foot. That very much came through in this one.

We also had a question about providing an alternative that cuts at or near sustained yield limit and disclose the budget necessary. I need some help on that, and let me explain why I need help other than it's just complex.

So under the planning rule, we have to show within our budget what we can do, but then we have stuff in the EIS and in the document about if there's an unconstrained budget. Because we all know things flux there on that part of it. So I get that. I've had a lot of discussions with many of you and others on what that means or doesn't mean, and I know there's different views of even how the rule was written around that from industry and some others. So I'm not trying to get into that part of it.

What I'm not sure is providing an alternative that is closer to sustained yield, and my question with that is, as you guys are aware, sustained yield is modeled on just that, it's sustained yield. But with the multiple use of the forest, there's always other things we have to take

into account. So I'm not sure if it's just that you think we need one that just looks at sustained yield or if it doesn't look like we took that into account, if there's a full gap there or if it's connecting the dots.

I just couldn't track what it was that the objector was looking for with this other this alternative. And I'm sure it's much more complex than what I just asked about, but anybody want to help me out with that on the desire for an additional alternative and what I'm missing there?

MR. PARTIN: Well, this is Tom, and I might start addressing that. And I think you couched it very well, Leanne, on some of the concerns.

But, you know, if I might start at the beginning and looking at the size of the Helena-Lewis and Clark National Forest, which is about 2.9 million acres. And most of our objections to the plan were based on the timber aspect of it, primarily starting with the fact that only 388,000 acres are how you classify as suitable for timber production, and that's a small part of the forest. We do have other parts of the forest where timber management can occur, but it has to be to the benefit of other resources. And we think taking that look at it really doesn't satisfy the Multiple-Use Sustained-Yield Act because you really don't take a look specifically at timber and how timber should be looked at from that aspect alone as one of the

resources that the Forest is trying to manage. So that's one part of it.

We did come up with -- the Forest came up with a sustained yield number I believe of 57 million board feet. None of the alternatives or none of the action items really looked at how do we get at a sustained yield limit, perhaps even in the short term -- And let me back up a little bit by what I call the short term.

This forest has been through a major change in the last decade, with the lodgepole pine infestations, the Douglas-fir infestations, and you've got a problem on your hands on how to deal with that and how to get back to historic range of variability. But there was nothing in the plan that really looked at or talked about a departure from a consistent flow of harvest up to a sustained yield level to get the forest back into balance on where it should be. And I think we really missed an opportunity there to take that look at it and to look at what the forest really needs.

You've got some really good graphs in the forest plan about where you want to be with your fire-resistant species, such as ponderosa pine and larch. None of your options gets you there in a time frame that really, to us, makes sense. You've got some really nice graphs in there about where you are as far as fire risk to the

communities, fire fuels loading. None of that really gets to the point that it's assessed properly or taken care of within the alternatives that are listed.

And again, we're talking about the land aspect and what is important to get the forest back in balance.

Obviously, getting the forest back in balance is important to the forest products industry because we're trying to hold on and keep the existing facilities that we have that really rely on the Helena-Lewis and Clark. And you know those include IFG from Superior; they include Pyramid Lumber from Seeley Lake; obviously, they include

Sun Mountain Lumber Company; they include RY; they include a host of post-and-pole and smaller operations. And as I was writing this and putting in my objection, it was unfortunate that we found out that RY is shutting down their plant in Townsend.

So, you know, these are the kind of focuses that I think were really missed when you put your final plan out there and really took a hard look at what needs to happen on the landscape, what needs to happen with the timber component, and what we really need to do to make sure that we have a viable timber industry. You know, take little sections that we were just talking about. For instance, you know, if we wanted to take the hazard trees around ski areas. It would be nice to take them out and have a

commercial product to help pay for that. But if we don't have the sawmills and Bryan's loggers around, we're not going to have that tool.

And I think it's really a chance here to look at the workforce we have in the forest products industry, look at those people as a tool to help manage your forest, what the forest needs, and I think some of that was really overlooked.

So that's my first shot. So I'll let you respond.

MS. MARTEN: No, I appreciate that.

And I know, Bryan, you had your hand up too.

I do have just a general question, and maybe for you as well, Bryan. As written and as you are reading the forest plan and Forest Supervisor Avey's draft decision, do you see what you were looking at as a, my terms, a desired feature prohibited as it's written in the plan? And/or are you seeing it where it's just not highlighted and emphasized and therefore you don't feel like the importance of it is recognized?

MR. PARTIN: My point is -- I see that he's got a desired future condition, which we all want to transition a lot of our unhealthy stands into more fire-resistant species, like pine larch, and get our older lodgepole stands converted back to younger stands. But my point is, Leanne, that I just don't think we're getting there in the

time frame that it should be gotten there under this plan. Which, you know, we're talking this plan is going to be 15, 20 years, might spread out to 30 years. But I think we really have to look at, if we're talking about getting healthy stands established, doing this in a quicker time frame than what the plan currently is putting out there.

MS. MARTEN: Okay. So time frame is key as well.

MR. PARTIN: Right.

MS. MARTEN: Gotcha. Thank you. Very helpful. Go ahead, Bryan.

MR. LORENGO: Yeah. So I was just going to mention, in regards to the sustained yield, the 57 million, we'd love to see that stay at that level, and for a couple reasons. We don't want to see that sized to funding, even though realistically that happens. But I'm seeing a couple things with some momentum on large, long-term stewardship programs, that the private sector is basically helping the Agency get to those goals.

Now, if you look at what logging has done, on the Colville is a prime example, with those two projects. And there is momentum coming this way in regards to that, and we are supportive of that. So I think when we look at budget constraints and funding, let's not back ourselves against the wall where we leave potential acres that we could treat.

A couple other things I'd like to mention too is, you know, it seems to be the 35 percent with mechanical treatment that gets put into forest plans. If you look at ground impacts on newer equipment -- This forest plan was written in the '80s when you were still using dozers as your primary skidding. And we have showcased that we can do minimal impacts to soils, and, if there is, you can mitigate those concerns. The equipment that's being manufactured now is not made for Montana and agency ground. It's made for large private industrial ground and you're seeing larger, bigger machines.

MS. MARTEN: Yes.

MR. LORENGO: So we need to -- And they work on steeper slopes more effectively. A lot of times they're skidding less drags up and down the mountains because they can just pack more material. So I think that if we could get to that 45, 50 percent, and maybe if you get there, then you have some site-specific issues that need to be mitigated.

