

**AMENDMENT OFFERED BY REPRESENTATIVE KAMLAGER-DOVE
TO THE TIFFANY AMENDMENT IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE TO H.R. 8790**

After Section 1, insert the following:

SEC.2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

- (1) Wildfires are natural occurrences that help shape healthy and diverse ecosystems, but climate change, increased development near wildlands, and decades of federal management priorities aimed at fire suppression have increased the likelihood of catastrophic wildfires.
- (2) As of June, every month of 2024 has added to a growing record of hottest months on record.
- (3) The Congressional Research Service found that human-caused climate change, independent of other factors, has increased the risk and the extent of wildfires.
- (4) According to the United Nations Environment Programme, climate change has led to environmental changes that increase the frequency and magnitude of dangerous fire weather, which includes increased drought, high air temperatures, low relative humidity, dry lightning, and strong winds, resulting in hotter, drier, and longer fire seasons.
- (5) The 2023 Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Synthesis Report indicates that fire weather, or weather “conducive” to triggering and sustaining wildfires, is becoming more complex and frequent in some regions and will continue to intensify as global temperatures increase.
- (6) The area affected by forest fires in the western United States has doubled over the last 30 years, and in the coming decades, wildfires are projected to continue to increase in number and size.
- (7) A 2020 model developed by the United States Forest Service found that increases in total fire area and fire caused tree mortality is expected under future climate change conditions in every region of the United States.
- (8) The effects of high severity fire exacerbated by climate change and increased fire mortality reaches beyond those seen on public lands, including through increased risks to human health and property in the wildland-urban interface.

- (9) A 2023 revision to the National Cohesive Wildland Fire Strategy by The Wildland Fire Leadership Council and reviewed by the Wildland Fire Mitigation and Management Commission identified and developed an addendum to address new, changing, and critical areas of emphasis in wildland fire response, including—
- (A) climate change;
 - (B) workforce capacity, health, and well-being;
 - (C) community resilience (preparation, response, and recovery); and,
 - (D) diversity, equity, inclusion, and environmental justice.
- (10) The IPCC notes that without urgent, effective, and equitable mitigation and adaptation actions, climate change increasingly threatens ecosystems, biodiversity, and the livelihoods, health and well-being of current and future generations.