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Comments: I camp at the forest every summer and I enjoy hearing the leaves rustle and small critters scuttle around. Without the trees, small animals would not be able to flourish, would decrease biodiversity in the area, and human visitors could see the park as less attractive, causing less funding to go to the park. I appreciate the opportunity to comment on the Draft Environmental Assessment (EA) for the Forestwide Thinning Treatments Project (FWT) in the Mt Baker - Snoqualmie National Forest (MBSNF) that the U.S. Forest Service (FS) proposes.

The MBSNF is an "Emerald Gem" that is a key recreation destination, resource, and economic driver for all Washington State. See Gem of the Emerald Corridor: Nature's Value in the Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest, Earth Economics/The Wilderness Society, 2017, (<https://bit.ly/gemoftheemeraldcorridor>). The Emerald Gem Article touches on several areas the EA does not, especially the impact of non-timber production economies.

The FWT will likely have negative impacts on tourism and local communities' livelihoods as local and regional economies depend far more on tourism and recreation, as well as non-timber production jobs, than the timber jobs of the distant past.

The FWT will likely have negative impacts on Water quality. The Hydrology Report lists many watersheds in the MBS which might be impacted by the FWT. The MBS provides domestic water supplies to a number of communities, and the EA needs to adequately address the impact on domestic water sources.

Thinning projects also pressure threatened and endangered species and their habitats, like the Marbled Murrelet, Northern Spotted Owl, Canada Lynx, Wolverine, Bull Trout, and numerous flowers and plants. Federal law requires that these species be protected.

In addition, as noted in the EA, three designated "Wild and Scenic" rivers are in the MBSNF, as well as numerous rivers 'eligible' for designation, all of which need to be protected as listed by applicable law.

The EA also vaguely describes what should be specific and detailed actions. That is, the EA does not identify thinning units by location or acreage, and does not prioritize which annual thinning projects across the MBS, will occur where and when. These issues and more, including the problems mentioned above, can and should be addressed by an unbiased, neutral, and in-depth EIS.

The FWT should be broken into separate 10-year projects for each of the 4 Ranger Districts, for a total of four (4) projects. Dealing with smaller pieces of the MBSNF will make the scope of the project easier to understand, and will facilitate better understanding of specific impacts within particular locales. Smaller projects can also be managed more precisely by the Forest Service.

The potential significant impacts of the FWT demand an EIS. Please conduct an EIS. Thank you for considering these comments.