You know, we've taken tours on some wench assist stuff in Idaho with agency folks, both contracting officer, soils folks, and we want to showcase, you know, what's being done out there. And they're really surprised when they're seeing the end results. And I think that's what we need to look at, is end results.

So, you know, keep it at 57 is what we'd love to see. I get your budget concerns. We've written our congressional delegation in support of increased funding for your capacity, especially when it comes to NEPA work. We'd love to see you have five to ten years of NEPA work on the shelf. And we continue to advocate for litigation reform and NEPA reform as well. So I get it's a balance, but I think there's opportunity that's coming east, particularly out of the Colville, that we're going to see those as an opportunity in the near future.

MS. MARTEN: Yeah. Very helpful. And yeah, with Vaagen Brothers and the Colville and work there. I'm not sure I'm quite tracking, though, Bryan on one part. The 35 percent and mechanical, are you asking that it's either upped or it's the fact that we don't have a numerical percentage and we leave something in there a little differently so it's talking more the outcome as technology and tools may shift into the future? Just help me with that a little bit more, if you don't mind.

MR. LORENGO: Yeah, you bet. Good question. You know, when you put 35 percent, it's a number out there, but we need to see what's going to happen on the ground. And that really limits your opportunity for treatment mechanically. And we're looking at these dead lodgepole pine, and the purchasers that are taking the risk that are

currently out there, both on the Helena-Lewis and Clark and the projects, you can't get skyline people on the ground, you can't ask them to put people on the ground in these hazardous conditions. And that's the challenge. So 35 percent, a lot of ground you could do it on, but if it's rocky and you have unstable soils, then that's a no-go.

And I'm seeing in one document that I'm writing comments on at Selway Saginaw in the Beaverhead-Deer Lodge, they've got some flexibility built within that 35 percent that they consider going above. I just hate to see that hard number in a forest plan, that that's what you limit at.

And I think we get on the ground, we showcase what needs to get done and we build some flexibility in there -- We don't want to have soils issues, but I'm thinking that we don't want to restrict mechanical systems that are way more economical and safer to operate versus skyline on especially this dead lodgepole. You can't put your fire people or your personnel on the ground. We can't expect your purchasers to take that risk either. So just a couple things there.

MS. MARTEN: Yes. No, I hear you. That's very helpful. And one of the things I hear you asking for is -- and number or not, but really looking at how, I

believe it's a guideline is written. Because, you know, one of the things with a guideline, you have the guideline and the objectives that we're trying to meet. If you deviate from the guideline, you still have to show how you're meeting those objectives. That's one way, you know, of trying to build in some of that flexibility. But you have to be real clear on what the outcome is and what the objective is that you're trying to meet.

And so what I hear you saying is taking a hard look at that and make sure we aren't inadvertently getting ourselves backed up into a corner that is saying we can only meet it one way and only one way, the outcome in only one way.

MR. LORENGO: Yeah, I agree, the outcome and what -- the end result of what you want.

MS. MARTEN: End result. Yeah.

MR. LORENGO: And then give the flexibility with the purchaser to have some flexibility.

MS. MARTEN: Okay. Great. Very helpful. Thank you very much. Appreciate that.

Shawn, I'm going to ask you to help me, because I think there's some other hands going up here.

MR. JOHNSON: Yeah. I think Tom wanted to jump back in, and then let's see if anyone else wants to bring their voice into the conversation too.

1 | So Tom.

MR. PARTIN: Yeah. Just to add to what Brian said regarding other opportunities out there, Leanne. In the plan, it was brought up that the timber harvest levels could be increased with extra dollars, but that would come at a cost to other resources. And I don't totally agree with that because we've got other tools coming along, like GNA and shared stewardship, that is happening in Montana. And I think the Forest didn't look at that. They didn't look at other opportunities where we have partners and, as Bryan mentioned, other opportunities for somebody to do the NEPA work. So I think we're missing a lot of opportunities at who all is interested in increasing the pace and scale and methods of getting that done, and that part of it was really, really short on that.

And I can stop now, but before the session is over, I would like to just address the economics and what I felt the shortfall of the economics are in this project and really what the timber industry and that sector brings to Montana and the counties. So that's it for now.

MS. MARTEN: Great. Thanks, Tom, on that.

You know, one of the things I want to -- a couple things, and I think I brought it up earlier, but I just want to recognize we have some objectors who aren't joining us today, of course, that are coming from a

different perspective in that we didn't take into account climate change and we didn't look hard enough at the effects of that on the ground; and therefore, they feel we have too much land designated as suitable. So as always, you know, there's different perspectives that we're taking a hard look at from that.

One of the things on the budget part of it and the good neighbor authority and shared stewardship, you know, what I hear you saying there, Tom, and Bryan, I heard a little bit of what you were saying, is really making sure and taking a hard look at how the plan is worded and how Forest Supervisor Avey's decision is worded, build into it as much as possible flexibility for future unknown authorities, tools, technology. And we hear this across the board, not just with vegetation. You guys know that. It's recreation and other things as well.

As much as we like to try and predict the future, I don't think there's anybody on this call that can say they can say what's going to be developed two years from now. Harvestability, Bryan, like you brought up; some of the new equipment and the impacts or mitigations on the resources now compared to even five years ago on some of that is phenomenal. Recreation, same thing.

So really, just making sure somehow that the outcome and what we're looking for is real clear, and we aren't

too prescriptive on the tools and the technologies and the how. And I say that as not just a statement, but as a question. I think that's what I'm hearing in just different examples that you guys have given and trying to make sure we're taking a look across the board at that. Is that a fair assessment on my part?

MR. PARTIN: I think that's very well said. I think you captured it. With what's out there now and new things that might be coming, we have to be willing to embrace those and at least acknowledge they're out there.

MS. MARTEN: Bryan, was that fair? I put words in your mouth. I want to make sure I don't put wrong ones in your mouth.

MR. LORENGO: No, I agree 100 percent with what you said. I echo that. Thank you.

MS. MARTEN: Thank you. This has been very helpful trying to, again, get clarity on my part.

So Tom, the economics, what do you feel is the gap on our economic analysis?

