

Project: Jellico Vegetation Management Project (#63037)

National Forest: Daniel Boone National Forest, Stearns Ranger District

Responsible Official: Kyle Edmonds, District Ranger

Objection Reviewing Officer: H. Scott Ray, Forest Supervisor

Objector: Timm Martin

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## I. STANDING AND PRIOR PARTICIPATION

I am filing this Notice of Objection pursuant to Title 36 CFR Part 218, regarding the Jellico Vegetation Management Project in the Stearns Ranger District of the Daniel Boone National Forest, where the responsible official is Kyle Edmonds, District Ranger.

I am eligible to object because I submitted timely and specific written comments during both prior public comment periods established by the Responsible Official for this project. Please refer to my comments during the Scoping period (dated 12/6/2022) and the Environmental Assessment comment period (dated 5/24/2024).

My wife Theresa and I live on 400 acres at the head of Little Wolf Creek, in the eastern section of the Jellico Mountains project area. We share 2.5 miles of boundary with the Daniel Boone National Forest, including along the project area designated for treatment. We have lived on this land for 13 years, owned it for 22, and have resided in Kentucky for more than half our lives. We operate a small farm and business with free-range chickens, ducks, peacocks, and honeybees, all of which depend directly on our forest, fields, ponds, and creeks. The Jellico Mountains are not an abstraction to us — they are our home, our livelihood, and our community.

Over the past four years, we have invested significant time and resources to inform and organize the local community around this project, including creating public information websites ([jmlogging.com](http://jmlogging.com) and [jm-ra.com](http://jm-ra.com)), building and administering a Facebook community of more than 800 local residents ([facebook.com/groups/jmlogging](https://facebook.com/groups/jmlogging)), co-hosting three town hall meetings, and helping to facilitate the community's engagement with the Forest Service throughout the NEPA process. We have done all of this in a spirit of genuine collaboration and good faith, and I continue in that spirit here.

## II. OBJECTION

I respectfully object to District Ranger Kyle Edmonds' decision, as set forth in the Draft Decision Notice and Finding of No Significant Impact (DN/FONSI) dated January 15, 2026, to implement the Proposed Action in its entirety for the Jellico Vegetation Management Project.

The Proposed Action fails to address my key concerns that I listed in my previous comments, summarized as follows:

### 1. Project Area is Too Large

The Proposed Action would log 9,537 acres, which is more than half (56.2%) of the 16,969 acres of national forest in the Jellico project area, an “island” of national forest, surrounded by private property in Whitley and McCreary counties, along the I-75 corridor in southern Kentucky.

In addition, because multiple phases of logging and herbicide treatments are prescribed, the Proposed Action will treat a total of 47,108 acres, almost three times the size of the entire public forest in the Jellico Mountains.

Because the Jellico Mountains are an isolated “island” of national forest entirely surrounded by private property, the ecological and community impacts of logging more than half of it are disproportionately severe. Unlike larger, contiguous national forests where logged areas represent a small fraction of the whole, logging 56.2% of this bounded landscape effectively transforms its character — reducing interior forest habitat, increasing edge effects across the entire area, and leaving the surrounding communities and wildlife with no meaningful refuge within the project boundary. The scale of the Proposed Action is not justified by the size or condition of the forest it would permanently alter.

### 2. Project Length is Too Long

The Proposed Action would occur non-stop over a 40-year period through the year 2066. Those concerns are not addressed in the DN/FONSI. The District Ranger’s only justification for the duration is a philosophical observation that forest management is a long-term process and that foresters work within timelines spanning generations. That is true — but it is not a response to the specific concern I raised, which is a concern about accountability in a democratic republic.

NEPA’s public comment process is one of the primary mechanisms by which American citizens exercise their rights as co-owners of the national forests. A 40-year logging mandate, issued through a single NEPA process, effectively removes the Jellico Mountains from public input for the duration of most of our lifetimes. As I noted in my EA comment, District Ranger Edmonds himself acknowledges that the average tenure in any given Forest Service position is approximately four years. This means his decision will bind the next ten District Rangers, through the year 2066, without any further public comment period required.

My wife and I are 61 years old. We will almost certainly spend the rest of our lives watching and hearing this massive project unfold, with no further formal opportunity to weigh in on how it is being conducted, whether the science has changed, or whether the impacts on our land, our farm, and our watershed are as predicted.

