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## Submitter Info

**Comment:**

Shame on California, Agency needs to step in and protect, Wildfire was not even in the GHG rules and regulations as a cause of greenhouse gas emissions.. Agencies need to re-examine all emission reports, and all water pollution from wildfires, California should be part of Cross-State Air Pollution Rule (CSAPR). Forests are reaching a breaking point. Poor management policies that interrupted the natural and historical cycle of fire. Needed to change a culture focused almost solely on emergency firefighting to one that supports long-term forest restoration and management. Forests largely restored to the less crowded natural conditions of through greater use of prescribed burning to replace unilateral policies of fire suppression and mechanical thinning to remove buildup of forest fuels, also will improve wildlife habitat, enhance environmental quality and add to the resilience of mountain landscapes, immediate crisis is visible to anyone who recently has traveled in the forest, where entire mountainsides are brown from wildfires with dying and dead forests. Dead trees threaten public safety. Rural homeowners are having to tap their life savings to take down dead trees near homes and buildings. Government agencies need to remove dead trees in National Forest, near highways and other public infrastructure. Costs have risen year by year to battle as catastrophic wildfires during a lengthening fire season on millions of acres of the states dense, overgrown forests. energy providers are budgeting emergency funds to remove dead and dying trees near power lines. Water districts are spending their reserves to remove soils from reservoirs in the wake of catastrophic mountain wildfires. symptoms of a larger problem of forest mismanagement and neglect giving us an environmental disaster and communities need to see encouraging developing consensus around policy changes that will begin to resolve it. If forest service does not take appropriate action soon, National forest risk losing the priceless benefits provided by forests. healthier, less overgrown forests that enhance watersheds and wildlife, reduce the scale of catastrophic wildfires. Need to provide immediate, emergency consequences of its long-neglected forests. Forest are overrun with fire-intolerant trees and thick carpets of forest fuels that can turn even the smallest camp fire or sparking power line into a raging firestorm. Spending heavily to remove hazard trees as a result wildfires is a must. The costs of long neglecting and mismanaging forests have become an unsustainable burden on national forests. After devastating fires, local water districts pay millions more to remove tons of eroded soils from mountain reservoirs that supply downstream customers. Need to open mills and train new loggers since in many of the facilities that might have burned millions of dead trees for energy generate on have closed or are closing. A century of fire suppression remains firmly entrenched within federal and state firefighting agencies and has left forest floors deep in flammable groundcover. prescribed burning to rid the forests of dense ground cover are too often clash with regional activists that are confused with air quality regulations, even as emissions from catastrophic wildfires nullify carbon reduction on accomplishments. Wildfires can produce more harmful pollutions than cars on freeways. Environmentalists obstructing policy goals to thin overgrown forests to their original conditions. invest more for proactive forest management, including greater

use of prescribed burning cutting and selling timber, remove old dead trees, and less reliance on reactive firefighting. \*🌐

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**Government Agency Type:** 🌐

**Government Agency:** 🌐

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