MR. PARTIN: Well, I think you talk about the importance of economics. I think you didn't bring in the economics as far as the impacts to the counties, the importance of -- Some of these counties are 75, 80 percent national forest within their bounds and they're made up of national forests. And what happens on the national forest

is really important to the counties, the dollars that come back. The jobs that are created from management, whether it be forest management or restoration of any kind, really draws and comes back to these counties and these communities. And I think there could have been a better job of doing that.

But what really got my attention is when we were talking about the jobs and the dollars from where we are at the current situation, which was Alternative A, and I have some specific numbers in there that -- In timber, under where we are now, we're saying that we are creating 119 jobs -- And this year, we produced 37 million board feet on the forest, and it's saying under current we had 119 jobs. And then when we're going to go up to our preferred Alternative F, which is 27 million board feet, we create 616 jobs. And there's a disconnect on how those statistics and how those numbers are used in the plan.

And I could be missing something, but I -- It's a simple look on my part, but I just didn't know how you get there. Your current plan that you have shows 22 million feet with both forests, and where you're going on just timber products is 27. So you're raising up 5 million board feet, but it's a quantum leap in jobs and dollars that you're showing in your economics.

It's both this one, and you're also going to hear from

me on the Custer Gallatin. And I don't know -- If you can tell me where I'm fatally flawed, I'd be happy to look at it.

MS. MARTEN: I hear you, Tom, on having some clarity. So there's a couple things -- With taking a risk of sticking my own foot in my mouth here, but, you know, of course, the range of our PTSQ or potential timber sale quantity, it's a range. You know, and the 27 is the lower part and it goes up. And then, of course, you have the sustained yield.

And as we talked about, sustained yield has -- when we do the modeling, just sustained yield, that's one thing, but as we're looking at our potential timber sale quantity, the PTSQ, it takes into account all these other natural resource multiple uses that we have to take into account.

The economics is similar on the numbers you're seeing, but -- I put this out, but I'm going to put a caveat because we need to take a look at it and make it clearer. And people can double-check me on the team. The number of jobs and the money isn't necessarily just the timber side of it. You also have recreation, you have a bunch of other things that tie into the alternatives. Now, not knowing the exact table and stuff that you're looking at, I may be misspeaking there.

So we'll take a look at that. It sounds like that was included in some comments. But we can get the details from our economists and try and get more information and answer that question to make sure it's clear on where those numbers came from and what was included in those Because I can see where it's confusing. numbers. MR. PARTIN: Yeah. It's Table 243 and 245 in the

final EIS.

MS. MARTEN: Perfect.

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MR. PARTIN: If you can help me out and help me understand it, I'd appreciate it.

MS. MARTEN: Okay. That's great. And people behind the scenes are taking notes on that, so I'm sure they just captured that for us. So we'll do some follow-up, Tom.

MR. PARTIN: Thank you.

MS. MARTEN: Go ahead, Bryan.

MR. LORENGO: Yeah, I was just going to mention that BBR is the study that we use, where there's 12 to 17 jobs depending on what state, I think 17 for Idaho, 12 for Montana, based upon every million board feet of timber harvest. So I'd like to see you compare those numbers first, the BBR numbers, and see where we're flawed. Or maybe you are, I don't know.

MS. MARTEN: No, that's great. Because I'm

familiar with -- I've worked with Jason in the past and you and others on the BBR. So that will be something I'll have to get to our economist and see what numbers he used and how he used them and how the BBR compares and help me out there.

Great question. I'm not an economist, so I'm not even going to try on that part of it.

MR. LORENGO: And this may not be specific to the forest plan, but when it comes to economics, you know, we had a contract inked at the Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation; we ink it annually. Last year, the one thing that come out of that BBR study that's astonishing between Idaho and Montana, that we average one month less of work on the ground. And when I'm talking about flexibility with your ologists, it's a huge -- it's a major concern for our workforce going forward, the limiting operating season that hamstrings our contractors.

It's probably not a forest plan, but while I've got you in front, I'm just going to echo that it's a major concern for us going forward.

MS. MARTEN: Okay. No, I hear you. Appreciate it. Thanks.

So I will say that this has been extremely helpful. I wanted to make sure, if there's any other voices, that I'm not missing them. But I think I got my questions answered

that I needed to help put some context, and the remedies that were being proposed and where they were coming from.

So Shawn, I'm going to let you help us with this from this standpoint, make sure there isn't something else somebody wants to make sure they get in the room with for us. But I think I'm good with at least my questions that I had.

MR. JOHNSON: Great. Thanks, Leanne.

And thanks, everyone, who contributed to the conversation. Just based on Leanne's offer, are there other thoughts, questions, or issues that you would like to surface right now while we've got the time? You can either raise your hand by clicking on your Raise Hand button or give me a wave, or if you're on the phone, go ahead and take yourself off mute and bring your voice into the conversation.

zach.

MS. MARTEN: Go ahead, Zach.

MR. ANGSTEAD: So this isn't actually -- I'm not speaking for MWA at this point. I'm speaking as -- I don't know. I commented on the EIS two years ago as a caver. And so from the 1986 Lewis and Clark plan to the most current revision, there were some definite standards regarding caves and forestation and, you know, doing treatments around caves, especially in regards to, like,

sedimentation and ground-disturbing activities. And so those same standards aren't in this plan, which is fine because it's covered under the Federal Cave Resource Protection Act.

But the Helena-Lewis and Clark has recently begun doing a cave management plan, and I'd just like to see -- I know the resources aren't super there to put a lot of time into that, but I would like to see that move forward and make sure that those kind of protections that were in the 1986 plan continue forward into some sort of plan, whether it be a cave management plan or something similar. So that's all.

MS. MARTEN: I appreciate that. And I appreciate the recognition that one of the things we try to do is not repeat law in the forest plan. But there's a lot of different laws out there and you have to be familiar with them sometimes to recognize that it's in an act already and doesn't necessarily have to be in the forest plan. But I will tell you I heard you and I saw Sara nodding her head, she heard you, on the cave management plan.

MR. JOHNSON: Thanks, Zach.

Anyone else want to bring a comment forward to Leanne just now?

I'm not seeing anyone else, Leanne.

MS. MARTEN: Well, as always, I really appreciate

it, folks. Extremely helpful. It helped put things in context for me. I know the team behind the scenes was taking notes on a couple of the very specific questions and those tables and stuff, Tom, and some things there that you brought up. And I thank you for just your continued interest.

