



Document Details

Docket ID:	FS_FRDOC_0001
Docket Title:	Recently Posted FS Rules and Notices.
Document File:	
Docket Phase:	Notice
Phase Sequence:	2669
RIN:	Not Assigned
Original Document ID:	FS_FRDOC_0001-DRAFT-1825
Current Document ID:	FS_FRDOC_0001-DRAFT-1825
Title:	Comment on FR Doc # 2017-25963
Number of Attachments:	0
Document Type:	PUBLIC SUBMISSIONS
Comment on Document ID:	FS_FRDOC_0001-2686
Comment on Document Title:	Agency Information Collection Activities; Proposals, Submissions, and Approvals: Qualified Products Lists for Fire Chemicals for Wildland Fire Management
Status:	Pending_Post
Received Date:	12/10/2017
Date Posted:	
Posting Restriction:	No restrictions
Submission Type:	Web
Number of Submissions:	1

Document Optional Details

Status Set Date:	12/10/2017
Current Assignee:	Lewis, Tinathan Ann (FS)
Status Set By:	Public
Comment Start Date:	
Comment Due Date:	
Tracking Number:	1k1-909t-ez3h
Page Count:	1

Submitter Info

Comment:

The United States has suffered one of the worst wildfire seasons in recent history this year. According to the National Interagency Fire Center, as of now, more than 8.5 million acres have burned in 2017 so far more than 47% higher than the 10 year average. In 2016, the Department of the Interior and the USFS spent almost \$2 billion combined on wildfire suppression. Interjurisdictional coordination challenges and an accumulation of hazardous fuels in national forests due to a lack of active forest management increase fire risk to communities and threaten the federal government's ability to rein in firefighting costs. We must address the chronic litigation that hinders our resource/land management professionals Federal Firefighting Costs (Suppression Only) per year 2016 total fires 67,743 with 5,509,995 acreage burned cost was \$1,975,545,000,.... 2015 we had 68,151 fires on 10,125,149 burned acres and costs \$2,130,543,000, 2014 total fired 63,312 on 3,595,613 Acres burned at costs \$1,522,149,000, 2013 fires 47,579 on 4,319,546 acres burned with cost of \$1,740,934,000,..... 2012 fires 67,774 on 9,326,238 acres burned at cost of \$1,902,446,000, In 2011 fires 74,126 with 8,711,367 acres burned at cost of \$1,374,525,000. This is outrageous, new management new ideas are need. Time to Sell Timber for Forest Service income which also thins the forest of old growth and dead bushes. USFS should expedite regulatory analyses for timber sales. This will provide the USFS with some of the revenue it needs to execute critical and time-sensitive pre-fire thinning and cutting work. improving forest health and reducing wildfire risk. Increased active management will generate more revenue for the federal treasury and the critical services provided by counties, and promote job creation and economic growth in counties across the nation. a market-driven approach to forest management projects can work to achieve both forest management goals and increased forest production. Increased utilization of commercial thinning activities reduces fire risk, provides ecological benefits, and can provide the federal government with additional financial resources to better manage our forests. USFS with an opportunity to implement improved and efficient forest management practices and minimize the impacts of catastrophic fire. The Equal Access to Justice Act (EAJA) must be reformed to ensure litigants are not able to exploit the law, and avoid legal caps on attorney's fees against the USFS. So why can the past EPA administration criticize gas and oil industry, coal, pipelines, greenhouse gas emissions when the clear and present danger was right in front of them in the form of Wildfires. Wildfires contain 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. Wildfire gaseous pollutants are precursors for ozone (O3) production. Wildfire was not even in the reports as to cause of greenhouse gas emissions. Total witch hunt. Agencies need to re examine all emission reports. California should be part of Cross-State Air Pollution Rule (CSAPR). Repeal and replace or review the Wildland Fire Leadership Council (WFLC), National Strategy Committee (NSC) , Fire Executive Council (FEC) , National Cohesive Wildland Fire Management Strategy, Federal Land Assistance, Wildland Fire Implementation Plan (WFIP), Wildland Fire Situation Analysis, The Wildland Fire Situation Analysis process, Guidance for Implementation of Federal Wildland Fire Management Policy (2009), Land/Resource Management Plan (L/RMP), Management and Enhancement Act of 2009 (FLAME Act), WFLC was established in April 2002 by the Secretaries of Agriculture and the Interior to provide an intergovernmental committee to support the implementation and coordination of Federal Fire Management Policy. In April 2010, the Secretaries of Interior, Agriculture and Homeland Security authorized the continuation of the WFLC. *🌐

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Government Agency Type: 🌐

Government Agency: 🌐

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Cover Page: 