Data Submitted (UTC 11): 5/20/2024 4:00:00 AM First name: Carl Last name: Vogel Organization: Title: Comments: My comments regarding the forest plan for Daniel Boone National Forest:

A 40 year plan for logging the DBNF is completely unjustified and amounts to bad planning. The forest management plan is to be revised every 10 to 15 years. The future of forest conditions beyond 2039 (15 years) is uncertain given increasing climate change.

The argument that the DBNF is "too old" is contrary to Biden executive order to conserve old-growth and mature forests to mitigate climate change. The pairing of increasing timber harvest to job performance and the goal of increasing timber production by 400% are evidence that the Forest Service planning amounts to indiscriminate resource extraction. These are not corn crops that are harvested and replanted. Mature forests serve many purposes- soil and water quality, flood mitigation, erosion control, carbon sequestration, wildlife habitat and recreation - beyond timber harvest.

Clear cut and shelterwood cutting are quite damaging to steep, landslide-prone slopes of Jellico. These cuts mandate extensive road construction (over years in the case of shelterwood), increasing erosion, soil loss, siltation of streams, damaging aquatic species and increasing flood risks.

Linking timber sales to land management almost guaranties that control of invasive plant species like Ailanthus, honeysuckle, and others and by extension spotted lantern fly will not be considered. No one wants to buy Ailanthus timber. This is a serious part of forest health, and linking economic gain (timber sales) to forest management (exotic species control) is a serious gap in the proposed management plan.

The maintenance of cerulean warbler habitat conservation is poorly defined and not adequately addressed in the proposals. The Forest Plan has laid out the need to preserve 7400 acres of cerulean warbler habitat. Additionally the Forest Service has planned to treat grapevines with herbicides, yet cerulean warblers' reproductive success is highest in areas of grapevine density. The Forest Service must clearly address how these needs to be met.