And I'm going to turn it over to Shawn, because I believe we start going into a lunch break, and then we have one more topic after lunch that some of you may be partaking in, some may not from that standpoint. I think it's on range. But if you're not partaking in it, just a big thank you again for your continued interest and joining us today and, many of you, over the last couple days as well.

Shawn, it's all yours.

MR. JOHNSON: All right. Thanks, Leanne.

And thanks again, everyone, for the conversation. I thought it was really useful. And again, if you're not able to join this afternoon, appreciate you being with us the last couple of days. And as Leanne mentioned I think yesterday, her letter back to Forest Supervisor Avey will be made available when it's done, and so everyone can see what her responses look like. You know, she's not making decisions just now, but really using this as a chance to understand your concerns.

So we are going to take a break now. And we do have one final topic on range. That will begin at 1:30 this afternoon, and I invite everyone who is interested in being a part of that conversation either as an objector or interested party or member of the public to join us then. The Zoom link stays the same, and I'll go ahead and leave it open again so that people can just mute themselves, or click back on the link when we get back to that part of the conversation.

I'll put up a slide here in a second that just provides the link to the briefing paper on range for those that are interested in seeing that or who haven't had a chance to look at it yet. But other than that, I think we're all set until we come back at 1:30.

Unless there's anything from you, Leanne or Sara.
All right. Well, thanks again, folks.

MR. PARTIN: This is Tom Partin, and I'd like to make one comment directly to Leanne and her team. And I don't want to come across as a whiner on behalf of the forest products industry. On the other hand, I just want to say what a good job Region 1 does. They lead the country in many aspects of their management strategies. They are a leader in many of the tools that are out there and available for them. And while we have some disputes on how we think they should manage in some areas, I just

wanted to give them a pat on the back and some kudos for what they are doing and the good job they're doing. So with that, thank you.

MS. MARTEN: Great. Hey, thanks, Tom. I really appreciate it. And, you know, I have the honor of being the one that gets to see that and brag about all the wonderful employees that are behind the scenes doing all the hard work on the ground. But Sara and I will definitely pass that on. And we couldn't do it without you and others. You know, it's okay to have healthy disagreements. That's how we make better informed decisions. So appreciate it.

MR. JOHNSON: Thanks, Tom, for bringing that forward.

well, thanks again, all. We will take a quick break here and see a lot of you back at 1:30. If not, thanks for joining us and we'll see you sometime down the road.

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1	RANGE
2	Thursday, October 1, 2020, 1:30 p.m 2:09 p.m.
3	
4	APPEARANCES
5	FACILITATOR: SHAWN JOHNSON, University of Montana
6	FOREST SERVICE:
7	LEANNE MARTEN, Regional forester/reviewing officer SARA MAYBEN, Deputy forest supervisor
8	DEB ENTWISTLE, Team leader LORI WOLLAN, GIS specialist
9	SCOTT NAGEL, Watersheds WENDY CLARK, Wildlife biologist
10	AMANDA MILBURN, Timber/civic culturalist KYLE SCHMITT, Range and weeds
11	ELIZABETH CASSELLI, Recreation and other uses LIZ SMITH, Writer/editor
12	JENNY WOODS, HLC NP planning staff CHIARA CIPRIANO, Public affairs specialist
13	TIMORY PEEL, Regional Planner CORY HUTCHINSON, Administrative Review Coordinator
14	ERIC ARCHER, Fishery biologist
15	
16	OBJECTORS AND INTERESTED PERSONS:
17	AL CHRISTOPHERSEN, Big Elk Divide Restoration Comm. JOCELYN LEROUX, Western Watersheds Project
18	TOM PARTIN, American Forest Resource Council RICK KERR, Choteau
19	RICK REIKK, Choccau
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24	<pre>** NOTE: (Inaudible) denotes inability to distinguish</pre>
25	words due to technology

MR. JOHNSON: Good afternoon, everyone. Welcome back to many of you and hello to some new faces. It's 1:30. Glad to welcome you back to this next issue topic of the Helena-Lewis and Clark National Forest management plan revision objection resolution meeting.

For those I haven't met yet, my name is Shawn Johnson.

I'm with the University of Montana, and I'm helping

facilitate the conversation between all of you today.

Just seeing a few people jumping back into the Zoom space

here, so we'll take our time getting started.

Probably old hat for a lot of you guys by now, but I'll run through some of the same steps as before. If you're new to Zoom and want to become more acquainted with the features, I'll direct your attention to the bottom of your screen or the bottom of your Zoom window. The buttons you'll be needing to find are the Mute button, which is on the far left. Please keep yourself in mute if you're not talking, and that will make sure that we can all hear one another.

The Video is the next one over. We ask that objectors and interested persons turn on their video for the conversation with the reviewing officer, with Leanne today. Everyone else is invited to watch with your video off and just listen in.

The other two buttons of note are the Participants

button. That one is important because, especially for those of you that will be joining the conversation here with Leanne, that's where you find the Raise Your Hand button. So if you click the Participants button, that will bring up a new field with everyone's name. At the bottom of that, there will be an opportunity or button to raise your hand. And that's helpful for me as the facilitator and Leanne as well.

And then finally, the Chat field at the bottom, we use that to post some relevant information here at the start of each of these different sessions. So you can see that I just dropped some information into the Chat asking folks, if you haven't already, to rename your Zoom box with your full name and your organization, if applicable. And you do that by hovering over your box on the Zoom screen. There's three dots in the upper right-hand corner. Click that, find the Rename field, and then go ahead and rename yourself with your first name, last name, and organization.

For those who are joining from the press, we've got a media contact here, so please be in touch with Chiara.

And her contact information is provided. If anyone runs into technical assistance issues or has a question about the planning process, Cody Hutchinson and Timory Peel are on standby with those coordinates.

And then for anyone wanting closed captioning of today's meeting, there's a link to that. Just be aware, that link to the closed captioning does pop out into a new field, so that will take another browser for you to be

A note too that we are having today's meeting transcribed by a court reporter, and so a reminder to speak slowly and clearly whenever possible. It helps us all understand one another and will certainly help Cheryl capture our conversation.

able to view the closed captioning.

As we get started here on our last topic of range, I would invite folks who are objectors or interested persons to go ahead and turn your cameras on at this point. And here in just a second, we'll invite you to introduce yourself if you haven't said hi yet today, and that will give us a chance to test your audio and visual equipment. And then following that, we will turn it over to Leanne to guide us through her understanding of the issues and some of the key questions she has with all of you.

