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Volunteer Program

Comment On: FSA-2017-0012-0001
Agency Information Collection Activities; Proposals, Submissions, and Approvals: Volunteer Program

Document: FSA-2017-0012-0002
Comment on FR Doc # 2017-24652

Submitter Information

Name: Anonymous Anonymous

General Comment

Past EPA's decision to regulate CO₂ was the first time the agency has ever regulated a gas that is necessary to and makes LIFE on earth possible. As well, it is also the only gas the federal government has ever tried to regulate that humans exhale at a greater rate than they inhale. Given both these facts, the claim that CO₂ is a "pollutant" deserves further scrutiny. Global warming is a religion, worst scientific SCANDAL in the history, American Should Stop funding UN climate science and repeal all regulations based on this scheme. REPEAL CARBON TRADING... 2014 As all four EPA Administrators made clear per senate report 2014, Report in 2014 Evidence to Consider Before Taking Regulatory Action and Implementing Economic Policies CO₂ is necessary to LIFE on earth. It is in fact PLANT FOOD, and makes possible the process of photosynthesis. Photosynthesis is the process whereby plants using light energy from the sun convert carbon dioxide and water to glucose sugar and oxygen gas through a series of reactions. The general equation for photosynthesis is: carbon dioxide + water = light energy => glucose + oxygen $6\text{CO}_2 + 6\text{H}_2\text{O} = \text{light energy} \Rightarrow \text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6 + 6\text{O}_2$ Humans exhale CO₂ at a rate of approximately 40,000 parts per million (ppm). Humans inhale CO₂ at the rate it currently exists in the atmosphere, which is just below 400 ppm. Accordingly, humans exhale CO₂ at a much higher rate than they inhale. Finally, all four former EPA Administrators were unable to name even a single product that could be made out of wind and sunlight. Everything in modern society, from computers, laptops, solar panels, iPads and flat screen televisions, to advanced medical

equipment and all our nation's critical infrastructure is built out of fossil resources and their derivative products . Members of Congress who asked for EPA data supporting the President's claims about global temperature predictions December 4, 2012 wrote former Administrator Jackson: The actual temperature data show no significant change in global temperatures over the past decade and certainly less warming than the climate change models predicted. The lead author of the 2007 IPCC climate report stated in an email that 'we can't account for the lack of warming at the moment Gina McCarthy, nominee to be EPA Administrator DID NOT provide any of the requested data relating to average global temperatures April 30, 2013 Agency simply stated that "EPA has not produced its own analysis..... An important note that bears repeating is the clear and simple fact that the climate has always and will always be changing. That is an indisputable scientific fact that should be the starting point of any honest discussion on the state of climate science and our understanding of a very complex system that is impacted by everything from solar radiation and ocean currents, to volcanic activity, cosmic rays and a number of greenhouse gases. Some of the false claims that seem to have largely been eliminated from the public discussions. act that the climate has not been notably warming for at least the last 15 years has received considerable attention: multiple theories have been proposed as to why the climate models failed to foresee this trend, again highlighting our lack of understanding of a very complex system. 2014 report showed : Australia repealed their carbon tax after the economic consequences of such regulation was recognized. Australia is now investigating serious concerns with corruption of the temperature records to artificially produce a warming trend that did not exist. It is important to note that similar charges and concerns have been raised with the UK Met office as well as the U.S. data. The economic impacts in European Union countries that adopted climate regulations, including Germany, Italy, Spain, and the United Kingdom have been disastrous. Serious concerns are now being raised over the economic viability of their manufacturing sectors as well as budget and energy poverty concerns .The poor and elderly are suffering the worst consequences from these policies. India has since identified Greenpeace as an economic threat, with Greenpeace long having a record of making significant, scientifically implausible claims, while simultaneously having executives who fly jets to work. Only 11 of the 144 original parties to the Kyoto Protocol have thus far signed an extension. Many top caliber scientists are trying to determine why most of the predictions about extreme weather events (increasing in intensity and frequency) have failed to come true. The predictions seem unlikely to come true, and the claims contradict the data, as noted by entities generally supportive of the Administration's climate change policies. Furthering the concern that past climate models have not proven true, Dr. Judith Curry, Chair of the School of Earth and Atmospheric Sciences. Should investigate Bitcom and investigate the carbon trust and UN Climate Funding.

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Document: FSA-2017-0012-0003
 Comment on FR Doc # 2017-24652

Submitter Information

Name: Anonymous Anonymous

General Comment

WIND-POWER TURBINES ARE BAD FOR FARMERS...AND FOREST ..by threatening... populations of insectivorous bats in North America. Bats are voracious predators of nocturnal insects, including manycrop and forest pests. There are no continental-scale monitoring programs for assessing wildlife fatalities at wind turbines, so the number of bats killed across the entire United States is difficult to assess. By 2020 an estimated 33,000 to 111,000 bats will be KILLED ANNUALLY by wind turbines in the Mid-Atlantic Highlands alone . Mortality from factors is substantial and will likely have long-term cumulative impacts on both aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems. the economic consequences of losing so many bats could be substantial. Loss of bats could lead to... agricultural losses ...estimated at more than the value of bats may be as low as... \$3.7 billion/year and as high as \$53 billion/year..... These estimates include the... reduced costs of PESTICIDE applications that are not needed to suppress the insects consumed by bats . Save More Money by helping with impacts of PESTICIDES on ecosystems,... which can be substantial ,... or other secondary effects of predation, such as ,,reducing the potential for evolved resistance of insects to PESTICIDS ,,and genetically modified crops,,,,, , bats can exert top down suppression of forest insects. For example, a single colony of 150 big brown bats (*Eptesicus fuscus*) in Indiana has been estimated to eat nearly 1.3 million pest insects each year, possibly contributing to the disruption of population cycles of agricultural pests . Other estimates suggest that a single little brown bat can consume 4 to 8 g of insects each night during the active

season. published estimates of the value of pest suppression services provided by bats ranges from about \$12 to \$173/acre (with a most likely scenario of \$74/acre) in a cotton-dominated agricultural landscape in south-central Texas. The value of bats to the agriculture industry is estimated nearly \$23 billion per year, but may range from \$3.7 billion to \$53 billion a year. Brazilian free-tailed bats (*Tadarida brasiliensis*) form enormous summer breeding colonies, mostly in caves and under bridges, in south-central Texas and northern Mexico. Their prey includes several species of adult insects whose larvae are known to be important agricultural pests, including the corn earworm or cotton bollworm (*Helicoverpa zea*). We estimate the bats' value as pest control for cotton production in an eight-county region in south-central Texas. Our calculations show an annual value of \$741 000 per year, with a range of \$121 000-\$1 725 000, compared to a \$4.6-\$6.4 million per year annual cotton harvest. Bats feed on some of the most damaging crop pests - including the moths of cutworms and armyworms - which helps to protect food crops naturally. Farmers appreciate the pest control provided by bats and many look forward to having bats return to their farms each year,

Urgent efforts are needed to educate the public and policy-makers about the ecological and economic importance of insectivorous bats and to provide practical conservation solutions. North America are under severe pressure from major new threat. bats of several migratory tree-dwelling species are being killed in unprecedented numbers at wind turbines across the continent . Why these species are particularly susceptible to wind turbines remains a mystery, and several types of attraction have been hypothesized .

Wind is Not clean If it removes important Bat that helps the environment with lower use of PESTICIDES, and cost to farmers are too great for use windmills that generating occur less than 30% of the time. There is NO market for electricity that cannot be delivered on demand. The "demand" that exists is nothing more than legislated policy artifice - in the absence of mandated fines, penalties and/or endless subsidies the wind industry would have never got going at all. Endless streams of massive subsidies for a meaningless power source fits the "unsustainable" . taking billions from farmers to produce to give to wind farms is a waste money and totally nonsense.

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Volunteer Program

Comment On: FSA-2017-0012-0001
Agency Information Collection Activities; Proposals, Submissions, and Approvals: Volunteer Program

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Comment on FR Doc # 2017-24652

Submitter Information

Name: Anonymous Anonymous

General Comment

Challenging the Incidental Take Permit issued by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service regarding the windfarms in death of 100,000 of thousands of Bats and Birds. (this is NOT incidental), it is outrageous killing and harming migratory birds. wind turbines routinely kill federally protected birds and eagles. Much has changed in the knowledge of wind energy in the past five years, According to a study in the Wildlife Society Bulletin, every year 573,000 birds (including 83,000 raptors) and 888,000 bats are killed by wind turbines 30 percent higher than the federal government estimated in 2009 . Over the past five years, about 2.9 million birds were killed by wind turbines. The death of an eagle or other protected bird is a violation of federal law, unless a company has a federal permit. regulation that allows wind energy companies and others to obtain 30-year permits to kill eagles without prosecution by the federal government is not in public interest. Shiloh IV Wind Project in California, for example, received a permit from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service allowing it to kill eagles, hawks, peregrine falcons, owls and songs birds while not being subjected to the normal prohibitions afforded under the federal Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act and the Migratory Treaty Act. FW amendment process including a staff investigation, should bring to light new concerns about the construction on Wind Turbines with the increase in wildlife deaths, that were not addressed when any facility was authorized. investigation of an amendment is an important process to promote public participation and examination of potential harms to the public. Wind farms building would recommended any

findings that include determinations of "minimum adverse environmental impact" and "public interest, convenience, and necessity" before approving a change. Or violated its own rules when it didn't conduct an past investigation. changes in Wind's construction staging locations, burial of electric power collection lines, and relocation of property access roads constitute a "material increase in the environmental impact of the facility or a substantial change in the location of all or a portion of such a facility" that requires a new consideration since very little guidance for wind projects on what would trigger new investigation. what will significantly impact the wildlife and people of a county in ways that weren't foreseeable when the project was initially approved or didn't provide sufficient details of the findings. Were rights were violated , expert testimony on how to accurately gauge the noise from the facility that would justify further restrictions on the location of the turbines. Appropriately consider Blade throw" is a potentially dangerous occurrence at wind farms and happens when a turbine blade or blade segment tears off and is thrown from the turbine. Example April 2012 blade throw from a Paulding County wind farm where the largest piece of blade traveled 764 feet from the failed turbine. and setbacks manufacturer's safety manuals justified a setback of at least 1,300 feet., Wind-turbine noise, Requirements under the public interest, convenience, procedural errors, and necessity laws. New rules on permissible level of noise the turbines make at night is too high and will affect the health of wind farm neighbors. turbine noise may be potentially distracting or annoying to some people, Set standard from acoustical experts on method used to calculate background noise for an inappropriate method suitable for wind turbines . facility to emit a noise level that is known to exceed health limits, where the noise becomes 'intrusive and annoying' and windfarm killing of wildlife, should be not only unreasonable, it is unconscionable and unlawful.

