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Comments: An Emergency Declaration is unwarranted. Labeling a standard logging project as an emergency action is a misuse of government authority. Fire, insects, and disease are markers of any wild forest, not a cause for evading analysis and public participation.

Wildfires cannot be mitigated, controlled, or diminished by logging or thinning. In fact, larger openings can (as a secondary driver) increase fire intensity and rate of spread. This argument was used only ten air miles away, in 2019's Orogrande Community Fuels Reduction Project, in which a 200+ acre fuel break did not stop a wildfire that started west of the project in 2022 after logging was complete. More human infrastructure also increases the likelihood of human-caused ignition.

An Environmental Assessment (EA) is not good enough. An EIS, or Environmental Impact Study, is required to acknowledge and analyze the negative impacts of large-scale extraction projects.

This project accelerates the climate crisis. Intact, unlogged, mature, and old-growth forests are a carbon store, one of the most cost-efficient "technologies" on Earth. Logging, including associated road building, thinning, and slash-burning pollutes our atmosphere and worsens the climate crisis. Logging is the leading carbon emitter in our national forests, far and above wildfire.

This project accelerates the biodiversity crisis. Protecting rare species requires both high-quality "core" habitat and well-protected "corridors" to travel between. This project knowingly degrades habitat connectivity, which is crucial for rare carnivores like lynx, wolverine, and grizzly bears. In particular, the area offers excellent habitat for fisher, a rare forest-dependent weasel that deserves protection.

Road use in the area has legal restrictions. Previous timber sales in part of the area (Wing Creek-Twenty mile) were completed with stipulations to limit motorized use of the area. This project is to liquidate the big trees that remain. It also may be illegal under the 1978 law that established the Gospel-Hump Wilderness.

Fish habitats will be harmed by this proposed project. Twentymile Creek is considered a stronghold for Westslope cutthroat trout. Downstream, the South Fork of the Clearwater supports populations of other rare fish, including steelhead, bull trout, and chinook salmon.

Burning old-growth forests is unacceptable. Old-growth forest habitats are defined by long-term evolution outside of human management and under centuries of constant natural disturbances. Human-caused fires are not a replacement for natural cycles. Attempts to create thousands of acres of elk and deer forage at the expense of rare old-growth forest species are simply unethical. In addition, the 1987 Forest Plans for the Nez Perce-Clearwater National Forests require 10% old-growth forest wide, which almost certainly is not met.