And just a final note on how we're working through this and some ground rules, just a reminder that our focus really is on building that shared understanding. And you guys have done a terrific job over the last three days really focusing on, you know, providing clarity and helping answer questions. You're really sharing the space

well, and so I think everything is working out really
well. But a reminder to continue to do that, focus on
understanding issues, asking questions, listening to and
respecting one another's points of view.
So again, if you haven't yet done so and want to come

forward as an objector or interested person on the topic of range, I'd just invite you to turn your videocamera on now and we'll start with a round of introductions.

It looks like Al is coming back to join us. Al, I think your video and audio have been working well all day, but do you want to say hi?

MR. CHRISTOPHERSEN: Yes. Good afternoon.

Al Christophersen with the Elkhorn Restoration Committee, now known as the Big Elk Divide Restoration Committee, and this afternoon with the Elkhorn Working Group. Thank you.

MR. JOHNSON: Great. Thank you, Al.

Jocelyn, welcome back. Do you want to say hi?

MS. LEROUX: Yep. Hi. Jocelyn Leroux with Western Watersheds Project.

MR. JOHNSON: Excellent. Thank you, Jocelyn.

Just seeing if there's anyone else here. Anyone on
the phone that I may have missed?

Okay. If anyone does join by phone or is on the phone now, just a reminder that you can toggle your mute off and on with a star 6 and to raise your hand with a star 9.

That helps me to see who might have a comment or question out there if you're an objector or interested person who is just calling in.

All right. One more person joining, but I don't think they are an objector on this one.

So Leanne, I'm going to go ahead and turn it back to you and we'll jump right in.

MS. MARTEN: Great. Thanks.

And thanks again, everyone, for joining.

Great to see you again, Jocelyn and Al. Appreciate you joining here this afternoon.

So for this topic, I have just a couple questions. I don't know if we'll need the full hour, but if we do, we've got it set aside. But if we don't, we're not going to waste your time to stay on for the sake of staying on. So help me out and make sure that I don't miss anything. So if I don't ask a specific question, by all means, please jump in on anything you want to make sure I'm aware of.

So a couple things. You know, as you can imagine with range, like all the topics I think we've covered over the last three days, we have a difference of thoughts, and from one side of the spectrum to the other on allow grazing, don't allow grazing on National Forest System lands. And particularly narrowed down to special areas

that are designated, such as designated wilderness, designated other geographical areas based on, you know, national congressional law, wilderness study areas, recommended wilderness, and then some of the other areas. So there's some different perspectives on that that we've heard.

Also have been hearing about, very specific about livestock grazing and wilderness character, and that ties into your WSAs, designated wilderness, and particularly recommended wilderness from that. And then there is a general comment about not having a sufficient analysis for grazing. I don't know if that came from -- I know in the written ones, there's some specific things that the written objections were looking for, but I want to make sure if there's a big gap here or if it was not understanding the analysis we did and connecting the dots or, you know, disagreeing with the interpretation or kind of a little bit of all that.

And then we had noxious weeds, a concern that we didn't sufficiently address noxious weeds from that.

So one of the remedies that I had a question about that was talked about, and I'm going to go backwards and talk noxious weeds, was performing a forest-wide assessment with noxious weeds and adding to the sufficiency. And I guess the main question I had with

that is the forest plan doesn't prohibit doing a forest-wide assessment, so is it just a desire as a part of the forest planning process or did -- If one of you happened to bring that up, were you seeing something that prohibits us from doing that the way the revised forest plan is currently proposed and written? I just want to make sure there wasn't something there I was missing.

Go ahead, Jocelyn.

MS. LEROUX: Yeah. I actually think that that was me that brought that up. And it wasn't that the forest plan prohibits an assessment of that. It was that we believe that there should have been a better assessment of noxious weeds forest-wide during the forest planning process, specifically relating to livestock grazing and livestock grazing allotments.

And this really gets back into several of our other comments too, is that there wasn't really a comprehensive analysis of the land health of the grazing allotments and there were no changes or interim standards proposed. And so yeah, just doing a full analysis of noxious weeds at the planning level.

MS. MARTEN: Okay. So when it comes to the forest planning and doing it at that level versus, well, outside the planning process but still doing it forest-wide I hear real clear. But I want to tease out a

little bit on the allotments. And I know you're familiar with the allotment management planning process versus the forest planning. So can you help me understand where you see we're missing something by doing it by allotment management planning versus doing it at the forest planning level for grazing? Not just for noxious weeds but for grazing.

MS. LEROUX: Yeah. So I think this kind of goes back to some of the conversations we were having on the first day of when you're doing things at the forest planning level versus the site-specific project level. And with the allotment management plan, I think that that's a good system if it's actually utilized well. And so the Helena-Lewis and Clark has only had two-thirds of their active allotments with allotment management plans since the creation of the Helena and then the separate Lewis and Clark management plan. So it's 34 years, and not all of the grazing allotments have allotment management plans that have been updated.

And so our biggest concern, then, is that that means that there is all of this grazing land that isn't actually being assessed, and especially I think I commented in our comments that that leaves certain allotments to not be reviewed for up to 50 years, if not more. And so that's clearly not a proper analysis.

And so including a schedule to actually complete those or just completing it at the planning level, reducing the grazing program until you can actually do NEPA analysis on the active grazing allotments.

MS. MARTEN: Okay. Okay, great on that. And so I hear a couple of things. It's definitely the time frame and the amount of time to do the allotments. And, of course, you know, we've got the Rescissions Act and all those things through the years that have tied into working through site-specific allotment management planning.

But the fact that it's either at the forest planning or having something in there that gives more confidence and establishes something that says it's not going to be 40 years down the road or 50 years down the road or even 20 years, just more timely looking at that, and then the comprehensive look. Is that -- Okay, on that part of it.

And I guess, you know, from the standpoint of the areas such as -- I know we talked about it the other day, so I just want to make sure, and Al, this is related to you too -- like, with recommended wilderness areas and wilderness character, Elkhorn Wildlife Management Unit, it's really looking at the analysis, what I think I understand, the analysis of grazing for those characteristics. And there's a strong sentiment not even to allow it in the designated wilderness areas

particularly, and then recommended wilderness, because it could take away from future Congress action on those areas. But it's not even analyzing it as much as, in those areas, just not allowing it is what I heard pretty clear.