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Agency Information Collection Activities; Proposals, Submissions, and Approvals: Volunteer Program

Document: FSA-2017-0012-0005
Comment on FR Doc # 2017-24652

Submitter Information

Name: Anonymous Anonymous

General Comment

Wind Turbines Kill many 100,000s of bats a year, which Hurt FARMERS and FOREST. Bats help reduce PESTICIDES on crops which help reduce crop insurance, and seed pollinate the crops and forest which helps protect the ecosystems and keep water clean. . Loss of bats could lead to large agricultural losses ...Value of Bats to FARMERS estimated at 3.7 billion 53 billion per year or farmer crops. not counting the forest. Taking billions from farmers and forest, for wind farms is a waste money and totally nonsense, and wind farms are not on demand energy, the work 18 to 30% of the time. waste.

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Comment on FR Doc # 2017-24652

Submitter Information

Name: Anonymous Anonymous

General Comment

Wind Turbines Kill many 100,000s of bats a year, which Hurt FARMERS and FOREST. Bats help reduce PESTICIDES on crops which help reduce crop insurance, and seed pollinate the crops and forest which helps protect the ecosystems and keep water clean. . Loss of bats could lead to large agricultural losses ...Value of Bats to FARMERS estimated at 3.7 billion 53 billion per year or farmer crops. not counting the forest. Taking billions from farmers and forest, for wind farms is a waste money and totally nonsense, and wind farms are not on demand energy, the work 18 to 30% of the time. waste.

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Comment on FR Doc # 2017-24652

Submitter Information

Name: Anonymous Anonymous

General Comment

Ivanpah solar is bad for FARMERS, Insect eating Birds help with reduced pesticide on crops. Why did in 2013 received \$1.6 billion in loan guarantees from Department of Energy , plus a \$660 million tax refund under the 30% Investment Tax Credit. In report; Ivanpah also benefits from the tradeable renewable energy credits it generates under California's Renewable Portfolio Standard. Critics of government incentives for renewable energy should oppose the policies that enabled those incentives and credits. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service previously called Ivanpah the world's largest concentrated solar project a "mega-trap" for birds and insects. 2015 More than 3,500 birds died during the 377-megawatt Ivanpah solar project's first year of operation, a report estimates. THIS IS NOT INCIDENTAL TAKING. WHY HAS THIS PROJECT NOT FINDED? Mojave Desert in California the 2.2 billion plant world's largest concentrated solar facility came online in late 2013 . The facility has 350,000 heliostat mirrors , that reflect heat toward central towers and scorch hundreds of birds in midairturning birds into "streamers." Fish and Wildlife Service officials warned that Ivanpah may act as a "mega-trap," where insects attract small birds that are killed. Why is the Migratory Bird Treaty Act not being used ?? BrightSource Energy Inc., the company that runs the Ivanpah plant (with help from Google and NRG Energy, Inc.), Environmentalists have long been worried about the threat that such temperatures pose to animals in the desert . During successive visits researchers found 141 bird carcasses. Most had died directly from exposure to solar flux. Others had lost their ability to

fly and eventually starved or became prey. describe watching a bird fly over the heliostat array, ignite, lose and regain altitude and alight on a perch on the other side. They found swallows, owls, hawks, falcons, hummingbirds, among many other species. The service also reported high numbers of insects and bat carcasses, which was itself a troubling sign: It appears that Ivanpah may act as a "megatrap," attracting insects which in turn attract insect-eating birds, which are incapacitated by solar flux injury, thus attracting predators and creating an entire food chain vulnerable to injury and death. 2017 recently detailed how much natural gas it burned to generate power when the sun wasn't sufficient - the equivalent to 46,000 tons of CO2 emissions in its first year, Now using clean Natual Gas Waste of tax payer money in 2013 to build, bad for Wildlife, bad for tax payers, bad for farmers , bad loan deal for energy dept.

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Agency Information Collection Activities; Proposals, Submissions, and Approvals: Volunteer Program

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Comment on FR Doc # 2017-24652

Submitter Information

Name: Anonymous Anonymous

General Comment

Stop environmentalist activist against Forest Service and States from doing their jobs correctly, Wildfires are bad for ozone layer, cause of PM3.5 , TSP , CO, emissions , Smoke is composed primarily of CARBON DIOXIDE, water vapor, CARBON MONOXIDE, PARTICULATE MATER, hydrocarbons and other organic CHEMICALS, nitrogen oxides, trace MINERALS and several thousand other compounds Change fire suppression regulations wrong need pre- cutting, clearing and build more dams.....California leaders should establish a program to cut old growth in forest and fields, wildfires bad for wildlife, bad for farmers, billions of damage ,bad for Ozone, build more dams , the Smoke Exposure at Western Wildfires 2000 study by United States Department of Agriculture Forest Service Pacific Northwest Research Station project measured smoke exposure among wildland firefighters in the Western United States between 1992 and 1995. Smoke from wildland fires is composed of hundreds of chemicals in gaseous, liquid, and solid forms. The chief inhalation hazards seem to be carbon monoxide (CO), aldehydes, respirable particulate matter with a median diameter of 3.5 micrometers (PM3.5), and total suspended particulate (TSP). Many low- to middle-molecular weight aldehydes are present in smoke, but formaldehyde and acrolein have been the most studied. Benzene (C6H6) is present in wildland fire smoke, but earlier work In a situation such as firefighting, where workers face multiple air pollutants, it is prudent to consider the combined effects of the pollutants. Acrolein, formaldehyde, and respirable particulate all cause irritant effects in the same organs: the

respiratory tract and mucous membranes. Beyond the physical irritation caused by fine particles, chemical analyses of woods smoke particulate have shown it to be composed of many organic compounds, some of which are chemical irritants. Without detailed knowledge of the chemical composition of the particulate, it is reasonable to assume that exposure to PM_{3.5} and the aldehydes produces an additive irritant effect in the respiratory tract and mucous membranes of the eyes, nose, and throat. consequences of wildfire smoke exposure on respiratory health in children PM₁₀ concentrations ranged from 104 to 252 g/m³ in the affected communities, which was about 3 to 8 times the long-term averages for these regions. BLM and EPA, why are these states not removing the old trees, and outgrowth to fight the CO₂ going over the western states?? Wildfires devastating effects on community drinking water supply In recent decades, of fuel load accumulation. wildfire for many downstream water concerning, safe drinking water. decades of fire suppression, contributing to increase wildfire . The accumulation of forest fire fuels has been a consequence of aggressive fire suppression policies, creating conditions in extreme wildfire . have contributed to increasing wildfires. Wildfires liberate accumulated heavy metals, possibly in alarmingly high pulses, to the atmosphere.

University study WILDFIRES... epidemiologic investigations have suggested that increases in irritative symptoms, self-reported respiratory problems, emergency department visits for asthma and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), and hospitalizations for asthma, COPD and Ischemic Heart Disease (IHD) can be observed in communities exposed to elevated levels of particulate matter from forest fires.

exposure to air pollutants in smoke at wildland fires in the Western United States, Breathing-zone measurements of acrolein, benzene, carbon dioxide (CO₂), carbon monoxide (CO), formaldehyde, and particulate matter (total and respirable) were obtained concurrently during active firefighting by using personal sampling pumps and sampling media worn by the firefighters. Electrochemical dosimeters also were used to measure CO, thereby providing the advantage of continuous exposure records. Over 1,750 separate measurements of pollutant exposure were collected and analyzed by the project laboratory of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Northwest Research Station. Smoke exposure measurements were made at 13 wildfires in California. And California, Idaho, Montana, and Washington, CO was shown exceed full-shift permissible exposure limits (PELs), as established by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA),

About 3 percent of the firefighters' exposures exceeded the adjusted OSHA PEL for CO at project wildfires. About 3 percent of the shift-average respiratory irritant exposures and about 5 percent of the CO exposures at project wildfires exceeded the recommended ACGIH Threshold Limit Values.

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Agency Information Collection Activities; Proposals, Submissions, and Approvals: Volunteer Program

