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Comments: Protect our Homes, Children , Wildlife, Crops, Water, Ecosystems and Forest from Wildfires, we can do more, much more to prevent wildfires before they start. Need to update or repeal the Equal Access to Justice Act (EAJA) of 1980 , subsection of EAJA, codified at 28 U.S.C. 2412(d) section 2412(b). Wildfire Carbons and Ozone Greenhouse gas coming from WILDFIRES destroy life , too many rules against America energy and no rules against states that do not do enough with wildfire prevention ...Extreme events of wildfires have significant impacts on Crops, and on air quality especially when they occur during periods conducive to ozone formation, Findings demonstrate a clear impact of wildfires on surface O3 nearby and potentially far downwind from the fire location, Wildfires were not in in the Flawed past administration EPA report for Greenhouse gas. US Forest Service page, 2015 Pacific Northwest wildfire season Washington 130,000 tons Oregon 90,000 tons of fine particulate matter . July 2016, EPA's 2013 guidance did not completely provide sufficient guidance to states to fulfill their oversight responsibilities. The greenhouse gas emissions alone were equivalent to more than 8.5 million passenger vehicles driven for a year or heating 3.7 million homes. Also see Cato institute web page at cato.org/publications/policy-analysis/case-against-us-carbon-tax ... Executive order, Roll Back Burdensome Regulations and Executive Order (EO) 13771, "Reducing Regulation . these are not only Burdensome and costly but based on flawed Science. Forest service needs Americas help to stop environmentalist activist from lawsuits and fighting our forest service from doing a job that protects the people, the forest, the wildlife . Disasters from wildfires hurt health of all living things. should do more to cut and sell more timber, remove old dead trees, change the endanger species act to stop law suits against our forest service. It is well settled that the steady accumulation and thickening of vegetation in areas that have historically burned at frequent intervals exacerbates fuel conditions and often leads to larger and higher-intensity fires," said Secretary Zinke. "These fires are more damaging, more costly, and threaten the safety and security of both the public and firefighters. California wildfires pump millions metric tons of climate-warming carbon dioxide into the atmosphere over many states, Wildfire smoke can result in significant air quality impacts to public health. Review the fire protection regulations were primarily established with the issuance of Appendix R to 10 CFR part 50 in 1980 and the NFPA [National Fire Protection Association] 805 alternative regulations adopted in 2004." final rule in 1980 that issued appendix R to part 50 of title 10 of the Code of Federal Regulations (10 CFR) and revised 10 CFR 50.48 (45 FR 76602; November 19, 1980). The 2004 final rule (69 FR 33536; June 6, 2004) further revised 10 CFR 50.48 and added alternative fire protection