### 3. Too Much Clearcutting

The Proposed Action includes 931 acres of outright clearcut, and 5,170 total acres of “effective clearcut,” which is almost a third (30.5%) of the Jellico project area. Clearcutting is the most economically profitable method of logging, but also the most destructive form of even-aged logging.

About 10% of our 400 acres had been cleared by the previous owners. We’ve allowed some areas to return to forest, but we also keep some areas open to provide food for pollinators, like Theresa’s honeybees. Whether you maintain the clearcut or allow a forest to grow, it’s a lot of work in the state of Kentucky, primarily because of invasive species. Unchecked, Tree of Heaven will line all your roads and forest borders. These stinky trees attract the invasive Spotted Lantern Fly, which turns local honey sour. And the cleared areas become quickly overrun by Autumn Olive, which must be eradicated with yearly bush hogging (not easy on our very steep slopes) or lots of herbicide. And if you miss two winters of bush hogging, you’ll need a bulldozer in the third.

### 4. Too Much Herbicide

We appreciate the Forest Service is going to try to limit herbicide use. But spot-treating five thousand acres of clearcut is a nightmare task that I honestly doubt will ever be undertaken. Want to reduce the need for all that herbicide and follow-up treatments? Don’t clearcut.

### 5. Decisions Based on Wrong Criteria: Timber Targets

Executive Order 14225 of March 2025 mandates an increase in timber production by 250 million board feet annually. The Southern Environmental Law Center (SELC) filed a lawsuit in February 2024 challenging the U.S. Forest Service's nationwide “timber targets” system. The lawsuit alleges these high, mandated logging goals violate NEPA by failing to analyze climate and environmental impacts, prioritizing production over forest health, and endangering old-growth forests.

The U.S. Forest Service (USFS) multi-use mandate, established by the Multiple-Use Sustained-Yield Act of 1960, directs the agency to manage national forests for a combination of uses — including outdoor recreation, range, timber, watershed, and fish and wildlife — without permanently impairing land productivity. It requires balancing these, along with mining and conservation, **to best meet the needs of the American people**. I believe the Forest Service has forgotten that last part.

### 6. Based on Old Plan

The National Forest Management Act requires that forest plans — the very document this project is built upon — be revised every 10 to 15 years. The Daniel Boone Forest Plan has not been revised since 2004 and does not reflect current science on climate change, hydrology, or forest ecology. It is unreasonable to grant a 40-year operational mandate based on a planning document that is already two decades old.

### III. PROBLEMS TO BE CAUSED BY THE PROPOSED ACTION

We believe the Proposed Action will cause real harms to us, our poultry and honeybees, our farm and business, our neighbors, the forest surrounding us, wildlife, drinking water, and quality of life, etc. as I listed in my previous comments, summarized as follows:

#### 1. Flooding

Mature forests hold and use more water than young forests, farms, and meadows. Leaves on trees catch rainwater, causing some to evaporate, while the rest drips to the ground and is less likely to erode the soil. Tree roots absorb water, drying the soil so it can hold even more rainwater. Logging increases the magnitude and frequency of floods. Heavy rain events are common here, with a few floods each year, any time of the year, but more often in spring. Clearcutting our steep slopes will surely increase the likelihood of damaging floods.

#### 2. Sediment in Our Creeks

The concentrated nature of runoff from forest roads and snig tracks, particularly on side slopes, makes it difficult to control sediments and deposit them in the forest before they reach streams. High concentrations of sediments can increase the transport of heavy metals, organics, and pathogens, which can harm aquatic ecosystems and contaminate drinking water sources in downstream communities. Sedimentation is most pronounced in the first few years following logging. Farmers along Jellico Creek have experienced sediment problems in their drinking water and irrigation systems due to logging done on nearby private property.

#### 3. Landslides

Logging on steep, concave (bowl-shaped) slopes increase the likelihood of shallow landslides, mainly because of the loss of tree-root strength. Roots bind soil particles and reinforce a slope. A mature forest canopy blocks heavy rain and wind from eroding the surface. Heavy logging machinery disturbs and compacts topsoil, lowering its ability to absorb water.

