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Organization:

Title:

Comments: Dear US Forest Service,

Losing any more Siuslaw National Forest native forest is unacceptable and wrong.

It is invaluable wet, moist rainforest areas that provide essential ecosystem balance for many of the greatest threats to us from climate change. The carbon capture and wildfire resistance provided by a robust and healthy wet, rainforest area is irreplaceable.

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 destructive events.

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 impacts racing ahead of climate model predictions.

DEIS Alternative B topics are severely remiss addressing wet and rainforest zones of the Siuslaw National Forest:

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

Fire Resilience: Is appropriate for human communities. Home hardening, not forest management for fuel reduction is the path to human community resilience.

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

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 75%) and underplanting are warranted.

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.

It is imperative that forest thinning for all moist, wet and rainforest forests must maintain at least 75% canopy cover post-thinning. 75% or more forest canopy is necessary for wildfire resistance in wildfire refugia management strategies.

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

I applaud the Forest Service for maintaining Late Successional Reserve (LSR) areas. However, I 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.

In addition, I endorse the Coast Range Association's (CRA) comments on the DEIS. Please fully consider the CRA's comments.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Sandra