

Data Submitted (UTC 11): 1/3/2018 12:00:00 AM

First name: Anonymous

Last name: Anonymous

Organization:

Title:

Comments: Fire Management agencies like Forest Service, Departments of the Interior, Agriculture, BLM, need update rules and regulations in Reclamation Manual Directives and Standards on how stop wildfires. Need New management teams for National Wildfire Coordinating Group, the old policies are not working to protect public from wildfire prevention The National Wildfire Coordinating Group (NWCG) is a group formed under the direction of the Secretaries of the Departments of the Interior and Agriculture to improve the coordination and effectiveness of wildland fire activities and to coordinate programs of the participating wildfire management agencies. We need new people in the Fire Executive Council. That understand the old policy are not working on wildfire prevention. The Fire Executive Council is a group formed to provide "coordinated interagency federal executive level wildland fire policy leadership, direction, and program oversight." Its membership is comprised of representatives from the Department of the Interior, the US Forest Service, and the Department of Homeland Security. According to the National Interagency Fire Center, more than eight million acres have burned in the United States by wildfires in 2015. That's an area larger than the state of Maryland. California wildfires burned million acres. Ecosystem-based management to control the adverse impacts of very large wildfires has become a societal imperative given the wide-ranging impacts from wildfires on water supply and water quality, particularly in the western U.S. The 2001, the Secretary of Interior instructed Deputy Commissioner of the Bureau of Indian Affairs; Commissioner of Reclamation; and the Directors of BLM, NPS, FWS, and Geological Survey to implement the FWFMP requires New ideas, and re-appeal Series 34-Public Land, Part 620 Wildland Fire Management, 620 DM Guidance for Implementation of Federal Wildland Fire Management Policy that are not working. Only Wildfire Suppression is NOT working.. Response to wildfire including eliminates identified threats from particular landscape by MORE Fire fuel removal, timber sales, cutting dead and dying trees, Management of over grown bushes and trees. Hazard Fuels Reduction. Reclamation should review and study better ways to undertake programs to reduce hazard fuels, especially in California areas of past burns. Develop new cooperative agreements with Indian tribes, state agencies, or local agencies, or through private contractors. Reclamation will undertake such programs in the most cost effective manner which is doing more before the fires, and based upon saving lives. update rules of engagement I National Fire Plan Operations and Reporting System by providing more resources , less red tape, less regulations, less reports. Regional Fire Management Officer/Fire Program Manager. Regional Fire Management Officer (FMO)/Fire Program Manager (FPM) responsibility for coordinating all wildfire agreements, fire prevention ,education programs, burn plans, hazard fuels reduction programs, interagency need new directives. Agencies should investigate and identify individual, organization, or agency to determined responsible acts that prevent wildfire fuel reduction, to pursue recovery of damages and costs .Update rules of NEPA documentation for hazard fuels reduction projects, burn plans, and BAER activities before implementation compliance with the NHPA according to RM D&S, Cultural Resources Mgt, LND 02-01 must change or rescinded .A key impact of fires is the increase of soil erosion on health to public and wildlife . After the destruction increased transport of sediment, nitrogen, phosphorus into the downstream reservoirs during storm events. Such a wildfire storm event can severely impact the drinking-water quality, fish, and the health of wildlife and ecosystems and public . In particular, pollution from PM3 has been a widespread concern. wildfire pollution in rivers, wetlands, and estuaries is a pervasive concern in California. Question Why did the Cross-State Air Pollution Rule (CSAPR) 2012 act only cover 28 states and NOT include California? Wildfires in California, Wash, and Oregon produce massive amounts of Co2 ?? the act was to address air pollution from upwind states that crosses state lines and affects air quality in downwind states. wild fires affect vegetation interception, soil structure, erodibility, burn severity, sediment erosion, and speciation in soil and receiving waters, post-fire runoff affect soil erosion. recent series of high-intensity wildfires in the Western United States should make Reclamation facility managers aware of the potential large areas of dead or fallen fuels for severe fires upstream. response is required before a fire to prevent adverse impact to the public. Too much Hazard Fuel. A fuel complex defined by kind, arrangement, volume, condition, and location that presents a threat of ignition and resistance to control.