On July 31, 2022, Jackson Creek and Little Wolf Creek flooded after the area received six inches of rain in two hours before our rain gauge overflowed. The flood deposited a massive amount of sediment on our property along Jackson Creek and washed away a section of Little Wolf Creek Road, stranding us. Later, we discovered there was a large landslide earlier in March 2022 at the head of a feeder into Jackson Creek. The landslide occurred right in the middle of a 44-acre tract the USFS had clearcut with reserves in 1990. Clearcutting our 20-50 degree steep slopes will surely increase the likelihood of landslides.

#### 4. Invasive Species

This logging project will involve dozens of vehicles making thousands of trips over the next 14,600 days to a remote area. Vehicles, workers, wildlife, and birds will transport seeds of non-native plants into our logged forests, where the reduction of canopy and newly disturbed soils will allow invasive species to take root and outcompete native species.

Invasive species that represent a “severe threat” in Kentucky include Tree of Heaven, Autumn Olive, Japanese Honeysuckle, Japanese Knotweed, Multiflora Rose, Johnson Grass, Kudzu, and Water Hemlock. Invasive species is an obvious example where “natural” doesn’t mean better. Left untouched, Tree of Heaven and Kudzu line our roads; Autumn Olive, Multiflora Rose, and Japanese Knotweed will fill our fields; and our wet valleys will be overrun by Water Hemlock, the most dangerous plant in North America.

## 5. Noise

Quiet is one of top things that people really appreciate about living in and around the Jellico Mountains. It’s not uncommon to go an hour or more without hearing a human-made noise, other than our own talking and walking. We can be halfway up the mountain and hear a vehicle in the valley and know whose truck it is driving on which gravel driveway. When the wind is from the east, we can sometimes hear the interstate 3 miles away as the crow flies. The more quiet a place is, the more sound travels.

Logging operations are very noisy. Chainsaws operate at 90-110 decibels, and vehicle-mounted saws are much louder. One in three loggers report hearing loss. A chainsaw can be heard 460 feet away in a windy forest, and 830 feet away in a quiet forest. Vehicle engines rumble through these hollers, tree-falls sound like thunder, and thunder can echo for a full minute.

I asked an ex-forester if the USFS typically groups together its harvesting jobs by area, where the loggers would go in and log an area for a year or two, and then move on and not return for many years until follow-up treatments are needed. He said no, we should expect to hear trucks rumbling and saws buzzing through our valleys continuously for the next 40 years.

## 6. Negative Effects on Whitley County Water Supply

Forests are sources of the highest quality and most sustainable water resources in the continental U.S., and many cities around the world (including Williamsburg, Kentucky) rely on water draining from protected forest areas. Forests in watersheds have been shown to drastically reduce the need for drinking-water treatment, thus reducing water costs for citizens and businesses.

Logging can harm water quality from increased sedimentation, transport of dissolved organic carbon, soil and surface water acidification, sulfur and nitrogen pollution, and the mobilization and methylation of mercury. Many species of fish, amphibians, and freshwater invertebrates are sensitive to changes in background water quality. The severity of impact from a logging operation on water quality is determined by slope, geology, harvest type, equipment used, and weather conditions during and after the harvest.

In the east section of the Jellico Project area, Jackson Creek flows into Little Wolf Creek, which flows into Wolf Creek, into Clear Fork, and then into the Cumberland River, from which the city of Williamsburg pumps its water at a facility on Croley Bend Road. This massive logging project will likely have a direct impact on Whitley County’s drinking and irrigation water.

## 7. Habitat Fragmentation

Logging can cause habitat fragmentation by changing large areas of forest from one habitat type to another. Species that thrive in mature forests will have to migrate to other areas, if possible, otherwise they'll have to adjust to conditions no longer compatible with their natural habitat needs. Many plants and animals will simply perish under the new conditions. Heavily logged areas can also serve as barriers to wildlife travel.

Fragmenting larger forests into smaller forests increases the proportion of edge habitat, which increases the density of predators such as hawk, crow, raccoon, and opossum. These species prey upon small animals on the ground, and nesting eggs and chicks in trees. Edge habitat also increases the population of parasite species like the brown-headed cowbird, which lays its eggs in nests of other birds, which unwittingly raise cowbird chicks instead of their own species.

## 8. Reduction of Biodiversity

Forest Service logging operations often follow an even-aged management protocol. This reduces biodiversity in a forest by encouraging a plantation-like prescription to logged landscapes. Selective logging retains biodiversity levels for most plant and animal species, except birds and mycorrhizal fungi, whose biodiversity decreases for all forms of logging. Whereas clearcutting decreases biodiversity greatly across nearly all species.

