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Comments: POOR FOREST MANAGEMENT HAS LESS WATER FOR WILDLIFE AND PEOPLE....Being thinned, trees create right-sized gaps in the canopy to allow snow to fall to the ground yet receive enough shade to be protected from melting too early, unlike closed canopies from too many trees where 15 to 60 percent of snow never reaches the ground and is lost to evaporation. Dave Schulz, Commissioner, Montana, in 2015 testimony, "The consequences are a domino effect that results in forest management coming to a standstill." "I think there are environmental consequences to any action we take, and if we're not cautious and careful and cooperative toothat can cause harm," Schulz reiterated during the hearing. "At the same time, there's an environmental consequence to doing nothing, and that's what I'm concerned about.".....Economic depression of forest communities makes rebuilding more difficult. Lengthy and complex planning processes such as NEPA, CEQA, and the ESA must be complied with before any action is taken. CARB impedes prescribed therapeutic burns while promoting the unintended consequence of enabling larger, more damaging fires. ....Today, timber harvest in public forests is practically non-existent. Rather than a healthy 50 to 100 trees per acre, the west slope now averages 300-plus trees per acre. This concentration of trees and underbrush amounts to 45 tons of dry fuel per acre, or a potential for catastrophic fire..... restoration is sorely needed for a return to healthy forests. environmental restoration program of unprecedented scale can alter the direction of current high-intensity wildfire trends.....many federally managed forests are dangerously overgrown and action need be taken to remove excessive growth and turn the resulting wood and biomass into products with economic value. "Preserving dynamic ecosystems in a static state is just not possible ... Many of the things causing forests to decline is an environmental disconnect and Build more dams.... overall number of high-hazard potential dams is increasing, with the number climbing to nearly 15,500 in 2016. Due to the lack of investment, the number of deficient high-hazard potential dams has also climbed to an estimated 2,170 or more. .... .