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Comments: Agency needs to change the intra-agency process for reviewing a Timber Harvest Plans is complex, lengthy and costly, resulting in inconsistency and inequity. litigation by activists is the primary issue of achieving goals of health forest outcomes. Appropriate forest management can result in trees being removed from the forest and the timber and wood can generate income for forest management to fight wildfires. Efforts to maximize demand for removed wood, funding should be shifted from reacting to the consequences of poor forest management to preventative treatments that promote forest health and resilience. raise public awareness of forest health issues. collaborate with state colleges and universities to offer more forestry programs to increase awareness of forest health concerns in their communities, to educate the public. Water districts can play a greater role in educating their customers on the wildfires and pollutions of water. levels and attitudes toward forest health should be measured at the onset of educational campaigns, and policymakers should set clear goals for the changes they would like to see in those attributes. changing the culture surrounding fire and finding the right balance in wood processing infrastructure. We must hold the agencies accountable to its forest management goals against wildfires. With enough space, sunlight, nutrients and water, trees have the capacity to grow and thrive. They become stressed when lacking these elements. Century-old policy of putting out all fires, known as fire suppression, has created overcrowded forests. Before European settlement, naturally-ignited fires and those lit by Native Americans cleared the forest of debris that could cause severe fires. These events and practices also checked the growth of new trees that would compete with older, bigger trees. was a very diverse landscape of open, closed, young, and old forests. This diversity is essential to forest resiliency and helps forests survive a variety of threats. Wildfire has an especially negative impact on these critical watersheds. Soil erosion, particularly following a fire severely degraded water quality. watershed looks like a milkshake, and treating it costs millions of dollars. Small towns, the local rural areas that lack strong economies, lucrative tax bases and on concentrated political power that are bearing the economic brunt of tree mortality crisis. Their lives, property and infrastructure are threatened by dead and dying trees and the consequences of massive wildfires. accumulated underbrush allows fire to overcome those defenses and burn hotter and climb into the tree canopy. Crown fires that burn at and move along tree-tops are the hardest to suppress due to an unlimited supply of fuel. Crown fire behavior is unpredictable, and kills most of the trees in its path. Water is negatively impact to downstream users, soils into hardpan, blocking their natural function of capturing water and replenishing aquifers at lower elevations. Overgrown forests release less water for these needs. A Nature Conservancy report found that thinning forests to make them healthier could increase downstream water yields by up to 6 percent. The loss of diverse habitat under current management practices includes the loss of valuable meadows. Meadows absorb and hold water and release it. Overgrown forests also trap more of the annual snowpack in their higher branches, causing it to evaporate rather than reach the ground and flow downhill to water storage facilities later in the year when its most needed.