

OMB Collection 1660-0068

**Document Details**

Docket ID: FEMA-2017-0036

Docket Title: Agency Information Collection Activities: Proposed Collection; Comment Request; Federal Hotel and Motel Fire Safety Declaration Form. *

Document File:

Docket Phase: Notice

Phase Sequence: 1

Original Document ID: FEMA-2017-0036-DRAFT-0001

Current Document ID: FEMA-2017-0036-DRAFT-0001

Title: Unrelated Comment Submitted by Anonymous (t t)

Number of Attachments: 0

Document Type: PUBLIC SUBMISSIONS *

Document Subtype: Comment(s)

Comment on Document ID: FEMA-2017-0036-0001

Comment on Document Title: Agency Information Collection Activities: Proposed Collection; Comment Request; Federal Hotel and Motel Fire Safety Declaration Form

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Received Date: 12/05/2017 *

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Comment Start Date:

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Total Page Count
Including Attachments:

1

Submitter Info

Comment:

... Forest fires may produce as much co2 as half of all fossil-fuels burned", Wildfires can produce more greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions , newspaper report, 2007 said California wildfires pumped nearly 8 million metric tons of climate-warming carbon dioxide into the atmosphere , Another report from Scientists study estimated that Fires in US release millions metric tons of carbon dioxide per year. air pollution affects air quality in downwind states. In 2017 approx. 47,700 wildfires have burned 8 million acres across the country, with the majority of the devastation in the states of California and Montana. High-profile fires in Yosemite and Glacier National Parks have caught national headlines, however millions of acres of forest and grassland have burned in recent months. aggressive and scientific fuels reduction management to save lives, homes, and wildlife habitat, lakes and streams , and stop polluting co2 in ozone It is well settled that the steady accumulation and thickening of vegetation in areas that have historically burned at frequent intervals exacerbates fuel conditions and often leads to larger and higher-intensity fires," Office of Wildland Fire, said, "It is critical to fully consider the benefits of fuels reduction in the everyday management activities that we carry out for our public land management objectives, , California needs to focused on actively managing and addressing the on-the-ground conditions, they can no longer delay the implementation of this important work." reduce the fuel loads in our forests and rangelands avert the devastation caused by the wildfires. turn unhealthy, overgrown, and infested forests into thriving, healthy ecosystems help the Groundwater-Quality Conditions, help the air, has nothing to do with globe warming, only management of forests from damaging particles that end up in air and water of other states. why did the past administration not count wild fires in ozone rules, should resend all mining and gas and oil rules and regulations. and California needs to pay a ozone emission tax on wildfires. *🔗

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Document File:	
Docket Phase:	Notice
Phase Sequence:	1
Original Document ID:	FEMA-2017-0036-DRAFT-0002
Current Document ID:	FEMA-2017-0036-DRAFT-0002
Title:	Unrelated Comment Submitted by Anonymous (r r)
Number of Attachments:	0
Document Type:	PUBLIC SUBMISSIONS *
Document Subtype:	Comment(s)
Comment on Document ID:	FEMA-2017-0036-0001
Comment on Document Title:	Agency Information Collection Activities: Proposed Collection; Comment Request; Federal Hotel and Motel Fire Safety Declaration Form
Status:	DoNotPost
Received Date:	12/07/2017 *
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Posting Restriction:	No restrictions
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Current Assignee:	Admin, BAH FEMA (FEMA)
Status Set By:	Admin, BAH FEMA (FEMA)
Comment Start Date:	
Comment Due Date:	
Tracking Number:	1k1-907t-2xgh

Submitter Info

Comment:

California 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. Direct and comprehensive management of our forests must be revised. Must understand that a "let it burn" approach is not acceptable given the forest health conditions found across our nation's landscape. Instead we are need effectively responding to and reversing unnatural conditions in the forest, also respond to fires more effectively before they start by cleaning old growth allowing more timber sales. If forests are devastated by wildfire, we lose revenue and jobs, a myriad of ecological benefits we rely upon from our forests, and the traditional and cultural sustenance our forests have provided since time immemorial. Wild Fires create a toxic health risk to humans and wildlife. While the comparison is not completely equivalent, the average size of a fire on BIA-managed lands is one-third the size of fires on Forest Service land. Fire fuels in forest need weekly or monthly inspection team to respond to old growth to stop fires from damaging economic value and rehabilitate landscapes. Fires once start can come at a devastating financial and ecological cost. Rehabilitation costs are generally equal to the suppression cost, but can be as much as three times higher. We can help move the country forward to create a healthier, sustainable future for our forests and natural resources. *🌐

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Government Agency Type:













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Document Details

Docket ID:	FEMA-2017-0036 
Docket Title:	Agency Information Collection Activities: Proposed Collection; Comment Request; Federal Hotel and Motel Fire Safety Declaration Form. * 
Document File:	
Docket Phase:	Notice
Phase Sequence:	1
Original Document ID:	FEMA-2017-0036-DRAFT-0003
Current Document ID:	FEMA-2017-0036-DRAFT-0003
Title:	Unrelated Comment Submitted by Anonymous (r r) 
Number of Attachments:	0
Document Type:	PUBLIC SUBMISSIONS * 
Document Subtype:	Comment(s) 
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Status:	DoNotPost 
Received Date:	12/07/2017 * 
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Posting Restriction:	No restrictions 
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Status Set By:	Admin, BAH FEMA (FEMA)
Comment Start Date:	
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1

Submitter Info

Comment:

California Environmental activist need to allow Forest service, BLM, and other agencies to do their job in fighting wildfire in the grass lands and forest by management of old growth, removing fallen trees, timber sales, cutting of bushes. Idea to encourage the state , do a California wildfire greenhouse rulemaking to reduce the interstate transport of wildfire emissions fine particulate matter (PM2.5) NAAQS . To protect public health and welfare of neighbor states by reducing interstate emission transport that significantly contributes to nonattainment, or interferes with maintenance, of the 2008 ozone NAAQS in the western U.S. Wildfire greenhouse gas causes a variety of negative effects on human health, vegetation, and ecosystems. In humans, acute and chronic exposure to ozone is associated with premature mortality and a number of morbidity effects, such as asthma exacerbation. Wildfire Ozone exposure can also negatively impact ecosystems, for example, by limiting tree growth. Studies have established that ozone occurs on a regional scale (i.e., hundreds of miles) over much of the California with elevated concentrations occurring in rural as well as metropolitan areas. To reduce this regional-scale ozone transport, assessments of ozone control approaches have concluded that NOX control strategies are effective. Further, studies have found that EGU NOX wildfire emission reductions can be effective in reducing ozone pollution. Rule would require California to prohibit emissions from wildfires that will contribute significantly to nonattainment or interfere with maintenance in any other state with respect to any primary or secondary wildfire greenhouse gas. With the primary responsibility to address interstate emission transport through the development of good neighbor State Implementation Plans (SIPs). *🌐

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Docket ID: FEMA-2017-0036 

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Document File: 

Docket Phase: Notice


Phase Sequence: 1


Original Document ID: FEMA-2017-0036-DRAFT-0004


Current Document ID: FEMA-2017-0036-DRAFT-0004


Title: Unrelated Comment Submitted by Anonymous (f f) 


Number of Attachments: 0


Document Type: PUBLIC SUBMISSIONS * 


Document Subtype: Comment(s) 


