

Of the alternatives considered, **I prefer the no action alternative.** Although the lands administered by the BLM, comprise only 11% of the planning area (Chapter 3, Figure 9)\*, the location of BLM lands, in areas, within the planning area, which are at comparatively lower elevations, and are in closer proximity to major population centers (Chapter 3, Map 30), provides them with a disproportionately greater significance, for purposes of the proper evaluation of economic impacts and environmental justice. The evaluation of economic impacts, in the DEIS, minimizes the value of late-successional reserves and the protection of water resources, for purposes of human health and general well-being, as well as for tourism. The conclusion, that the no action alternative would have the least favorable impact on local economies, results from an incomplete determination of economic impact, based primarily on numbers of jobs and amounts of earnings (Summary, Socioeconomics). Failure to properly consider the intrinsic values of lands with little or no disturbance resulting from human intervention, leads to the erroneous conclusion, in the DEIS, that no higher adverse human health or environmental consequences have been identified for any of the alternatives (Summary, Environmental Justice).

The DEIS planning is based upon vegetation conditions, derived from 1996 satellite data. Significant changes, resulting from unusual meteorological conditions, occurring after that time, and the substantially modified land use practices employed during the period since 1996, seriously compromise the ability to effectively undertake meaningful planning based upon such old data.

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\*All references are to the DEIS for the Revision of the Western Oregon RMPs