Document: FSA-2017-0012-0009
Comment on FR Doc # 2017-24652

Submitter Information

Name: Anonymous Anonymous

General Comment

Repeal all ozone regulation ...Makes no sense to America tax payers. Obama Administration rule would cost \$270 billion per year and place millions of jobs at risk. Total compliance costs could measure in the trillions of dollars. This would be the most expensive regulation ever imposed on the American public, REPEAL CLEAN AIR ACT, MATS, GREEN HOUSE GAS GHG , CABON TAX ETC , FLAWED RULE WOULD Reduce U.S. GDP by \$140 billion per year and \$1.8 trillion from 2017 to 2040 Result in 1.4 million fewer job equivalents per year on average through 2040 Cost the average U.S. household \$840 per year in the form of lost consumption NERA Economic Consulting, commissioned by the National Association of Manufacturers (NAM), finds that the EPA's proposed ozone rule could reduce GDP by \$140 billion annually and eliminate 1.4 million job equivalents per year. In total, the costs of complying with the rule from 2017 to 2040 could top \$1 trillion,..... making it the most expensive regulation ever issued by the U.S. government. (TAX PAYERS CAN NOT AFFORD,) More than 60 percent of the controls and technologies needed to meet the rule's requirements are what the EPA calls "unknown controls." Because controls are unknown, the new regulation could result in the closure of plants and the early scrapping of equipment used for manufacturing, construction and agriculture. But In some parts of the country, air quality is already at or approaching background or natural levels. Concerns about the appearance of significant influence from special interest and environmental groups in the past Obama administration. should require a rulemaking to

address programmatic approaches in environmental reviews and makes other changes to existing law that should be addressed in a rulemaking. Section 204 of the Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act of 1966 (42 U.S.C. 3334) and Section 301 of Title 3 of the United States Code. Pursuant to title two, section 285b of the United States Code, the Office of Law Revision Counsel is required to prepare a restatement of all laws passed by Congress; there are no exceptions. Rescind or suspend the Endangered Species Act WASHINGTON, D.C., February 5, 2016 - Today, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Marine Fisheries Service announced the Chairman Bishop (R-UT) said after the February 5, 2016 finalization of a new policy for defining and designating critical habitat under the Endangered Species Act. "Just like we saw with WOTUS, this is another power grab. The new definition injects even more ambiguity and confusion into an already arbitrary process. This Obama Administration doesn't care if they abuse the law as long as they can exert more control over people. If we've learned anything from the Obama Administration's handling of the endangered manatee, this agenda has nothing to do with improving habitat or protecting species. It's their way to exert more control disguised as helping animals and the environment." GAO REPORT EXPOSES MILLIONS IN ENVIRONMENTAL LITIGATION FEES FOR FIRST TIME
<https://www.epw.senate.gov/public/index.cfm/press-releases-republican?ID=20BA71B7-802A-23AD-4CA7-A06341934622> And https://www.epw.senate.gov/public/index.cfm?a=files.serve&file_id=0964024A-C1F8-49F2-AB5D-99458408AFF5&b=0964024a-c1f8-49f2-ab5d-99458408aff5

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Document: FSA-2017-0012-0010
Comment on FR Doc # 2017-24652

Submitter Information

Name: Anonymous Anonymous

General Comment

CLIMATE CHANGE BASED ON WHAT ?? IPCC is an international body outside the jurisdiction and oversight of the United States Congress. 2014 U.S. Senate Environment and Public Works , EPA was seeking sweeping regulations on the basis that GHGs are increasing global temperatures. EPA's reliance on the IPCC is not only a violation of the Data Quality Act, but also violates the Agency's own internal policy EPA referred to a short paper by Stefan Rahmstorf published in an online journal whose editor-in-chief also happens to be the "coordinating lead author" for the IPCC It is remarkable that EPA without first conducting its own analysis would endorse that paper's finding that "global temperature continues to increase in good agreement with the best estimates of the IPCC," a view that appears to be contrary to the actual current data and facts. This is shown by a comprehensive comparison of climate models used by the IPCC, refusal to provide reasonable data requested by Members of Congress comes on the heels of the EPA Inspector General's highly critical report investigating EPA's review of external data for the GHGs endangerment finding President Obama's regulatory agenda, which circumvents Congress in order to unilaterally and aggressively regulate carbon dioxide through unelected federal agencies, only escalates the importance of the SCC's thorough review..... The regulatory uncertainty surrounding the SCC remains alarming claiming CO2 is a "pollutant" is dubious at best..... CO2 serves a critical role in making life on earth possible. As noted earlier, CO2 concentrations in the atmosphere have been much higher in the past, even well before any

human industrial activities were emitting the gas into the atmosphere. Moreover, the public discussion often seems to miss critical, scientific data demonstrating the likely benefits from increased concentrations of CO₂ in the atmosphere. CO₂, CH₄, and N₂O occur naturally in the atmosphere. CO₂ is the most important food for all life on earth? Every green plant needs CO₂ in order to produce sugars that are the primary energy source for every plant and animal. To be fair, water is also essential to living things, as are nitrogen, potassium, phosphorus, and many other minor elements. But CO₂ is the most important food, as all life on earth is carbon-based, and the carbon comes from CO₂ in the atmosphere. Without CO₂ life on this planet would not exist. How important is that? the trees and other plants that grow around the world would benefit from a level of CO₂ about four times higher than it is today. There is solid evidence that trees are already showing increased growth rates due to rising CO₂ levels The Many Benefits of Atmospheric CO₂ Enrichment"... Drs. Craig and Sherwood Idso describe fifty-five benefits arising from increased atmospheric carbon dioxide concentrations. They note that plants grow faster, their photosynthetic rate is increased, and plants significantly increase their biomass under higher atmospheric carbon dioxide concentrations U.S. forests and associated wood products currently absorb and store the equivalent of about 16% of all carbon dioxide (CO₂) emitted by fossil fuel burning in the U.S. each year. Climate change, combined with current societal trends in land use and forest management, is projected to reduce this rate of forest CO₂ uptake. CANCEL ...Office of Atmospheric Programs (OAP) is the lead office responsible for the emission calculations. Also CANCEL .. EPA's Office of Transportation and Air Quality (OTAQ) is also involved in calculating emissions...CANCEL IPCC who developed the Global Warming Potential (GWP) concept. REPEAL 1992 signing of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and 2006 Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (IPCC 2006) Implementation of 40 CFR Part 98 is referred to as the Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program (GHGRP). 40 CFR part 98 cancel program Article 4(1)(a) of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (also identified in Article 12).

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Comment on FR Doc # 2017-24652

Submitter Information

Name: Anonymous Anonymous

General Comment

CLIMATE CHANGE BASED ON WHAT ?? IPCC is an international body outside the jurisdiction and oversight of the United States Congress. 2014 U.S. Senate Environment and Public Works , EPA was seeking sweeping regulations on the basis that GHGs are increasing global temperatures. EPA's reliance on the IPCC is not only a violation of the Data Quality Act, but also violates the Agency's own internal policy EPA referred to a short paper by Stefan Rahmstorf published in an online journal whose editor-in-chief also happens to be the "coordinating lead author" for the IPCC It is remarkable that EPA without first conducting its own analysis would endorse that paper's finding that "global temperature continues to increase in good agreement with the best estimates of the IPCC," a view that appears to be contrary to the actual current data and facts. This is shown by a comprehensive comparison of climate models used by the IPCC, refusal to provide reasonable data requested by Members of Congress comes on the heels of the EPA Inspector General's highly critical report investigating EPA's review of external data for the GHGs endangerment finding President Obama's regulatory agenda, which circumvents Congress in order to unilaterally and aggressively regulate carbon dioxide through unelected federal agencies, only escalates the importance of the SCC's thorough review..... The regulatory uncertainty surrounding the SCC remains alarming claiming CO2 is a "pollutant" is dubious at best..... CO2 serves a critical role in making life on earth possible. As noted earlier, CO2 concentrations in the atmosphere have been much higher in the past, even well before any

human industrial activities were emitting the gas into the atmosphere. Moreover, the public discussion often seems to miss critical, scientific data demonstrating the likely benefits from increased concentrations of CO₂ in the atmosphere. CO₂, CH₄, and N₂O occur naturally in the atmosphere. CO₂ is the most important food for all life on earth? Every green plant needs CO₂ in order to produce sugars that are the primary energy source for every plant and animal. To be fair, water is also essential to living things, as are nitrogen, potassium, phosphorus, and many other minor elements. But CO₂ is the most important food, as all life on earth is carbon-based, and the carbon comes from CO₂ in the atmosphere. Without CO₂ life on this planet would not exist. How important is that? the trees and other plants that grow around the world would benefit from a level of CO₂ about four times higher than it is today. There is solid evidence that trees are already showing increased growth rates due to rising CO₂ levels "The Many Benefits of Atmospheric CO₂ Enrichment"... Drs. Craig and Sherwood Idso describe fifty-five benefits arising from increased atmospheric carbon dioxide concentrations. They note that plants grow faster, their photosynthetic rate is increased, and plants significantly increase their biomass under higher atmospheric carbon dioxide concentrations U.S. forests and associated wood products currently absorb and store the equivalent of about 16% of all carbon dioxide (CO₂) emitted by fossil fuel burning in the U.S. each year. Climate change, combined with current societal trends in land use and forest management, is projected to reduce this rate of forest CO₂ uptake.

CANCEL ...Office of Atmospheric Programs (OAP) is the lead office responsible for the emission calculations. Also CANCEL .. EPA's Office of Transportation and Air Quality (OTAQ) is also involved in calculating emissions...CANCEL IPCC who developed the Global Warming Potential (GWP) concept. REPEAL 1992 signing of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and 2006 Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (IPCC 2006) Implementation of 40 CFR Part 98 is referred to as the Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program (GHGRP). 40 CFR part 98 cancel program Article 4(1)(a) of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (also identified in Article 12).

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Comment On: FSA-2017-0012-0001
Agency Information Collection Activities; Proposals, Submissions, and Approvals: Volunteer Program

Document: FSA-2017-0012-0011
Comment on FR Doc # 2017-24652

Submitter Information

Name: Anonymous Anonymous

General Comment

Congress mandated the collection of monies by the Government be controlled by the Miscellaneous Receipts Act use it and enact New rule to Change the independent Consumer Financial Protection Bureau to be accountable to the people, which created by Dodd-Frank (repeal), the concern goes well beyond lack of regulatory review : there exists a fundamental lack of accountability, either executive or legislative or judicial, since the President cannot remove the director, and since Congress does not fund the self-financing agency. Congress lacks even the necessary "power of the purse" to ensure even an appearance of accountability to voters. End Carbon Trading would help all America. End this Mandate on Business. Should investigate SEC on how rules on certain American companys have changed, should investigate Bitcom (looks like no accountability to value, remember the Holland Tulip Bulb bubble??

The Equal Access to Justice Act (EAJA) must be reformed to ensure litigants are not able to exploit the law, and avoid legal caps on attorney's fees. the Regulatory Flexibility Act has directed federal agencies to assess their rules' effects on small businesses and describe regulatory actions under development "that may have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities" (US GPO, 2009: 64,131-32). the REINS Act (Regulations from the Executive in Need of Scrutiny, H.E. 367) to require an expedited congressional vote on all major or significant rules before they are effective. END OR REPEAL THE independent Consumer Financial Protection Bureau created by Dodd-Frank , Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995

(P.L. 104-4), New-Deal Administrative Procedure Act (APA) of 1946 (P.L. 79-404), which set up the process of public advance notice of rule-makings, National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) need review and reformed. Clean Development Mechanism (CDM), introduced into the United Nations' Kyoto Protocol by the Clinton administration, and it allowed industrial nations to buy and use credits from poorer nations that had found ways to radically reduce emissions. 2008, China was raking in billions of dollars by selling credits from one of these schemes the Clean Development Mechanism is intended to provide a mechanism to start reigning in the rapid growth of developing country emissions without these countries themselves bearing the costs. The intent is that developing countries will engage more over time, in subsequent negotiation rounds, if and as the richer countries fulfil their commitments. S. 1109, Truth in Settlements Act of 2015, "requires federal agencies to make public non-confidential information about settlement agreements to ensure transparency .