Comment on Document ID: FEMA-2017-0036-0001 

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Status Set By: Admin, BAH FEMA (FEMA)

Comment Start Date: 

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Tracking Number: 1k1-909s-9ydc 

Submitter Info

Comment:

To put Wildfire emissions from combustion and decay into perspective, they are equivalent to adding an estimated 7 million more cars onto California's highways for one year, each spewing tons of greenhouse gases out tailpipe. Stated another way, this means 50 percent of all cars in California would have to be locked in a garage for one year to make up for global warming greenhouse gas impact of these wildfires. Greenhouse gas emissions from decay are generally larger than combustion emissions. The reason is that 3.67 times the carbon content of biomass is released as CO₂ during decomposition. Therefore, forests emit more CO₂ when they decay than when they burn because large quantities of biomass remain in the forest after combustion. However, chaparral and brush fields burn more completely, so combustion emissions can exceed decay emissions. Combining combustion and decay emissions provides a more complete picture of the impact of wildfires on global warming. In general, CO₂ emissions from decay after a forest fire are three times the amount emitted during combustion. Timber sales are one big answer to compensate for greenhouse gas emissions from wildfires is to lower the amount of biomass available for decay. Removing dead trees and storing carbon they contain in solid wood products consumers need can reduce total CO₂ emissions by 15 percent. with interim harvests for wood products after planting, effectively reverses impact of wildfire emissions on global warming. illustrate an opportunity that is still available to remove dead trees from public forestlands and to manufacture solid wood products before the trees lose their economic value. The money could be used to help pay for planting. This would restore these forests at minimal cost to the public, reduce and recover greenhouse gases from these wildfires, protect nearby communities from another wildfire, and help fight global warming. it is essential to remove dead trees. Not only does it make it safe to plant, but it also reduces emissions from decay by storing CO₂ in solid wood products. Equally important, removing dead trees and replanting would help protect surrounding communities from a second wildfire, which is called a reburn, that often occurs in fire-killed forests that become brush fields filled with dead trees. Without money made available from harvesting and selling fire-killed trees, there is little chance that the Forest Service will be able to pay to remove dead trees, plant young trees, and manage the young forest by releasing overtopping brush to ensure that a brush field doesn't take over the area. Tree density, especially young trees growing under larger trees as ladder fuel, and surface fuels are the two most important contributors to the size and severity of wildfires. Most natural fires didn't sweep across landscapes destroying whole forests as wildfires do today. Underlying cause of modern catastrophic wildfires is overcrowded with trees or too many trees. with trees of all sizes intermixed to form a uniform mass of fuel spreading over the landscape. They averaged 350 trees per acre when 50-60 trees per acre would be natural. Those who have not stood in the midst of flames 200-feet high, felt the overwhelming heat from a temperature more than 3,000

degrees Fahrenheit, and smelled the smoke and gases released, cannot fully appreciate a catastrophic wildfire. It is awesome and terrible, and firefighters who brave these conditions deserve our respect. an industrialized world can't live with fire. We would have to move out of our forests to be safe and get out of our cars to eliminate tailpipe emissions to make up for the greenhouse gases that wildfires emit into the atmosphere. only solution is to fight and protect our communities and forests by reducing the threat of catastrophic wildfires. The Angora Fire of 2007 blackened 3,100 acres of forest and destroyed 254 homes in the Tahoe Basin because most of the forest was so dense. Estimates that combustion emissions could have been lowered from 46.2 tons per acre to 12 tons per acre if the density of trees had been reduced from 273 per acre to the more natural density of 60 per acre. A fire burning in the same forest after thinning would not have been catastrophic. It would have killed few large trees, covered less acreage, and left adjacent communities relatively unharmed. The Angora, Fountain, Moonlight, and Star Fires wildfires burned over 144,825 acres of forestland. Forest also contained unnaturally heavy surface fuels composed of litter, duff, down dead wood, shrubs, and small trees that ranged from an estimated 25 to 40 tons per acre. Tree density, especially young trees growing under larger trees as ladder fuel, and surface fuels are the two most important contributors to the size and severity of wildfires. The most important question is: Can we recover from our mistake of letting forests become unnaturally overcrowded with trees and vulnerable to catastrophic wildfire *🌐

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Document File:	
Docket Phase:	Notice
Phase Sequence:	1
Original Document ID:	FEMA-2017-0036-DRAFT-0005
Current Document ID:	FEMA-2017-0036-DRAFT-0005
Title:	Unrelated Comment Submitted by Anonymous (e e)
Number of Attachments:	0
Document Type:	PUBLIC SUBMISSIONS *
Document Subtype:	Comment(s)
Comment on Document ID:	FEMA-2017-0036-0001
Comment on Document Title:	Agency Information Collection Activities: Proposed Collection; Comment Request; Federal Hotel and Motel Fire Safety Declaration Form
Status:	DoNotPost
Received Date:	12/10/2017 *
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Posting Restriction:	No restrictions
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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 hurt. 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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Document Details

Docket ID: FEMA-2017-0036 

Docket Title: Agency Information Collection Activities: Proposed Collection; Comment Request; Federal Hotel and Motel Fire Safety Declaration Form. * 


Document File: 

Docket Phase: Notice


Phase Sequence: 1


Original Document ID: FEMA-2017-0036-DRAFT-0006


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Title: Unrelated Comment Submitted by j j 


Number of Attachments: 0


Document Type: PUBLIC SUBMISSIONS * 


Document Subtype: Comment(s) 


Comment on Document ID: FEMA-2017-0036-0001 

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Status Set By: Hwang_FEMA, BAH Randolph (FEMA)

Comment Start Date: 

Comment Due Date: 

Tracking Number: 1k1-90ch-bbao 

Submitter Info

Comment:

Wildfires should be part of Carbon emissions standards. (CSAPR) , which the regulation failed to consider. States that restrict forest service work, and allow forest fuel to build up need to pay their fair share. If we add Wildfire to the cause of climate Ozone impact then we could save billions on Regulations of the wrong industries the past administration was fighting. Environmentalist activists like to blame drought, but California received record-breaking rains in the winter of 2016-2017, with historic levels of tree die-off, makes you wonder who is watching the hen house. WILDFIRES contain substantial amounts of MERCURY emissions (2 to 7 mg Hg-m-2 per fire event) due to the build-up in surface material over long time periods. Large wildfires have a considerable impact on the atmospheric concentrations of CO₂, CO, O₃, NO_x, and carbon dioxide CO₂ carbon monoxide (CO) and METHANE (CH₄) across North America. Carbon releases can be as high as 4 to 8 kg C-m-2 per fire event. Wildfire emissions significantly affect concentrations far downwind. Atmospheric measurements have pointed to wildfires as a significant source of CO to the atmosphere. With CO, O₃, nitrogen oxides, and equivalent black carbon show fires to be of great levels of these gas to a hemispheric scale. Large regional fire events over short time periods produce very high rates of emissions. PAST ADMINISTRATION BACKWARD THINKING....Last year fire management alone consumed 56 percent of the USDA Forest Service's national budget. As fire suppression (AFTER THE FIRE), costs continue to grow as a percentage of the USDA Forest Service's budget, funding is shrinking for non-fire programs(BEFORE THE FIRE STARTS), that protect watersheds and restore forests, making them more resilient to wildfire and drought. Most of fire budget should be for before fires not after fires. During summer 2004 there were times when CO from the Alaska/Canada fires exceeded anthropogenic CO in the New England region and exacerbated ozone levels as far south as Houston. Wildfire increase regional and global carbon and trace gas emissions. Chronic litigation is hindering our Forest Service, Agriculture, Fish and wildlife, and other resource/land management professionals. With a staggering all time high of 129 million dead trees in California along, impacts have MAJOR ISSUE on Ozone atmospheric conditions. Government spend billions to fight oil, gas, coal, factories under the pretense of flawed reports, yet the clear and present danger is Wildfire emission CO₂, CO, O₃, NO_x, and CH₄ and (PM_{2.5}) but nothing is spend to stop the flawed ideas of not cutting and thinning old growth. Possible shell game by Environmental activist, or global religion called diversion strategies which diverts the regulators from these serious concerns. Estimates of NO_x, formaldehyde, and glyoxal emissions from biomass burning events derived from enhancements measured by a OMI (Ozone Monitoring Instrument). The location of a particular ozone isopleth is defined by the ratio of the VOC and NO_x coordinates of the point, referred to as the VOC/ NO_x ratio. The VOC/NO_x ratio is important in the behavior of the VOC-NO_x-O₃ system. Moreover, it has a major effect on how reductions in VOC and NO_x affect ozone concentrations. The