## 9. Spreading of Tree Disease

Logging increases the likelihood of introducing and spreading lethal tree diseases. Stumps left behind after logging experience much higher infection rates than living trees. Logging debris left behind also invites disease and insect pests. Trees stressed by logging and disease are more susceptible to attack by bark beetles and other insects.

## 10. Disturbed & Compacted Soil

Logging machinery, vehicles, and operations disturb from 23% to 70% of the soil in a logged area, compacting some areas, while generating erosion and sedimentation in others. Soil compaction can last for decades and restricts root growth; reduces nutrients, oxygen, and water available to vegetation; and has a significant detrimental effect on microorganisms found in the soil. Disturbed soils promote the establishment of invasive non-native plant species.

## 11. Runoff & Erosion

In a mature forest, surface runoff and soil erosion are generally low because of the natural forest litter layered on the ground. Logged areas are far more likely to experience erosion, landslides, and sediment deposited in streams. Increased runoff from logging quadruples the erosive force that can carry up to 1000X more mass of sediment. Erosion reduces forest productivity by decreasing soil, water, and nutrients available to plants and wildlife.

## 12. Altered Stream Flow

Roads, ditches, and newly created gullies can dramatically alter the paths of water flow across a landscape, which in turn greatly affects the health of aquatic organisms. Increased sediments, temperature, and pH levels can decrease survival rates of many fish, amphibian, and invertebrate species. Logging can degrade spawning areas, reduce pool refuge habitat, and impede feeding visibility. Loss of water species negatively affects mammals, birds, and bats.

## 13. Harm to Endangered Species

Logging can harm all wildlife, but especially endangered species, for the reasons described above: forest fragmentation; loss of biodiversity leading to loss of food sources; loss of shelter, water, and food, such as fruit-bearing trees; change in habitat, forcing wildlife to migrate, adapt, or die; erosion and road building changing the landscape and creating barriers; sedimentation and pollution choking aquatic life.

Sedimentation from logging and landslides can damage waterways and harm threatened and endangered species that are especially sensitive to sedimentation. Jellico Mountains are home for two such species found nowhere else in the world: Cumberland Darter, living in Marsh Creek and Little Wolf Creek; and Blackside Dace, living in the various branches of Jellico Creek: Bucks Branch, Criscillis Branch, Ross Branch, and Ryans Creek. Both species of fish are federally protected by the Endangered Species Act.

## 14. Heavy Truck Traffic and Road Damage

With logging comes trucks, noise, exhaust, and traffic along our curvy, narrow mountain roads. Heavy trucks drive ruts into the asphalt. Most of the Jellico Mountain roads barely qualify as two lanes, especially when one of those lanes is blocked by a logging big rig.

# IV. NEW DATA

The Proposed Action fails to consider new issues that have arisen after my previous comments, summarized as follows:

## 1. Disregard of the Surrounding Community

The DN/FONSI fails to explain why Alternative 1 was rejected, in violation of the agency's obligation to consider a reasonable range of alternatives under NEPA. In fact, Mr. Edmonds fails to even mention Alternative 1, the less extreme alternative plan offered to the community in the face of strong opposition against the 40-year Proposed Action. Alternative 1 was well-supported by the community — as documented in the official comments — as a compromise between the Proposed Action (favored by timber interests) and Alternative 2 (the do-nothing option favored by tree-huggers). In the spirit of compromise, I backed Alternative 1 in my previous comment.

## 2. Forest Service Gutting NEPA

The U.S. Forest Service is significantly reducing the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) requirements, in order to accelerate logging, road-building, and forest management projects. Key changes include expanded “categorical exclusions” (CEs) that bypass detailed environmental analyses, such as time-consuming Environmental Assessments (EAs) or Environmental Impact Statements (EIS). CEs are now authorized for national forest land up to 2,800 acres at a time. These changes limit opportunities for public comment and make it optional for the Forest Service to publish draft environmental impact statements.

While these changes speed up logging projects in the beginning, they weaken environmental protections, decrease transparency, deprioritize the negative effects on the community, and threaten ecosystems. This often leads to lawsuits from environmental groups, which slow down the process anyway.

