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Comments: I have vivid memories of driving down Highway 224, amazed at how incredibly beautiful the Clackamas River Valley was. We traveled on the route to backpack in Bull of the Woods wilderness, where we would sit for an entire day watching the rough skinned newts swim around in a small lake, a wet refuge from the drying summer heat. I was devastated when the fires closed the access, and the reports of extensive "salvage" logging worsened the blow.

The news of the environmental review is promising. For the region to have the best recovery possible, the following points must be adhered to:

- * Limit danger tree removal to dying trees that have a high probability of failure within 5 years and are within striking distance of the road. Snags and downed wood are vital for wildlife and ecosystem recovery.

- * Abide by the Forest Service's own reference materials for identifying trees for removal, which indicates that Douglas Fir > 20" diameter at breast height should be retained to become habitat trees for spotted owl and red tree vole, two species that have experienced large losses to habitat due to logging.

- * Minimize impacts to the Wild and Scenic Rivers designated areas by strictly following danger tree criteria. All management activities within Wild and Scenic Rivers corridors must protect or enhance the identified outstandingly remarkable values for those segments. Excessive tree removal will hamper the recovery of the spectacular Clackamas River Valley.

- * Honor treaty rights by maintaining access to cultural resources for the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs and the Confederated Tribes of the Grande Ronde, as determined by consultation with the tribes.