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First name: Albert

Last name: Foster

Organization:

Title:

Comments: My name is Albert Foster and I hold a MS in Ecosystem Analysis from the University of Washington College of Forest Resources (2002). I have spent over 30 years working in support of private conservation projects from the tropical rainforest of SW Costa Rica to the Great Bear Rainforest of British Columbia, Canada, including in Western Washington where I have lived most of my life.

I believe the current National Old Growth Amendment is not strong enough in protecting the last 17% of our national forests that can be classified as 'old growth forests'. These forests are our national heirloom forest ecosystems whose natural composition and structure and function represent an irreplaceable reference ecosystems for restoring adjacent degraded forest lands.

The highest and best use for all remaining public old growth forest lands is immediate designation as 'wilderness' recognizing old growth will continue to return the priceless economic benefits of maximum atmospheric carbon capture and storage as well as other ecosystem services characterized by clean water and wildlife habitat, with timber production a distant least important value in this century of civilization threatening climate catastrophe and biodiversity collapse.

Please stop using wildfire threat and insect damage as an excuse to allow Business As Usual new road building and commercial logging in the last few remaining unroaded unlogged unprotected old forest watersheds in our once great national forests. Our entire societal focus in our best interest should be restoring complex natural old growth forest ecosystems conditions to our 'mined' degraded simplified national forest lands while climate still remains conducive to growing forests.

Below, I copy in a statement I fully support from the Southeast Alaska Conservation Council with respect to the Tongass National Forest but which could be applied generally to all remaining publicly owned old growth forest ecosystems:

"Thank you for listening to Southeast Alaska Tribes, municipalities and small business owners who requested that the USDA drop the language in the Notice of Intent that effectively exempted the Tongass National Forest from the same protections afforded to other forests. Unfortunately, the preferred alternative in the Draft EIS still does not provide adequate protections.

The updated language in the preferred alternative, intended to allow for implementation of the Southeast Alaska Sustainability Strategy, is ambiguous about allowable logging, which leaves room for exploitation and large-scale commercial logging of old-growth. Rather than using wording like 'de minimis,' more explicit language about exceptions would be more protective.

With the purpose of the National Old Growth Amendment to conserve old-growth forest conditions and recruit new old-growth in response to climate change, protection of the Tongass National Forest should be a top priority as our largest National Forest and greatest carbon sink. Due to its low temperatures and high annual rainfall, the Tongass is at low risk for wildfire, so it has a high likelihood of permanence and will continue to trap and store carbon in perpetuity.

Larger-scale commercial logging endangers fish and wildlife habitats, including:

- \* All five species of Pacific salmon, whose spawning is impacted by stream health, which is impacted by the health of the forest around it,

- \* Sitka blacktail deer numbers have suffered in Prince of Wales because of the impacts of logging across the Island.

Larger-scale commercial logging would negatively impact cultural and recreational uses, including hunting, fishing and foraging.

The elimination in the DEIS of Standard 1 from the original proposed action removes language that prohibits degradation or impairment of old-growth forests. Paired with language about management "for the purpose of proactive stewardship" and "no requirement that [old-growth] areas continue to meet the definition of old-growth when managed for the purpose of proactive stewardship," the amendment would allow for management actions that could degrade old-growth stands to the point of no longer meeting the definition of old-growth, counter to the goal of the amendment.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Albert Foster

Washington State

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