Data Submitted (UTC 11): 1/3/2018 12:00:00 AM
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Comments: High severity wildfires in California pose a serious threat to people and nature. Wildfires can pump as much carbon dioxide into the atmosphere in just a few weeks as cars do in those areas in an entire year, a study suggests risk of high-severity wildfire, burning hundreds of thousands of acres, costing hundreds of million to fight, the 2017 California fire with lose of life, lose of habit for animals, cost billions . Fuel treatments before a fire can significantly reduce the size and severity of wildfires, but currently are insufficient because of environmentalist stopping the forest service from doing there job.. Forest Management needs more money and people to Significantly decrease the old dead wood and bushes, reduce the fire fuel by thinning the forest. Study shows fuel cutting and removing scenario reduced the size of fires approximately 41 percent and reduced the acreage of high-intensity wildfire by approximately 75 percent. Removing old growth, and allowing the Forest Service to do their job has economic benefits across all categories of costs significantly exceeds the cost of let it burn type ideas . The avoided losses in terms of both costs and lost income opportunities include the value of structures saved from wildfire and the costs of fire suppression and post-fire restoration, as well as potential revenue from carbon greenhouse gas sequestration, merchantable timber and biomass that could be used for energy. There are many beneficiaries from increased fuel treatments, especially taxpayers. The economic benefits of fuel treatments accrue to a wide range of landowners, public and private entities, taxpayers and utility ratepayers. As shown in the primary beneficiaries are the State of California, federal government, residential private property owners (and their insurers), timber owners, and water and electric utilities. By comparison. An accelerated fuel-treatments program like thin brush, cut old growth, would also result in an estimated 35-45 jobs relating to fuel treatments and 7-10 biomass-to-energy jobs over a 10-year period. analysis shows that it makes economic sense to invest in forest management to reduce the risk of destructive, high-severity wildfires . Although achieving such benefits requires a significant increase in the pace and scale of fuel treatments, the long-term cost savings far exceed the costs of the initial investment. To the extent representative of other fire-adapted forested watersheds significantly increasing investment in fuel treatments in western forests are required now. Smoke is a complex mixture of carbon dioxide, water vapor, carbon monoxide, particulate matter, hydrocarbons and other organic chemicals, nitrogen oxides, and trace minerals. The individual compounds present in smoke number in the thousands. Particulate matter is the principal pollutant of concern from wildfire smoke. these particles are within the fine particle PM2.5 fraction and can be inhaled into the deepest recesses of the lung and may represent a greater health concern than larger particles. Another pollutant of concern during smoke events is carbon monoxide, which is a colorless, odorless gas produced by incomplete combustion of wood or other organic materials. Wildfire gaseous pollutants are precursors for ozone (O3) production.