

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

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Comments: catastrophic wildfire on forests directly and negatively impact lives and property and long and short term health effects of greenhouse gas over many states, which can hang in air for months, then end up in our waters ,lakes , and rivers causing additional harm. 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 . 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. ... Flawed climate change and carbon tax has left out the Co2 from wildfires which is major causes to earth Ozone, not gas and oil industry, or mining, or factories .. Wildfire gaseous pollutants are precursors for ozone (O3) production.Improvement of forest health and ecological functions are vital to maintain watersheds and fish and wildlife habitat on lands that may be subject to wildfires, we live with the consequences of our in actions. Agencies need to review or change or appeal forest rules that are subject to NEPA and ESA and other federal regulations. Agency need to review update or repeal The law guiding Federal, State Forest , BIA and tribal management of forests. 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). The National Indian Forest Resource Management Act of 1990 (PL 101-630, Title III), is the most recent for greater federal forest management and, The Indian Self-Determination Act (PL 93-638 ). supports the "Resilient Federal Forests Act" (H.R.2936), more to reduce the threat of wildfire. Section 701 of H.R. 2936 improves the Tribal Forest Protection Act (TFPA). The TFPA, authorized by Congress 13 years ago, authorized the Forest Service and BLM to enter into agreements or contracts with tribes to address risks and threats originating on nearby Forest Service and BLM administered lands. the TFPA has not met expectations on the ground. Since 2004, only a handful of TFPA projects have been effectively implemented on Forest Service lands. One project proposed by the Tule River Tribe took over ten years to navigate the Forest Service's environmental review process. providing timelines for review, approval and implementation of old growth projects on federal land. litigious environmental activist , and a lack of sufficient agency focus on this challenge has led to million acres in California to get out of control. These areas of let it burn policy of past administration is 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. the causes of catastrophic wildfire are complex of old trees, dead bushes, etc, the status quo of inaction has exacerbated present forest conditions, which now present a great risk to both communities and the environment. Stop the environmental activist that are preventing forest service and BLM from doing their jobs.