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Chemicals for Wildland Fire Management (§)

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If we don't start managing our forests, the forests are going to start managing us. 50 million acres in the United States are currently at risk for catastrophic wildfire. California received record-breaking rains in the winter of 2016-2017, at the same time California has a historic and staggering 129 million dead trees on 8.9 million acres. The dead trees continue to pose a wildfire hazard to people and critical infrastructure, 2017 over 48,000 wildfires have burned millions acres across the country. National Forest Service first focusing on public safety by removing dead and dying trees in high wildfire hazard areas crews will be able to decrease overly dense stands of trees, reduce greenhouse gases, and protect communities .. more progress towards our common goal of healthier, more resilient forests. The wildland fire problems facing our nation continue to grow. The number of acres burned by wildland fires annually from 2000 to 2005 was 70 percent greater than the average burned annually during the 1990s, while appropriations for the federal government's wildland fire management activities tripled from about \$1 billion in fiscal year 1999 to nearly \$3 billion in fiscal year 2005. Experts believe that catastrophic damage from wildland fire probably will continue to increase until an adequate long-term federal response, coordinated with others, is implemented and has had time to take effect, agencies need to develop a cohesive strategy that identifies the available long-term options and related funding requirements for reducing excess vegetation that could fuel wildland fires. updating local fire management plans to better specify the actions needed to effectively address these threats; and assessing the cost-effectiveness and affordability of options for reducing fuels. prepare a tactical plan outlining the critical steps and associated time frames for completing a cohesive wildland fire management strategy. Administration needs to take a serious turn from the past and proactively work to prevent forest fires through aggressive and scientific fuels reduction management to save lives, homes, and wildlife habitat. *

First Name:	Anonymous
Last Name:	Anonymous
Mailing Address:	
Mailing Address 2:	
City:	

ZIP/Postal Code:

State or Province:

Country:

Email Address:

Phone Number:	
Fax Number:	
Organization Name:	
Submitter's Representative:	
Government Agency Type:	
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