And Jocelyn, I can't remember if that was your objection or somebody else's, but there is definitely some difference of just it shouldn't even be allowed in some of those congressionally designated areas.

MS. LEROUX: Yeah.

MS. MARTEN: Is that fair?

MS. LEROUX: We included that in our objection.

MS. MARTEN: And I guess I'm keying into recommended wilderness more because those don't have legislative action. You know, the other ones are legislated, so it's what's in the legislation that's allowed or not allowed. So I really was keying into more the recommended on that part.

And Al, can you help me understand, and help me remember part of it too, for the Elkhorn Wildlife

Management Unit and livestock grazing, there was concerns with that. Was it the interaction or was it not believing it should be part of that special area? Can you just help me tease that out? Because I don't recall what, with livestock grazing, the issue there was.

MR. CHRISTOPHERSEN: You know, we didn't file a specific objection on the grazing. We've had a lot of comments on the draft and earlier about the monitoring of the grazing allotments relative to wildlife values. But we didn't file an objection.

We've talked a lot more about noxious weeds themselves and the inventory and the follow-through with, like, integrated noxious weed management plans, either setting the framework for that in the forest plan or something that lays it out that when a project is brought forward, that that project needs to carry an integrated noxious weed management plan with it.

We're just seeing so much area that's being gobbled by weeds, and it's big, and without the integrated approach, I'm afraid there isn't enough horsepower to try and get at all of it every day (inaudible). That's been our issue.

MS. MARTEN: Yeah. No, that helps in the weeds, and some of it overlaps, but noxious weeds is obviously more than just grazing and that part of it.

So the other thing, then, that I had a question on, it was a remedy about including additional plan direction designed to reduce grazing and its impacts on rangeland conditions, such as providing opportunities for grazing, I've got to look at the wording here, grazing permit buyouts.

And Jocelyn, I think that was yours, and I'm just curious. Can you expand on that? Because I'm not tracking with the grazing permit buyouts and tying that into further plan direction. So can you just help me understand what you're getting at there?

MS. LEROUX: Yeah. So grazing permit buyout has been a tool that's been used in a lot of different forests, across different BLM lands throughout the West. And it just provides for a specific opportunity to restore certain allotments. And so having specific language in the forest management plan then gives that opportunity down the line for, say, if the allotment can be used for wildlife and plant habitat and to improve the ecosystem, and that you have a willing permittee that is interested in getting their permit bought out, and then it saves that allotment as wildlife habitat and for ecosystem characteristics in perpetuity. So it would retire the permit forever.

MS. MARTEN: So having something that leaves it open to get willing partners on both sides, that there's opportunities. It doesn't have to be an allotment, even just a vacant allotment --

MS. LEROUX: Correct.

MS. MARTEN: You can do something to keep it up to manage it differently than as a grazing allotment.

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MS. LEROUX: Yeah. And there's specific language that we included in our objection for that, and it was done in the Blue Mountain forest plan in 2018 as a reference.

MS. MARTEN: And that's where it came from. So that helps. I haven't done that a whole lot and I wanted to make sure I was understanding the purpose behind it as much as the tool. I mean, it's a tool, but more importantly the outcome you were looking for there. Okay. Excellent. Thank you.

And Jocelyn, I know you were shaking your head, and I say this more for others that may be listening in, we did have a remedy about disallowing grazing in wilderness and wilderness study areas, and I just want to make it clear that, you know, we manage those areas based on the legislation that designated them, and some of those legislative acts designated that you continue with grazing if it was in there. So, you know, it does vary on the formally designated areas that are in law, how the law was written on opportunities within those areas.

And like I said, Jocelyn, I know you're aware of that. That's why I distinguished with recommended wilderness versus the ones that are distinguished with law earlier for other members of the public just listening in on that.

And then the last thing that I was just curious

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about -- and then anything else you guys want to share.

But the last question I really had was, you know, part of what I saw a couple places, and I know it's in written objections, but I'm just curious if there were -- There was general consensus in a couple of the objectors' letters that the analysis just wasn't adequate for grazing.

And I'm wondering if there's anything -- Was it certain areas of the Helena-Lewis and Clark that are of higher concern where the analysis wasn't showing? I know riparian areas came up, the soils, I mean, the resources with grazing. But I just didn't know if there was something else behind that other than just we didn't do what you thought we should have done to really look at the larger impact cumulative -- disclose the cumulative impacts of grazing, beneficial and adverse, to the land.

So I just wanted to make sure there wasn't something I was missing, if it that meets that, if it's a little bit more specific, or just making sure I'm aware of what's really behind that general statement.

MS. LEROUX: I can speak to that. So from our perspective, the forest plan was lacking in any comprehensive analysis of the grazing program. There was only the action alternatives and the no action alternative, and across none of those did any of the

acreage available for grazing change. And that wasn't based on any analysis of the actual resources that are there.

There's multiple locations within the forest plan and the FEIS that state the negative impacts from cattle grazing, yet there's not any consistent data. I think the most recent forest-wide assessment was 2006 or 2009, and a lot of the vegetation data came from the '90s, and so it's just really out of date. And then the capability and suitability analysis found that only 34 percent of active grazing allotments are suitable for grazing.

And so yeah, I guess that was our big concern, is that there's not -- it's kind of a mishmash of this and that, but it doesn't translate well and there's clearly nothing comprehensive about the grazing program.

MS. MARTEN: Okay. So the comprehensiveness of it, the date of the data being used, if we have updated analysis data -- or, excuse me, data to put into the analysis that's more recent to be able to base what I hear you saying on staying as is versus if there should have been a change. You didn't see where, you know, staying as is, the rationale and the support for that. You're not seeing why there wasn't more put in there on why we either stayed or why there should have been a change.

MS. LEROUX: Correct. Yeah. And then again, it

just pushes everything off to the future site-specific analysis that may or may not ever happen.

MS. MARTEN: Okay. Gotcha. So back to what we were talking about, like you said the other day, planning versus project and where that all fits in. Okay.

And if it goes to the -- what I heard you say just a little bit ago, I believe, also, even when you add to it the plan level versus site-specific allotment management plans, if you do, then the other thing to add to that is the time; i.e., if you're going to do it at the project level or the allotment level, when, and it can't be 20 years down the road, the timeliness of that. Preference at the plan level but, you know, the in between there.

MS. LEROUX: Yes.