REFORM The Equal Access to Justice Act (EAJA) . Revise Improper Payments Information Act of 2002 (IPIA). GREATER USE use of Regulatory Flexibility Act to assess rules effects on small businesses. BETTER USE OF REINS Act expedited congressional vote on all major or significant rules before they are effective. . REFORM National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). REPEAL independent Consumer Financial Protection Bureau. REPEAL Dodd-Frank. BETTER USE OF Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (P.L. 104-4), & Congressional Review Act (CRA) requires cost-benefit and other analyses for rules. RESCIND use of Clean Development Mechanism (CDM, BETTER USE of New-Deal Administrative Procedure Act (APA) of 1946 (P.L. 79-404), which set process of public advance notice of rule-makings. More Transparencies in Agencies with Truth in Settlements Act of 2015 and Miscellaneous Receipts Act RESCIND use of Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) , investigate carbon Trust. REPEAL Dodd-Frank. Rsend or repeal, National Grid Development Carbon Tax/Cap and Trade, Quota/Renewable Portfolio Standard. Renewable Energy Credits (RECs)/ Green Certificates. Production Tax Credit (PTC), Investment Tax Credit (ITC)

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 Agency Information Collection Activities; Proposals, Submissions, and Approvals: Volunteer Program

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Submitter Information

Name: Anonymous Anonymous

General Comment

Wind Turbines are not efficient. if Billionaires did not push false ideas and tax payer subsidies were stopped there would be No Wind Turbines. Not clean but use Toxic material harmful to humans and animals. The wind industry is like the hype such as Dutch tulip mania. elaborate effort to fleece world. Subsidies are what built them. Subsidies are what run them. So, when the subsidies run out, it isn't long before the only remaining force at work is rust. Wind Turbines near water from local aquifers, streams & rivers have the potential for contamination once built. UNITED KINGDOM has stopped wind Subsidies ; government Treasury said Nov. 22, 2017 there will be NO new low carbon electricity levies before 2025 (energy subsidies) NO LONGER the right vehicle. GERMANY : electricity rates at close to 30 euro-cents for each kilowatt-hour, they are among the world's highest. By 2021 approx. 5,700 wind turbines will be closed down no wind taxpayer Subsidies. In the following years, 2,000 to 3,000 megawatts each will be decommissioned. That would be more than a quarter wind power capacity which would be eliminated. AUSTRALIA power bills, 20% higher than this time last year. CANADA : Ontario Consumers bills have increase over 88% over the last 5 years due to the wind farm subsidies. Even though after 30 years wind farms only produce 4% of the energy, it cost is 20% of each person bill.. As of 2017, The cost of wind power will add \$170 Billion to Taxpayers electrical bills. (To put into perspective, \$170 billion can buy 8,500,000 Honda Civics.). CONCERNS : by 2020 an estimated 33,000 to 111,000 bats will be KILLED ANNUALLY by

wind turbines in the Mid-Atlantic . Mortality from factors is substantial on long-term cumulative impacts on both aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems. the economic consequences of losing bats could be substantial. Loss of bats could lead to... agricultural losses ...estimated at more than the value of bats to Farmers and Forest , may be as low as... \$3.7 billion/year and as high as \$53 billion/year.....

CONCERN : Wind Turbine Noise ... facility that emit a noise level known to exceed health limits, where the noise becomes 'intrusive and annoying' is not only unreasonable, it is unconscionable and should be unlawful. Nuisance noise complaints by neighbors, studies show that turbine noise can lead to sleep deprivation and other health problems also cause Wildlife nesting issues. .

CONCERN BIRDS every year 573,000 birds (including 83,000 raptors) and 888,000 bats are killed by wind turbines. Collisions of small migratory songbird species account for approximately 60% of fatalities at U.S. wind facilities . Small songbirds comprise more than 90% of all landbirds (Partners in Flight Science Committee 2013). Most songbird species are migratory.

CONCERN . magnetic fields can pass through buildings, living things, and most other materials. The electric and magnetic forces in EMFs are caused by electromagnetic radiation. EMFs in the ionizing radiation part of the electromagnetic spectrum can damage DNA or cells directly. study in 1979 pointed to electric power lines and childhood leukemia. nine studies reported a twofold increase in risk of childhood leukemia among children with exposures. case-control study U.S. Air Force personnel found increased risk of brain cancer among personnel who maintained or repaired radiofrequency or microwave-emitting equipment . 2002, the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), Working Group classified ELF-EMFs as "possibly carcinogenic (cancer causing) to humans,". 2015, the European Commission Scientific Committee reviewed electromagnetic fields. It found epidemiologic studies of frequency fields show an increased risk of childhood leukemia.

Concern Wind turbines and Electric cars use rare-earth component of the magnets . Chinese producers capture 95% to 98% of the world market of "rare-earth" materials. neodymium oxides . The world's largest refinery for rare-earth metals in Kuantan, Malaysia has street demonstrations over radiation concerns, regulatory challenges, and the withdrawal of a major equipment. Each turbine constructed requires at least a couple THOUSAND pounds of Rare Earth Elements (REEs; China still produces 86 percent of the world's supply of Rare Earth Elements in 2014 and close to 60 percent of American supply was imported. Note: Per UNICEF mining cobalt material 40,000 children worked in mines in Africa, material purchased by china, battery then made in Korea, Safety of the rare earth refinery, which is being built by Lynas, an Australian company. Lynas has been trying for several years to find a site for the permanent disposal of the roughly 20,000 tons a year of low-level radioactive waste that will be produced, and is still struggling to do so.

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Comment on FR Doc # 2017-24652

Submitter Information

Name: Anonymous Anonymous

General Comment

Wind turbines development Might be in violation to Article 14, Section 4 of the New York State Constitution, which specifically states that the policy of the state is to "encourage the development and improvement of its agricultural lands for the production of food and other agricultural products [which]...shall include the protection of agricultural lands.". Wind Turbines are a hazard for terrestrial and aquatic habitat for 18 animal species listed as endangered or threatened in New York State that are protected under the State Endangered Species Law and associated regulations. Ecological and economic importance of insectivorous bats in Agriculture. the increased development of wind-power facilities are threatening populations of insectivorous bats Endangered and threatened wildlife may be adversely impacted through project actions such as clearing, grading and road building that occur within the habitats that they occupy. Certain species are unable to avoid direct impact due to their inherent poor mobility (e.g., Blanding's turtle, club shell mussel, and the brook floater and green floater). Bats are voracious predators of nocturnal insects, including many crop and forest pests. Analyses suggesting that loss of bats in North America could lead to agricultural losses estimated at more than \$3.7 billion/year. Bats play an incredibly important role in the ecosystem, eating billions of crop-destroying insects like moths and beetles, as well as mosquitoes. But in just four years, more than a million bats have been killed. The Indiana bat is a temperate, insectivorous, migratory bat. In spring, reproductive females migrate and form maternity colonies where they bear and raise their young in wooded

areas. Accordingly, significant adverse impacts to ecosystems and wildlife would result. depending upon the level of development, some agricultural land could be lost. adverse impacts to organic agriculture. The potential significant adverse environmental impacts relating to agricultural land must be considered within the framework of the goals . The severity of impacts on community character in rural communities would be greater for those areas where development is focused in a particular location or region. New York State also has special or unique character, have been afforded additional protection to ensure their availability for public use, enjoyment, and provide important wildlife habitat and open space. Surface disturbance associated with wind turbines noise and visual effects could have negative impacts on habitats on state-owned lands, and recreational use of those lands, especially in large contiguous forest patches that are valuable because they sustain wide-ranging forest species and provide important habitat for forest interior species. significant increase of visual, noise, and traffic impacts of wind turbines results in greater significant site-specific and cumulative impacts to constitutionally protected Forest Preserve land, adversely impacting its mandated "forever wild" forest land character and preventing the public from having a Forest Preserve experience characterized by peace and quiet as envisioned by those who framed the Forest Preserve's constitutional protection.

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Comment On: FSA-2017-0012-0001
Agency Information Collection Activities; Proposals, Submissions, and Approvals: Volunteer Program

Document: FSA-2017-0012-0014
Comment on FR Doc # 2017-24652

Submitter Information

Name: Anonymous Anonymous

General Comment

Impact of California wildfires on the atmosphere is out of control , thousands of tons of greenhouse gas emissions and other harmful air pollutants, why does California continue to blame other sources of emissions, and why did the past administration report not include Co2 from wildfires in ozone emissions?? Wildfires produce more greenhouse gas (GHG) pollutants than hundreds of thousand of cars or gas and oil or mining operations. Wildfires particles pollute our lakes and rivers and prevent clean waters. Agencies need to re think the emissions standards sources.A lack of active management has left our forests overly dense and stocked with dead and dying trees that feed catastrophic wildfires, Inability of the Forest Service to thin forests due to overly cumbersome and lengthy environmental activist processes, increasing frivolous lawsuits filed by certain litigious environmental activist , and a lack of sufficient agency focus on this challenge has led to millions acres with millions of dead trees and bushes. that are at high risk of deadly and catastrophic forest fires that endanger communities, hurt local economies, destroy land and water quality and release massive amounts of emissions into the atmosphere. Environmental litigation that has bogged down thinning projects for nearly two decades. Enough is enough. NEED federal review on the impact of wildfires on carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases, as well as the threat to habitat, water quality and property destruction. We can do things about forest management that make sense so we can diminish forest fires for the future, As management decreases, forest health deteriorates and fires grow in size, density and cost.

