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First name: Anonymous
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Comments: Question Why did the Cross-State Air Pollution Rule (CSAPR) 2012 act only cover 28 states? 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.In the coterminous United States, 24 percent of the water supply originates on Federal land. Land owned by the Forest Service constitutes 18 percent of originating water sources. Regardless of ownership, about 53 percent of the coterminous water supply originates on forest land. National forests and grasslands supply 51 percent of the water supply in the West. Agencies need to make sure they are not hurting the Poor, middle class, farmers, miners, oil and gas production and other small business before any plan especially one designed by past administration bad science. . President Obama added more than $80 billion of regulatory burden on the American economy in just 8 years of his term, hurting the poor.Even though forest trees can absorb CO, it does not help by increasing the fuel for wildfires, which burns thousands of acres, and does not balance the increased in Ozone Emissions and lose of forest by the fires, if all the trees get destroyed nothing is left to absorb the toxic chemicals, bad science. Years of fire suppression and other management practices have resulted in increased undergrowth and tree density (both live and dead) creating high fuel levels that have in turn contributed to high-intensity fires that have threatened property, natural resources, and the public. About 12 percent of coterminous U.S. forest land is currently at a high or very high risk for wildfire (http://www.firelab.org). In response to the risks posed by heavy fuel loads, the National Fire Plan (NFP) was established to provide a long-term program of hazardous fuels reduction on Federal and adjacent lands. The NFP emphasizes cooperation and collaboration among Federal agencies; State, local, and tribal governments; and other stakeholders to achieve the fuel reduction goals and objectives. Reducing hazardous fuels lessens the risk to humans, important landscapes, and municipal watersheds as well as improving forest and rangeland health. trees, brush, and other flammable vegetation. Historically aggressive and effective wildfire suppression has resulted in increased undergrowth and density of trees creating high levels of fuels. In these conditions, fires can move rapidly into the interface areas.