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Comments: I have several problems with the DEIS, I'll give some of the major ones here. I know others are providing more details, so I'll give more general points here. Note that I visit various areas of the Pacific Northwest and areas in the NWFP area frequently.

In particular, I love the Siskiyou area for the unique biodiversity and geology it is. As the DEIS notes, this is a special area. As such, this should be provided extended protection from resource extraction and overuse.

Many terms used in the DEIS are inadequately defined. Terms need to be defined so the public can understand what the Forest Service (FS) means. Please define and use consistently terms such as: plantation, desired conditions, WUI, community protection zone, old growth, undeveloped, active management, adaptive management, restoration. To name a few. Note that if meanings differ by landscape or ecosystem, please explain this. Like, how large is a stand? What makes a forest or a woodland or a grassland? While I know, or think I know what these terms are, is the FS using the same definition, or is it doublespeak to make management more loose and up to interpretation?

The current NWFP has been working. This amendment seems to be pushing more logging for no reason. While the economic analysis went outside the borders of the lands that are managed, the cumulative effects did not (except for climate), even though we know management of these lands affect local weather, species migration, air and water quality, pollinators, biodiversity, and more, well beyond the borders. Ecosystems do not stop at such arbitrary borders, and human activities throughout the region have cumulative effects across the region and beyond.

There is no sound reason for changing the use of tree age to stand establishment date, except perhaps to allow more timber harvesting (logging). To maintain healthy forests this plan must manage for expanded old forests, and protecting all trees 80 years and older. In both wet and dry forests (define what these are, please). Multiple use, as mandated for the FS, must have large trees and old-growth forests. For the health of the planet and the region, clean air, clean water, carbon storage, all require old trees. Timber harvest levels can be met by private lands, and public lands must be nature preserves for now and for future generations.

I suggest the FS come up with an alternative that expands protections of the landscapes under its purview with the expressed intention of adding to the environmental and economic benefits this provides for the long term. How is this reasoned? Expanding old-growth (which is currently what, 10% of what it was in 1900?) through expanding LSR and recruitment of new old-growth and old trees increases biodiversity, increases the ability of the ecosystem to provide clean air and water and carbon storage, increases the recreational uses of the landscape, increases the tourism brought into the Pacific Northwest, and benefits the mental health, the happiness, of residents and visitors. The quality of life is greatly improved. This can be done by steadily decreasing the amount of commercial timber and biomass harvesting to some small level in order to allow transition of the economy to these sustainable endeavors. Private landowners will benefit from less competition from timber supplies currently provided from public lands. Future generations will benefit from healthy forests and healthy, clean places to live.

While the FS is, as a part of the Dept of Ag, supposed to produce a crop of trees for industry, it is also supposed to provide for other uses and to do so in a manner that is sustainable for many generations. This cannot be done by losing biodiversity and turning the forest into a tree farm. A forest is more than trees. This project must improve on the NW Forest Plan by protecting and conserving and expanding upon the natural landscapes we have, and restoring a contiguous landscape for species migrations (including plants) throughout the region and

beyond.

Future generations will thank you.