increase in peak ozone concentration at relatively low VOC/NOx ratios that occurs when NOx is reduced has been a major issue in the development of ozone control strategies. NOx reductions will have significantly different effects depending on the particular VOC/NOx ratio, which varies significantly within an air basin. Public exposure to wildfire smoke is a concern because a large proportion of wildland fire smoke emissions is fine particulate matter (PM2.5) that can penetrate to the deepest parts of the lungs. are 2.5 micrometers in diameter or smaller, and can only be seen with an electron microscope. Fine particles are produced from all types of combustion, including residential wood burning, forest fires. December 11, 2017 - The USDA Forest Service additional 27 million trees, died throughout California since November 2016, to an historic 129 million on 8.9 million acres. The dead trees pose a hazard to people and critical infrastructure. The number of dead and dying trees has continued to rise, along with the risks to communities and firefighters. Regional Forester of the USDA Forest Service. California's trees remain vulnerable increased wildfire threat. The USDA Forest Service focus on mitigating hazard trees and thinning overly dense forests so they are healthier and better able to survive stressors like this in the future. Fires are very large and often severe in many ecosystems of the region. In 2004, more than 5.8 million ha burned in Canada and Alaska, one of the largest fire year on record for the North American. Forest Service needs to stop the environmentalist for doing their job to protect the lands and people. *🌐

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Document Details

Docket ID: FEMA-2017-0036 

Docket Title: Agency Information Collection Activities: Proposed Collection; Comment Request; Federal Hotel and Motel Fire Safety Declaration Form. *


Document File: 

Docket Phase: Notice


Phase Sequence: 1


Original Document ID: FEMA-2017-0036-DRAFT-0007


Current Document ID: FEMA-2017-0036-DRAFT-0007


Title: Unrelated Comment Submitted by x x 


Number of Attachments: 0


Document Type: PUBLIC SUBMISSIONS *


Document Subtype: Comment(s) 


Comment on Document ID: FEMA-2017-0036-0001 

Comment on Document Title: Agency Information Collection Activities: Proposed Collection; Comment Request; Federal Hotel and Motel Fire Safety Declaration Form 

Status: DoNotPost 

Received Date: 12/15/2017 *

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Current Assignee: Admin, BAH FEMA (FEMA)

Status Set By: Hwang_FEMA, BAH Randolph (FEMA)

Comment Start Date: 

Comment Due Date: 

Tracking Number: 1k1-90d4-xbin 

Submitter Info

Comment:

Wildfires NOT Agriculture, can you imagine Past EPA wanted you to believe sand was bad thing?? What? EPA lacked actual measurements of what agriculture emits in the form of fine particulate. Agriculture is not a major emitter of this pollutant, but Wildfire is sending major PMs ozone emissions , However, nothing has been done to date to correct faulty documentation that overestimates agricultural sources. The data used to develop this inventory was based on erroneous emission factors published by CPA for cattle feed yards, feed mills, grain elevators and dust from farmers' field operations. there has never been any actual PM-2.5 emission data taken on agricultural tillage equipment using EPA approved PM-2.5 samplers. And nothing was added from wildfires emissions to the data. Wildfires was not part of EPA issued rules in 2012 and early 2016 to control emissions of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) to address safety but These wildfire emissions can impact air quality and even climate. Daily emissions of particulate matter and numerous trace gases from wildfires mercury emissions from major natural sources and their variations with meteorological conditions is considered one of the major priority in estimating the relative contribution of major natural sources compared to industrial sources and ultimately to evaluate the mercury flux released to the atmosphere on regional and global scale. Agencies should emphasize the necessity to fully study PM-2.5 before deadlines are set and rules are developed. The science employed in developing this rule is not up to par, and concerned that farmers could bear the brunt of a bad policy based on equally bad science. We don't have the research yet to know whether rules can actually attain theme standards, how much it will cost the agriculture industry and the consuming public, and bow much agriculture activity actually contribute to air pollution problems. Agencies should be careful by not tipping the balance of regulation in this country too far, and force our grocers to fill market orders with food purchased from other countries that do not always meet the same safeguards and health standards as U.S. produced commodities. The agriculture community enjoys breathing clean air as much as anybody, yet doesn't want to waste money on control measures that have little or no effect on cleaning up the air of this nation. Over the past 4 decades, there has been a doubling of the annual area burned across the North American regions which has resulted in an increase in the atmospheric emissions from fire. Fuel consumption in ecosystems with large organic deposits (peatlands and forests with deep duff layers) is highly variable, depending primarily on fuel moisture and layer thickness. Fire in these surface organic layers are subject to more carbon to combustion and often burn in residual smoldering combustion which results in less efficient burning and higher levels of non-CO2 trace gasses than flaming fires. New evidence indicates wildfires in the forest regions generate substantial amounts of mercury emissions (2 to 7 mg Hg-m-2 per fire event) due to the build-up in surface material over long time periods. Estimates of NOx, formaldehyde, and glyoxal emissions from biomass burning events derived from

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Document Details

Docket ID: FEMA-2017-0036 

Docket Title: Agency Information Collection Activities: Proposed Collection; Comment Request; Federal Hotel and Motel Fire Safety Declaration Form. * 


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Docket Phase: Notice


Phase Sequence: 1


Original Document ID: FEMA-2017-0036-DRAFT-0008


Current Document ID: FEMA-2017-0036-DRAFT-0008


Title: Unrelated Comment Submitted by Anonymous (d d) 


Number of Attachments: 0


Document Type: PUBLIC SUBMISSIONS * 


Document Subtype: Comment(s) 


