Greenhouse Gas (GHG) from WILDFIRES IN FORESTS AND PUBLIC LANDS in California must be part of the Clean air or clean water standards... of which EPA left out... ... Flawed climate change and carbon tax has left out the Co2 from major causes. .. AND STOP BLAMING OIL AND GAS AND AMERICA BUSINESS ON GREENHOUSE GAS...Wildfire gaseous pollutants are precursors for ozone (O3) production. Millions of acres of forest and grassland have burned in recent months. Past agencies HAVE NOT prepared a tactical plan outlining the critical steps with a cohesive wildland fire management strategy that addresses these issues before a fire.... The federal government and California, Washington and Oregon, are spending BILLIONS OF TAX PAYER DOLLARS,... in attempting to address our nation's wildland fire problems. BUT The wildland fire problems facing our nation continue to grow.

GREENHOUSE GAS from wildfires is producing tons of pollutions to TAX PAYERS.... 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.

ISSUE New research with New recommendations from agencies to develop a cohesive strategy that identifies the available long-term options for REDUCING EXCESS VEGETATION ON PUBLIC LAND THAT FUEL WILDFIRES and reducing excess vegetation that could FUEL...
WILDLAND FIRES. The last report Protecting People and Natural Resources: A Cohesive Fuels Treatment Strategy," this document DOES NOT identify long-term options to REDUCE EXCESS VEGETATION AND FUELS ON PUBLIC LANDS. CONSIDER requiring the Secretaries of Agriculture and the Interior to develop a tactical plan outlining the key steps and time frames required to complete this cohesive strategy. If the agencies and the Congress are to make informed decisions about an effective and affordable long-term approach to the issue, they should have a cohesive strategy that identifies long-term options and needed funding for addressing these wildland fire problems BEFORE THEY HAPPEN. New scientific knowledge of how to reduce the fuels and vegetation on the public lands is required and less of biological and sociological factors.


NEW cohesive strategy is required before the fires, such as complete like underbrush treatments, including tree thinning and prescribed burning, to reduce the risk of high-severity fire. Underbrush treatments have multiple benefits for forests in addition to reduction of hazardous fuels, including higher understory biodiversity and a more heterogeneous habitat mosaic... study should also demonstrates the far-reaching impact of ozone production from the fires. Wildfires are a significant direct source of atmospheric pollutants.