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Comments: I believe the plans to treat fuels and encourage regeneration near infrastructure and WUI are a good method of protecting key areas along with future egress routes from emergency events. This is encouraged. The use of fuel removal, planting native species, and treatments using Integrated Vegetation Management (IVM) is encouraged. In these key public and infrastructure safety areas we encourage the development and maintenance of shaded fuel breaks with repeated entries over the years. Communities, roads, powerlines, generation facilities, and recreation areas are ideal places for these fuel breaks to protect them from fire along with protecting the forest from ignitions from these sites.

The plans to remove valuable dead trees where access is feasible is the best way to reduce future heavy fuels while generating some lumber reducing pricing for the public. Where timber has little value or even little access, piling for burning is also a very effective method of reducing the fuel load. This fuel removal through piling and burning should occur over the landscape in strips and patches to create a mosaic of future vegetation structure. This will be better for the ecosystem restoration along with creating locations to control fires in the future.

Planting widely spaced trees in areas cleared is key to restore the forest and future timber stands. The use of wide spacing 20' x 20' as an example would reduce the need for costly precommercial thinning projects. The restoration of the timber stands is key to restoring the ecosystem along with future timber market which will allow long term maintenance of the forest.

The best long term result for the restored forest is to have a sustainable forest with wildlife, timber, recreation, and clean water. This will allow a thriving community to thrive in and around the healthy and fire resilient forest.