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Comments: I object to widespread use of prescribed burns for large areas of forest. They have gotten out of control in the past (Calf Canyon/Hermits Peak) and I have no confidence that the USFS can do a better job this time around. Have they taken into consideration the extreme dryness of the timber? Are there adequate monitors -- on the ground monitors/people as well as drones?

If you are going to cut timber/fell trees for fire suppression, I do not advise taking any trees over 24" -- the overstory is needed for shade and keeping moisture in the soil. Cut down the saplings where they are too dense. Has the USFS taken into consideration the re-growth of pines, firs and oaks in a dryer climate such as we have in 2020s?

I am a forest owner in California, near Yosemite, and for generations we have practiced sustainable forestry and avoided fires that raged around us. The most effective methods for reducing fuel are mastication and thinning selectively.

The USFS need to do an EIS - I cannot believe they made a finding of no significance! What about downwind communities and smoke inhalation? Will game still be plentiful after the burn? Why does the USFS think there will be no significant impact?

Please undertake a thoughtful and informed EIS -- it will go a long way in easing the minds of the public and easing my mind. An EIS has a social component and economic component which have not been addressed.

thank you for addressing my concerns.