## 3. Forest Service Has Become Partisan

During the most recent government shutdown, the following notice appeared prominently above every page (including our Jellico project pages) on the official U.S. Forest Service website:

“ The Radical Left Democrats shutdown the government.”

For Republicans like me, this message indicated that the Forest Service — or at least the leadership making the decisions — has become openly partisan. More worrisome, this message sets a precedent for the opposition party someday to use the Forest Service for their own partisan purposes and messages.

The U.S. Forest Service should be a professional, non-partisan organization that works for all U.S. citizens, regardless of political affiliation.

Disclaimer: I still appreciate and believe in the hard-working men and women in the U.S. Forest Service, many who are dismayed by all the firings and budget cuts. I know some of these fine people directly and through others, and I’ve heard that morale in the Forest Service is low, while work demands are high. Some of these people are responsible for hundreds of square miles of forest on very limited budgets. As always, we treat all Forest Service employees with courtesy and respect. They are just doing their jobs the best they can under stressful conditions, and many don’t agree with the new path they are on.

## 4. U.S. Government Has Deprioritized Human Health and the Environment

The Environmental PROTECTION Agency (EPA) eliminated the 2009 endangerment finding that classified greenhouse gases as threats to public health, removing the legal foundation for federal climate regulations on power plants and cars. The EPA also cut rules on greenhouse gas emissions for cars and light trucks, prioritizing lower prices and increased gasoline vehicle access, while ending consideration of human health when crafting environmental rules.

Most significantly, by declaring an “energy emergency” — even though U.S. production of fossil fuels were at their highest levels ever — the federal government can legally expedite approval and permits for fossil fuel, infrastructure, mining, and logging projects.

### 5. U.S. Government No Longer Accepts Climate Science

The current federal administration has formally rejected the scientific consensus on climate change. The U.S. withdrawal from the Paris Agreement, the removal of climate-related language from federal agency websites and planning documents, and the rollback of federal climate regulations all signal that this administration does not treat climate science as a valid input into land management decisions. This is directly relevant to the Jellico project, which authorizes a 40-year logging mandate over a forest that will face increasing climate stresses — more extreme rainfall events, longer droughts, and shifting species ranges — over the life of the project. A decision that ignores climate science in 2026 will bind ten future District Rangers to a management plan that may be dangerously misaligned with the forest conditions they actually face.

### 6. U.S. Government Values Science Less in General

The federal government’s retreat from science extends well beyond climate. Agencies have removed peer-reviewed research from public-facing websites, sidelined scientific advisory committees, and fired or reassigned scientists across agencies including the U.S. Forest Service itself. The Jellico project’s Environmental Assessment relies on scientific literature to justify its projections for forest recovery, water quality, and wildlife impacts. If the agency is no longer committed to evaluating and incorporating the most recent and best available science, citizens have no basis to trust that the projections in the EA are sound, that monitoring will be conducted rigorously, and that adaptive management — if required — will be guided by honest data. A long-term project of this scale requires a foundation of scientific integrity that the current federal environment does not provide.

### 7. Proposed Action Will Serve as a Model to Ignore Communities

If this decision stands as written — with Alternative 1 unmentioned, the Champion Oak scheduled for removal, documented community opposition dismissed, and a 40-year mandate issued without meaningful response to substantive public comments — it will signal to Forest Service districts across the country that the formal NEPA objection process is a procedural formality rather than a genuine mechanism for public input. Our community invested four years, three town hall meetings, two websites, nearly a thousand official comments, and hundreds of hours of good-faith engagement. If that level of engagement yields no change to the Proposed Action, other communities facing similar projects will reasonably conclude that organized, informed, respectful participation is futile. That outcome would be bad for the Forest Service, bad for democracy, and bad for the forests and communities that depend on both.

## 8. Low Timber Prices

The hardwood industry in Kentucky is on the brink of collapse due to lack of demand. Foreign demand for bourbon has dropped significantly, which has driven down the demand for white oak barrels. White oak trees generally take between 70 and 150 years to grow large enough for harvesting to make bourbon barrels, so clearcutting our forest now won't solve this problem in our lifetimes. If our public forest is opened to logging bids in this time of over-supply, it will only exacerbate a bad situation. The effect will be to increase supply and therefore further suppress prices and make things even worse for private forest owners. And if there's too much supply, logs must be stockpiled to await sale and may well rot before they can be sold.

