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Comments: To whom it may concern:

While I appreciate that there are old growth forests and mammoth white pine trees to visit and observe in the national forest, I'm also a hunter and environmentalist who believes in forest diversity and multiple-use management.

As a hunter who is keenly aware of the importance of healthy forest habitat that includes young forests and productive forests, I support the proposed action (Alternative 2) as developed by the U.S. Forest Service in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS).

Alternative 2 directs the national forests toward stewardship, and I urge the USFS to stand by its choice to move in this direction even against overly simplistic and deceptive narratives opposing restoration. Far too many national forests are lacking the young forest habitat needed for endangered songbirds such as the Kirklands Warbler, the kind of young successional forest that also supports ruffed grouse, American woodcock and white-tailed deer.

Old forests are one of several critical successional stages in healthy ecosystems. However, disproportionate emphasis on old growth - without respect to forest type and in a way that prioritizes them over other forest types - could hinder the USFS's ability to optimize wildlife habitat, carbon stewardship, resilience and biodiversity.

The following approaches will be key to the USFS's success:

Active forest management is necessary for restoration and complementary to overall forest policy: Many units of the National Forest System are plagued by risks of uncharacteristic wildfire, imbalanced carbon cycles, poor fish and wildlife habitat, and impaired ecosystem functions. Correcting these problems requires both action and monitoring. As restoration projects are expensive, and as many involve reducing woody material of no commercial value, America's paradigm of forest management must shift toward using commercially valuable wood to fund restoration.

Flexibility in management practices, local decision-making: A nationally important and popular objective such as sustaining old growth must not impose a general policy on the many local situations where actions are necessary. Local decisions consistent with the national objective must drive action.

Increase the pace and scale of forest restoration and reduce litigation: Excepting wildfire, forest ecology moves slowly. Over the nearly 190 million acres of forest in the National Forest System, ecological problems spread faster than current restoration programs. New policy for achieving restoration goals is meaningless without new procedures to execute more projects faster each year.

Recognize the importance of other forest types: The benefits for old growth forests described in the DEIS resemble those needed for all ages and types of forests within the National Forest System. I urge the USFS to embrace a forest-wide policy of restoration that creates the diversity to support wildlife and water objectives and sustain forests overall.

I appreciate the USFS hearing input from hunters and dozens of true conservation groups toward a science-based approach that relies on local knowledge and expertise from people who work and recreate on our national forest lands. The science says we need more diversity and multiple-use management on many of our national

forests.

This mission to turn our national forests into more of an old-growth preservation effort is disturbing. I look forward to future policies and reforms activating the same concept of stewardship across all age and habitat types in the National Forest System.