How many more thousands of acres through the West must burn before we act? Need to figure out ways to clear the dense thicket of litigation and regulation that has for years stalled projects aimed at cutting back the federal forests, many plagued with diseased and dying trees. A lack of active management has left our forests overly dense and stocked with dead and dying trees that feed catastrophic wildfires, As management decreases, forest health deteriorates and fires grow in size, density and cost. The reignited debate comes as the Forest Service, which falls under the Agriculture Department, has watched its firefighting expenses soar, jumping from 15 to 55 percent of the budget and forcing cutbacks in areas such as facility maintenance and recreation. we can affect how we manage these forests to reduce the impact of forest fire. Nearly 8 million acres have burned so far in 2017, making this a worse-than-average wildfire year despite the wet winter and spring. A rash of wildfires include, the biggest blaze in Los Angeles history in terms of acreage.

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Agency Information Collection Activities; Proposals, Submissions, and Approvals: Volunteer Program

Document: FSA-2017-0012-0015
Comment on FR Doc # 2017-24652

Submitter Information

Name: Anonymous Anonymous

General Comment

American needs to Build more Dams for Clean Energy, For Wildlife, For Recreational, For Farmers, For miners, Helps prevent pollution , Help with Wildfires, so many benefits to all humans and wildlife and animals, Much more efficient and reliable that either solar or wind. And it works 100% of the time.

Advantages of Hydropower:

Hydropower is fueled by water, so it's a clean fuel source, meaning it won't pollute the air or water with Rare earth elements in wind and solar, it does not kill wildlife like wind and solar . Hydroelectric power is a domestic source of energy, allowing each state to produce their own energy without being reliant on international fuel sources.

The energy generated through hydropower relies on the water cycle, which is driven by the sun, making it a renewable power source, making it a more reliable and affordable source than wind which only works 15 to 35 percent of time, or solar with no storage and dams are cost less for consumers electric bills.

Impoundment hydropower creates reservoirs that offer a variety of recreational opportunities, notably fishing, swimming, and boating. Most water power installations are required to provide some public access to the reservoir to allow the public to take advantage of these opportunities. Some hydropower facilities can quickly go from zero power to maximum output. Because hydropower plants can generate power to the grid immediately, they provide essential back-up

power during major electricity outages or disruptions.

In addition to a sustainable fuel source, hydropower efforts produce a number of benefits, such as flood control, irrigation, and water supply.

Many dams were built for other purposes and hydropower was added later. In the United States, there are about 80,000 dams of which only 2,400 produce power. The other dams are for recreation, stock/farm ponds, flood control, water supply, and irrigation. Hydropower plants range in size from small systems for a home or village to large projects producing electricity for utilities. Helps protect from run off of Pesticide Residues of Pesticide Chemicals in or on Various Commodities. turn unhealthy forests into thriving, healthy ecosystems, help the Groundwater-Quality Conditions.

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Submitter Information

Name: Anonymous Anonymous

General Comment

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Agency Information Collection Activities; Proposals, Submissions, and Approvals: Volunteer Program

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Comment on FR Doc # 2017-24652

Submitter Information

Name: Anonymous Anonymous

General Comment

Each year the wind industry is responsible for killing some 440,000 birds, including golden and bald eagles. According to estimates by the American Bird Conservancy, Even though many of these birds are protected by laws such as the 1918 Migratory Bird Treaty Act, in a congress 2015 report, Bureaucrats in Obama Administration routinely applied laws differently, often giving a pass to their allies while vigorously prosecuting businesses and individuals who do not share their far-left political ideals. A prime example of this can be found in the clearly differential treatment towards the protection of animals. In those years renewable energy companies had enjoyed preferential treatment, including the ability to avoid compliance with laws as well as generous tax breaks, government loans, and subsidies unavailable to oil and gas companies, despite the inherent risk and financial loss repeatedly presented.

A congress report outlined, while administration agencies In September 2014, were actively blocking oil and natural gas development claiming to be protecting endangered species, it developed a plan intended to "create a framework to streamline renewable energy permitting...on more than 22 million acres" of public and private land in the California desert full of endangered animals. The 8,000 page plan, which encompassed nearly one-quarter of the state, had been in the works for five years under President Obama to avoid "typically long, complicated environmental reviews," which are in place because of these environmentalists themselves. There serves perhaps no greater example of preferential treatment Ivanpah Solar Electric

Generating System project near the California and Nevada border. In addition to the clear cronyism displayed on this project, the Ivanpah Solar Electric Generating System project serves as a textbook example of how far this Administration is willing to bend over backwards for its friends at the expense of others. Owners were granted federal money to build the Ivanpah project in an area that "served as prime desert tortoise habitat," which resulted in tortoise casualties. The tortoises, which are federally listed as threatened, are not the only casualties of Ivanpah as project biologists reported the killing of 76 birds in the final three months of last year alone. In addition, the Ivanpah project had been labeled a risk to air safety due to an unsafe glare coming from the thousands of billboard-sized mirrors "nearly blinding" pilots. As if killing animals, endangering the lives of aircraft passengers, and perpetuating the revolving door of cronyism with this project was not enough, Ivanpah owners successfully got the agency to delay the repayment of hundreds of millions of dollars in federal loans only to astonishingly apply for a \$539 million grant from the U.S. Treasury to pay off their debt to agency. These are just fraction of efforts by past Administration to play favorites, picking their far-left environmentalist friends as winners while attacking hydraulic fracturing and subsequently the oil and gas industries all at the expense of the American people.

Wind turbines are over two times as tall as the skyboxes at a Stadium and taller than the Statue of Liberty. And the blades on windmills can be as long as a football field and their blinking lights can be seen for twenty miles.

Solar panels pose major risks to firefighters who are struggling to find ways to safely put out blazes caused by the alternative energy source. For example, in 2013 it took more than 300 firefighters over 72 hours to put out an 11-alarm fire at a massive distribution center in South New Jersey, which ultimately destroyed the entire building. The roof of the almost 300,000 square foot facility was lined with more than 7,000 solar panels. One of the major concerns for firefighters is the risk of electrocution from solar panels because most cannot be turned off, leaving the wiring hot and dangerous. These dangers have forced firefighters to extinguish fires from a distance and focus merely on containing solar panel fires rather than trying to save the actual building.

Solar panels and wind turbines cannot be made without fossil fuels. A wind turbine is comprised of primarily steel (89.1%) and fiberglass (5.8%). Steel is made from iron ore through a process using coal or natural gas, and fiberglass is made from petroleum-based chemicals. In fact, the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) listed as a disadvantage of wind power, "The consumption of fossil fuels and water during construction and decommissioning can be significant."

Solar panels rely on photovoltaic cells to capture sunlight that are composed of rare metals. These metals are acquired through mining, and at least one of the primary metals is made "from ash derived from burning coal for the production of energy."

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Agency Information Collection Activities; Proposals, Submissions, and Approvals: Volunteer Program

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Comment on FR Doc # 2017-24652

Submitter Information

Name: Anonymous Anonymous

General Comment

Electric cars Bad and wild farms bad for wildlife and humans, Toxic Rare Earth elements mined by children in Africa and made in China contained in both, also per a report done in 2014 maybe cancer-causing as they emit extremely low frequency electromagnetic radiation. Among other things, non-ionizing radiation includes: electro-magnetic fields (EMF) that are produced by electric power. Small business administration, Consumer Product Safety Commission, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration , and DOT should do further study to protect the public on electric cars, the standards of American National Standards Institute and the Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers regarding safety levels with respect to human exposure to RF in the 3,000 to 300 billion Hertz range. Past study have vested interests on one side of the issue or the other which makes it difficult to know which studies are trustworthy. numerous peer-reviewed laboratory studies conducted over several decades have found biologic effects from very limited exposures to ELF EMR. These studies suggest that the EMR guidelines established by the self-appointed, International Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection (ICNIRP) are inadequate to protect our health. Thus, even if EMR measurements do not exceed the ICNIRP guidelines, occupants of hybrid and electric automobiles may be at increased risk for cancer and other health problems. public should demand that governments adequately fund high-quality research on the health effects of electromagnetic radiation that is independent of industry to eliminate any potential conflicts of interest. SINTEF, the largest independent research

organization in Scandinavia, The external fields in the proximity of electric vehicle (EV) wireless power transfer (WPT) systems requiring high power may exceed the limits of international safety guidelines. Another Study; Results for the measured EVs showed that the exposure reached 20% of the ICNIRP 2010 reference levels for general public exposure near to the battery and in the vicinity of the feet during vehicle start-up, Larger surveys in standardized and well-described settings should be conducted with different types of vehicles and with spectral analysis of fields including lower frequencies due to magnetization of tires. Another study; Since batteries are distributed, the currents in the batteries and in the interconnectors may become a significant source for EMF emission. Another Study ; recorded radiation figures of up to 100 mG during acceleration. Measurements also peaked when the batteries were either full (and in use) or empty (and being charged from the engine), another study problem to determine a danger level for low-frequency radiation, in part because dosage is determined not only by proximity to the source, but by duration of exposure. May 2011 the World Health Organization added RF radiation from cell phones to its list of possible carcinogens, putting it in the same category as lead, chloroform, and coffee. There is a similar debate on the health effects of EMF from power lines. ionizing radiation, such as X-rays, has very high frequency, in the range of 100 billion Hertz, and very short wavelengths, 1 million millionth of a meter. Ionizing radiation has extremely high energy and can damage biological tissue and cause a number of health effects, including cancer. Non-ionizing radiation includes a variety of forms of electromagnetic radiation with enough energy to cause atoms in a molecule to vibrate or move, but not enough energy to remove electrons from the molecules (ionize them). Agencies need to study how to get rid of the Toxic elements made in China, after the end of the useful life? Example the 1000 lb electric car Toxic Battery.