So I guess, you know, those are the questions I had.

That helps put in context on, you know, just making sure I was understanding the comments, and that helps put it more in perspective for me from that and the desires.

MS. MARTEN: That makes sense on that part of it.

But I don't want to miss anything. So other things you want to make sure I'm aware of or, based on my questions, other things that popped in your mind that you want to make sure that I'm understanding or, more importantly, that I'm not misunderstanding?

You know, your objections, and particularly yours, Jocelyn, but a few of the others we got, they're detailed and they give us, you know, specific information, which I really appreciate. So those are clear, you know, in your wording and examples. So I don't want to just have a repeat of that. But just want to give the opportunity --

And Shawn, I don't know if anybody else joined via phone that was an interested person or objector, but I don't want to miss that either. So I'll just open it up to folks, because this answered my questions from that standpoint.

MR. JOHNSON: Yeah. Thanks, Leanne. I don't see that anyone, you know, joined us by the phone, but let's -- We've got a small enough group here, let's just ask folks and see if we've gotten to everyone's issues.

So Jocelyn, back to you. Is there anything you'd want to raise in front of Leanne here while we've got the opportunity?

MS. LEROUX: I think I covered that, and, like
Leanne said, the rest of our objection is pretty detailed
in what we were asking. And I guess just to add on to the
whole timeline of things, one of the remedies we suggested
is that until you're actually able to do all of the NEPA
assessment on the grazing allotments, implementing some
more stringent interim standards so that the resources do

not continue to be degraded.

MS. MARTEN: And I did see that. Thank you. You did have that as the in between.

MR. JOHNSON: Thank you, Jocelyn.

How about you, Al? Anything else you want to add?

MR. CHRISTOPHERSEN: Not specifically on any of the topics we've covered.

If you've got a second, Leanne and all of your folks there, I want to thank you for the opportunity to help clarify and restate and explain and answer your questions on all of this stuff. The Elkhorn Restoration Committee and now the Big Elk Divide Group and the Elkhorn Working Group, we all stand ready to work with Supervisor Avey and the forest staff there to work on figuring out some language that works for all of us that clarifies and kind of resolves the objections and deals with other comments and things.

It's unfortunate there's quite a few people that haven't joined that are missing an opportunity to share and be heard, not only by you but everybody else. I think that's too bad. But we certainly appreciate the opportunity the Forest has given us to work through all this process with them and their staff. They have been very good to work with. Timely. Have always welcomed us when we've asked for meetings of staff or people to get

comments and to get data and provide feedback. So we appreciate all that.

And as our Big Elk Divide Group gets a little more comfortable and a much larger footprint, we'll become active with projects across a much larger landscape than just the Elkhorns that we've been involved in in the past. So again, thank you very much. We appreciate the time and the opportunity and look forward to working with the Forest to get all this stuff figured out. Thank you.

MS. MARTEN: Thanks, Al. I appreciate it. And I hear what you're saying about others not, unfortunately, being able to join us. But as you're talking with those other folks, please just reassure them that doesn't mean we're not paying attention to their objections and their input, and we take that all very seriously. We recognize it's hard for everybody, in their lives, to join us at times that we set up. So we do our best, but we can't hit everybody.

But I appreciate that. And I appreciate you and others joining and representing on that part of it.

And I think I saw a hand. Oh. Tom.

MR. JOHNSON: Yeah, Tom joined us again here.
Tom.

MR. PARTIN: Thank you very much. And I'll kind of put on my hat where AFRC represents the counties. I

hear a lot of the discussions from the county folks when we're at our forest meetings about the importance of forest management and how that's impacting grazing, and I just would like to reiterate that grazing is a natural resource and needs some management much like timber, and, obviously, grazing is one way to keep the heavier fuels down.

But also what I'm hearing from the grazers is how important some of these allotments are for many of the folks that have ranches and operations in Montana and how it plays in so well with their private lands and the ability to graze and have an allotment on the national forests. Many of these places are century-old farms, and it's really become part of their lifestyle, and they have a really strong connection.

But one of the issues impacting them specific to the Helena-Lewis and Clark and also the B-D and, to some part, the Custer Gallatin, really the eastern forests, is the impact that a lot of this dead lodgepole has had on the ability to maintain fences, the ability to have access in to get to their grazing allotments, and really for the access of the cattle to get and help reduce the forage that's on the ground.

So as we think about a holistic approach to how we're going to manage the Helena-Lewis and Clark on many fronts,

1 many of the natural resources, I think this is one of them that we have to consider going forward and the important 2 role of the grazers in helping to accomplish some of these 3 results. So thank you. 4 5 Thanks, Tom. I appreciate it. MS. MARTEN: 6 Yeah. Thank you, Tom. MR. JOHNSON: 7 Just turning to the list of participants here, maybe a 8 final call here, is there anyone else who is an objector or interested person here who is just joining by phone 9 10 that wants to bring a comment or question forward to 11 Leanne? 12 Yeah. Rick, it looks like you've joined us again. Do 13 you want to jump in? 14 MR. KERR: Yeah. I just wanted to thank Leanne 15 and the Forest Service for holding some great meetings and 16 good participation. And Shawn, you do a good job as facilitator. So thank you. 17 18 Thanks, Rick. Appreciate it. MS. MARTEN: 19 Thanks for taking time out of your busy days too. 20 MR. JOHNSON: Yeah, much appreciated, Rick. 21 Thank you for the comment. 22 And I don't see anyone else, Leanne. Okay. Well, how about if I just do 23 MS. MARTEN: 24 a quick summary of today, and then we'll turn it over to

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Shawn to close out.

Does that work, Shawn?

MR. JOHNSON: Yeah, that sounds good. Maybe a summary of today and then just a note on next steps, and then I'll be happy to close things out.

MS. MARTEN: Okay. I can do that.

So again, a really great day. And I know we have many people that have been listening in that are not formal objectors or listed as interested persons, but you're very interested in the Helena-Lewis and Clark and what's happening on the forest there and the Northern Region. So thank you for all you folks out there on video and in phone land that have just been participating over the last several days and all day today because of your passion for management of your public lands.

We started out the day talking about watershed conservation districts and the network there, downstream uses, you know, bull trout, some of just the interwoven parts of riparian, and heard really clear just a lot of passion about an importance of water to all our daily lives, be it through irrigation, agricultural use, municipalities, obviously for the vegetation, the wildlife, and all the natural resources. And water is fundamental to what we do, and it's fundamental to the management of the National Forest System lands.

