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Comments: recognize and incorporate wet and rainforest life zones, coupled with Plant Association Zones and Mean Annual Increment metrics into a revised set of mapped forest management zones. This effort is not something to be accomplished at the stand or project level where arbitrary decision will occur, but at the scale of whole national forests.

2. Recognize, incorporate and celebrate the world-class growth and accumulation of forest biomass, including above ground carbon, for all moist, wet and rainforest areas in the NWFP region.

3. Ecologically assess past forest removals from the SNF and all national forests. This includes clearcutting from 1945 to 1995 and plantation thinning from 1995 to today.

4. For moist, wet and rainforests, I applaud the DEIS Option-B's general position on fuel load and industrial wildfire use. We support the DEIS approach of not using fuel load reduction-a totally unwarranted strategy for moist, wet and rainforest zones. Consult relevant tribes for appropriate fire use in wet and rainforest life zones.

6. We are now at "code red" on planet Earth. Humanity is unequivocally facing a climate emergency. I applaud the inclusion of climate issues in the DEIS. However, the DEIS's analysis is dated and not current to real world conditions and the scale of climate driven destructive events.

7. Future climate conditions will likely arrive sooner than DEIS's climate discussion suggests. Please read the three citations in the Coast Range Association's comments on climate warming racing ahead of climate model predictions.

8. DEIS Alternative B topics are severely remiss addressing wet and rainforest zones of the Siuslaw National Forest. Here are key areas to address:

8a. Forest Stewardship: Fire resistance, not resilience, must be the goal of forest management in the Siuslaw National Forest.

8.b Fire Resilience: Is appropriate for human communities. Home hardening, not forest so-called fuel reduction is the path to human community resilience.

8.c Climate: Is not one among many issues - it is THE issue for NWFP forest management. Please re-read the set of scientists' warnings to humanity.

8.d Ecosystem Integrity: Wet and rainforest temperate ecosystem integrity is not supported by commercial timber removal and extensive road networks. Non-commercial plantation thinning (minimum canopy cover of 70%) and under-planting are warranted.

8.e Carbon: World class sequestration of atmospheric CO2 is a natural outcome of proper forest stewardship when managing for wildfire resistance and ecosystem integrity. This is especially true for the Siuslaw National Forest.

9. The DEIS must be seriously revised for wet and rainforest life zones and incorporate wildfire refugia science for wildfire resistant forest management.

10. DEIS must base forest thinning on wildfire resistance and the build-up of sequestered carbon for the Siuslaw National Forest's wet and rainforest zones.

11. Forest thinning for all moist, wet and rainforest forests must maintain at least 70% canopy cover post-thinning. 70% or more forest canopy is necessary for wildfire resistance.

12. Commercial forest thinning must be replaced by Forest Service budget funded thinning.

13. Supportive infrastructure for Siuslaw National Forest dispersed recreational activities and public enjoyment must be part of the DEIS. The public must feel welcomed and able to visit the interior areas of the Siuslaw National Forest. Currently, the Siuslaw NF road system is not recommended for non-high riding vehicles.

14. We applaud the Forest Service for maintaining Late Successional Reserve (LSR) areas. However, we strenuously oppose future commercial timber harvest as a management practice in LSRs. The harvest of naturally regenerated stands in LSRs within the Siuslaw National Forest, no matter what age, will engender vigorous public opposition. Option B's proposal to harvest stands in LSRs up to 119 years of age is a dead-in-the-water idea and wrong forest management.