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Submitter Info

Comment:

stop the wildfires in west, time to change support timber sales in west...In 1630, the estimated area of U.S. forest land was 1,023 million acres or about 46 percent of the total land area. Forestry issues on Harvesting and sale should be considerable significance to the United States. In 1995 USA had 5 percent of the Earth's population and consumes an estimated 28 percent of the Earth's industrial wood products. Although domestic timber inventory is only 10 percent of the Earth's total, 96 percent of U.S. consumption of industrial wood comes from domestic supplies. By 1910, the area of forest land had declined to an estimated 754 million acres, or 34 percent of the total land area. In 2012, forest land comprised 766 million acres, or 33 percent of the total land area of the United State. Forest area has been relatively stable since 1910, although the population has more than tripled since then. Of the total forest land, 10 percent are classified as reserved. This classification indicates that these forest lands are not managed for timber harvest, which is prohibited by law on these lands in most cases. Reserved forests have changed very little since 2007, with a very small (2 percent) reduction in area. Nationwide, reserved forest area is more than three times what it was only 59 years ago. Most reserved land is in the West, reflecting a larger proportion of publicly owned land in that region. In general, U.S. private forest land is classified as "timber land" by FIA, even if landowners do not intend to harvest timber. The South contains 40 percent of the Nation's 521 million acres of timber land. In contrast, the West constitutes only 28 percent of national timber land, and the North 32 percent. Time for change to timber sales to stop fuel build. The South is often referred to as the "woodbasket" of the United States because of the extensive timber supply, (yet few fires). West is host to most of the Nation's reserved forest and national parks. (time for change to timber sales to stop fires). Other woodlands, including scrub forests, are found in the highest concentrations in the West. U.S. forest ownership patterns are quite diverse with public forests dominant in the West. Federal Government predominantly owns public forest lands in the West and State and county governments own most of the public lands in the East. Of all public forest acres, 75 percent are in the West. Removals have shifted in recent years from public lands in the West to private lands in the East. Recent studies show that only 8 percent of the families and individuals who own U.S. forest land have a written management plan. Private forests provided 88 percent of the Nation's timber harvest in 2011. In 2001, the forest industry owned 66 million acres (13 percent) of the Nation's 504 million acres of timber land but supplied 29 percent of wood production. Recent changes in corporate strategies have shifted the traditional view of industrial forests. Age of timber, In the South, where more acres of short-rotation yellow pine trees are planted, 51 percent of timber land is less than 40 years old compared with 20 percent in the North and 22 percent in the West. In contrast, 56 percent of northern timber land is more than 60 years old, compared with 27 percent in the South

and 69 percent in the West. In the West, hemlock-Sitka spruce forests and ponderosa pine have declined since 1977, while western pine forests have increased. In the West, planting is generally used to augment natural regeneration. In recent years, western U.S. forest planting has subsided, a trend that mirrors reduced harvesting in that region. U.S. timber land growing stock inventory, growth, removals, and mortality, by region. Inventory West in 1953 was 363,666 Million cubic feet, in 2012 inventory grew to 397,968 Million cubic feet. Removal in 1952 was 3,765 Million cubic feet in 2011 dropped to only 2,446 Million cubic feet, yet Mortality (dead trees) 1952 was 2,242 Million cubic feet and 2011 grew to 3,679 Million cubic feet. During the past 60 years, net growing-stock growth has consistently exceeded growing-stock removals in the United States. In terms of percent of standing volume, removals are at the lowest level in the past 60 years and growth has also slowed. The volume of annual net growth is currently 2 times higher than the volume of annual removals. Forest biomass consumption for energy has declined during the past several years. Mortality rates relative to inventory continue to rise in the West where mountain pine beetle affected millions of acres of forest between 2009 and 2010. Need for timber sale and clean the dead and dying for Root diseases, bark beetles, were the leading contributors to mortality risk in the coterminous United States. Stop importing lumber and tend to America's garden. *🌐

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Document Optional Details

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Document Details

Docket ID: FEMA-2017-0036 

Docket Title: Agency Information Collection Activities: Proposed Collection; Comment Request; Federal Hotel and Motel Fire Safety Declaration Form. * 


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Docket Phase: Notice


Phase Sequence: 1


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Title: Unrelated Comment Submitted by Anonymous (x x) 


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Comment Start Date: 


Comment Due Date: 

Tracking Number: 1k1-90lt-2g18 

Submitter Info

Comment:

Wildfires are the toxic carbon polluters of emissions in air and water, Not oil or gas or Not agriculture, Not Mining, or Not farms, or Not industry, or Not cars. Humans and wildlife need the Local, State, Federal leaders to re think wildfire issues, Fight wildfires before they start; California Environmental activist must allow forest workers to reduce the fuel by cutting old growth and thin the brushes and dead trees. Many forests have had fires of unprecedented intensity and extent, and this situation is the result of forest management practices that have permitted decades of deadwood (fuels) to accumulate. Forests are over grown with dead trees in tinder-dry conditions more susceptible to intense fires. Must shifting fire policies from suppression to recognition that reducing fire fuel is an integral component of the landscape. Wildfire needs to be part of any Cross-State Air Pollution Rule (CSAPR) 2012 act which only cover 28 states but not California, Why ? since the act was to address air pollution from states that send pollution across state lines and affects air quality in other states. Per the CDC web site : Wildfire smoke can harm you in multiple ways. Smoke can irritate your respiratory system, and worsen chronic heart and lung diseases. Wildfire smoke is a mix of gases and fine particles from burning vegetation, building materials, and other materials. Fires can significantly increased toxic co ozone gas , and particulate levels during fire events. Analyses of observations to further probe the magnitude of ozone, ozone precursor, and particulate matter enhancements due to fires. Since the lifetime of CO is long, even the magnitude of the observed enhancement ratios of black carbon and NO_y are consistent with loss of less than one-half of the emitted black carbon and nitrogen oxides (i.e., very efficient long-distance transport of the fire emissions. For nitrogen oxides, it implies a potential for large-scale impacts on tropospheric ozone, since most of NO_y is believed to be peroxyacetyl nitrate, PAN_{52,53}, which thermally decomposes. If we are to protect wildlife and Humans, we must reconsider Wildfire Science has toxic chemical to the Ozone. California Wildfires are the result of decades of fire suppression, coupled with unprecedented fuel buildups due to a lack of forest management activity. Forests in the United States store an estimated 43,126 Tg carbon in live and dead biomass and soil organic matter. These catastrophic fires destroy valuable timber resources but also degrade many of the other uses of healthy forests. Because of the highly flammable nature of the understory vegetation as well as the canopy fuels, forest type represents a major portion of the area burned in a region. Due to the large amount of fuel stored in the organic soils of many forest stand types, forest floor fuel consumption can be very high. Typically the amount of carbon dioxide carbon monoxide (CO) and methane (CH₄) released from fires can be estimated. By separating carbon pools and combustion type, these fundamental variables are accounted for within the model parameter set. The following equations are used. where: A = area burned (hectares, ha) Ca = carbon density of the aboveground component (assumed to be 0.5 of biomass; t ha⁻¹),

Cg = carbon density of the organic material found in the ground-layer, which is composed of the litter and duff layers (t ha⁻¹), a and g = proportions of the aboveground vegetation and ground-layer organic carbon, respectively, consumed in the burn, Efg = emission factor for each of three gas species, CO₂, CO, and CH₄ (in units of gas released per unit of carbon consumed) The analysis using (2) is carried out for each gas independently. The f and s subscripts on the emission factor terms in (2) refer to blazing and smoldering combustion, respectively. The first step in calculating total stand fuel consumption is to determine surface fuel consumption, represented by the sum of fuel consumed in organic soil (or duff), surface litter, dead and downed coarse woody debris (logs), and dead and downed medium woody debris (branches). Each of these stand components has a separate fuel consumption algorithm. Surface fire intensity is calculated by applying the total surface fuel consumption and fire rate of spread to intensity equation. CO is a predictor of other fire emissions products (regression r² values were: 0.84, 0.98, 0.87 for CH₄, NMHC, and PM_{2.5} respectively). The CH₄ regression shows the characteristically high r² value for these gases that has been observed for most prescribed a wildland fires measured in the contiguous United States. The r² value of 0.98 indicates that variation in CO concentration highly predicts NMHC concentration. Can help in interpretation of atmospheric measurements of pollutants. * 

