

# ALL TOGETHER NOW



## RECOMMENDATIONS

To achieve long-lasting protection of our national forests, Greenpeace recommends the following:

1) A moratorium on large-scale commercial logging and road construction should be instituted in forests administered by the Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management. The moratorium allows a "time out," a period to investigate the mismanagement of our public lands, assess ecological integrity and devise appropriate remedies before further damage is done.

2) Forest lands administered by the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management that are of environmental, social and cultural significance, such as the identified key-stone forests, should be given some form of increased federal or state protection. This can be achieved by designating the lands as wilderness or transferring them to either the National Park Service or the Department of Fish and Wildlife, depending on the circumstances of the region.

3) All pending national park proposals and wilderness legislation to protect forests currently designated as national forest, BLM or private land should be enacted immediately.

4) The management of land remaining under the Forest Service's jurisdiction should be focused on ecological restoration, non-timber forest products and recreation. All large-scale industrial activity should cease. The bipartisan National Forest Protection Act is currently the best framework to achieve this goal.

5) Full funding should be given to the National Park Service and the National Wildlife Preservation System. The National Park Service's current budget of \$1.3 billion falls short by at least \$600 million.

6) Agencies with a primary mandate for conservation and natural resource protection (such as the National Park Service and U.S. Fish and Wildlife) should be organized under a new cabinet-level department. This would eliminate the conflicting mandates that exist within departments such as Interior, Agriculture and Commerce.

7) Forest management laws and regulations weakened or eliminated by the Bush administration must be immediately reinstated. These include, but are not limited to, the Northwest Forest Plan, the National Forest Management Act, the Roadless Area Conservation Rule and the Sierra Nevada Framework.

8) Intact forests in the United States store vast amounts of carbon in soil and plants that are released by deforestation. Global warming (climate change) is a significant threat to forest stability, already impacting forest health, from shifts in species distribution to increasing droughts, fire and pest infestation. Therefore, policies and measures to solve global warming must be valued as forest protection actions. Protection of ecologically diverse national forests must consider increasing demands for resiliency and adaptation to climate change, including north-south species migration corridors and buffer zones around forest reserves.