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Comments: Attachment: Form letter campaign, Adobe document 226 pages of signatories.

Secretary Tom Vilsack

United States Department of Agriculture

1400 Independence Avenue, SW

Washington, D.C. 20250

Secretary Deb Haaland

United States Department of the Interior

1849 C Street, NW

Washington, D.C. 20240

Dear Secretary Vilsack and Secretary Haaland,

On behalf of WildEarth Guardians and the 6,543 of our supporters who signed onto the following comments (see attached), we thank you for taking the next steps to advance President Biden's Executive Order on "Strengthening the Nation's Forests, Communities, and Local Economies." Protecting our remaining mature and old-growth forests and trees on federal lands represents one of the simplest and most cost-effective climate policies the U.S. can deploy. But time is running short: the climate and biodiversity crises are growing exponentially worse, and it's critical that you fulfill the president's directive to provide lasting protections for these trees.

While your agencies work to define and inventory mature and old-growth forests, logging continues within these special areas, often under the guise of reducing wildfire risk. That's why I urge you to enact an immediate moratorium on logging of mature and old-growth forests-until the inventory process is complete and more permanent protections can be put in place.

For the purpose of protecting these climate-critical forests from logging, "mature" should be defined as trees 80 years old. Using that benchmark would protect our most climate- and carbon-critical forests. These forests collectively contain the bulk of the carbon already stored in federal forests, and they continue to sequester carbon

at high rates. They also provide vital habitat and biodiversity benefits and are important sources of drinking water for communities. Critically, protecting mature forests and trees today will provide the foundation to recover old-growth ecosystems, which have largely been lost to logging across the landscape.

President Biden's Earth Day Executive Order rightly recognizes the critical role mature and old-growth forests play as a climate solution and the urgent need to confront the threats that forests face. If logging these trees continues, the very values that let them play a vital role will be eliminated. Losing more mature and old-growth trees and forests to logging will only worsen the climate crisis. Scientific research indicates that logging of federal forests is a major source of carbon dioxide emissions to the atmosphere that's at least comparable to, and probably greater than, levels associated with wildfires.

A recent USDA Secretarial Memorandum stated, "A primary threat to old-growth stands on national forests is no longer timber harvesting, but rather catastrophic wildfire and other disturbances resulting from the combination of climate change and past fire exclusion." This statement represents an alarming and inaccurate assessment of threats to mature and old-growth forests. Numerous logging projects across the country that target mature and old-growth trees, including projects in the name of "restoration," "hazardous fuels reduction," and "wildfire mitigation," underscore this point. Not only is the threat of logging to mature and old-growth federal forests pressing, it's one that's entirely within federal land management agencies' power to address.

If the Biden administration is to do all it can-and must-to limit atmospheric carbon levels and demonstrate international leadership, these protections must be made through binding regulations that will endure in future administrations, much as the Clinton-era Roadless Rule has done. To ensure a rule can be adopted in the necessarily urgent time frame, with opportunity for robust public engagement and environmental review, it's critical for federal agencies to begin a rule-making process as soon as possible and enact a logging moratorium until new protections are in place.

I urge the U.S. Department of Agriculture and U.S. Department of the Interior to work together to soon initiate a rule-making process based on a definition of mature forests and trees of 80 years old in order to permanently end the avoidable loss of their critically important carbon, water, and wildlife values to logging.