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Wildfires are the toxic carbon polluters of emissions in air and water, Not oil or gas or Not agriculture, Not Mining, or Not farms, or Not industry, or Not cars. Humans and wildlife need the Local, State, Federal leaders to re think wildfire issues, Fight wildfires before they start; California Environmental activist must allow forest workers to reduce the fuel by cutting old growth and thin the brushes and dead trees. Many forests have had fires of unprecedented intensity and extent, and this situation is the result of forest management practices that have permitted decades of deadwood (fuels) to accumulate. Forests are over grown with dead trees in tinder-dry conditions more susceptible to intense fires. Must shifting fire policies from suppression to recognition that reducing fire fuel is an integral component of the landscape. Wildfire needs to be part of any Cross-State Air Pollution Rule (CSAPR) 2012 act which only cover 28 states but not California, Why ? since the act was to address air pollution from states that send pollution across state lines and affects air quality in other states. Per the CDC web site : Wildfire smoke can harm you in multiple ways. Smoke can irritate your respiratory system, and worsen chronic heart and lung diseases. Wildfire smoke is a mix of gases and fine particles from burning vegetation, building materials, and other materials. Fires can significantly increased toxic co ozone gas , and particulate levels during fire events. Analyses of observations to further probe the magnitude of ozone, ozone precursor, and particulate matter enhancements due to fires. Since the lifetime of CO is long, even the magnitude of the observed enhancement ratios of black carbon and NO_y are consistent with loss of less than one-half of the emitted black carbon and nitrogen oxides (i.e., very efficient long-distance transport of the fire emissions. For nitrogen oxides, it implies a potential for large-scale impacts on tropospheric ozone, since most of NO_y is believed to be peroxyacetyl nitrate, PAN_{52,53}, which thermally decomposes. If we are to protect wildlife and Humans, we must reconsider Wildfire Science has toxic chemical to the Ozone. California Wildfires are the result of decades of fire suppression, coupled with unprecedented fuel buildups due to a lack of forest management activity. Forests in the United States store an estimated 43,126 Tg carbon in live and dead biomass and soil organic matter. These catastrophic fires destroy valuable timber resources but also degrade many of the other uses of healthy forests. Because of the highly flammable nature of the understory vegetation as well as the canopy fuels, forest type represents a major portion of the area burned in a region. Due to the large amount of fuel stored in the organic soils of many forest stand types, forest floor fuel consumption can be very high. Typically the amount of carbon dioxide carbon monoxide (CO) and methane (CH₄) released from fires can be estimated. By separating carbon pools and combustion type, these fundamental variables are accounted for within the model parameter set. The following equations are used. where: A = area burned (hectares, ha) Ca = carbon density of the

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Document Details

Docket ID: FEMA-2017-0036 

Docket Title: Agency Information Collection Activities: Proposed Collection; Comment Request; Federal Hotel and Motel Fire Safety Declaration Form.  


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Docket Phase: Notice



Phase Sequence: 1


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Title: Unrelated Comment Submitted by Anonymous (x x) 


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Document Subtype: Comment(s) 


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Comment Start Date: 

Comment Due Date: 

Tracking Number: 1k2-90sg-hpqh 

Submitter Info

Comment:

We do not need more endanger species designation but the opposite is needed and new programs to update species act to realistic time lines, remove listings of species, for every new species better science, remove 2 for the list, and bring the common since forest planning back to the agencies, and remove the nonworking or bad science ideas of environmental activists. Pre cutting of old growth and bushes before a wildfires will maintain habitats by removing understory fuels and promoting the regrowth of willows and other riparian vegetation. wildfire influences these habitats by changing their structure and composition. Wildfire may promote the invasion of nonnative plants. Additionally, where wildfires destroy vegetation and change soil properties, they alter hydrology and sediment transport processes, which increase erosion and the deposition of sediment . Because these factors affecting species during or following a catastrophic wildfire should be considered to be a high-priority issue. As wildfires burn, the intense heat, combustion gases, and consumption of organic material kills or displaces animals and may dramatically alter the structure and composition of habitats. Small mammals die during wildfires from burns, asphyxiation, heat stress, overexertion, stampedes, and predation . Wildfires may also interrupt the breeding cycles and movements of surviving animals, while affecting the quality and quantity of food, the availability of nest sites, the pressures of predation and competition, and the incidence of disease and parasites . In the tallgrass prairies of Illinois, meadow jumping mouse populations displayed a positive response when the habitat is cleared of old brush. In Colorado the Hayman Fire of 2002, trapping and telemetry data indicated that many wildlife did not enter burned habitats for at least 3 years after the Hayman Fire . Wildfires, especially those with high-severity burns, may render habitats unsuitable to the species for many years. If left untreated, nonnative, invasive plants may alter the post-fire dynamics of riparian areas 50 to 100 years after a wildfire. Wildfires have burned wildlife habitats throughout the subspecies' range. Colorado's High Park Fire of 2012 burned wildlife habitats . Similarly, the majority of PMJM habitats burned by Colorado's Hewlett Fire of 2012 and Crystal Fire of 2011 experienced burns, with loss of herbaceous vegetation . Comparatively, the Fourmile Canyon Fire in Colorado during the summer of 2010 burned approximately 37 percent of potential wildfire habitats within the fire perimeter. Severe, high-intensity burns also occurred in wildlife habitats during 2002. During the early summer of 2002, the Hayman and Schoonover fires in Colorado burned over 3,000 ha (7,500 ac) of potential habitat, or approximately 20 percent of the potential habitat within the boundaries of the Pike National Forest . Additionally, the Hayman Fire severely burned approximately 342 ha (844 ac) of proposed critical habitat for many wildlife, which prompted the removal of several proposed areas from the final 2003 critical habitat designation. Superimposing critical habitat and occupied habitats with perimeters of wildfires provides estimates of habitats potentially burned by wildfires over the last 12

years. Burn area perimeter analyses for wildfires collected since 2000 calculate that wildfires potentially burned approximately 2,376 ha (5,873 ac), or 17 percent, of designated wildlife critical habitat in Colorado. Perimeter datasets also estimate that Colorado wildfires potentially burned approximately 4,150 ha (10,254 ac), or approximately 10 percent of trapped habitats identified as occupied . In Wyoming, burn area perimeter datasets collected since 2000 identify three wildfires that potentially burned habitats. *🔗

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Document Details

Docket ID: FEMA-2017-0036 

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Title: Unrelated Comment Submitted by Anonymous (e c) 


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Submitter Info

Comment:

