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Comments: Failed policy of past Obama and environmental activist of forest management. Rather than thinning the forest to protect this habitat, millions upon millions were spent on extraordinarily long, complicated, voluminous documents that IMPEDE the BLM, forest service and other agencies ability to properly manage the forests for the benefit of all species..... We need to re think where the Greenhouse gas is coming from. The greatest threat to many endangered species and their habitat is catastrophic WILDFIRE...the greatest threat to people and property is Wildfires..... Billions of dollars in cost, lives lost. TIME FOR CHANGE... The greenhouse gas emissions alone from wildfires can be equivalent to more than 8.5 million passenger vehicles driven for a year. ...Extreme events of WILDFIRES have significant impacts on air quality . the Adding insult to impediments, environmentalist lawsuits frustrate forest management at taxpayer expense. Today, timber harvest in public forests is practically non-existent. Rather than a healthy 50 to 100 trees per acre, 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..... Findings demonstrate a clear impact of wildfires on surface O3 nearby and potentially far downwind from the fire location. Wild fires are missing for the Flawed 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 Not surprisingly, the clear and present danger of high-intensity fires on public lands in California have increased significantly over the last 20 years. Besides reducing the risk of catastrophic fire, trees in a restored healthy forest are more resistant to insect predation. POOR MANAGEMENT ALSO HAS LESS WATER FOR THE PEOPLEBeing 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. Further, in restored forests faster growing large trees sequester carbon faster than smaller trees.The consequences are a domino effect that results in forest management coming to a standstill. There are environmental consequences to any action we take, and if we're not cautious and careful and cooperative tooth that can cause harm, At the same time, there's an environmental consequence to doing nothing, and that's what I'm concerned about." USFS Chief Dave Bosworth Said, "We Do Not Have A Fire Problem On Our Nation's Forests; We Have A Land Management Problem"..... litigation has had a profound impact on the Forest Service and subsequently the management and mismanagement of our national forests. Millions of taxpayer dollars are spent on shuffling paper, over-analysis and ensuring process is followed. We currently estimate planning and environmental analyses are roughly 60% of the costs of forest management projects," While many environmental laws were originally passed for good reason at a time when more checks and balances were needed, the situation has dramatically changed. All of us understand that significantly more restoration needs to occur through aggressive active management." Sufficient mills no longer exist to handle wood processing. 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. Given the high threat of litigation and the limited resources to make and review the necessary management planning decisions, the result is truly 'Analysis Paralysis'! The cost of litigation, as well as time and effort required of USFS staff to address litigation, is a significant burden," Wildfires, Saving our forests demands we tend our garden.... Unfortunately, there are many impediments to restoration management of our public forests. Sufficient mills no longer exist to handle wood processing. 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.