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Agency Information Collection Activities; Proposals, Submissions, and Approvals: Volunteer Program

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Comment on FR Doc # 2017-24652

Submitter Information

Name: Anonymous Anonymous

General Comment

Back of our heritage, Logging again in our Forest , remembering the early lumber industry which was strongly influenced by its geography, a network of creeks and streams which played a crucial part in transporting logs to the mills. Waterways also transported the finished product from the mills to markets on the lower lakes. The lumber would be piled high on the decks of modified sailing ships known as "barges" or lumber "hookers." Later, railroads transported much of the lumber. It was Michigan white pine that provided the lumber for the building of the Midwest and prairie towns, and frequently was exported to European markets. It was also Michigan pine that rebuilt Chicago after its great fire.

Pine was popular with the loggers because it floated easily and thus could be driven down rivers and streams to the mills, or assembled into rafts and transported over the open lakes. Denser hardwoods like maple could not easily be felled and rapidly dulled the saws in the mills. The unmarketable hardwoods were often burned in local kilns to make charcoal for iron production. Three Michigan inventions of the 1870s were responsible for increasing the transportation of logs regardless of the weather. The first of the innovations called "big wheels," was invented by Cyrus Overpack of downstate Manistee. These ten feet diameter wheels were pulled by a team of oxen or horses and allowed rapid movement of logs without the need for snow cover. The high axle clearance easily allowed the wheels to move over stumps and rough clear cut ground. Prior to the big wheels, the logs were normally "skidded out" with oxen or horse teams to the

main logging road. There they were loaded onto sleighs and hauled over ice roads to river banks where they were stored until spring. The ice roads were also primarily a Michigan innovation. The unique roads were made by running a sprinkler over a logging road during frigid nights. By morning, the normally rutted and rough trails were turned into sheets of ice. During the day heavy sleighs loaded with logs could rapidly move over them.

The third innovation was the use of a narrow gauge railway to haul the logs instead of sleds or big wheels. First tried in Clare County, Michigan, during the winter of 1876-77 by Winfield Scott Gerrish, the narrow gauge railroad rapidly became an industry standard.

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Submitter Information

Name: Anonymous Anonymous

General Comment

A bible verse for rule makers : Be strong and of a good courage; be not afraid, , for the Lord thy God is with thee ; knowing you are doing God's work by lifting the burdens past regulations that is hurting Gods Children and poor in American, who thank you against the past false regulators. Stop the lumber imports, Job losses in forestry and related economic sectors in the millions, or nearly 9 percent of all related unemployment during the past administration. Further fallout came with the temporary and permanent closure of nearly 1,000 wood-processing mills. Net imports to the United States increased from 1.0 billion ft3 in 1965 to 4.2 billion ft3 in 2005. the U.S. forest products industry employed about 1 million workers and accounts for approximately 6 percent of the total U.S. manufacturing gross domestic product, or GDP, placing it roughly on par with the automotive and plastics industry. The forest products industry was among the top 10 manufacturing sector employers in 48 States and generates more than \$200 billion a year in sales and about \$54 billion in annual payroll. Today, Globalization of manufacturing contributed to a decline in U.S. pulp, paper, and paperboard output and American timber jobs Since the early 1990s, roundwood harvest for export has declined, and roundwood equivalent of imports has increased. Domestic roundwood harvest increased from 1950 through the mid-1980s, peaking at 15.6 billion cubic feet (ft3) in 1989, and roundwood harvest declined to 10.5 billion ft3 by 2009. In 2009, lumber production hit the lowest level since 1981 at 5.1 billion ft3 (30 billion board foot equivalent). This level has not been a normal production level since the 1950s. pulpwood

production. had declined sharply in the late 1990s and today, like lumber, is at a nearly 30-year production low at 4.5 billion ft³. Per capita consumption of wood and paper products in 2011 was 907 pounds (lb), down from 1,480 lb in 2006. In addition, 157 lb of fuelwood was consumed per capita in 2011, a 20-percent reduction from 2006.

stop fires in the West by REFORM and amendment The Equal Access to Justice Act (EAJA) .
 Revise Improper Payments Information Act of 2002 (IPIA). GREATER use of Regulatory Flexibility Act to assess rules effects on small businesses. BETTER USE OF REINS Act.
 Ecosystem services (PES) act were initiated in the 1985 Farm Bill with the creation of the Conservation Reserve Program followed by the Wetlands Reserve Program, Forest Legacy Program, the Forest Stewardship Program, and the Stewardship Incentives Program in the 1990 Farm Bill. Need to review this type of funding; Forest PES by the Federal Government increased about 53 percent from \$340 million in 2005 to \$520 million in 2011. In 2007, Federal PES accounted for 20 percent of all payments (public and private) to private forest landowners payments from all sources of about \$2.6 billion in 2011. The Resources Planning Act (RPA) Assessment Update for 2015 mandate in the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974, P.L. 93-378, 88 Stat. 475, as amended. The Forest Inventory and Analysis (FIA) program of the Forest Service, an agency of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), conducts inventories of the attributes of forest resources and reports them in the RPA Assessment and various supporting documents.

Recent changes in public land policy have had significant impacts on harvesting declined in the West by 20 percent. Nearly 20 Federal programs currently pay private forest landowners to enhance ecosystem services But NOT Harvesting or timber sales.

The sound of Timber jobs In 1873 Union Lumber Company had 15 mills in Yuba County along, and manufactured 4 to 6 million board feet of lumber annually . At first, the product from the mill was sold "at the saw" . And because the early mills were powered by water, a stream or pond in close proximity. The mills themselves were relatively simple and usually contained a single circular saw that cut 4,000 to 20,000 board feet daily (Cronise 1868). Transporting the logs from the woods to the mill was by oxen, with four or five yoke to a team . They pulled heavy wagons, called trucks, which usually carried just one or two large logs. The four wheels on the trucks were made of solid wood and sheathed with iron rims. wood shrank tightened up with wooden pegs. The standard method for loading the logs onto the truck was with a "crosshaul." This was facilitated by cutting a small trench into the hillside next to the truck and just slightly above it. Logs were piled just above the trench, and by means of peaveys and bars individual logs were hand-rolled into the trench and onto the truck. Larger logs were loaded with the help of oxen. The first members of the team were unhitched, placed on the other side of the truck, and used to pull (crosshaul) the logs onto it.

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Name: Anonymous Anonymous

General Comment

stop the wildfires in west, time to change cut and sell Lumber...In 1630, the estimated area of U.S. forest land was 1,023 million acres or about 46 percent of the total land area. Forestry issues on Harvesting and sale should be considerable significance to the United States. In 1995 USA had 5 percent of the Earth's population and consumes an estimated 28 percent of the Earth's industrial wood products. Although domestic timber inventory is only 10 percent of the Earth's total, 96 percent of U.S. consumption of industrial wood comes from domestic supplies. By 1910, the area of forest land had declined to an estimated 754 million acres, or 34 percent of the total land area. In 2012, forest land comprised 766 million acres, or 33 percent of the total land area of the United State. Forest area has been relatively stable since 1910, although the population has more than tripled since then. Of the total forest land, 10 percent are classified as reserved. This classification indicates that these forest lands are not managed for timber harvest, which is prohibited by law on these lands in most cases. Reserved forests have changed very little since 2007, with a very small (2 percent) reduction in area. Nationwide, reserved forest area is more than three times what it was only 59 years ago. Most reserved land is in the West, reflecting a larger proportion of publicly owned land in that region. In general, U.S. private forest land is classified as "timber land" by FIA, even if landowners do not intend to harvest timber. The South contains 40 percent of the Nation's 521 million acres of timber land. In contrast, the West constitutes only 28 percent of national timber land, and the North 32

percent. Time for change to timber sales to stop fuel build. The South is often referred to as the "woodbasket" of the United States because of the extensive timber supply, (yet few fires). West is host to most of the Nation's reserved forest and national parks. (time for change to timber sales to stop fires). Other woodlands, including scrub forests, are found in the highest concentrations in the West. U.S. forest ownership patterns are quite diverse with public forests dominant in the West. Federal Government predominantly owns public forest lands in the West and State and county governments own most of the public lands in the East. Of all public forest acres, 75 percent are in the West. Removals have shifted in recent years from public lands in the West to private lands in the East. Recent studies show that only 8 percent of the families and individuals who own U.S. forest land have a written management plan. Private forests provided 88 percent of the Nation's timber harvest in 2011. In 2001, the forest industry owned 66 million acres (13 percent) of the Nation's 504 million acres of timber land but supplied 29 percent of wood production.

Recent changes in corporate strategies have shifted the traditional view of industrial forests. Age of timber, In the South, where more acres of short-rotation yellow pine trees are planted, 51 percent of timber land is less than 40 years old compared with 20 percent in the North and 22 percent in the West.

In contrast, 56 percent of northern timber land is more than 60 years old, compared with 27 percent in the South and 69 percent in the West. In the West, hemlock-Sitka spruce forests and ponderosa pine have declined since 1977, while western pine forests have increased. In the West, planting is generally used to augment natural regeneration. In recent years, western U.S. forest planting has subsided, a trend that mirrors reduced harvesting in that region. U.S. timber land growing stock inventory, growth, removals, and mortality, by region.

Inventory West in 1953 was 363,666 Million cubic feet, in 2012 inventory grew to 397,968 Million cubic feet. Removal in 1952 was 3,765 Million cubic feet in 2011 dropped to only 2,446 Million cubic feet, yet Mortality (dead trees) 1952 was 2,242 Million cubic feet and 2011 grew to 3,679 Million cubic feet.

During the past 60 years, net growing-stock growth has consistently exceeded growing-stock removals in the United States. In terms of percent of standing volume, removals are at the lowest level in the past 60 years and growth has also slowed. The volume of annual net growth is currently 2 times higher than the volume of annual removals. Forest biomass consumption for energy has declined during the past several years.

Mortality rates relative to inventory continue to rise in the West where mountain pine beetle affected millions of acres of forest between 2009 and 2010.

Need for timber sale and clean the dead and dying for Root diseases, bark beetles, were the leading contributors to mortality risk in the coterminous United States.

Stop importing lumber and tend to America's garden.

