KFSK questions are in bold, answers provided by USFS spokesman Paul Robbins Jr follow.

**This DEIS is lacking the specificity at this point for proposed action for logging, recreation and stream restoring under the USFS' new approach to project planning, an approach that generated a court challenge under the POWLLA, why take this same approach on Central Tongass?**

The Central Tongass DEIS contains specificity regarding the impacts of timber harvesting, recreation, and stream restoration activities, in keeping with the National Environmental Policy Act. In this approach, a range of treatments or activities are considered and analyzed in the environmental impact statement, and exact locations and methods are determined during implementation based on conditions from the Final Decision and associated activity cards. Using those conditions and cards, managers will develop a suite of activities where the public will have further opportunity to provide input.

**Why have scenic integrity objectives if they can just be relaxed with a forest plan change?**

Scenic Integrity Objectives are long-term, desired conditions for a specific area focused around potential scenic impacts of management activities. The Forest Plan supports the use of adaptive management, to keep plans current and help units adapt to new information or changing conditions. We adjust our processes accordingly, based on the situation on the ground, legislative mandates, and public input, in order to meet our multiple-use mission.

**The USFS is saying where it wants to relax the scenic integrity objectives, why can’t it just say where the logging units will be?**

The Logging Systems Transportation Analysis, which is in the DEIS,  states where timber can be harvested over the 10-15 year span of the project. This process allows us the flexibility to adaptively manage the landscape over a 10-15 year time frame, to meet the demands for economic timber in southeast while also maintaining healthy ecosystems on the forest.

**The DEIS also specifies where second growth opportunities are and more cost effective logging opportunities, again, why can't the Forest Service just include the info about planned logging units at this time?**

The DEIS specifies what the impacts of timber harvest will be.  Any timber harvest in the future would come from within the Logging Systems Transportation Analysis shown in the DEIS, but in order to remain flexible to changing environmental and market conditions, it is not yet decided which units and what combinations of those units would be offered each year.

**How many jobs is this project expected to generate in the Petersburg and Wrangell area specifically?**

Up to 582 direct and indirect jobs could be supported by the Old Growth alternatives and up to 250 direct and indirect jobs could be supported by the Young Growth alternatives.

These numbers are based on estimated miles of road, acres of harvest, and other conditions of a potential timber harvest.

**Will all timber offerings be only of the size that Viking can/could be the only bidder or will there be sufficient volume offered for small mills on Mitkof and Wrangell island?**

Offerings from the Central Tongass Project will be varied, large and small, to help maintain a reliable supply of economically viable timber. This is critical to maintaining the expertise and infrastructure of southeast Alaska’s timber industry during the transition to primarily young growth harvest.

**What recreation projects and stream work would this generate?**

This project includes: up to 67 miles of instream restoration, 25 fisheries improvements, up to six new recreation cabins, ten new three-sided shelters, and trail maintenance and construction. There’s a list of possible 2020 projects and a map on the website if people are interested, but whether or not those go forward will be determined by additional public involvement as the process proceeds, as well as by whether required funding is received from the timber sales under this Project.