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Comments: Impact of California wildfires on the atmosphere is out of control , thousands of tons of greenhouse gas emissions and other harmful air pollutants, why does California continue to blame other sources of emissions, and why did the past administration report not include Co2 from wildfires in ozone emissions??

Wildfires produce more greenhouse gas (GHG) pollutants than hundreds of thousand of cars or gas and oil or mining operations. Wildfires particles pollute our lakes and rivers and prevent clean waters. Agencies need to re think the emissions standards sources. A lack of active management has left our forests overly dense and stocked with dead and dying trees that feed catastrophic wildfires, Inability of the Forest Service to thin forests due to overly cumbersome and lengthy environmental activist processes, increasing frivolous lawsuits filed by certain litigious environmental activist , and a lack of sufficient agency focus on this challenge has led to millions acres with millions of dead trees and bushes. that are at high risk of deadly and catastrophic forest fires that endanger communities, hurt local economies, destroy land and water quality and release massive amounts of emissions into the atmosphere. Environmental litigation that has bogged down thinning projects for nearly two decades. Enough is enough. NEED federal review on the impact of wildfires on carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases, as well as the threat to habitat, water quality and property destruction. We can do things about forest management that make sense so we can diminish forest fires for the future, As management decreases, forest health deteriorates and fires grow in size, density and cost. How many more thousands of acres through the West must burn before we act? Need to figure out ways to clear the dense thicket of litigation and regulation that has for years stalled projects aimed at cutting back the federal forests, many plagued with diseased and dying trees. A lack of active management has left our forests overly dense and stocked with dead and dying trees that feed catastrophic wildfires, As management decreases, forest health deteriorates and fires grow in size, density and cost. The reignited debate comes as the Forest Service, which falls under the Agriculture Department, has watched its firefighting expenses soar, jumping from 15 to 55 percent of the budget and forcing cutbacks in areas such as facility maintenance and recreation. we can affect how we manage these forests to reduce the impact of forest fire. Nearly 8 million acres have burned so far in 2017, making this a worse-than-average wildfire year despite the wet winter and spring. A rash of wildfires include, the biggest blaze in Los Angeles history in terms of acreage. California Gov. Jerry Brown issued a Sept. 1 executive order extending an emergency proclamation allowing any licensed professionals to "remove dead trees that threaten life, property, and the environment." four states have declared states of emergency as a result of this year's wildfires, while the Oregon fires alone have cost state and federal agencies \$100 million to date, Either we are going to manage the forests," Mr. Daines said, "or the forests are going to manage us." Additional statutory tools are also necessary to reduce excessive regulatory burdens that make job-supporting and environmentally sound infrastructure projects all but impossible in this country. Congress needs to provides a strong foundation upon which America can build in the fight of special interest groups. should require a rulemaking to address programmatic approaches in environmental reviews and makes other changes to existing law that should be addressed in a rulemaking.