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Submitter Information

Name: Anonymous Anonymous

General Comment

Cut the red tape of regulation, and Stop importing Gas, oil, steel, lumber, Pesticides, coal, Past EPA's unprecedented rash of regulations cost our economy tens of billions of dollars and put at risk tens of thousands of jobs that is going to far, estimated to put at risk 1.6 million jobs and cost consumers nearly \$21 billion per year. Not only do these rules. have major impacts on our economy but poor and middle class tax payers. For many decades, an ever-growing maze of regulations, rules, restrictions have cost our country trillions and trillions of dollars, millions of jobs, countless American factories, and devastated many industries. America and the world needs USA Clean Gas from America lands, and provide America jobs, and money for budget. Many new reports now show the old policy of creating a clean energy economy with eye sore windmills, that only increases our nation's electric bills, sends business overseas, costs American business and jobs, and promotes energy redundant regulations that hurts seniors, low income , protect the interests of a few high income earners , and does not safeguard the health of our environment, the Federal Government should rescind many of these clean standards, like energy efficiency; measure, report, and reduce their greenhouse gas emissions. And people should not be required to conserve water, or electric, we should build more resources for the population, Obama said in Policy In 2011, natural gas provided 25 percent of the energy consumed in the United States. Its production creates jobs and provides economic benefits to the entire domestic production supply chain, as well as to chemical and other manufacturers, who benefit from lower

feedstock and energy costs.

By helping to power our transportation system, end regulatory system rules, reduce unjustified regulatory burdens and costs. they can also impose significant burdens and costs. , we should be especially careful not to impose unjustified regulatory requirements. It is particularly important for agencies to conduct retrospective analyses of existing rules to examine whether they remain justified.

Abundance and benefits of energy trade while recognizing that time is of the essence. Economic benefits of LNG exports are significant, exceeded only by the geopolitical benefits. By becoming a natural gas exporter, the U.S. can supplant the influence of other exporters like Russia and Iran while strengthening ties with our allies and trading partners around the world. U.S. LNG can also help the developing world by providing needed source of affordable clean energy, and offer those countries pursuing environmental objectives the option of using clean burning natural gas. Worldwide, has the potential to increase from 241-million tons annually back in 2014 to about 424-million tons by 2020, according to the International Gas Union. As advances in natural gas shale hydraulic drilling extraction technology have dramatically increased the amount of domestic gas production, the role of the U.S to change from net importer to a net exporter. In 2015 more than 30 companies have applied to and been approved by the Department of Energy (DOE) to export U.S. LNG from large-scale liquefaction facilities Ocean transport of LNG began in the late 1950s and early 1960s. Japan and South Korea are currently the largest importers of LNG.

LNG exporting by using the Jones act, can be Boom to ship building in USA as well, more jobs to America, the Jones Act and Cargo Preference laws were enacted to help support a market for U.S. shipbuilding and mariners. Currently, America might propose legislative that would require that U.S. LNG be exported via U.S.-built-and-flagged carriers with the goal of supporting U.S. shipbuilders and mariners and increasing jobs in those industries. The Howard Coble Coast Guard and Maritime Transportation Act (Act) of 2014 included a provision for us to report on the number of positions that would be created in the U.S. maritime industry each year from 2015 through 2025 if LNG exported from the United States were required to be carried (1) before December 31, 2018, on carriers documented under the laws of the United States; and (2) after such date, on carriers documented under the laws of and constructed in, the United States. Currently, LNG carriers are nearly all foreign built and all are foreign flagged.

In general, the Jones Act requires that maritime transport of cargo between points in the United States be carried by vessels that are owned by U.S. citizens and registered under the U.S. flag with a coast wise endorsement, which in turn requires that such vessels be built in the United States. Section 27 of the Merchant Marine Act of 1920, Pub. L. No. 66- 261, 41 Stat. 988, 999 (1920) (codified as amended at 46 U.S.C. 55102).

stop importing gas and oil and coal America has plenty.

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Submitter Information

Name: Anonymous Anonymous

General Comment

Wildfires should be part of Carbon emissions standards. (CSAPR) , which the regulation failed to consider. States that restrict forest service work, and allow forest fuel to build up need to pay their fair share. If we add Wildfire to the cause of climate Ozone impact then we could save billions on Regulations of the wrong industries the past administration was fighting.

Environmentalists like to blame drought, but California received record-breaking rains in the winter of 2016-2017, with historic levels of tree die-off, makes you wonder who is watching the hen house.

WILDFIRES contain substantial amounts of MERCURY emissions (2 to 7 mg Hg-m⁻² per fire event) due to the build-up in surface material over long time periods. Large wildfires have a considerable impact on the atmospheric concentrations of CO₂, CO, O₃, NO_x, and carbon dioxide C₂ carbon monoxide (CO) and METHANE (CH₄) across North America. Carbon releases can be as high as 4 to 8 kg C-m⁻² per fire event. Wildfire emissions significantly affect concentrations far downwind. Atmospheric measurements have pointed to wildfires as a significant source of CO to the atmosphere. With CO, O₃, nitrogen oxides, and equivalent black carbon show fires to be of great levels of these gas to a hemispheric scale. Large regional fire events over short time periods produce very high rates of emissions.

PAST ADMINISTRATION BACKWARD THINKING....Last year fire management alone consumed 56 percent of the USDA Forest Service's national budget. As fire suppression

(AFTER THE FIRE), costs continue to grow as a percentage of the USDA Forest Service's budget, funding is shrinking for non-fire programs(BEFORE THE FIRE STARTS), that protect watersheds and restore forests, making them more resilient to wildfire and drought. Most of fire budget should be for before fires not after fires.

During summer 2004 there were times when CO from the Alaska/Canada fires exceeded anthropogenic CO in the New England region and exacerbated ozone levels as far south as Houston. Wildfire increase regional and global carbon and trace gas emissions.

Chronic litigation is hindering our Forest Service, Agriculture, Fish and wildlife, and other resource/land management professionals.

With a staggering all time high of 129 million dead trees in California along, impacts have MAJOR ISSUE on Ozone atmospheric conditions.

Government spend billions to fight oil, gas, coal, factories under the pretense of flawed reports, yet the clear and present danger is Wildfire emission CO₂, CO, O₃, NO_x, and CH₄ and (PM_{2.5}) but nothing is spend to stop the flawed ideas of not cutting and thinning old growth. Possible shell game by Environmental activist, or global religion called diversion strategies which diverts the regulators from these serious concerns.

Estimates of NO_x, formaldehyde, and glyoxal emissions from biomass burning events derived from enhancements measured by a OMI (Ozone Monitoring Instrument). The location of a particular ozone isopleth is defined by the ratio of the VOC and NO_x coordinates of the point, referred to as the VOC/ NO_x ratio. The VOC/NO_x ratio is important in the behavior of the VOC-NO_x-O₃ system. Moreover, it has a major effect on how reductions in VOC and NO_x affect ozone concentrations. The increase in peak ozone concentration at relatively low VOC/NO_x ratios that occurs when NO_x is reduced has been a major issue in the development of ozone control strategies. NO_x reductions will have significantly different effects depending on the particular VOC/NO_x ratio, which varies significantly within an air basin

Public exposure to wildfire smoke is a concern because a large proportion of wildland fire smoke emissions is fine particulate matter (PM_{2.5}) that can penetrate to the deepest parts of the lungs. are 2.5 micrometers in diameter or smaller, and can only be seen with an electron microscope. Fine particles are produced from all types of combustion, including residential wood burning, forest fires.

December 11, 2017 - The USDA Forest Service additional 27 million trees, died throughout California since November 2016, to an historic 129 million on 8.9 million acres.

The dead trees pose a hazard to people and critical infrastructure. The number of dead and dying trees has continued to rise, along with the risks to communities and firefighters. Regional Forester of the USDA Forest Service. California's trees remain vulnerable increased wildfire threat. The USDA Forest Service focus on mitigating hazard trees and thinning overly dense forests so they are healthier and better able to survive stressors like this in the future.

Fires are very large and often severe in many ecosystems of the region. In 2004, more than 5.8 million ha burned in Canada and Alaska, one of the largest fire year on record for the North American. Forest Service needs to stop the environmentalist for doing their job to protect the lands and people.

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Submitter Information

Name: Anonymous Anonymous

General Comment

Past administration regulation were supported by reports using words such as 'if', 'might', 'could', 'probably', 'perhaps', 'expected', 'projected' or 'modeled' - and many involve such deep dreaming, or ignorance of scientific facts and principles, that they are akin to nonsense with manufactured consensus and engineered fake science.

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Submitter Information

Name: Anonymous Anonymous

General Comment

Protect our Homes, Children , Wildlife, Crops, Water, Ecosystems and Forest from Wildfires, we can do more, much more to prevent wildfires before they start. Need to update or repeal the Equal Access to Justice Act (EAJA) of 1980 , subsection of EAJA, codified at 28 U.S.C. 2412(d) section 2412(b). Wildfire Carbons and Ozone Greenhouse gas coming from WILDFIRES destroy life , too many rules against America energy and no rules against states that do not do enough with wildfire prevention ...Extreme events of wildfires have significant impacts on Crops, and on air quality especially when they occur during periods conducive to ozone formation, Findings demonstrate a clear impact of wildfires on surface O3 nearby and potentially far downwind from the fire location, Wildfires were not in in the Flawed past administration EPA report for Greenhouse gas. US Forest Service page, 2015 Pacific Northwest wildfire season Washington 130,000 tons Oregon 90,000 tons of fine particulate matter . July 2016, EPA's 2013 guidance did not completely provide sufficient guidance to states to fulfill their oversight responsibilities. The greenhouse gas emissions alone were equivalent to more than 8.5 million passenger vehicles driven for a year or heating 3.7 million homes. Also see Cato institute web page at cato.org/publications/policy-analysis/case-against-us-carbon-tax ... Executive order, Roll Back Burdensome Regulations and Executive Order (EO) 13771, "Reducing Regulation . these are not only Burdensome and costly but based on flawed Science. Forest service needs Americas help to stop environmentalist activist from lawsuits and fighting our forest service from doing a

job that protects the people, the forest, the wildlife . Disasters from wildfires hurt health of all living things. should do more to cut and sell more timber, remove old dead trees, change the endanger species act to stop law suits against our forest service. It is well settled that the steady accumulation and thickening of vegetation in areas that have historically burned at frequent intervals exacerbates fuel conditions and often leads to larger and higher-intensity fires," said Secretary Zinke. "These fires are more damaging, more costly, and threaten the safety and security of both the public and firefighters.