## V. RECOMMENDATIONS

I recommend the Forest Service significantly improve the draft decision as follows:

### 1. Implement "Alternative 1" Instead

Alternative 1 is essentially the first 6 years of the Proposed Action, but with no outright clearcutting and minimal "effective clearcutting." And since there's no clearcutting, there is no need for an additional 34 years of follow-up treatments and herbicide for invasive species. Choosing Alternative 1 would likely cause minimal disruption to the logging contracts and plans already in place.

### 2. Don't Cut Down the Oak Champion Tree

One way we know the Forest Service totally disregarded the community is they wouldn't even give us a few "layups," i.e. easy wins that would build goodwill within the community. The most obvious is the Kentucky State Champion Northern Red Oak, located in a tract that is scheduled to be clearcut (Compartment 6251, Stand 25). A Kentucky State Champion Tree is the largest known living specimen of a specific tree species within the state, as recognized and recorded by the Kentucky Division of Forestry, and yet the Forest Service plans to chop it down.

### 3. Remove Old Growth Tracts from Plan

Another layup would be to remove two tracts above Emby Moses Road with its 250+ year-old trees (Compartment 6267, Stands 2 & 4).

### 4. Don't Clearcut North-Facing Slopes

A July 2025 study from the University of British Columbia (UBC) found that clear-cutting forests on north-facing slopes can make extreme flood events 4 to 18 times more frequent. The average size of floods increased by 47%, with the largest floods growing by as much as 105%. The study challenges conventional forest management, highlighting that "minor" factors like slope direction can "make or break" a watershed's response to logging.

### 5. Re-Evaluate Project with New Forest Plan

The Forest Service should re-evaluate the project if and when the next Daniel Boone Forest Plan is officially released.

## 6. Add Recreation

I understand recreation is not in the scope of the Proposed Action, but once again, I request the Forest Service add more recreational opportunities to the Jellico Mountains. Ideas such as:

- a. Build an overlook in the area to be clearcut on Little Wolf Peak (Compartment 6265, Stand 7).
- b. Rebuild the Wolf Knob Fire Tower and open it as an occasional tourist destination, similar to the Pinnacle Knob Fire Tower in Cumberland Falls State Resort Park.
- c. Build another primitive campground or two.
- d. Build an official hiking trail or three.

## VI. NEXT STEPS

Given the factors above, especially the complete lack of consideration for the surrounding community, and the fact that the Jellico Mountains are separate and isolated from the rest of the Daniel Boone National Forest, we have formed the Jellico Mountains PAC (Political Action Committee), a bipartisan Super PAC whose mission is to:

1. Publicly advocate for more preservation and recreation, and for less clearcutting in the Jellico Mountains.
2. Keep the community informed about the Jellico Vegetation Management Project.
3. Meet with the community and act as a liaison between the community and the Forest Service to represent the community's concerns, views, and interests.
4. Organize a "mountain watch" program for citizens to observe and document progress of the Jellico Vegetative Management Project in the hills above their homes, in a safe and legal manner, and to document any problems (and benefits) from the logging and herbicide use.
5. Work with the community, business leaders, and political leaders to explore the idea of transferring ownership and management of the Jellico Mountains public forest, from the U.S. Forest Service to the state of Kentucky.

Although Kentucky could, in turn, decide to clearcut the Jellico Mountains forest for the next 40 years, the politicians who would make that decision will be much more accountable (and hopefully responsive) to the people of Whitley and McCreary counties, versus the "suits" in Washington, D.C., who have a long history of treating Appalachia poorly.

Many Kentucky politicians — including U.S. Senator Rand Paul and U.S. Representative Hal Rogers, plus leaders in Whitley and McCreary Counties — have expressed an interest in reducing the amount of federal land in our state by transferring it to local control. Senator Paul argues that federal management inhibits economic growth and, specifically in areas like the Daniel Boone National Forest, limits recreational and commercial development.

This is especially true in McCreary County, which is a poor county primarily because two-thirds of the land is dedicated to the national forest, which is currently not utilized to bring in recreation and business to the county, and most of the monetary benefits from extraction in our national forest will leave our county — and likely the state — empty handed. Once again, big business will privatize their profits and socialize our costs.

Thank you for the opportunity to share my opinion on the Jellico Vegetation Management Project, and to go on record in support of the Jellico Mountains and the health and well-being of the people and wildlife in Whitley and McCreary counties, Kentucky.