

PUBLIC SUBMISSION

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Docket: MSHA-2014-0031

Exposure of Underground Miners to Diesel Exhaust

Comment On: MSHA-2014-0031-0076

Exposure of Underground Miners to Diesel Exhaust: Request for Information; Reopening of Rulemaking Record; Extension of Comment Period

Document: MSHA-2014-0031-0081

Comment from anonymous anonymous, NA

Submitter Information

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General Comment

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.

FIRST Government should CANCELWORK RELATIONSHIP WITH ; 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. Involved Agencies: U.S. Department of the Interior, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, National Park Service, Fish and Wildlife Service, Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Indian Affairs, U.S. Geological Survey, U.S. Department of Homeland Security/U.S. Fire Administration, Western Governors' Association, National Governors' Association, National Association of Counties, Intertribal Timber Council, National League of Cities, National Association of State Foresters, International Association of Fire Chiefs. On February 13, 2009, the Fire Executive Council (FEC) approved Guidance for the Implementation of Federal Wildland Fire Management Policy. This Guidance provides for consistent implementation of the 1995/2001 Federal Fire Policy, as directed by the Wildland Fire Leadership Council.

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