California wildfires pump millions metric tons of climate-warming carbon dioxide into the atmosphere over many states, Wildfire smoke can result in significant air quality impacts to public health.

Review the fire protection regulations were primarily established with the issuance of Appendix R to 10 CFR part 50 in 1980 and the NFPA [National Fire Protection Association] 805 alternative regulations adopted in 2004." final rule in 1980 that issued appendix R to part 50 of title 10 of the Code of Federal Regulations (10 CFR) and revised 10 CFR 50.48 (45 FR 76602; November 19, 1980). The 2004 final rule (69 FR 33536; June 6, 2004) further revised 10 CFR 50.48 and added alternative fire protection

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Submitter Information

Name: Anonymous Anonymous

General Comment

Wildfires in calif must stop.... over Billion dollars in tax payer COST ,bad for budge, bad for wildlife, lives lost, time to tend your garden... Investigate and review policy of Environmentalist activists which seem to be causing more harm then good. REPORT 2007 said California wildfires pumped nearly 8 million metric tons of climate-warming carbon dioxide into the atmosphere; 2017 fire worse..... REPORT: from Scientists study estimated that Fires in US release millions metric tons of carbon dioxide per year; REPORT "Forest fires may produce as much co2 as half of all fossil-fuels burned . We have a clear and present danger of high-intensity fires on public lands in California , fuels buildup to unnatural levels ... Misguided Obama policy Suppress of Wildfire and Unwise ideas of environmentalist give too much power where environmental analyses were 60% of the costs .Manage forest BEFORE they start...OCT 2017 The Wildfire Prevention and Mitigation Act of 2017 will simplify forest management to help prevent & mitigate wildfires and protect wildlife by greatest threat to many endangered species and their habitat is catastrophic WILDFIRE ,leads to susceptible to insects and disease outbreaks ...MUST do thinning forest to protect habitat and more resistant to insect predation. concentration of trees and underbrush amounts to 45 tons of dry fuel per acre, potential for catastrophic fire.....2017 Mr Secretary Zinke accumulation and thickening of vegetation exacerbates fuel conditions and often leads to larger and higher-intensity fires,".. ... We Do Not Have A Fire Problem On Our Nation's Forests; We Have A Land Management Problem"

Agencies need to review or change or appeal forest rules that are subject to NEPA and ESA and other federal regulations. Agency need to review update or repeal The law guiding Federal, State Forest , BIA and tribal management of forests. Need to update or repeal the Equal Access to Justice Act (EAJA) of 1980 , subsection of EAJA, codified at 28 U.S.C. 2412(d) section 2412(b). Wildfire Ozone regulations compliance costs could measure in the trillions of dollars for California. Forest Service needs support to cut and sell timber, to get the old growth under control.

inability of the Forest Service to thin forests due to overly cumbersome and lengthy environmental processes, increasing frivolous lawsuits filed by certain litigious environmental groups, and a lack of sufficient agency focus on this challenge has led to nearly 60 million acres that are at high risk of deadly and catastrophic forest fires that endanger communities, hurt local economies, destroy land and water quality and release massive amounts of emissions into the atmosphere. Why did the past admin. leave out wildfires in the studies of harmful Emissions??

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Submitter Information

Name: Anonymous Anonymous

General Comment

California catastrophic wildfire on forests directly and negatively impact lives , farms, farm crops, animals, and property and long and short term health effects of greenhouse gas over many states, which can hang in air for months, then end up in our waters ,lakes , and rivers causing additional harm. Wildfires can pump as much carbon dioxide into the atmosphere in just a few weeks as cars do in those areas in an entire year, a study suggests . Smoke is a complex mixture of carbon dioxide, water vapor, carbon monoxide, particulate matter, hydrocarbons and other organic chemicals, nitrogen oxides, and trace minerals. The individual compounds present in smoke number in the thousands. Particulate matter is the principal pollutant of concern from wildfire smoke. these particles are within the fine particle PM2.5 fraction and can be inhaled into the deepest recesses of the lung and may represent a greater health concern than larger particles. Another pollutant of concern during smoke events is carbon monoxide, which is a colorless, odorless gas produced by incomplete combustion of wood or other organic materials. ... Flawed climate change and carbon tax has left out the Co2 from wildfires which is major causes to earth Ozone, not gas and oil industry, or mining, or factories .. Wildfire gaseous pollutants are precursors for ozone (O3) production.

Improvement of forest health and ecological functions are vital to maintain watersheds and fish and wildlife habitat on lands that may be subject to wildfires, we live with the consequences of our in actions. Agencies need to review or change or appeal forest rules that are subject to NEPA

and ESA and other federal regulations. Agency need to review update or repeal The law guiding Federal, State Forest , BIA and tribal management of forests. Need to update or repeal the Equal Access to Justice Act (EAJA) of 1980 , subsection of EAJA, codified at 28 U.S.C. 2412(d) section 2412(b). The National Indian Forest Resource Management Act of 1990 (PL 101-630, Title III), is the most recent for greater federal forest management and, The Indian Self-Determination Act (PL 93-638). supports the "Resilient Federal Forests Act" (H.R.2936), more to reduce the threat of wildfire. Section 701 of H.R. 2936 improves the Tribal Forest Protection Act (TFPA). The TFPA, authorized by Congress 13 years ago, authorized the Forest Service and BLM to enter into agreements or contracts with tribes to address risks and threats originating on nearby Forest Service and BLM administered lands. the TFPA has not met expectations on the ground. Since 2004, only a handful of TFPA projects have been effectively implemented on Forest Service lands. One project proposed by the Tule River Tribe took over ten years to navigate the Forest Service's environmental review process. providing timelines for review, approval and implementation of old growth projects on federal land. litigious environmental activist , and a lack of sufficient agency focus on this challenge has led to million acres in California to get out of control. These areas of let it burn policy of past administration is high risk of deadly and catastrophic forest fires that endanger communities, hurt local economies, destroy land and water quality and release massive amounts of emissions into the atmosphere. the causes of catastrophic wildfire are complex of old trees, dead bushes, etc, the status quo of inaction has exacerbated present forest conditions, which now present a great risk to both communities and the environment. Stop the environmental activist that are preventing forest service and BLM from doing their jobs.

Direct and comprehensive management of our forests must be revised. Must understand that a "let it burn" approach is not acceptable given the forest health conditions found across our nation's landscape. Instead we are need effectively responding to and reversing unnatural conditions in the forest, also respond to fires more effectively before they start by cleaning old growth allowing more timber sales. If forests are devastated by wildfire, we lose revenue and jobs, a myriad of ecological benefits we rely upon from our forests, and the traditional and cultural sustenance our forests have provided since time immemorial. Wild Fires create a toxic health risk to humans and wildlife. While the comparison is not completely equivalent, the average size of a fire on BIA-managed lands is one-third the size of fires on Forest Service land. Fire fuels in forest need weekly or monthly inspection team to respond to old growth to stop fires from damaging economic value and rehabilitate landscapes. Fires once start can come at a devastating financial and ecological cost. Rehabilitation costs are generally equal to the suppression cost, but can be as much as three times higher. We can help move the country forward to create a healthier, sustainable future for our forests and natural resources.

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General Comment

As wind energy development expands, the potential for biologically significant impacts to some populations of species, such as raptors, may increase. Golden eagles, due to their regulatory status, population trends in some locations, and charismatic public image, have become a species of particular concern in the context of wind projects. Because several facets of golden eagle behavior and biology bring eagles into potential conflict with wind energy production. Raptors constitute the category of birds of greatest concern in the context of wind turbine collision. the relatively high fatality rates for raptors, Species that forage for prey in close proximity to turbines (e.g., red-tailed hawk and golden eagle) appear to have higher fatality rates. Received an unprecedented permits from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service allowing turbines to kill eagles, hawks, peregrine falcons, owls and songs birds while not being subjected to the normal prohibitions afforded under the federal conservation laws. Outrageous that Turbine companies, now get free pass from federal prosecution under the Bald and Eagle and Protection Act and the Migratory Treaty Act.

The Eagle Act (16 U.S.C. 668-668d) makes it illegal to import, export, take (which includes molest or disturb), sell, purchase, or barter any bald eagle or golden eagle or parts thereof. The Service oversees enforcement of this act. Under the Eagle Act (72 FR 31132, June 5, 2007), "take" is defined as to "pursue, shoot, shoot at, poison, wound, kill, capture, trap, collect, destroy,

molest or disturb." "Disturb" is defined as "to agitate or bother a bald or golden eagle to a degree that causes, or is likely to cause, based on the best scientific information available: (1) injury to an eagle, (2) a decrease in its productivity, by substantially interfering with normal breeding, feeding, or sheltering behavior, or (3) nest abandonment, by substantially interfering with normal breeding, feeding, or sheltering behavior." "Disturb" was defined in 2007 (72 FR 31132) as "to agitate or bother a bald or golden eagle to a degree that causes...injury to an eagle, reduced productivity, or nest abandonment..."

If wind Turbines Destroy our National Symbol, and Habitat , why are is Fish and Wildlife, EPA, BLM, Etc supporting this type of energy, and it only works 18 to 30 percent of the time but is taking the most toll on America ecosystem. Wind Turbines near water from local aquifers, streams & rivers have the potential for contamination once built. Wind farm is not "Green Energy". The turbine rotors require an excessive amount of oil to turn...as they turn they cause vibrations allowing the oil to move down the turbine into the soil. Each also contain Rare Earth Toxic Material . New studies also show the turbines cause Temperatures to increase , and earths natural wind patterns are being changed. Example Farmers have been using small turbines to keep the air warm over crops since the 1940s. Now we are going down a path of bigger and bigger, alarming, this should be highly concerning instead of embracing. Estimate value of Bats to farms , that are being killed by wind Turbines is around 23 Billion a year. Bats and birds help reduced the use of Pesticides on crops, and Birds and Bats spread seeds after Forest Wildfires.