In 1980, Congress enacted the RFA after finding that Federal regulations imposed disproportionate economic hardship on small entities. The RFA required agencies to consider ways to reduce regulatory burdens on small entities. This laudable goal was accomplished by requiring Federal agencies to consider the potential economic impact of federal regulations on small entities and to examine regulatory alternatives that achieve the agencies' public policy goals while minimizing small entity impacts. avoiding its purposes by improperly certifying rules as not requiring a regulatory flexibility analysis, claiming the rules did not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. In 1996, Congress amended the RFA with the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996 (SBREFA). Importantly, SBREFA established the right of small businesses to seek judicial review for Federal agencies' failure to comply with the RFA. Federal government to compliance with the RFA with E.O. 13272 signed on August 13, 2002. E.O. 13272 requires agencies to implement policies protecting small entities when writing new rules and regulations. In addition, E.O. 13272 instructs agencies and Advocacy to work closely together as early as possible in the regulation writing process to address disproportionate impacts on small entities and reduce their regulatory burden. E.O. 13272 directs agencies to consider the Office of Advocacy's written comments on rules and compelling them to publish a response in the Federal Register. Executive Order 13272 also requires the Office of Advocacy to provide training to agencies on compliance with the RFA. RFA requires regulatory agencies to estimate the impacts of proposed rules on small entities the RFA asks agencies to be aware of the economic structure of the entities they regulate and the effect their regulations may have on small entities. To this end, the RFA requires agencies to analyze the economic impact of proposed regulations when there is likely to be a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities, and to consider regulatory alternatives that will achieve the agency's goal while minimizing the burden on small entities. The concept underlying this analytical requirement is that agencies will revise their decision-making processes to take account of small entity concerns in the same manner that agency decision-making processes were modified subsequent to the enactment of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). The RFA then acts as a statutorily mandated analytical tool to further assist agencies in meeting the rational rulemaking standard set forth in the APA through a regulatory flexibility analyses, just as NEPA was intended to rationalize decisions concerning major federal actions that would affect the environment through the required environmental impact statement. It was the designed purpose of the RFA over twenty years Ago to help government base decisions on a full and open understanding of how regulations will affect small business. The Office of Advocacy stands ready to assist the Subcommittee and Assistant Secretary Manson to achieve these goals. Shortcomings in the Service's past RFA agencies compliance,

namely, (1) the Agency failure to conduct meaningful outreach to potentially affected small farmers and ranchers and incorporating this outreach into its actions prior to proposing rules, and (2) the Service's recent imposition of critical habitat requirements on small farmers and ranchers without affording them the right to participate in the rulemaking process as provided by law. The certify under the RFA's Section 605(b) needs to be updated. So the agencies publish an IRFA or FRFA even if the rule would not have "a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities,. And explain the findings. President Bush delivered on his commitment to small business when he signed his Executive Order requiring agencies to incorporate small business concerns into rules. Unfortunately, small businesses have expressed the concern that the extensive amount of litigation over critical habitat designations has discouraged the Service from conducting small business outreach, therefore, the litigation regulation needs to be changed so that it does not benefit the environmental activists. the agency should seek input from the small business community during initial policy discussions, just as other Federal agencies do. Most importantly, this input must be taken into account when the Agency develops rules that impact small businesses. Development of public resources, selling timber, mining, farming, oil and gas, is a win for all Americans. *🌐

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Comment:

In 1980, Congress enacted the RFA after finding that Federal regulations imposed disproportionate economic hardship on small entities. The RFA required agencies to consider ways to reduce regulatory burdens on small entities. This laudable goal was accomplished by requiring Federal agencies to consider the potential economic impact of federal regulations on small entities and to examine regulatory alternatives that achieve the agencies' public policy goals while minimizing small entity impacts. avoiding its purposes by improperly certifying rules as not requiring a regulatory flexibility analysis, claiming the rules did not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. In 1996, Congress amended the RFA with the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996 (SBREFA). Importantly, SBREFA established the right of small businesses to seek judicial review for Federal agencies' failure to comply with the RFA. Federal government to compliance with the RFA with E.O. 13272 signed on August 13, 2002. E.O. 13272 requires agencies to implement policies protecting small entities when writing new rules and regulations. In addition, E.O. 13272 instructs agencies and Advocacy to work closely together as early as possible in the regulation writing process to address disproportionate impacts on small entities and reduce their regulatory burden. E.O. 13272 directs agencies to consider the Office of Advocacy's written comments on rules and compelling them to publish a response in the Federal Register. Executive Order 13272 also requires the Office of Advocacy to provide training to agencies on compliance with the RFA. RFA requires regulatory agencies to estimate the impacts of proposed rules on small entities the RFA asks agencies to be aware of the economic structure of the entities they regulate and the effect their regulations may have on small entities. To this end, the RFA requires agencies to analyze the economic impact of proposed regulations when there is likely to be a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities, and to consider regulatory alternatives that will achieve the agency's goal while minimizing the burden on small entities. The concept underlying this analytical requirement is that agencies will revise their decision-making processes to take account of small entity concerns in the same manner that agency decision-making processes were modified subsequent to the enactment of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). The RFA then acts as a statutorily mandated analytical tool to further assist agencies in meeting the rational rulemaking standard set forth in the APA through a regulatory flexibility analyses, just as NEPA was intended to rationalize decisions concerning major federal actions that would affect the environment through the required environmental impact statement. It was the designed purpose of the RFA over twenty years Ago to help government base decisions on a full and open understanding of how regulations will affect small business. The Office of Advocacy stands ready to assist the Subcommittee and Assistant Secretary Manson to achieve these goals. Shortcomings in the Service's past RFA agencies compliance, namely, (1) the Agency failure to conduct meaningful outreach to potentially affected small farmers and ranchers and incorporating this outreach into its actions prior to proposing rules, and (2) the Service's recent imposition of critical habitat requirements on small farmers and ranchers

without affording them the right to participate in the rulemaking process as provided by law. The certify under the RFA's Section 605(b) needs to be updated. So the agencies publish an IRFA or FRFA even if the rule would not have "a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities,. And explain the findings. President Bush delivered on his commitment to small business when he signed his Executive Order requiring agencies to incorporate small business concerns into rules. Unfortunately, small businesses have expressed the concern that the extensive amount of litigation over critical habitat designations has discouraged the Service from conducting small business outreach, therefore, the litigation regulation needs to be changed so that it does not benefit the environmental activists. the agency should seek input from the small business community during initial policy discussions, just as other Federal agencies do. Most importantly, this input must be taken into account when the Agency develops rules that impact small businesses. Development of public resources, selling timber, mining, farming, oil and gas, is a win for all Americans. *🌐

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Government Agency Type:


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Document Details

Docket ID: FEMA-2017-0036 

Docket Title: Agency Information Collection Activities: Proposed Collection; Comment Request; Federal Hotel and Motel Fire Safety Declaration Form. * 


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Docket Phase: Notice


Phase Sequence: 1


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Title: Unrelated Comment Submitted by Anonymous (s s) 


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Comment on Document ID: FEMA-2017-0036-0001 

Comment on Document Title: Agency Information Collection Activities: Proposed Collection; Comment Request; Federal Hotel and Motel Fire Safety Declaration Form 

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Submitter Info

Comment:

Section 101 of NEPA neither authorizes nor requires action. The nature of Federal agency obligations under NEPA has been subject of a number of Supreme Court decisions. In a nutshell, these opinions say that Section 102 (42 U.S.C. 4332) contains the procedural requirements of NEPA, the so-called "action forcing" provisions, which are the only requirements of NEPA. NEPA contains no substantive law and invoking NEPA does not interfere with the ultimate agency decision if NEPA processes have been correctly conducted. Beginning at least with *Kleppe v. Sierra Club*, 427 U.S. 390 (1976), the Supreme Court identified the NEPA "program" as its action-forcing procedural duties under Section 102. *Id.*, 427 U.S. at 409, n.18. Section 101 has been consistently described as a set of national goals. "NEPA does set forth significant substantive goals for the Nation, but its mandate to the agencies is essentially procedural." *Vermont Yankee Nuclear Power Corp. v. NRDC*, 435 U.S. 519, 558 (1978); accord, *Stryker's Bay Neighborhood Council v. Karlan*, 444 U.S. 223, 227 (1980). As recently as 1989, the Court has distinguished between Section 101's declaration of "a broad national commitment" and Section 102's "action-forcing procedures." *Robertson v. Methow Valley Citizens Council*, 490 U.S. 332, 348 (1989). This being the case, no programmatic authorization can be tortured into NEPA goals. Any such new program must come from Congress. NEPA does not have decision-making authority; rather its function is to provide a framework for disclosure and sound planning. NEPA requires that Federal agencies provide the public with full and adequate disclosure of impacts to local community economy. We have so many competing interests involved in a Federal agency actionsome with much at stake, others with nothing at stake that various Environmental Activists groups often tend to impose their will upon an agency to make a particular decision, regardless of what the true scientific facts are. Decisions are routinely made without the State's consent or comments or worse still, State's comments and concerns are ignored. This style of management is simply unacceptable and merely leads to friction in what could and should be a more collaborative process. Development of oil and gas, mining, farming, ranching on Federal lands, agency should look at ways in which to streamline leasing process, resolve resource conflicts. Demonstrate that consensus can be reached when varying interests are included from the outset in a particular issue. NEPA was a well-intentioned law aimed at providing Federal agencies with the necessary tools to make decisions about how resource development projects might affect our environment and examine ways in which to mitigate those impacts. But also think of it as a law of unintended consequences. Numerous complaints of the unnecessary delays associated with Environmental Assessments and EIS's, not to mention the costs incurred with the work product. With a little help and consistency from both State and Federal agencies across the country, we can not only improve contents of NEPA documentation, but we can reduce time frame allotted to them Application and implementation of NEPA by past Administrations

has not been based on science, as Act requires, but on pure politics. Take, for instance, a blow-down in Sabine National Forest in eastern Texas. Roughly 102,000 acres of trees were blown down, broken and lying on the forest floor. This is indeed a catastrophic event and the waivers provided by CEQ were correct and needed. These waivers allow logging companies to go in and harvest the dead trees, clean the forest floor, protect the area from wildfire, and, thus, save the Sabine National Forest's health. moving quickly in Texas by waiving NEPA to achieve forest health objectives. Contrast this with what is happening in northern Idaho, the Idaho Panhandle National Forest, suffered ice storm damages on thousands of acres, why the past administration can do one way in Texas, but fails to do so in Idaho, Washington, Montana, California, Wyoming, Utah, New Mexico and Colorado. Unfortunately, this appears to be a pattern. More than half of the budgets of both the National Marine Fisheries Service and the Fish and Wildlife Service go to the west and, in the case of National Marine Fisheries Service, more than 70 percent of its enforcement budget goes to the northwest. Why? NEPA requires the Federal Government to consider environmental impacts of its actions including small business and people working the land, and, even more importantly, NEPA often provides the only opportunity for public comment on these Federal proposals. Council of Environmental Quality, which formed under NEPA statute. A discretionary ability for Council on Environmental Quality to pick certain areas to do things and certain areas not to do things for political purposes. If that is the case, then the Act itself is failing. *🔵

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Government Agency Type:


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Document Details

Docket ID: FEMA-2017-0036 

Docket Title: Agency Information Collection Activities: Proposed Collection; Comment Request; Federal Hotel and Motel Fire Safety Declaration Form. 


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Docket Phase: Notice


Phase Sequence: 1


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Submitter Info

Comment:

The National Environmental Policy Act was passed by Congress in 1969 and signed into law by President Richard Nixon in 1970 as the first key environmental statute. The Act reflected a widespread public desire to address concerns over the worsening state of the environment. Today, environmental impact statements and environmental assessments are a routine part of the planning for any project undertaken by the Federal Government or that requires Federal approval. The economic considerations are not always (should be) a major factor as agencies evaluate NEPA and the other environmental Acts. The environment has become a battleground of activists from big cities where you cannot drink the water or trash on enter city streets or foreign nations trying to stop American workers. Somehow we have become a country in receivership, with the courts managing our forests, our rivers and our range lands. It's not just that the courts are directly involved in managing many of our resources, they are indirectly managing all of them in our states because of the fear of litigation, not just because of actual litigation. It is not a good environmental policy where the courts make decisions on how to use the lands of America. The original goal of NEPA and many other environmental statutes was to forge a Federal/state partnership in protecting the environment. In NEPA, state and local governments were to have an essential part in determining the environmental and societal impacts of Federal actions. States have often found themselves at odds with the Federal Government when the issue involves public land, an issue that is critically important to western states. This is not what Congress intended when it began the environmental decade. It asks and calls on the agencies to look before they leap, to plan and make decisions in a sound and wise way, with the stated purpose of understanding the interrelations of all components of the natural environment, taking words from the purpose clause. It goes on to say that it's the policy of the Federal Government, in cooperation with state and local governments and other concerned public and private organizations, to create and maintain conditions under which we can exist to fulfill social, economic and other requirements of the present and future generations. The impact and the intent have been diminished considerably over the years. We have much to gain in finding common ground to find a stable economic future for our people. NEPA was a good piece of legislation that has lost its way during implementation. NEPA is not the problem so much as the implementation of the Act. It takes too long, it costs too much, it's spawns unending litigation, and it is so inconsistently implemented that each agency of the Federal Government has its own custom tailoring of an approach. If we could simply require the Federal Government to be consistent and speak with one voice. We have to change the confusing and contradictory regulations used by the Federal agencies to implement NEPA. In other words, it's not the Act, it's the actors. The Act is intended to require Federal, state and private actions that are comprehensive, with better planning, that have an intergenerational view in their effect and strike a wholesome balance between the

environment and the economy. Quoting from the Act itself, 1022(a), which discusses the fact that we are looking at the impact on the human environment, the human environment is cited several times in the regulations of the CEQ and the economy has to be a factor in that overall human environment; after all, poverty and loss of community are definitely part of the human environment. the importance of a stronger role for state and local governments is what I would emphasize. Somehow the past administration twisted the meaning without regard to local community economic damage of bad rules. Regulations implementing the Act at CFR 1508.5 are clear that a state or local government may, by agreement, with the lead agency, become a cooperating agency. Frankly, considering NEPA's mandate and the authority granted in Federal regulation to allow state and local cooperation through agreement, cooperator status for state and local governments should occur routinely.' In fact, in past administration it did not, total lack of consideration. Two sections of the CEQ regulations that allow for the appointment of joint lead agencies with the states as a joint lead agency and also a reference in 1506.2(c) that says , State and local governments shall be designated as joint lead agencies in those appropriate areas. In fact, that did not occur at all, let alone routinely. Clearly, the shortcomings with NEPA are in the application, not in the purpose. Agencies have much too much of their focus on fake science, rules producing litigation- proof documents, and not enough concern about involving people in the process. *🌐

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Document Details

Docket ID: FEMA-2017-0036 

Docket Title: Agency Information Collection Activities: Proposed Collection; Comment Request; Federal Hotel and Motel Fire Safety Declaration Form.  *