So heard a lot of different perspectives and a lot of

ask around really highlighting how important water is, and not only just on the National Forest System lands but downstream to our communities and to the public we serve and irrigation districts and agricultural use, amongst just many several of the other important aspects of water.

And, you know, as we moved into then talking just vegetation and the timber side of the equation, and, of course, it's all linked together, just like wildlife and recreation and all the other topics we've hit over the last three days. And really listening again to concerns and perspectives around the need to manage the vegetation, be it where we can commercially, and that's tied into the health and diversity of our communities and the economies and jobs. But it's all for the benefit of the resources.

And there's a lot of treatments we can do on the land to benefit the watersheds, to benefit wildlife, recreational use. There may be or may not be commercial timber harvest, but it's important for fuels, wildfire, and just our communities at risk from future wildfire.

Heard a lot about the dead timber on the Helena-Lewis and Clark from beetle outbreaks and concerns on the future and as we move into the future there across the forest as well as in some special designated areas, and what we may or may not be able to do and look at from that perspective.

And really looking into the today and into the future and trying to, on all aspects of the forest plan, make sure we build in, as much as we can, the flexibility for new, I'll say technology or new desired uses of the public land. But on the flip side, make sure we aren't just -- and this ties into some what of we were just talking about, we aren't just pushing everything down to a project level and into the future and seemingly not addressing needs. And that was part of the concern with the livestock grazing and what's at the plan level versus at the allotment site-specific levels, the timing, the comprehensive look. Because you need that flexibility, but there's a fine line between that.

And then also just in the interim, on any of these resource managements, we heard it a couple different times today on riparian management zones and the shifting of a paradigm, if we're going to be shifting that and how that ties into stream management zones with the state perspectives and the different criteria for the two and how they're defined. Similar terminology, but they have different definitions. So how are we working across jurisdictions? Because none of these natural resource areas stop at a jurisdictional line, so how are we working with our partners and how are we taking successes and looking at that and building off of successes from that

perspective?

So, you know, today was a continuation of some great dialogue, I thought, over the last three days. Very helpful for me. I appreciate everybody's grace and patience with the virtual platform.

And Shawn, thank you very much for outstanding facilitation and helping us walk through, and Timory and Cody and everybody behind the scenes with the technology.

And I know there's been a lot of behind-the-scenes helping folks through the technology and some glitches there.

But more importantly, it really just helps me formulate in my mind and get a better feel for what folks are really seeing and what they were writing in their objections, so as I work on my response to Forest Supervisory Avey, I can take this into account. It gives me much more perspective and context as I'm looking at the whole compilation of objection issues that we received in writing from that perspective.

We're going to be working on those, and the intent is to have those over the fall. Once my response is issued to Forest Supervisor Avey, you as objectors particularly will receive notification, and it will be on the Web, so it will be open to the public, and you'll be able to see my response to Forest Supervisor Avey at that time.

Very purposeful. Many of you are very interested,

it's come up a couple times today, on the Custer Gallatin.

And we have the objection review meetings for the

Custer Gallatin here in about a month. And we know that

there are some overlaps. We had some questions today on

why something is in the Helena-Lewis and Clark proposed

plan and it's different in the Custer Gallatin.

So that's also something that I just want to put on the table, that we recognize that. We recognize the unique ecosystems, we recognize the unique communities and the public around the Helena-Lewis and Clark and the Custer Gallatin. And we also recognize there is some similarities and some overlap in some areas. So we're working on that as we look through and go through the planning process on two very large, dominant landscapes in eastern Montana and the importance of them to all of you and livelihoods across Montana.

So look forward to future dialogue. Look forward to working through this. We had some questions, we'll do some follow-up with a couple of you that I know were asking for some references, and we'll get you those references -- oops, my light just shut off -- references and some of that, and we will go through from there.

So not because my light shut off, but I actually am done, so I'll turn it back over to Shawn, and I will move a little bit different so it will turn back on.

MR. JOHNSON: Thank you, Leanne. That was a great summary of the day and of the process overall.

Just in closing, I want to echo the thanks to everyone, to the participants who showed up and really engaged in conversation. Thanks for all of the time that you brought in over the last three days and throughout the process. This is something that really does take everyone's effort and deep thinking, and that includes a lot of on-the-ground experience and different perspectives. It takes everyone's voice in the process, and so even though we would have all appreciated being in person to have this conversation, it's nice to be able to do it in this format. And thanks for engaging as effectively as you did online. It was really useful.

Thanks to you, Leanne, for guiding us through the conversation in a way that really listened to everyone's voices and really focused on some key questions that brought us beyond the objection letters. I thought you did a nice job over the last three days really keying in on those issues and not just building understanding but trying to get at what it is that will help make a more informed decision for the forest land as we move into the future.

And Sara, thanks for being our liaison to the forest and to the team that has done the work over the last

several years bringing the plan in front of all of us to discuss and to really think about how do we make sure this is the best plan that we can have as we move toward the final decision.

Thanks to the folks behind the scenes, and I want to give a special shout-out to everyone that did all the planning to make this happen, Timory and Cody and your team, and Deb, your team. There was so much that happened to make sure today and the last couple of days came together without a hitch. So thanks all around.

Looking like another beautiful fall day out there, so I don't want to keep people from taking some recovered time here that maybe we felt we were all going to be in front of the screen. We'll call this some free time: bonus time I think is what the kids call it in my class when they get extra time.

with that, I'd just like to say a final word of thanks and to stay tuned. And I know that Deb and her team and Sara will be providing communication as these next steps So thank you all, and enjoy the rest of the day, and we'll stay in touch.

> Thanks, everyone. Have a great one. MS. MARTEN: MS. MAYBEN: Thanks, everyone. Thanks, Shawn.

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COURT REPORTER'S CERTIFICATE

STATE OF MONTANA)

SS.

COUNTY OF LEWIS AND CLARK)

I, CHERYL ROMSA, Court Reporter, residing in Helena, Montana, do hereby certify:

That the foregoing proceedings were reported by me in shorthand and later transcribed into typewriting; and that the foregoing -472- pages constitute a true and accurate transcription of my stenotype notes of the proceedings.

DATED this 23rd of October, 2020.

/s/Cheryl A. Romsa CHERYL A. ROMSA