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Lose of wildlife due to lack of planning to balance the forest of old and dead growth is 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 wildlife, species, 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 . In response to the risks posed by heavy fuel loads, the National Fire Plan (NFP) should establish a long-term program of hazardous fuels reduction on Federal and adjacent lands. The NFP should 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 species habitat, to humans, important landscapes, and municipal watersheds as well as improving forest and rangeland health. trees, brush, and other flammable vegetation. Past administrations lack of aggressive and effective wildfire program has resulted in increased undergrowth and density of trees creating high levels of fuels. Establish new lumber mills, and train loggers to cut and clear old growth, need New Dams for Wildlife, Farms, Humans, *🌐

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