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Docket Phase: Notice


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Title: Unrelated Comment Submitted by Anonymous (y y) 


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Submitter Info

Comment:

There is no direct provision in the Constitution of the United States for environmental protection, in contrast to explicit provisions for property rights and civil rights in the Fifth and our tenth Amendments. Reduce unnecessary regulatory burdens of NEPA and Endangered species act that deterred innovative efforts. NEPA is potentially a statute not very well integrated, inconsistent, and non- flexible, and not entirely clear on some points of law which seem to need clarified by interpretation, That it has made a significant difference in the hurt caused to the poor in rural United States and possible influenced by governments abroad is hardly debatable. NEPA was possible inspiration, put over on an unsuspecting Congress and the public by an environmental lobby groups. Its purpose was the writing of impact statements; and this action-forcing procedure has been a great inducement to ecological rationality in Federal actions of activists, which ignored consequences of rural America. Agencies need a technical fix or administrative reorganization to achieve the NEPA intent. To implement NEPA as intended requires a president like we have today, committed to its objectives and using his appointive, budgetary and leadership powers to this end. It should not require a judiciary to recognizes the legislative history and substantive intent of the statute which defeats the purpose of successive Congresses through narrow legalistic interpretations. Regulations should be developed after consultation with affected States and local governments. Make the environmental impact statement process more useful to local decisionmakers and the public; and to reduce paperwork and the accumulation of extraneous background data. Require impact statements to be concise, clear, and to the point, and supported by evidence that agencies have made the necessary scientific analyses. Repeal or amend such compliance if inconsistent or conflicts with States regulations. The Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996 (SBREFA) was signed by President Clinton on March 29, 1996. The law provides new avenues for small businesses to participate in and have access to the federal regulatory arena. The SBREFA gives small businesses more influence over the development of regulations; the EPA must prove beyond a reasonable , that the rule is preempted by state law . The question of preemption is requiring us "to establish a priority between potentially conflicting laws between federal and state. The very structure of the Constitution and is formalized in and protected by the Tenth Amendment to the Constitution. The people of the States are free, subject only to restrictions in the Constitution itself or in constitutionally authorized Acts of Congress, to define the moral, political, and legal character of their lives. The Framers recognized that the States possess unique authorities, qualities, and abilities to meet the needs of the people This misguided NEPA is an economic assault on small businesses, rural America, manufacturing and agriculture, farming, ranching, and natural resource development, and threatens the very livelihood of our fellow states. Small businesses and rural America are the backbone of this country, especially in

rural America. Taxpayers have signaled that Americans are ready for the last eight years of administration power grabbing mentality to come to an end. In transmitting any draft final regulation that has federalism implications to the Office of Management and Budget pursuant to Executive Order 12866 of September 30, 1993, each agency shall include a certification from the official designated to ensure compliance with order stating that the requirements of this order have been met in a meaningful and timely manner. In transmitting proposed legislation that has federalism implications to the Office of Management and Budget, each agency shall include a certification from the official designated to ensure compliance with the order that all relevant requirements of the order have been met. NEPA does require from agencies recognition of the legislative history and intent of NEPA, and of the efforts to respond to concerns of the local American people for a sustainable and harmonious economic future. Legislative priorities may change with voting majorities in successive Congresses, but the printed record of the history of NEPA should make clear the intentions of its architects preceding Congresses. Nevertheless NEPA appear to have interpreted it from subjective premises without inquiry into the legislative history of the Act or into the assumptions and expectations of the persons responsible for its language and content. These past agencies have missed the implications of NEPA's broad and basic principles and goals. It sets an agenda to be implemented through legislative and administrative action but with the state and local communities involved with rule making. *🌐

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Fax Number:

Organization Name:

**Submitter's
Representative:**



Government Agency Type:


Government Agency:


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Document Details

Docket ID: FEMA-2017-0036 

Docket Title: Agency Information Collection Activities: Proposed Collection; Comment Request; Federal Hotel and Motel Fire Safety Declaration Form. * 


Document File: 

Docket Phase: Notice


Phase Sequence: 1


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Current Document ID: FEMA-2017-0036-DRAFT-0015


Title: Unrelated Comment Submitted by Anonymous (x x) 


Number of Attachments: 0


Document Type: PUBLIC SUBMISSIONS * 


Document Subtype: Comment(s) 


Comment on Document ID: FEMA-2017-0036-0001 

Comment on Document Title: Agency Information Collection Activities: Proposed Collection; Comment Request; Federal Hotel and Motel Fire Safety Declaration Form 

Status: DoNotPost 

Received Date: 01/29/2018 * 

Date Posted: 

Posting Restriction: No restrictions 

Submission Type: Web


Number of Submissions: 1 *


Document Optional Details


Status Set Date: 01/31/2018

Current Assignee: Admin, BAH FEMA (FEMA)

Status Set By: Admin, BAH FEMA (FEMA)

Comment Start Date: 

Comment Due Date: 

Tracking Number: 1k2-9175-qpnk 

Submitter Info

Comment:

Logging workers in the National Forest in the past would harvest thousands of acres of forests each year then plant more for the future. They were a happy hard working group of Families. At such time the forest was growing, less fires, more birds and animals. We need to send the so called environmentalist,(but are really obstructions activist supported by billionaire elites and other nations) back to the cities, maybe they will get their own back yard in order, (what big inter-city is it safe to drink the water?) . Forest service could start schools to teach the old ways of the forest. The timber they harvest provides the raw material for countless consumer and industrial products that built this great nation . Logging workers would Cut down trees, Fasten cables around logs to be dragged by tractors, Operate machinery that drag logs to the landing or deck area , Separate logs by species and type of wood and load them onto trucks, Drive and maneuver feller-buncher tree harvesters to shear trees and cut logs into desired lengths, Grade logs according to characteristics such as knot size and straightness , Inspect equipment for safety, and perform necessary basic maintenance tasks, before using the equipment , The cutting and logging of timber is done by a logging crew. The following are examples of types of logging workers: Fallers cut down trees with hand-held power chain saws. Buckers work alongside fallers, trimming the tops and branches of felled trees and bucking (cutting) the logs into specific lengths. Tree climbers use special equipment to scale tall trees and remove their limbs. They carry heavy tools and safety gear as they climb the trees, and are kept safe by a harness attached to a rope. Choke setters fasten steel cables or chains, known as chokers, around logs to be skidded (dragged) by tractors or forwarded by the cable-yarding system to the landing or deck area, where the logs are separated by species and type of product. Rigging slingers and chasers set up and dismantle the cables and guy wires of the yarding system. Log sorters, markers, movers, and chippers sort, mark, and move logs on the basis of their species, size, and ownership. They also tend machines that chip up logs. Logging equipment operators use tree harvesters to fell trees, shear off tree limbs, and cut trees into desired lengths. They drive tractors and operate self-propelled machines called skidders or forwarders, which drag or otherwise transport logs to a loading area. Log graders and scalers inspect logs for defects and measure the logs to determine their volume. They estimate the value of logs or pulpwood. These workers often use hand-held data collection devices into which they enter data about trees. A logging crew might consist of the following members: one or two tree fallers or one or two logging equipment operators with a tree harvester to cut down trees one bucker to cut logs two choke setters with tractors to drag felled trees to the loading deck ,one logging equipment operator to delimb, cut logs to length, and load the logs onto trucks. *🇺🇸

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