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Comments: Here are important items that I hope will be considered.

Old growth forests in the PNW are among the densest carbon storage vegetation on the planet.

Old growth forests are fire resistant, unlike younger stands. The DEIS should take into consideration wildfire refugia science for the goal of maintaining wildfire resistant forests.

Old growth forests provide habitat for many ecologically sensitive species not found elsewhere.

Increased logging plans put more roads in areas with unstable landscapes, resulting in stream sedimentation and degradation and a loss of salmon habitat.

All logging plans should require that the timber stays in the US and jobs support local communities.

USFS map data and DEIS needs to be more inclusive and consistent with past and present assessment of forest management, including wet and rainforest life zones, plant communities, and other climate metrics.

The DEIS is based on old climate data and needs to be updated to reflect the fact that we are seeing unprecedented levels of drought and severe storms.

Commercial forest thinning should be replaced by Forest Service budget-funded thinning, and for wet and rainforest areas, this should maintain at least 75% canopy cover post-thinning, as this has been shown to be necessary for wildfire resistance.

Old growth timber is higher quality because current commercial forest management has resulted in dense, over-planted monocultures of Douglas fir. These stands lead to slower growth, smaller tree sizes, and lower-quality timber, while also increasing the risk of disease, insect infestations and flammability.

Commercial stand management often means aerial herbicide application which endangers aquatic life and water quality, nearby populations, and already scarce pollinators.

Commercial timber harvest should not be used as a tool in management of Late Successional Reserve areas.

Human dimensions must be taken into consideration in guiding management, as ecotourism is an important economic benefit to our state. People don't come to our forests to visit commercial timber stands or old growth stumps.

Fire is a tool, not a threat, and our native tribes should be consulted on how best to implement this, especially as an alternative to currently inefficient commercial thinning.

Tribal input should be taken into account for all forest management.

"Fix our Forests" is a ploy used to incite fear, not reason, into forest management and it's a thinly veiled attempt by Wall Street timber corporations to harvest more trees. Fire resilience is appropriate for human communities. Home hardening, not forest management for fuel reduction, leads to community fire resilience.

I endorse comments on the DEIS made by these groups: Coast Range Association, Cascadia Wildlands, and Oregon Wild. Please fully consider their recommendations.

I sincerely appreciate the time you have taken to read my comments and enter them into record. I have lived in the Pacific Northwest since 1992 and was so pleased when the 1992 changes in the NWFP started to take place. It's my fervent hope that your agency continues to protect and nurture our forests for future generations.